

REPORT OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL  
TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE  
**ON SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION FOR  
URBAN POVERTY ERADICATION**

Kigali, 8–10 September 2013



UN HABITAT



**Report of the second international tripartite conference on sustainable urbanization for poverty eradication, slum upgrading and community empowerment**

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**ON SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION FOR  
URBAN POVERTY ERADICATION**

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*With a special focus on Slum Upgrading and Community Empowerment*

**Kigali, 3–6 September 2013**



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## I. Introduction to 2nd Tripartite Conference and the Kigali Declaration

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1. On the 3rd to 6th of September, 2013, the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States, the European Commission, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) hosted the 2nd International Tripartite Conference on Sustainable Urbanisation for Urban Poverty Eradication, with a special focus on Slum Upgrading and Community Empowerment. Convened as part of the flagship programme of the ACP Group of States, EC and UN-Habitat—the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)—the Conference culminated in the adoption by Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors and urban experts of the Kigali Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation for Poverty Reduction, representing an important step in bolstering political commitment among ACP States to develop appropriate policies and programmes for achieving sustainable urbanisation.
2. This document reports on the proceedings and key messages of the Conference and its culmination in the Kigali Declaration.

### A. BACKGROUND

3. The rapid and protracted growth of urban populations in ACP countries has posed a significant challenge to ACP governments in ensuring the provision of adequate housing, basic services and urban employment opportunities. This difficulty to cope with rapid urbanisation through appropriate urban policies has led to unsustainable urban growth patterns most saliently manifested in the proliferation of life and health threatening slums and increasing informality. As a result, city development in ACP countries has not harnessed the full potential of urbanisation in generating equitable growth and development.
4. In response to the urban challenges facing ACP countries, UN-Habitat, the European Commission and the ACP Group of States Secretariat partnered together in the implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in 2008, a tripartite flagship programme that seeks to contribute to sustainable urban development through a multi-phased, human rights-based approach to improving the living conditions of slums by incorporating assistance at the policy, programmatic and implementation levels. Just as important to individual country technical assistance, the PSUP has functioned, also, as a platform for South-South cooperation between ACP countries to share knowledge of and experiences in designing and implementing sustainable urban development policies and programmes.
5. In 2009, the First Tripartite Conference between the ACP Group of States, the EC and UN-Habitat was held in Nairobi, marking a significant step in the policy dialogue towards enhanced international cooperation between UN-Habitat, the European Commission and the ACP Group of States and their institutions in addressing urbanization challenges. The Conference, which culminated in the Nairobi Declaration on Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction in African, Caribbean and Pacific States led to the strengthening and expansion of the PSUP to 34 ACP States. The Nairobi Declaration also committed States, the EC and UN-Habitat to increasing participation in the exchange of best practices in the framework of South-South Cooperation.



6. In response to the Nairobi Declaration commitments and requests and the continuation and expansion of the PSUP, the 2nd Tripartite Conference was organised.

## B. OBJECTIVES

7. The objectives of the Second Tripartite Conference were to elaborate on the conclusions adopted during the First Tripartite Conference and, in particular, to strengthen regional and international cooperation in the area of sustainable urban development. It also specifically sought to engage ACP countries in policy dialogue on how to address urban poverty, especially as manifested in the proliferation of slums, and to assess the progress made since 2009, especially as it relates to the progress made in the implementation of the PSUP. Furthermore, the Conference sought to engage participants in a dialogue concerning the integration of urbanisation issues into the Post'2015 Agenda.

## C. OUTCOMES

8. The ACP Group of States, EC and UN-Habitat reaffirmed the importance of urbanisation to sustainable development and, in light of the growing number of slum dwellers in ACP States, the need for ACP governments to actively pursue the formulation of appropriate urban policy, planning strategies and slum upgrading.
9. The Conference reaffirmed the growing evidence that urban unemployment among ACP States, especially among youth, poses a serious threat to the sustainability of cities and national economic growth, and reinforced the need for ACP States to put job creation at the centre of the urbanisation process, and that the expansion of universal basic service provision is an important strategy in this regard.
10. ACP States affirmed that urban growth patterns, as most saliently manifested in the proliferation of slums, required sound urban planning that incorporates participatory slum upgrading strategies and city extensions, guided through by the formulation of National Urban Policies.
11. Decentralisation was reaffirmed as an important process in effective service delivery, but that it must be accompanied by significant improvements in local fiscal management. Furthermore, ACP States acknowledged the need for strengthening domestic resource mobilisation strategies as the core strategy for long-term urban development.
12. The Tripartite Conference also further affirmed the relevance of the PSUP, in particular highlighting its potential for assisting ACP States in designing practical citywide programmes with the potential for scaling up slum upgrading. ACP States currently implementing PSUP provided positive feedback on the progress of implementation.

## D. ATTENDANCE

13. The conference was attended by 488 participants from 58 countries, including 47 Ministers and Deputy-Ministers, five Parliamentarians, 14 Mayors, 40 NGO representatives, five EC delegates, two ACP Secretariat delegates, 14 delegates from the EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assembly, and 41 media professionals.



14. The following countries of the official delegations were represented during the conference: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji Islands, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, The Holy See, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Somaliland, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
15. Additionally, the following countries with private sector delegations were represented: Cyprus, Germany, South Korea, Netherlands and South Africa.
16. Representatives from the following organisations also attended the meeting: the European Commission, the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union Delegation in Rwanda and the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly.
17. Representing local authorities, Mayors of the following cities participated in the conference: Accra, Bamenda, Bambari, Banjul, Berbera, Mzuzu, Kigali, Gasabo, Gicukiro, Garowe, Mogadishu, Mbarara and Ouagadougou.
18. The following delegations of Non-Governmental Organisations, Community-Based Organisations, professional associations, research institutions and private sector companies also attended the meeting: Earthenable, Horizon Group, Hydraform International, One Stop Youth Centres, Sharon Davis Design Company, INFO-HUB Calculus Consulting, Agaseke Promotion Project, Great Lakes Energy, Urgent Cad International, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Green Growth Planning & Implementation, Institution of Engineers Rwanda, Governance for Africa, Commupan Development Consultant, African Development Bank (ADB), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG-Africa), Water Integrity Network Berlin, SES, Town Planning Construction, We love the City, ZINNEBEELD, Development Bank of Rwanda, Zimbabwe Property Developers Association (ZPDA), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Strategic Development Consultancy Kigali, Rwanda Growth Program, Rwanda Local Development Support Fund (RLDSF), Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA), Radio RMF, Ontracom Bus Company, Strawtec Group AG and A Partner In Education (APIE).

## II. The Kigali Declaration on Sustainable Urbanization for Poverty Reduction

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We, Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors and urban experts from 51 African, Caribbean and Pacific States<sup>1</sup>, as participants at the Second International Tripartite Conference organised by the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the European Commission (EC) and the United Nations Programme on Human Settlements (UN-Habitat) on ‘Sustainable Urbanisation and Urban Poverty Eradication’ within the framework of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, held in Kigali, Rwanda, from the 3rd to 6th of September, 2013.

Expressing our gratitude to the European Commission, the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States and UN-Habitat for the organisation of the conference, for the support from the ACP/EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly and to the Government of the Republic of Rwanda for hosting this important forum;

Recognising that today, the Millennium Development Goal 7 Target D “to improve significantly, by 2020, the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers” has already been globally achieved and more than doubled;

Emphasising, however, that despite all concerted efforts, the absolute number of slum dwellers is continuing to increase in most ACP countries;

Building on the 2009 Nairobi Declaration on ‘Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States’ in which participants committed to developing and implementing appropriate urban planning policies to promote sustainable urbanisation;

Recalling the Rio+20 document ‘The Future We Want’ whereby UN Member States committed “to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services, a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly children, youth, women and the elderly and disabled, as well as improved urban planning and slum upgrading”;

Recalling also the 2012 Rabat Declaration endorsed by 25 ACP countries and the UN-Habitat Resolution 24/8 through which participants committed themselves to support, through the inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations, the definition of global and national targets of halving the proportion of people living in slums between 2015 and 2030;

Taking into account the achievements of the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat tripartite partnership with the expansion of the ‘Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme’ (PSUP) into 34 countries and 150 cities that have resulted in policy change, national resource allocation, institutional and human capacity development, and over 200 actions that have contributed to improving the living conditions of slum dwellers;

Realising, however, that much more needs to be done.

*Commit ourselves to:*

<sup>1</sup> Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

1. Increase our political will to elaborate and to implement integrated strategies for sustainable urban development;
2. Take advantage of the transformative potential of well-planned and managed urbanisation as a driver for sustainable development;
3. Place economic development at the centre of the urbanisation process to create jobs which particularly target the urban youth;
4. Develop National Urban Policies and implementation strategies in close collaboration with local authorities and urban actors for effective urban planning for slum upgrading and city extension;
5. Institutionalise partnerships and empower key urban actors including local authorities, civil society and slum dweller organisations, property developers, research centres, the private sector and infrastructure and service providers to contribute to the eradication of urban poverty;
6. Enable local governments to be effective agents of development through decentralisation and improved local governance including fiscal management;
7. Ensure effective participation in human settlement planning and slum upgrading while mainstreaming human rights approaches into decision-making and programme design;
8. Mobilise funds and leverage local resources to support participatory slum upgrading and prevention initiatives in line with the Habitat Agenda and other agreed international goals considering alternative housing options, including especially rental housing provided by various actors including private sector;
9. Promote gender equality to address gender-based differences in the unequal participation in urban governance as well as in the access to secure tenure, adequate housing, basic services and safe urban spaces;
10. Strengthen the exchange of best practices through South-South cooperation within the PSUP framework through, for example, establishing a forum of housing and urban development professionals benefiting from the comprehensive assessment of lessons learnt and the institutional roles and capacities of the ACP Secretariat, the EC and UN-Habitat;
11. Engage through National Habitat Committees and National Urban Forums in the preparatory process towards Habitat III;

*And further:*

12. Recommend holding the Third Tripartite Conference of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Commission (EC) and UN-Habitat within the timeframe of the PSUP Programme to report on results achieved by participating countries;
13. Recommend that the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme should continue to be expanded to all interested ACP States and also be extended to a fourth phase;
14. Request continuation and increased support to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to enable the implementation of its global mandate and increase cooperation with the European Commission and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States;

15. Urge that urbanisation and urban poverty eradication be mainstreamed into the Sustainable Development Goals and within the Post-2015 Agenda by incorporating revised targets on slums in order to continue pursuing uncompleted MDGs.

Kigali 06 September 2013

### III. THE PROCEEDINGS AND KEY MESSAGES OF THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

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19. The Second Tripartite Conference was organizing into two interrelated events: (1) an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) and (2) a High-Level Conference (HLC), culminating in the adoption of the Kigali Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation for Poverty Reduction.
20. The EGM took place during the first two days of the Conference, 3-4 September. It brought together delegates from ACP countries to engage in technical dialogues on various key thematic areas of relevance to slum upgrading and sustainable urban development and especially to the PSUP. It included presentations, break-away sessions, side events and plenary discussions. The debates that ensued helped define the priorities and highlight the relevant issues for the drafting of the Kigali Declaration.
20. The HLC was held on the last two days of the Conference. It brought together Ministers, Mayors, Parliamentarians and other high-level government representatives from across the ACP regions to engage in policy dialogue on sustainable urbanisation issues and to discuss common challenges and opportunities for ACP countries.

#### A. THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING

##### OPENING CEREMONY

21. The EGM was officially opened on September 3, 2013 by the Honourable Professor Silas Lwakabamba, Government of Rwanda's Minister of Infrastructure. Opening addresses were given by Mr Lamin M. Manneh, United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) in Rwanda; Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the Secretariat of the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States; Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, UN-Habitat's Deputy Executive Director; and Mr Daniel Schaer, Chargé d'Affaires of the European Union Delegation in Rwanda.
22. Mr Lamin Manneh, UN Resident Coordinator in Rwanda, welcomed the delegates to Kigali and commended them for attending the conference in such large numbers. He thanked the Government of Rwanda for hosting the conference and the ACP, EC and UN-Habitat for organising the event. Mr Manneh declared that the UN family has taken note of the concerted efforts of the Rwandese government to tackle its serious urban challenges, along with its sound policies in economic development and poverty alleviation. The Rwandese government has prioritized sustainable urbanization as a key component for sustained economic growth, environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. Mr Manneh concluded by saying that the Conference comes at an important time for ACP Countries facing many challenges to sustainable urbanization. The Conference offers the opportunity for a much needed debate and sharing of best practices concerning how to meet the challenges to sustainable urbanization and realize the MDGs.

23. Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Secretariat, stressed the importance of the ACP Conference in the face of rapid urbanization and, particularly, the challenges of slums. She commended UN-Habitat for its excellent work in the implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), highlighting that UN-Habitat is reporting and disseminating the results of the PSUP with utmost seriousness. She noted that, while the PSUP has contributed to the MDGs, we should not be satisfied by these achievements as the challenge of improving slums is not nearly over. There are still numerous slum dwellers that are in need of improved living conditions. Ms Raymond stressed that the ACP Conference must be used as a vehicle for urban poverty reduction, and that the PSUP is the suitable programme to contribute to towards achieving this goal. She finally called on participants and the international community to work together and strengthen the PSUP.
24. Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director (DED) of UN-Habitat, emphasized the importance of the thematic area of sustainable urbanisation to national development. The DED highlighted the need to reflect on what has happened in the field of urban development in ACP Countries over the past 20 years and the need to take stock of the MDGs. Dr Kacyira stressed that, historically, development has preceded urbanization. As a result, despite the fact that cities attract investment and are sources of prosperity, slums have also formed in response to the unmet housing needs of low-income households. The DED argued that city development should not be seen as a natural process but, instead, as human construct that can be steered to harness wealth and improve the lives of the least advantaged. Dr Kacyira defined the role of UN-Habitat in the promotion of sustainable urbanisation as a facilitating body in building partnerships, such as the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat tripartite partnership which has been instrumental in allowing UN-Habitat to fulfil its mandate. To this end, the DED called upon delegates to build the necessary partnerships in order to ensure coordinated collaboration, to develop the right tools for appropriate governance and ensure genuine participation of slum dwellers and communities. Dr Kacyira closed her remarks by encouraging delegates to meet at the next World Urban Forum in 2014 and to ensure that urban development targets are included in the Sustainable Development Goals, which will set the development agenda for the future.
25. The Hon. Prof. Silas Lwakabamba, Rwanda's Minister of Infrastructures of Rwanda, welcomed the participants to Kigali and thanked the Tripartite Partners in choosing Kigali as the host city for the conference. The Minister argued for the need for ACP Countries to take concrete actions to tackle the urban challenge, as the situation in many ACP countries is critical. While there has been considerable economic growth and reductions in poverty levels for most of the developing world, in urban areas, the benefits of this growth have not been equitably distributed. Urban poverty has been exacerbated by increased rural-urban migration primarily driven by migrants in search of better opportunities in cities and towns. Job creation in developing countries has not matched the needs of the growing population. This in turn has created challenges for governments and urban managers in the provision of adequate water, sanitation, social services and shelter. In Rwanda, to address these issues, the government intends to work towards sustainable urbanisation through the implementation of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013-2018 (EDPRS II). In his concluding remarks, the Minister argued that the conference is an excellent forum for delegates to deliberate on ways and strategies for change, and a unique opportunity to discuss the policies, strategies and plans to combat urban poverty.

## THE ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP

26. Representatives from the ACP Group of States Secretariat, the European Commission and UN-Habitat presented the roles of their respective organizations within the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat Tripartite Partnership, primarily as it relates to the implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). Speaking on behalf of their organisations were Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Secretariat; Ms Annica Floren, Head of Section in the unit for Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide of the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) of the European Commission; and Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat.
27. Ms Michèle Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Secretariat, presented the ACP Secretariat as the main body responsible for the administrative management of the ACP Group of States. In her capacity as Assistant Secretary General, she reiterated the commitment of the ACP Secretariat to achieving the MDG 7, Target D. From the organisation's perspective, improving the living conditions in slums relies on the fulfilment and respect of the right to an adequate standard of living for all, towards which the PSUP is actively working. The Assistant Secretary General stated that overall, Eur 14,000,000 has been allocated to the PSUP since its inception. Ms Raymond outlined the three Phases of the PSUP that are on-going: Phase 1 involves the evaluation of the environmental, social and economic situations at the national and city levels; in Phase 2 land issues, resources, and service provision are evaluated at the city level and a citywide slum upgrading strategy is devised; and Phase 3 involves implementation of pilot projects in selected sites in response to the priorities identified in Phase 2. The Assistant Secretary General also noted that the PSUP funding, with financial contributions from various sources, has so far allowed 45 countries to participate in the PSUP, 34 countries which are currently in the programme. After outlining the main phases of the programme, Ms Raymond explained the involvement of the ACP Secretariat in the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, with its participation to the Global Steering Committee every six months to monitor progress, but more importantly with the responsibility of delineating the monitoring and evaluation framework of the overall programme.
28. Ms Annica Floren, Head of Section in the unit for Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide of the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) of the European Commission, gave a brief summary of the events that led to the launching of the PSUP. She reminded participants that in the year 2002, during the World Urban Forum (WUF), the international community recognized that cities in developing countries were experiencing rapid urban population growth and increasing urban poverty. Ms Floren also recalled that in 2005, UN-Habitat and the EC jointly held a regional workshop on the urbanisation challenges and opportunities in Africa and subsequently committed to strengthen their efforts to reduce urban poverty by developing appropriate programmes. The initial EC funding of Eur 4,000,000 was aimed at encouraging urban stakeholders to participate in city planning through the implementation of Rapid Urban Sector Profiles. She further explained that the EC more than doubled its initial funding by allocating Eur 10,000,000 to an extension of the programme and invited stakeholders to make additional commitments to the programme through co-financing. In conclusion, Ms Floren highlighted the EC's high expectations towards the PSUP and governments, as the main funding agency of the programme. While some governments have demonstrated their commitment through the co-financing of Phase 3 of the PSUP, she nevertheless reminded delegates of the necessity to seek additional funding and increase their political commitments



to the PSUP as the end of the current phase of the European Development Fund is approaching.

29. Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, presented UN-Habitat's role within the Tripartite Partnership, by emphasizing the strong collaboration between the three organizations in implementing the PSUP. She expressed gratitude to the ACP Secretariat and their support to UN-Habitat in accessing the EC funding for PSUP. As a result of the EC involvement, she highlighted that the PSUP has expanded from 12 countries, implemented in one phase in 2008, to 34 countries implemented in three phases. Phase 1 consists of the National Urban Profiling, Phase 2 deals with the Participatory Action Planning and Programme Formulation and Phase 3's focus is on the Participatory Pilot Project Implementation. The PSUP has proved to be an important mechanism for developing appropriate governance systems from the policy to the implementation levels that have the potential to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers and hence contribute to sustainable development. Dr Kacyira concluded by emphasizing that working towards sustainable urbanisation is vital to the future development prospects of ACP Countries. Achieving sustainable development requires sound urban planning based on the principles of good urban form, multi-modal transport systems and the creation of urban jobs. She highlighted the importance of the Tripartite Partnership to achieve these ends, notably by sharing experiences among peers and technical experts.

#### PSUP ACHIEVEMENTS

The PSUP has contributed to revising, adjusting and formulating over 50 national development plans, strategies and policies to incorporate slum upgrading and prevention strategies in 34 countries. In Ghana, for instance, through participatory action planning, slum upgrading was mainstreamed in the National Development Plan. In Kenya, Phase 2 directly fed into the Urban Policy formulation process and further triggered the development of a Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy. In Malawi, the PSUP stimulated a review of the National Housing Policy, as well as the launching of a National Urban Policy.

The PSUP has triggered domestic resource mobilization in 28 out of the 34 countries. The Gambia has increased budgetary allocations for three municipalities profiled in Phase 1. National budget lines for the PSUP have been established in Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda and Papua New Guinea. All eight countries in Phase 3 have agreed to co-finance the pilot project implementation, with Cameroun making impressive steps in mobilizing additional resources for the PSUP.

The PSUP has led to numerous projects and programmes at city and national levels, triggering more than 200 projects and programmes in the 34 countries, including national infrastructure or housing programmes as in The Gambia, Mauritius, Kenya or Niger; city-wide slum upgrading programmes as in Lilongwe, Accra and Yaoundé; or small scale projects through community based organizations, as in Fiji, Uganda and Jamaica.

#### TAKING STOCK OF THE MDG 7 IN ACP COUNTRIES

30. In 2000 and 2002, world leaders agreed to a set of Millennium Development Goals, which include a commitment to "significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020" (MDG 7D), as well as to "significantly improve the proportion of people with access to safe drinking water by 2015" (MDG 7C). UN-Habitat's Programme Division Director, Mr Alioune Badiane, and the Coordinator of the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, Mr Mohamed El Sioufi, took stock of the progress made since the Millennium Summit, with specific focus on MDG 7 Targets C and D.

31. Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Division Director of UN-Habitat, emphasized the importance of the MDGs in general and the MDG 7 in particular. Mr Badiane contextualized the historical importance of the MDGs arguing that they represented a significant shift in the mandate of the United Nations, based on the recognition of the dire circumstances of the world's poor and disadvantaged. Mr Badiane stated that the MDGs have succeeded in articulating commitment to tackle poverty, hunger, HIV/AIDS, as well as to improve maternal and child health, education, gender equality, institutional partnerships and environmental sustainability. Further, he also observed that MDG 7's targets on slums represent an essential step in prioritising urban issues and challenges. The setting of the goals has also demonstrated that these challenges can be met, as it was the case in practical terms with MDG 7, Targets C and D. Mr Badiane further noted that, between 2000 and 2010, over 200 million slum dwellers benefited from improvements in their living conditions. The countries and cities that were most successful in achieving the targets are in Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa is still lagging far behind with over 60 per cent of its urban population living in slums. The number of slum dwellers appears to be increasing, and land tenure in the slums is perhaps the most contentious issue, as it is used as a political tool. Mr Badiane argued that this suggests that slums are a result of failures in public policy. For the Post-2015 Agenda, he suggested that there is need to address urbanisation challenges and urban poverty issues at the country level, and each country should specify achievable targets based on its existing social, economic and environmental conditions.
32. Mr Mohamed El Sioufi, Coordinator of the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch (HSUB) of UN-Habitat, made a presentation on the "Lessons learned from the 20 top performers in slum upgrading." He highlighted the achievements and setbacks in meeting the MDG Goal 7, Target D. The proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas worldwide decreased between 1990 and 2010 from 46 to 32 per cent, respectively, even as the absolute number of slum dwellers increased due to continued rapid urbanization. Much of the improvements were achieved in China and India. Some countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean also made progress. Nevertheless, the MDG Goal 7 Target D results signal a global imbalance in country performance. Providing evidence for the often inverse relationship between absolute numbers and percentage changes in the 20 top performers, it is clear that percentages are not appropriate measurements of performance in meeting the targets on slum upgrading. Mr El-Sioufi continued to highlight the issues and challenges that must be addressed in slum upgrading, including: the need to improve national policies related to urbanisation; appropriate monitoring and assessment tools; institutional framework and governance; access to land and basic services; and financing strategies. These issues should be addressed while keeping in mind the diversity of stakeholders who need to be involved in the process of slum upgrading.
33. Based on case studies from top-performers, Mr El Sioufi concluded with key recommendations for effective slum upgrading at scale. He drew attention to the need to ensure strategic targeting, monitoring and evaluation, including the need to address local economic development and livelihoods approaches. Further, for effective slum upgrading, considerations must be given to ensuring sound environmental quality through improvement of basic services provision like waste management. To make slum upgrading sustainable, governments must devise balanced financial mechanisms to ensure stable and reliable allocations of financial resources to slum upgrading. The process and approaches of slum upgrading need at most ensure there is effective participation of slum communities in decision making and implementation processes along with other actors like the international community. Mr El Sioufi argued that

increasing South to South cooperation and reinforcing the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat Tripartite Partnership is key to strengthening countries' capacities in slum upgrading, such as through the PSUP. In wrapping up, Mr El Sioufi appealed to the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat partners to work together and ensure the inclusion of a target on slum upgrading in the post-2015 agenda.

## THEMATIC SESSIONS: SLUM UPGRADING AT SCALE

34. The thematic sessions were aimed at holding in-depth discussions of the three main sub-themes of the conference, namely, urban planning and policy, financing mechanisms, and community empowerment. The introductory session was held in plenary while the discussion groups for each sub-theme were held in separate breakaway sessions.

### KEY MESSAGES: TAKING STOCK OF MDG 7

- The MDG 7 on improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers was achieved 10 years before the set out date, showing that the target on slum upgrading was not ambitious.
- Since 2000, the living conditions of over 220 million slum dwellers were improved yet improvements did not keep pace with urbanisation, and 300 million people were constrained to satisfy their shelter needs in slums.
- Majority of the improvements were achieved in China and India. Some countries in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean also made notable achievements.
- In taking stock of the MDG 7, it is important to reflect on lessons learned over the past 13 years in order to better inform the definition of new targets as part of the Post-2015 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## INTRODUCTORY SESSIONS

35. The introductory session focused on sustainable urban development and showcased presentations from government representatives, the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from Rwanda.
36. Mr Charles Haba, President of the Real Estate Association of Rwanda, chaired the thematic session on Urban Planning and Policy. The panellists were Mr David Niyonsenga, from Rwanda's Department of Land Survey of INES-Ruhengeri; Mr Patrick Kayege, Mr Josh Jackel, Mr Rene Sabano and Ms Doreen Ingabire from the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology; Mr Daniel Wyss, Director of the Swiss Resource Centre and Consultancies for Development (SKAT Consulting); Ms Allison Gates from Inyenyeri; Ms Laura Petrella, Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit of UN-Habitat; and Ms Angela Mwai, Leader of the Gender Unit at the Programme Division of UN-Habitat.
37. Ms Laura Petrella, Unit Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit of UN-Habitat, opened the session by saying that national urban policies need to be contextualised at the country levels, emphasizing the need to address the spatial configuration of cities. Urban form—including appropriately high densities, good connectivity, and mixed land uses—affect the social, economic and environmental sustainability of cities. She pointed out that regulatory issues are crucial to developing sustainable cities and that the planning system should aim at managing city growth.

Ms Petrella stressed that slums are a result of inappropriate public policies and urban planning strategies and that slum upgrading projects should aim at integrating slums into the urban fabric. In conclusion, she stressed that policies need to be accompanied by specific and strategic actions that demonstrate impact.

38. Mr David Niyonsenga from the Department of Land Survey of INES-Ruhengeri, made a presentation on Rwanda's urban policies addressing the issue of social inclusion. His presentation demonstrated the important contribution of infrastructure provision to the improvement of living conditions of the poor. Afterwards, Mr Patrick Kayege, Mr Josh Jackel, Mr Rene Sabano, and Ms Doreen Ingabire from the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology showed how low-cost solutions that use local materials, combined with capacity building, can provide affordable and sustainable solutions for housing. Mr Daniel Wyss of SKAT consulting later presented a project on improving energy consumption in the Rwandan brick building sector. Concluding the series of technical presentations, Ms Allison Gates of Inyenyeri introduced the company's for-profit business model on improved cooking stoves that use smokeless pellets, designed to improve public health, environmental sustainability and affordability. Ms Angela Mwai, Leader of the Gender Unit at the Programme Division of UN-Habitat, concluded the introductory session with a summary of the presentations, stating that home-grown, low-cost solutions are important to sustainable urbanization. In slums, gender disparities are manifested in the unequal access to basic services, quality of shelter and control in decision making. Slum upgrading programmes need to mainstream gender issues.

#### KEY MESSAGES: INTRODUCTORY SESSION ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- Need for new, integrated national urban policies that are tailor-made to the specific contexts of each country's urban development patterns.
- Improved infrastructure and service provision can be the stepping-stone for human development and make significant contributions to improving the standards of living of the poor.

#### URBAN PLANNING AND POLICY FOR SLUM UPGRADING

39. The breakaway session on urban planning and policy was moderated by Ms Laura Petrella, Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit of UN-Habitat. Presentations were made by Mr Alexander Chirambo, Director of Planning and Development at Mzuzu City Council in Malawi, Mr Vincent Pyati, UN-Habitat Programme Manager at the Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation of Papua New Guinea and Mr Lawal Yelwa Abubakar, Director of Urban and Regional Development from the Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Nigeria.
40. Mr Alexander Chirambo, Director of Planning and Development at Mzuzu City Council, presented Malawi's bottom-up approach to financing slum upgrading. Some five per cent of council budgets are allocated to a number of community-led projects that are selected based on standard criteria, such as the number of beneficiaries per project and on location.

41. Mr Vincent Pyati, Habitat Programme Manager at the Ministry of Housing and Urbanisation of Papua New Guinea, described urbanisation problems in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and solutions that are being explored. Even though urbanisation in PNG is reportedly about 20 per cent, cities are growing rapidly but national urban policies were not developed until recently. He also noted that governmental support and funding for slum upgrading and urban planning is minimal due to the rural predominance of the population. In this context, one major challenge in the cities is the prevalence of customary land law within city boundaries. Mr Pyati explained that to address this issue, a first pilot project was implemented in PNG that integrated the dimensions of customary law and urban planning as well as service provision.
42. Mr Lawal Yelwa Abubakar, Director of Urban and Regional Development from the Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Nigeria stated that Nigeria has a complex, multi-layered urban policy that uses a variety of tools for slum upgrading and infrastructure interventions. He cited the need to anticipate urban growth so that it does not result in the growth of slums and informal settlements. In order to prevent slums, the Federal Government of Nigeria provides serviced land at the periphery of cities for people to build their houses. He announced that Nigeria will hold a national slum summit to raise awareness on urban challenges in October 2013, which is also an indication of the political commitment by government.
43. Ms Petrella closed the session by underlining the importance of ensuring political support and leadership at all levels from elected representatives. Common values need to be reflected in the policies and those should take into account the realities on the ground. To accomplish this, it is necessary for various stakeholders, such as the poor, customary landowners and the private sector, to agree on clear rules of engagement for slum upgrading and prevention.

#### KEY MESSAGES: BREAKAWAY SESSION ON URBAN PLANNING AND POLICY

- It is important to ensure political support and leadership from elected representatives at all governance levels.
- Common values need to be reflected in the policies and those should take into account the realities on the ground.
- It is necessary for various stakeholders such as the poor customary landowners and the private sector to agree on the rules of engagement during urban planning, policy formulation and slum upgrading.

#### FINANCING SLUM UPGRADING

44. The session on financing slum upgrading in ACP countries aimed to discuss financing mechanisms and resource mobilization strategies for slum upgrading. The session was moderated by Mr Doudou M'bye, Senior Human Settlements Advisor at UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Africa (ROAf), and featured a presentation of the Mauritius experience in financing slum upgrading. The introduction and presentation formed the basis for the debate that followed, which focused mainly on affordable housing solutions and the institutional framework for resource mobilization in slum upgrading.

45. Mr M'bye, Senior Human Settlements Advisor for the Regional Office for Africa at UN-Habitat, outlined the main challenges to financing slum upgrading in ACP countries and highlighted the lack of political will as the main barrier to mobilising resources for slum upgrading. To demonstrate and strengthen political will, government line Ministries like Finance, National Planning and Housing should lobby their governments internally to prioritize urbanization and slum upgrading issues by allocating considerable financial resources in the national budgeting process. The government bodies and institutions need to take a leadership role in the institutional coordination of all stakeholders and in drafting resource mobilization strategies that encompass both conventional and non-conventional sources of funding, from either government, external donors and communities themselves, such as through strengthening revenue collection, the use of revolving funds, cross-subsidisation schemes, in-kind contributions and cost sharing.
46. Mr Nandlall Seenauth, Principal Planner at the Ministry of Housing and Lands of Mauritius and National Focal Point of the PSUP, gave a presentation on the institutional framework and financing mechanisms for slum upgrading in Mauritius. Among the initiatives undertaken by the government is an initiation of a national agency and foundation to register low-income families and provide them with access to financial resources for various government housing programmes. One particular social housing scheme is equally financed by the National Empowerment Foundation, the Housing Development Trust and beneficiary households. Other measures include the relaxation of building standards in regards to housing extensions and a two per cent tax on private companies' profit for key areas of development that include housing. Social housing programmes have also been initiated. Such initiatives have allowed 90 per cent of Mauritian families to have access to housing and a further 95 per cent to improved sanitary facilities. Mr Seenauth concluded his presentation by acknowledging the importance of PSUP in Mauritius in addressing the remaining population that is still living in informal and overcrowded settlements.
47. Delegates from Benin, Burkina Faso and Senegal, while praising the results from the Mauritian experience, questioned the capacity of households to pay for slum upgrading, emphasizing the need to prioritise in situ upgrading while allowing for private estate development on high value land. An important point discussed amongst participants was the issue of squatters, who, despite having been provided with social housing, continue to occupy land destined for private development. The discussion also focused on the issues of vacant housing, the resulting costs for governments, and the affordability of social housing solutions.
48. Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Djibouti emphasised the need for intermediate solutions to reduce housing costs such as rental housing, incremental housing or assisted self-help. Representatives from Mali and Rwanda shared successful experiences of neighbourhood upgrading for housing provision and resource mobilization from their countries. Other delegates from DRC, Benin and Rwanda highlighted the importance of providing accessible and affordable basic urban services in slum upgrading. For instance, in Rwanda, the City of Kigali has entered into a public-private partnership for waste management within a predetermined regulatory framework, which involves communities organizing themselves through cooperatives, based on their capacity to pay for waste management services.



49. In conclusion, all delegates agreed on the need for technical assistance and capacity building so that all stakeholders fully exploit the human and financial resources available for slum upgrading, before Mr M'bye closed the session.

#### COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

50. The break-away session on community-driven development was moderated by Ms Angela Mwai, Leader of the Gender Unit at the Programme Division of UN-Habitat. Three delegates presented their country's experiences and lessons learnt from incorporating community-driven development: Mr Semiti Qalowasas, Director of the People's Community Network PSUP Country Team Member of Fiji; Mr Gabriel Tagoe, PSUP focal point of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly in Ghana and Mr Samuel Shibuta Mabala, Commissioner for Urban Development at the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Uganda and the National Focal Point of the PSUP.

#### KEY MESSAGES: BREAKAWAY SESSION ON FINANCING SLUM UPGRADING

- Slum upgrading is an important intervention that can contribute to the sustainability of the urbanisation process.
- A single source of financing is not adequate to address slum upgrading in a country.
- Government must demonstrate political will to overcome barriers, to identify communities' needs and capacities and successfully mobilise all available resources, both human and financial, from all sectors of society in slum upgrading activities.
- There is an urgent need to find intermediate solutions to housing the poor through affordable solutions such as rental housing, incremental housing and through self-help.

51. Mr Semiti Qalowasas, Director of the People's Community Network of Fiji and Community Representative in the PSUP Country Team for Fiji, passionately articulated the need for gender-sensitised community participation. Mr Qalowasas highlighted the importance of tools such as community mapping and the need to give a special focus to empowering women in the overall planning process of slum upgrading. He argued that public authorities must change the way in which they view communities, as they know their own problems and, given support, can actively solve them. Professional expertise must be used to complement that knowledge rather than substitute it.
52. Mr Gabriel Tagoe, PSUP focal point of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly in Ghana, shared the experience of community participation in Ghana in the urban indigenous community of Ga Mashie in Accra. Ga Mashie is a slum where the PSUP Phase 3 Participatory Pilot Project is currently being rolled out. Mr Tagoe strongly advocated for the involvement of communities in planning and implementing slum upgrading activities, as this allows for the maintenance of social stability, as well as ensuring buy-in and community ownership. In conclusion, Mr Tagoe highlighted the importance of involving youth in the implementation of neighbourhood improvements. Involving youth provides an opportunity to develop the capacity and skills of youth while simultaneously improving the physical environment.



53. Mr Samuel Mabala Shibuta, Commissioner for Urban Development at the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and National Focal Point for the PSUP in Uganda, supported the arguments in favour of community participation and emphasized the importance of income-generating activities as an entry-point to slum upgrading. Mr Mabala argued that an important component of participation is the development of saving groups as a vehicle to mobilising resources and as a means to build greater ownership. Mr Mabala also mentioned that in order to be sustainable, slum upgrading must ensure that the next generations of community development professionals are trained, an important point echoed by both Mr Qalowasas and Mr Tagoe. To this end, Mr Mabala described the importance of involving university students through the internship programmes, thereby institutionalising the learning process of professional development in participatory slum upgrading.

#### KEY MESSAGES: BREAKAWAY SESSION ON COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

- The participation of communities and other stakeholders, including universities and civil society organizations, is necessary for effective slum upgrading.
- Participation is more than communities providing information; it is about communities being empowered through implementing activities.
- Public authorities and development professionals must move beyond seeing communities as beneficiaries and towards seeing them as partners.
- Involving women and emphasizing women's roles in slum upgrading is essential.
- Income generation should play an important role in slum upgrading. Improving slums requires improving livelihoods.
- Capacity-building and training are essential components to increasing effective community participation in decision-making, programme design and implementation.

## B. THE PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS IN ACP COUNTRIES

54. The Tripartite Conference Master of Ceremonies, Mr Mark Eddo, summarized the key messages of the EGM thematic sessions, followed by a participatory presentation of the PSUP achievements, led by Mr Jose-Maria Troncoso Perera, Programme Manager at the Unit for Regional Programmes Sub-Saharan Africa and ACP wide of the European Commission and Mrs Kerstin Sommer, Leader of the Slum Upgrading Unit and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme of UN-Habitat. Following feedback by delegates from The Gambia, Cameroon and Madagascar, Mr Doreen Prendergast from the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing of Jamaica and the National Focal Point of the PSUP, gave a presentation on the country's experience with PSUP implementation thus far.
55. Following Mr Eddo's summary, Mr Troncoso Perera gave the floor to the Conference participants, asking delegates from PSUP countries to comment on their national experience with the programme thus far in an effort to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the current PSUP implementation process.

56. In The Gambia, the PSUP has contributed to increasing political commitment to participatory slum upgrading, as evident in the participation of high-level officials from The Gambia at the conference. In Phases 1 and 2, the programme supported increased budgetary allocations to participatory slum upgrading and helped develop baselines for effective monitoring and evaluation systems in which projects can be implemented and monitored. In the next phase, the PSUP will focus on addressing the remaining challenges, such as lack of security of tenure, inadequate housing and human resource capacity constraints.
57. In Cameroon, the urbanisation rate is around 60 per cent of the country's population and 70 per cent of these urban residents live in slums. Slum upgrading in the recent past, as with other development interventions, was neglected due to the adoption of financial structural adjustment programmes (SAPs), which adversely affected the urban environment. Prior to PSUP, slum eradication was approached through eviction and demolition. The adoption of PSUP methodology and principles has changed the way the Government of Cameroon and local authorities address slums. As a result, the Prime Minister is seeking funding from the 11th European Development Fund to expand the PSUP from Phase 3, Participatory Pilot Project Implementation, to a fourth Phase, Scaling Up of the PSUP in Cameroon.
58. In Madagascar, the PSUP is currently in the second Phase; "Participatory Action Planning and Programme Formulation", and all relevant actors are committed to its implementation, especially among the government and slum communities. This translates into political buy-in by public authorities with the allocation of a budget line for slum upgrading by the Ministry of Lands, Estates and Territorial Planning. The planned activities under the PSUP include the mobilisation of stakeholders following the approval of the country's action plan and the organisation of a stakeholder meeting on 15 September 2013. The challenge lies in the implementation of the action plan and in mobilizing sufficient funding to this end. Echoing Cameroon's call to expand the PSUP, Madagascar shared the expectation that UN-Habitat and the EC will increase funding support for the PSUP.
59. In the session's final presentation, Ms Doreen Prendergast from the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing of Jamaica, gave an overview of the PSUP's background and results in Jamaica in Phase 1; "Participatory Urban Profiling". UN-Habitat's Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) programme launched in 2008 revealed that Jamaica had 754 informal settlements, housing an estimated population of 600,000 people out of a total population of 2.7 million. The PSUP was implemented in three neighbourhoods of St. Catherine (Old Harbour Bay), Clarendon (May Pen) and St. James (Montego Bay), involving a large number of stakeholders including public authorities, universities, parish councils, community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In Jamaica, the key achievements of the PSUP Phase 1 were improved institutional coordination and political support for slum upgrading, as well as strengthened capacity of community based organizations.
60. Mr Troncoso Perera concluded the country presentations on the PSUP key achievements by stating that the EC and UN-Habitat are well aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the PSUP and are seeking to address these to improve the functioning of the programme. Ms Kerstin Sommer then discussed the relevance of the PSUP and its principles, contextualising their importance in relation to the large mosaic of PSUP countries. She expressed hope that during the conference, country delegates would review the principles and come up with their own set that reflects local conditions to ensure future engagement and strong political commitment.

## C. POLICY GUIDELINES AT THE NATIONAL AND CITY LEVELS

61. The second day of the EGM began with two sessions on Policy Guidelines at the National and City Levels and on Approaches and Tools at the City Level. The session on Policy Guidelines at the National and City Levels touched on basic urban service provision and on housing and slum upgrading. The session on Approaches and Tools at City Level included four sub-sessions on the themes of participatory urban planning, land readjustment, mobility and e-governance.

### THE PSUP PRINCIPLES

1. PSUP partners, acknowledging that urbanization is unstoppable, will strive to harness the positive forces of sustainable urbanization through the implementation of inclusive and rights-based urban policies.
2. PSUP partners will adopt a citywide, participatory approach to slum upgrading, aligned with city development plans, and implement activities engaging relevant stakeholders in the process of implementing PSUP phases aimed at addressing 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 the PSUP target neighbourhoods.
4. PSUP partners will devise tangible and direct strategies to empower disadvantaged communities living in slums by allocating 10 per cent funding to community-led development interventions.
5. PSUP partners will strive to implement the PSUP based on the good urban governance principles of transparency, accountability, participation and decentralization, aligned with national priorities and the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness.
6. PSUP partners will strive to mobilize local, national and international resources sufficient for slum upgrading activities acknowledging that devising strategies for improving domestic resource mobilization is the key to scaling up slum upgrading in the medium term.
7. 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.
8. PSUP partners will pursue participatory slum upgrading strategies taking into consideration the rights and needs of slum dwellers, including their right to the city, adequate housing, accessibility of urban basic services and participation in decision-making processes. The rights-based PSUP strategies will target diverse community groups, including particularly women and youth.

## DECENTRALIZATION OF BASIC URBAN SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

62. The session on decentralisation of basic urban services and infrastructure was chaired by Mr Andre Dzikus, Coordinator of the Basic Urban Services Branch at UN-Habitat. Presentations were given by Mr Alexis Karani, Advisor to the State Minister for Energy and Water in Rwanda and Mr Kunlé Adeyemi, Architect and Founder of NLÉ Architects of Nigeria.

63. The Coordinator of the Basic Urban Services Branch at UN-Habitat, Mr Andre Dzikus, opened the session with a reminder that the provision of basic urban services to underserved areas can make a very big difference in living standards of the residents of these areas. He outlined that throughout the world the key strategy for the successful implementation of basic urban services is decentralisation because of the increased awareness of local governments to the needs of communities. Active participation of local communities in governance also gives more voice to the poor in policy making and strengthens the accountability of local government in the provision of basic services. Mr Dzikus argued that local authorities have an important role to play in the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) debate and that they must advocate for goals related to effective decentralisation, such as increasing the human and financial resources to accompany the devolution of the responsibility for service provision.
64. Mr Dzikus presented “The International Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Urban Services for All” which was approved on 3rd April, 2009 through UN-Habitat’s General Council Resolution 22/8. Within the guidelines, five key areas were identified as critical for expanding access to basic services: (1) Transparency, participation and effectiveness; (2) Decentralisation and the role of local authorities; (3) Enabling institutional frameworks for partnerships; (4) Sustainable financing and pro-poor policies; and, (5) environmental policies. He also outlined other issues which have not yet been addressed, such as the financing mechanisms for basic urban services as well as the amount of municipal resources that should be invested, and the means of tapping into domestic capital markets. Lastly, Mr Dzikus emphasized the need to understand the type of data necessary to facilitate the implementation of basic urban services in order to better address development needs, and to build awareness of decision makers regarding gaps in basic urban services.
65. The Advisor to the State Minister for Energy and Water in Rwanda, Mr Alexis Karani, made a presentation on Storm Water Management in Kigali. The repeated flooding of Kigali has had adverse effects on water quality and wider ecological consequences as rivers crossings in the metropolitan area feed into major catchment and preservation areas. In order to tackle these challenges, the Kigali Master Plan addresses these effects with a special focus on drainage and maintenance of infrastructures. Mr Karani noted that drainage should be given sufficient consideration when planning city extensions even though there is lack of funding and skilled technicians in drainage management at the city and national levels.
66. The Mayor of the City of Accra, Mr Alfred Okoe Vanderpuije, commended Mr Karani’s presentation. He pointed out that many cities in ACP countries are also facing similar issues of regular flooding and it has become a priority area for his local government. Mr Vanderpuije also expressed satisfaction that the topic was being addressed at the Conference, especially with reference to the issue of maintenance which still remains a major challenge in African countries.
67. Mr Kunlé Adeyemi, Architect and Founder of NLÉ Architects, introduced the audience to the “A School for Makoko Project”, an innovative pilot project which is seeking to address the issue of climate change, an important issue for many ACP cities. Mr Adeyemi argued that the issues related to coastal cities, such as the risks associated with rising sea levels, are not being sufficiently addressed by urban planners. Mr Adeyemi highlighted that using local materials, skills and labour is crucial in supporting the sustainability of a project and the development of a community and integrating settlements in the natural environment.

**KEY MESSAGES: DECENTRALISATION OF BASIC URBAN SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

- The decentralisation of basic urban services and infrastructure improves local governance and community participation through the increased awareness and targeted provision of development needs.
- The provision of basic urban services and infrastructure undoubtedly improves the standard of living and quality of life of all people, especially the poor and underprivileged.
- Storm water management must be a priority area of intervention in city master planning and extensions.
- Climate change related issues are not being adequately addressed by urban planners in ACP cities and countries.
- It is better to use local materials, skills and labours for sustainable slum upgrading and capacity development of slum communities.

**HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING**

68. Mr Mohamed El Sioufi, Coordinator of the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch at UN-Habitat, discussed housing policies and the need to integrate housing policy into a broader urban planning framework. Mr El Sioufi confronted participants with the phenomenon of “ghost towns” that have emerged in cities around the world. “Ghost towns” are single-use, stand-alone housing projects that are isolated from employment opportunities and are poorly connected to the rest of the city. As such, the intended beneficiaries of these residential areas choose to forego the comforts of housing in order to be closer to employment opportunities, leading to vacant housing units and waste of public resources. According to Mr El Sioufi, this should be prevented by shifting from an output based strategy to a results-based strategy. He also emphasised that housing needs must be at the centre of urban planning and no longer be seen as a stand-alone activity in order to better contribute towards economic development, social integration and environmental sustainability. Mr El-Sioufi concluded that UN-Habitat is supporting countries in their efforts to address the goal of adequate housing for all through the Global Housing Strategy (GHS), which includes five key elements; the exchange of experiences, applied evidence-based research, effectiveness at scale, efficiency through partnerships and national and local capacity development.
69. The Head of Delegation from the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction in Ethiopia, Mr Esrael Tesfaye, presented the Ethiopian government’s current National Housing Programme. He highlighted that even in the climate of rapid economic growth the nation is still facing the issue of large slum settlements, housing shortages and unemployment. As a result, the Ethiopian government designed a national-level housing programme which tackles the backlog and inadequate conditions of housing. The programme aims to build 500,000 housing units for home ownership and provide 400,000 job opportunities in the housing sector. The programme targets a reduction in the number of slum dwellers by half, from 60 per cent to 30 per cent. Already over 200,000 new housing units have been constructed, 25 slum renewal projects implemented and slum upgrading infrastructure projects initiated in 16 cities with a special focus on women. It is estimated that 370,000 job opportunities were created through the programme. The housing strategy also aims to guide different government interventions, ensure stakeholder participation and integrate and coordinate efforts to enable access to housing by low-to-middle income level households that encourage savings and provide finance. Mr Tesfaye further informed participants the overall objective was to provide a diversity of layouts and social integration among different income groups. Both the Government and the households are sharing the financing of the housing units depending on the income level and the finance scheme.

## APPROACHES AND TOOLS AT THE CITY LEVEL

### URBAN PLANNING FOR SLUM UPGRADING

70. The Leader of the City Planning, Extension and Design Unit of UN-Habitat, Ms Laura Petrella, presented UN-Habitat's vision on urban planning for slum upgrading. Ms Petrella stated that UN-Habitat's Urban Planning and Design Branch (UPDB) are exploring the possibility of expanding its programme to PSUP countries. She pointed out that slums are the result of failed public policies and, in particular, a lack of good urban planning and design. In many ACP countries, planning systems have been inherited more or less unchanged from the colonial administration. As a result, post-colonial planning has led to minimal planning for a minority of people and this needs to change so that there is stronger planning for the majority of people. Ms Petrella also stated that there is need to move away from negative perspectives to slums upgrading. Slums must be recognized as a part of the city and can be greatly improved through their inclusion in citywide strategic planning. Moreover, sustainable urbanization cannot be achieved without accounting for and improving slums. It is evident that in many ACP countries, modern planning systems have been creating unsustainable urban growth. Good planning cannot be achieved, however, without the participation of communities and other stakeholders, but must also be proactive so that we can accommodate for the rapid urban growth in developing world cities that we are currently experiencing. Hence, the basics of urban planning must be reassessed through planning in advance, at scale, in phases, for social integration.
71. Ms Petrella gave examples of planning initiatives in cities such as Kisumu Town in Kenya, Medellin in Colombia, Port-au-Prince in Haiti and Nampula in Mozambique.

### KEY MESSAGES: URBAN PLANNING FOR SLUM UPGRADING

- Land registration systems can greatly improve security of tenure and access to finance for landowners as well as planning processes for slum upgrading and prevention.
- Land readjustment is a progressive approach to slum upgrading and creates a win-win situation for all stakeholders if well managed and in the process of being up-scaled.
- Land readjustment is a complement and not a substitute for upgrading and preventing slums.

### PARTICIPATORY LAND READJUSTMENT AND SECURITY OF TENURE

72. The Deputy-Director General of the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority, Mr Didier Sagashya, began the session with a presentation on "Land Tenure Regularization in Rwanda". He explained that due to the constraints imposed by Rwanda's high population density, the Government realised the urgent need to develop adequate land administration policies. It recently piloted a number of land registration programmes, thanks to the large support of international donors as well as the small financial contributions of land owners themselves. Through the land tenure regularization program, the government systematically carried out land titling in over 2000 urban and rural areas, using a digital mapping surveying process. To complement the use of satellite imagery in delineating plot boundaries, community meetings were held with locals to scrutinize details of every parcel of land around the country and resolve any



disputes between neighbours and landowners. An online registration system database was also created to cross check land title claims and to officially formalize the process. Mr Sagashya concluded that the registration programme was implemented over three years successfully. Since land tenure has been secured for Rwandans, it has eased the facilitation of future land readjustment programmes as well as the access to finance for landowners.

73. The Head of Delegation from the Ministry of Housing in Antigua and Barbuda and PSUP National Focal Point, Mr Carl Browne, explained briefly that the national government has developed a well-established Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping and land administration system even though it is still quite a complicated process. In order to further secure land tenure, the Government created a platform for dialogue with private land owners on whose land the majority of slum dwellers live. Moreover, in conjunction with the PSUP, urban profiling was carried out in 2009. In view of the success, the Government has continued to support UN-Habitat's PSUP programme over the last few years. Mr Browne also emphasized that land readjustment is seen in Antigua as a strategic tool to renew highly informal areas near the port of St. John. In conclusion, Mr Browne stated that many lessons have been learned in the process that could be shared with other ACP Countries.
74. Mr Vula Shaw, Director of Housing for the Ministry of Local Government of Fiji and National Focal Point of the PSUP, explained that Fiji has a unique land tenure system because 80 per cent of the country is registered as indigenous and/or customary land and just 20 per cent as freehold land. As a result, the country faces serious challenges in sustainable urbanization because 51 per cent of the population is now urbanized, with significant demographic and environmental challenges. In response to these challenges, the Government developed a National Urban Policy that is strongly linked to the MDGs and promotes National Housing Programmes which target 42,000 people over a seven-year-period with a focus on construction using appropriate building materials such as mud bricks. There are also 10 slum upgrading projects underway which target 500 people in collaboration with municipalities and local and international NGOs. These slum upgrading projects have a special focus on minorities such as the elderly and disabled people. He concluded by informing the delegates that the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Local Government, Fiji, for PSUP Phase II is being prepared and will be finalized by the Minister, eventually leading to commencement of Phase II activities.
75. The Founder of Housing the Masses in Ghana and national implementation partner of the PSUP, Ms Ellen Oteng Nsiah, summarized the results of the recent UN-Habitat consultative workshop on 'Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment'. There were three main themes explored and discussed in the workshop; expropriation, the private market and land readjustment. It was widely agreed amongst all participants that land value sharing is an important part of land readjustment and a progressive approach to slum upgrading which creates a win-win situation for all stakeholders. She noted that many successful examples of land readjustment have already been and are being carried out in Asia and Latin America. As a result of the workshop, a number of technical requests were made by countries regarding how to undertake slum upgrading using Land Re-Adjustments with specific possible sites for possible implementation suggested by Rwanda and Uganda. However, Ms Nsiah concluded that land readjustment should not be considered as the only solution for upgrading and preventing slums but one of the many options available for contributing to the goal of sustainable urbanization.



**KEY MESSAGES: URBAN PLANNING FOR SLUM UPGRADING**

- Slums are the result of failed public policies and inadequate urban planning and design.
- Modern planning systems need to be simplified so that they respond more timely and appropriately to urban growth.
- Sustainable urbanisation can only be achieved through the recognition of slums as an integral part of the city and their inclusion in citywide strategic planning.
- Participation of communities and other stakeholders must be proactive and carried out at all phases of projects.

**MOBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS**

76. The Leader of the Urban Energy Unit at UN-Habitat, Mr Vincent Kitio, opened the session by stating that UN-Habitat recognizes that sustainable energy is a key component of urban mobility. Energy is understood by all to be an integral part of human life and settlements and, without it, we cannot live and build cities. It is for these reasons that the current MDGs as well as the Post-2015 SDGs should include energy as a goal for sustainable urbanization. Mr Kitio observed that most countries in Africa lack adequate supply of energy for their cities. At the same time, 40 per cent of Africans do not have adequate access to grid electricity. In addition to this, he cautioned that current energy consumption rates are undeniably unsustainable and are contributing to climate change. It has been observed, for example, that buildings and houses are not being built appropriately to local conditions. To stem this, UN-Habitat is supporting the design of sustainable building codes and tools for developing countries. In regards to mobility, walking and other non-motorized transportation methods are also greatly underused. Mr Kitio concluded that the continuing prioritization of motorized transport is increasing traffic congestion and air pollution which has a negative impact on economic activity, the environment and the health of urban dwellers.
77. The delegate of the Embassy of Ethiopia in Kigali, Ms Tibleste Tefera, introduced the audience to “Sustainable Transport in Ethiopia”. She stated that the insufficiency of public transport in Addis Abba has resulted in bad traffic congestion and air pollution. Planning for adequate transport such as building pedestrian walk ways is seen as crucial to counteract these problems. To further solve urban mobility problems, Ms Tefera highlighted that there are a number of projects including creating Traffic Management Centre and construction of six Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors in the city. She emphasized that the BRT project has been recognized as the best way forward to improve mass transit in the city for which UN-Habitat has been providing technical support.
78. The Manager for Special Projects at the Kenya National Highways Authority, Mr Dennis Odeck, gave a presentation on “Sustainable Urban Public Transport”. He reiterated that Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) has been recognized as one of the best ways to improve mass transit in cities and is regarded as an international best practice. Mr Odeck explained that, in 2006, a Master Development Plan was developed for Nairobi which found BRT as the most cost-effective transport method. The plan is currently being elaborated. In this project, UN-Habitat and the World Bank are providing technical and financial assistance, respectively. Such initiatives to improve urban mobility greatly benefit slum dwellers because of their increased integration into the city and its economic life.

79. The Assistant Commissioner at the Ministry of Works and Transport in Uganda, Mr Peter Kabanda, closed the session with a presentation on the “Integration of Non-motorized Transport and Mass Transit”. He reiterated that walking and cycling are important and underrated methods of mobility in urban centres. In Kampala, Uganda, 50 per cent of the population, especially the poor, walk to work because they cannot afford public or private transport. However, Mr Kabanda concluded that current non-motorized transport infrastructure is not adequate for the city and can be improved, especially alongside Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes and other transport nodes, in order to increase connectivity for its people.

#### KEY MESSAGES: MOBILITY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

- Sustainable energy is a key component of urban mobility.
- Current energy consumption rates are undeniably unsustainable and contributing to irreversible climate change.
- There exists an untapped potential of renewal energy not just from solar, wind or hydropower but also from bio-waste and biogas.
- The continued prioritization of motorized transport is increasing traffic congestion and air pollution whilst having a negative impact on economic activity, the environment and the health of urban dwellers.
- Bus Rapid Transit is widely recognized as the best and most cost-effective method of mass transit in a city.
- Walking and cycling are important and underrated methods of mobility in urban centres.

#### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR E-GOVERNANCE AND E-PARTICIPATION

80. The delegate from “Future Policy Modelling” (FUPOL), Mr Haris Neophytou, explained that e-participation uses IT tools to encourage and to facilitate the engagement of citizen participation whilst complementing and coexisting alongside traditional methods. It has been recognised that there are a number of advantages for both government and its citizens. Using social media methods such as geospatial mapping and questionnaires, the trends and needs of communities can be identified to support the work of local and central authorities in the provision of basic urban services, amongst other responsibilities. He concluded that there is also a great potential to use e-participation in engaging slum dwellers for the improvement of their living conditions.
81. The representative of a subregional economic integration organization set out some of the work that the organization had undertaken and drew attention to its priority areas for action: balanced urbanization, transport and telecommunications, responsibility for development, the living environment and institutional actions. He stressed that urban development should be considered in all its facets and that the myth and mystique of cities should be dispelled, meaning that rural populations would be less inclined to migrate to urban towns and cities.
82. In conclusion, the Chair noted that Africans had always been nomadic people who knew no borders, meaning that such artificially-created borders seen in the modern world posed a problem in terms of the general conception of migration. He highlighted the problems caused by globalization and pointed out that, while Europe turned to more restrictive migratory policies, the very nature of Africa was extremely different. He urged all representatives to consider the matter in detail and look at possible ways to foster cooperation and collaboration between nations.

**KEY MESSAGES: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR E-GOVERNANCE AND E-PARTICIPATION**

- E-governance and e-participation can encourage and facilitate the engagement of citizens in urban governance including slum dwellers.

**D. HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE**

83. The High-Level Conference (HLC) was held on the last two days of the Conference, September 5-6, and consisted of policy debates amongst Ministers, Mayors and high-level government representatives and Parliamentarians from ACP countries and the European Union. The aim was identifying common challenges and opportunities to achieving sustainable urbanisation.

**OPENING CEREMONY**

84. The Opening Ceremony of the High-Level Conference commenced on Thursday, September 5. Welcoming addresses were provided by Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba, Honourable Mayor of the City of Kigali; Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States; Mr Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General of Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid), European Commission; Mr Louis Michel, EU Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly; Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat; and Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Dr Pierre Damien Habumuremyi.
85. The Honourable Mayor of the City of Kigali, Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba, inaugurated the high-level international policy debates stressing the importance of sustainable urbanization for economic development. Mr Ndayisaba declared that for the Government of Rwanda, urbanisation is a key pillar for sustainable economic development, arguing that mobility, job creation, governance and innovation are equally essential for achieving sustainable urban development. He stated that “To achieve sustainable urbanisation we need smart urban design, innovative master plans and most of our civil service work done from our hearts.”
86. Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States gave a warm welcome to the distinguished guests and thanked the Government of Rwanda for hosting the meeting and for its commitment to supporting the PSUP. Ms Raymond highlighted UN-Habitat’s professionalism in implementing the PSUP and its effectiveness in contributing to the realization of the MDG 11, Targets 7C and 7D. “The PSUP is an essential instrument for achieving the Millennium Development Goals in light of the rapid urbanisation of the world and the increasing population of its cities,” Ms Raymond stated. “Therefore, the cornerstone of the overall process of the PSUP is the political and institutional support from the Governments that are part of the programme and from other partners engaged in the action.” Ms Raymond commended Governments’ commitments to co-finance the PSUP from their national budgets and encouraged them to meet their obligations. She stated that “Country ownership is necessary for the sustainability of the PSUP as this is a participatory programme, and as such it gives weight and meaning to the ACP-EC-UN-Habitat tripartite partnership.”

87. Mr Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General of Development and Cooperation, European Commission, addressed the Conference via video recording. He expressed gratitude to the Government of Rwanda for hosting the Conference. He argued that the topic of Tripartite Conference is of great importance due to the rapid pace of urbanisation in ACP Countries. Urbanisation may help people out of poverty, but urbanisation in itself is no guarantee of success. On the contrary, rapid urbanisation, if poorly planned, can lead to a disproportional increase of slums, a trend that is unfolding in many ACP Countries. In response to these challenges, the ACP Secretariat, the EC and UN-Habitat have partnered together for the implementation of the PSUP in ACP Countries. The PSUP is in line with the European Union's international action in the area of urbanization, which advocates for a more inclusive approach to urban planning and governance. "Sustainable development cannot be achieved without the active participation in the decision-making process of the concerned communities, social groups, women and young people," argued Mr Rudischhauser. At the same time, local authorities play a critical role in achieving sustainable development. He argued that the EC advocates for city-wide approaches to slum upgrading and for such approaches to gradually improve, formalize and incorporate slums into the city itself through the extension of land, services and citizenship to slum dwellers. To this end, the EC supports UN-Habitat and encourages other donors to support the Agency to assist national and local governments.
88. Mr Louis Michel, EU Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, argued that sustainable urbanisation is one of the biggest challenges facing a globalised world and, therefore, needs to be an integral part of the international political agenda. For Mr Michel, "There won't be development without urban sustainability. There won't be development without an urban policy." In turn, urban sustainability—the balance between economic activities, demographic growth, infrastructure and basic services—cannot be achieved without good governance and a structured process of decentralization. Local authorities are best placed for assuring urban governance as they are the level of government where ownership can be operationalized. This is not only valid for the provision of basic urban services but for strengthening democratic governance too. Cities are places of contrast, where tradition and modernity coexist as wealth and poverty coexist, and even though slums are an eyesore, they are still a vital part of a city. The fight against urban poverty calls for strengthening education, job creation (especially for youth) and investing in people, housing and infrastructure. The challenge, today, argued Mr Michel, is to mobilize the political will to change the status quo by assuming responsibility for the fulfilment of the rights of all citizens.
89. Ms Joyce Laboso, ACP Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, argued that ACP Countries undoubtedly are affected by current global economic trends greatly influencing their capacity to achieve adequate shelter for all. However, ACP-EC Parliamentarians have a common goal in supporting the achievements of the MDGs and in promoting sustainable development, food security and good governance, as well as to reflect on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. Ms Laboso noted that addressing the challenges of sustainable urbanisation requires bold political decisions and innovations in technology. She highlighted the importance of innovative Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) aimed at ensuring broader citizen participation, arguing that such innovations are relevant to national policymaking and planning and could have wide reaching implications for poverty eradication. Ms Laboso further argued that a successful agenda for sustainable urbanisation must promote public private partnerships that support the economy.

90. Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat, expressed gratitude to Conference participants and the Government of Rwanda, especially for their explicit commitment to sustainable urbanisation policies and practices. Dr Clos also thanked the ACP for being the driver, in collaboration with the European Commission, of the PSUP process, and expressed his gratitude to the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentarians for their commitment and contribution to the conference. The commitment to sustainable urbanisation is important. Current urbanisation trends are unique from a historical perspective. In many parts of the developing world, cities face unplanned urban growth that is creating a new set of challenges that needs to be addressed. Current urbanisation trends are unique in history, said Dr Clos. In many parts of the developing world cities are facing unplanned urban growth, creating a new set of challenges that need to be addressed. One immediate consequence of this unplanned growth is the proliferation of slums, the challenge of unemployment and the inadequate capacity of many local authorities to effectively provide urban basic services essential for sustainable urbanisation. Dr Clos argued that ACP countries have to be proactive in developing solutions to these challenges and to consider them as an essential part of urban planning. He stated that “We at UN-Habitat strongly believe that appropriate urban policies would improve the unsustainable urbanisation in many developing countries worldwide. Cities and their managers need concrete examples of how to apply principles of sustainable urban development.” There is need for planned growth based on basic planning principles to ensure that urbanisation becomes a driver for sustainable development. Dr Clos acknowledged the efforts by all partners engaged in the PSUP and the importance of the programme in forging new partnerships, developing new tools and mobilising political and financial commitments of Governments. These efforts should also help to ensure that the Post-2015 Development Agenda incorporates a goal on sustainable urbanisation. Dr Clos invited all partner countries to contribute to the Habitat III to the formulation of the New Urban Agenda for the 21st century and to participate in the forthcoming World Urban Forum in 2014.
91. Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Dr Pierre Damien Habumuremyi, invited delegates and Ministers to view the conference as an opportunity to learn from each others experiences in striving to achieve the MDGs over the past thirteen years. The Conference also represents an opportunity to appropriately plan future actions and to find a common ACP position for the Post-2015 Agenda and for Habitat III, taking into consideration past regional meetings in Nairobi and Rabat. Dr Habumuremyi also requested participants in the Conference to come up with solutions for the challenges of urbanisation, most saliently manifested in the proliferation of slums. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister expressed his confidence that recommendations from this Conference will help ACP countries achieve sustainable urban development. He argued that “Strategic, action-oriented national housing and urban policies are needed. In addition, each country needs national well formulated targets, monitoring frameworks and efforts to increase knowledge management and networks for efficient learning.” The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister highlighted some of the strategies employed by Rwanda to ensure sustainable urbanisation and reaffirmed Rwanda’s commitment to work hand-in-hand with UN-Habitat in the implementation of the PSUP. He also called upon the support of the ACP and EC to maintain and strengthen the partnership and expand its technical and financial assistance for urban development.

## INTEGRATING THE URBAN CHALLENGE INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS: THE CASE OF RWANDA

92. Ms Esther Mutamba, Director General of the Rwanda Housing Authority presented the Government of Rwanda's urban development strategy within the context of its second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II). Well-planned urbanisation is a priority for the Government of Rwanda and a key strategy to ensuring sustained economic growth. The EDPRS focuses on the development of secondary cities to ensure balanced territorial development and to reduce the demographic pressure on Kigali as the primary urban area of the country. Ms Mutamba stated that "In order to intervene in human settlements, it is necessary to take into consideration the multi-dimensional aspects of human settlements". Policy coordination is therefore, imperative. In Rwanda, coordination is achieved through the development of Master Plans and the One Stop Centre that combines all government services related to urban development under one roof, facilitating access to citizens. Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda is working on a set of indicators to measure progress of urban development objectives. A priority for the Government is the provision of affordable housing with a strong focus on attracting private sector investment.

## EMERGING THEMES FOR THE POST-2015 AND HABITAT III AGENDA

93. The session on the Post-2015 and Habitat III Agenda consisted of six roundtables. The roundtables were moderated by Mr Mark Eddo, Master of Ceremonies; Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary-General of the ACP Secretariat; Ms Mariam Yunusa, Head of the Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch of UN-Habitat; Ms Joyce Laboso and Mr Louis Michel, respectively ACP and EU Co-presidents of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly for the Parliamentarian roundtable; and Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba, Mayor of the City of Kigali for the Mayors roundtable.

## THE 1ST MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON URBANISATION PATTERNS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

94. The first Ministerial Roundtable on Urbanisation Patterns and Sustainable Urban Development Achievements was moderated by Mark Eddo, the Tripartite Conference Master of Ceremonies. Panel members were the Hon. Duadi Migereko, Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban development of Uganda; the Hon. Guy Morais, Minister of Transport Works and Housing of Jamaica; the Hon. Thanda Mokalake, Minister of Lands and Housing of Botswana; the Hon. Professor Silas Lwakabamba, Government of Rwanda's Minister of Infrastructure; and Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat.
95. The Hon. Duadi Migereko, Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban development of Uganda argued that given the inevitability and rapid pace of urbanisation in ACP Countries, clear actions to ensure sustainable urban development are of utmost importance. He highlighted resource scarcity for urban development as a major constraint to achieving sustainable urban development. To improve resource mobilisation, public authorities should draw on international partnerships, such as that of the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat Tripartite Partnership in the implementation of the PSUP. Further, regional cooperation among public authorities and professionals is necessary to exchange best practices, experiences and effective tools and policies. In addition, the Hon. Minister emphasized the importance of land and the need to ensure its optimal use, reminding the plenary that the absence of regulation in planning leads to spontaneous urban development and its associated problems, such as slums.



96. The Hon. Guy Morais, Minister of Transport Works and Housing of Jamaica, gave a presentation on Jamaica's challenges and solutions for sustainable urbanisation. Jamaica has a population of about three million people of which about half a million are living in squatter settlements. The migration from rural to urban areas has been fuelled by lower agricultural productivity in the rural areas and the search for jobs in the urban areas. To address the issue of land scarcity, the Government has embarked on a land regularization programme. Land titles are given to squatters for land that is supplied with infrastructure and basic urban services while squatters are responsible for incremental housing improvements. At the regional level, Jamaica is entering into partnerships with other Caribbean countries to exchange ideas on solutions and processes to improve land-use and management.
97. The Hon. Thanda Mokalake, Minister of Lands and Housing of Botswana, gave a presentation on the land tenure system and housing programmes in Botswana. Recently, the Government of Botswana has embarked on a nationwide land registration and valuation that aims at making land accessible. Most of the land in Botswana is under tribal custody and is allocated freely while a small percentage is leasehold and is allocated at subsidized rates for a maximum of 50 years. The new Land Policy seeks, among other things, to promote equity for land access, especially for indigenous people, and encourage the development of land. Regarding housing, on-going initiatives aim to provide adequate shelter to all, with the provision of social housing to young graduates and rural migrants on a temporary basis.
98. UN-Habitat's Executive Director, Dr Joan Clos, opened his statement by asking Ministers what their vision of sustainable development is. In his opinion, although the international community is committed to sustainable development, this goal cannot be achieved without pursuing sustainable urbanization. "We cannot foresee the future of development without foreseeing the future of urbanisation. We cannot implement development without planning for urbanisation." Dr Clos argued that urbanisation today is in crisis because it is not addressing the new demands of the developing countries. Typical responses of standard urban planning (zoning, segregation and gated communities) produce patterns that do not produce jobs. Planning must be seen as a job creating instrument and be put at the service of the needs of the population and of the country. He concluded by saying that this new vision of urbanism is the reason why the solution to urban planning problems will come from developing countries.
99. Following the initial statements, delegates in the plenary commented on the topics raised. Delegates from Rwanda and Sudan talked about the importance of regional cooperation and international assistance to support capacity-building, knowledge sharing and the implementation of programmes at national levels. To this end, the Ugandan Minister replied that while foreign resources are important, they cannot substitute for the stability of domestic resource mobilization strategies, which have to be improved to ensure long-term sustainability.

#### KEY MESSAGES: 1ST MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON URBANISATION PATTERNS AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- Urbanisation today is in crisis because it is not addressing the new demands of the developing countries. Typical responses of standard urban planning produce spatial patterns that do not create jobs or wealth.
- Land-use planning and policies are particularly important for the Island states of the ACP Countries given that land is scarce.
- Increased regional partnerships by countries will allow for sound technical and political solutions to address common problems.



100. The second issue discussed amongst delegates and Ministers relates to stakeholder participation. Rwanda and Sudan strongly advocated for community empowerment to ensure ownership and community investments in urban development projects. The Sudanese delegate argued that it is necessary to involve youth and women in a federal system of government to build the legitimacy of implemented policies. The Jamaican Minister echoed their statements by describing Jamaica's policies concerning Public-Private-Partnership for affordable housing that use participatory mechanisms to ensure greater community involvement in designing affordable housing solutions.

## 2ND MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON GENDER EQUALITY IN LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

101. The second Ministerial Roundtable on Gender Equality in Livelihoods Development was moderated by Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond, Assistant Secretary General of the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States. The panellists of the Roundtable were the Hon. Emerine Kabanshi, Minister of Local Government of Zambia; the Hon. Aloisea Inyumba, Minister of Gender and Family Promotion of Rwanda; the Hon. Guy Morais, Minister of Transport, Works and Housing of Jamaica; Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Division Director of UN-Habitat; and Mr Kwadwo Yeboah, Principal Planner of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development of Ghana.
102. The Hon. Aloisea Inyumba, Minister of Gender and Family Promotion of Rwanda, started his allocution by reminding delegates that gender equality should be seen as a right. He illustrated his point by sharing the Rwandan perspective on gender integration, whereby the government has instituted a legal and policy framework within which gender equity is mainstreamed in government programmes and development agendas. For instance, in the Land Act of Rwanda, women have been empowered with regards to land regularization where both men and women are registered jointly as land owners. Other initiatives have worked at improving safety for women with the improvement of infrastructure, empowering women through job creation and education. However, the Minister recognised that more forums are required to make the women's voice heard.
103. The Hon. Emerine Kabanshi, Minister of Local Government of Zambia, discussed the living conditions of poor people in Zambia, and in Lusaka, in particular. With 49 per cent of the population urbanised and with a significant lack of formal employment opportunities, many women and young men resort to hawking of goods to survive. Because 27 per cent of the city is unplanned, hawkers work in environments without basic sanitation or access to safe drinking water. Rather than banning informal vendors, the Ministry of Local Government has decided to address the issue through several planning initiatives. For example, the Ministry has commissioned the building of multi-story markets complete with sanitation and water access. The Ministry is also working on a city plan to ensure that all streets have proper access to water and sanitation, with a higher allocation of water points as to reduce the time and distance women take to access water. Finally, the Minister emphasised the contribution of the PSUP to improving the lives of slum-dwellers, and especially women who form the largest part of the population of unplanned settlements.

104. The Hon. Guy Morais, Minister of Transport, Works and Housing of Jamaica, commented on the responses of the other panellists, reiterating the fact that women usually are the breadwinners and heads of households, yet more prone to be discriminated against in the search of a job or shelter. In Jamaica, government's land and housing delivery is not discriminatory against women and the job market is accessible to all, shown by the fact that 65 per cent of annual university graduates are women. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement, to which the Jamaican government is working towards.
105. Mr Kwadwo Yeboah, Principal Planner of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development of Ghana, discussed the lessons learnt from upgrading activities in the Ashaiman Informal Settlement in Accra, Ghana between 2004 and 2008, where 80 per cent of the residents are women. At the inception of the project, the City of Accra tackled the lack of basic urban services in the settlement. Ghana received USD 100,000 to implement the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling programme in Accra in 2000, prioritising gender issues as crucial in slum upgrading. Adopting a gender-focused approach allowed for more accurate information on living conditions of women and more gender-sensitised initiatives. The ensuing project planned for low-cost, small buildings and sanitation facilities, and the construction started with the contributions of womens' savings groups. Mr Yeboah concluded by saying that, thanks to this project, the Government of Ghana realized that slum upgrading can be done with diverse groups in mind.

#### KEY MESSAGES: 2ND MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON GENDER EQUALITY IN LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- Slum upgrading needs to be inclusive, providing a gender mainstreamed policy framework guaranteeing that future planning, implementation and monitoring is inclusive for all.
- Gender policies are cross-cutting and need to be applied and updated when revising housing and slum upgrading or urban policies.
- Gender-aggregated data is crucial for the development of gender-sensitive initiatives.
- Sustainable urbanization can be successful if it's made accessible through participation and if the knowledge of the local people is used as part of the solution.

#### 3RD AND 4TH MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON ENHANCING INTRA-REGIONAL ACP COLLABORATION AND ON FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION

106. The 3rd and 4th Ministerial Roundtable on Enhancing Intra-Regional ACP Collaboration and on Financing Mechanisms for Slum Upgrading and Prevention were merged into one roundtable chaired by Ms Mariam Yunusa, Head of the Partners and Inter Agency Coordination Branch of UN-Habitat. The panellists were the Hon. Christian Soussohounto, Minister of Planning, Housing and Sanitation of Benin; the Hon. Kebba Touray, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of The Gambia; the Hon. Mahamadou Salissou Habi, Minister of Planning and Housing of Niger; the Hon. Abu Twalib Kasenally, Minister of Housing and Lands of Mauritius; the Hon. Jacqueline Muhongayire, Minister of East African Community of Rwanda; the Hon. Gata Ngoulou, Minister of Planning, Housing, Property and Land Affairs of Chad; and the Hon. Misi Tikilapilesa, Minister of Works, Transport and Infrastructure of Samoa.

107. Ms Mariam Yunusa, Head of the Partners and Inter Agency Coordination Branch of UN-Habitat, opened the roundtable by expressing her view that slums, along with housing shortages, are symptoms of the absence of the larger transformative process of urban development and that this is due in part to a general denial of the importance of urban development. She then asked delegates to share their countries' response to urbanisation today, and how economic relationships between ACP countries could be improved to achieve sustainable urban development.
108. The Hon. Christian Soussohounto, Minister of Planning, Housing and Sanitation of Benin, stated that the ACP relationships have greatly contributed to urban development in Benin, where the focus and the fastest growth is concentrated in secondary towns. His country is now looking for new partners to enhance public-private partnerships at the national and local levels.
109. On the question of how to ensure the political will for these partnerships, The Hon. Kebba Touray, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of The Gambia pointed out that before engaging in global fundraising, governments needed to undertake proper urban planning. In The Gambia for instance, all land had been registered and the banking system has been used to keep track of land transfers. This is seen as a way to avoid corruption in public land administration, facilitate the engagement of investors, and strengthen public-private partnerships. Public-private partnerships have proved to be crucial in the financing of basic urban services in Gambia's cities.
108. In Niger, The Hon. Mahamadou Salissou Habi, Niger's Minister of Urban Planning and Housing, explained that both territorial authorities and municipalities contribute to financing urban development. For example, a housing fund was recently established to ensure dignified housing for the citizens.
109. The Hon. Abu Twalib Kasenally, Minister of Housing and Lands of Mauritius, stated that pro-poor budget allocations have been made to ensure the poor benefit from services. This is evident in land administration, in which land has been earmarked to low-income groups who need to be relocated from informal settlements. The government services the land and subsidizes up to two thirds of the cost of the newly built housing. The future residents can access long-term loans to finance their contribution, and are also consulted on the design and mode of construction of their future house.
110. The Hon. Gata Ngoulou, Minister of Planning, Housing, Property and Land Affairs of Chad, reacted to the topic of the ACP intra-regional collaboration by announcing that Chad was holding a meeting in February 2014 to discuss the post-2015 Agenda and the SDGs, with special attention paid to development finance.

#### KEY MESSAGES: 3RD AND 4TH MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON INTRA-REGIONAL ACP COLLABORATION AND ON FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION

- Significant population growth in developing countries is expected to take place in secondary towns.
- Political will is crucial to ensure public-private partnerships. Political stability is the basis for any investment. But before looking for funds, proper planning and viability assessment needs to be ensured.
- Municipal finances need to be diversified and garner sources of funding from all relevant stakeholders.

#### PARLIAMENTARIAN ROUNDTABLE ON LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS FOR SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION

111. The Parliamentarian roundtable on Legal Frameworks and Governance Mechanisms for Slum Upgrading and Prevention consisted of Mr Louis Michel, EU Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly and Ms Joyce Laboso, ACP Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly. The panellists were Mr Dharamkumar Seeraj, Vice-president of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly; Mr Philippe Bouland, Member of the European Parliament; Mr Alfred Vanderpuije, Mayor of the City of Accra; Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba, Mayor of the City of Kigali; Ms Mariamu El Maawy, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Kenya; and Hon. Henry Phoya, Minister of Lands and Housing of Malawi and Member of Parliament.
112. In his introduction, Mr Louis Michel, EU Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, introduced the issue on governance mechanisms by arguing that institutional reforms on decentralization are crucial for urban development. Because Mayors and elected officials have an important role building links between citizens and state institutions, the legality of representation of local authorities is important to consider. He emphasised that funds received from foreign donors represent only a fraction of developing countries' resources. Thus the emphasis should be on generating local revenues, as local actors are crucial in generating local funds that can convert development aid into self-sustained economic development.
113. Mr Alfred Vanderpuije, Mayor of the City of Accra, explained that mayors were the grass root champions of development through decentralization and that Africa needed to make more progress in effective decentralisation. Mr Vanderpuije argued that a mayor's agenda should not be dominated by politics but by people's needs. He added that it is crucial to build capacity at the local level to ensure that the peoples' needs are met.
114. Mr Philippe Bouland, Member of the European Parliament, stated that urban development is a challenge not only in developing countries, but also in developed regions, such as in France, where the demand for social housing is much higher than the supply. He explained that housing could be seen as a social elevator with responsibilities shared between citizens and authorities. He argued that parliamentarians have a crucial role in shaping the development agenda, and warned that housing and land are especially vulnerable to corruption. As a result, the State needs to actively engage in fighting corruption in the housing market.
115. The Hon. Henry Phoya, Minister of Lands and Housing of Malawi and Member of Parliament, explained that his country was about to engage in a new urban policy. The new Land Act, currently in Parliament, pays special attention to women's tenure rights. He added that the financing for slum upgrading needs to be incorporated in the national legal framework to secure funds. For this, Parliamentarians need to engage with the citizens to get to know their priorities on land and slum issues.
116. Ms Joyce Laboso, ACP Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, called upon Parliamentarians in ACP countries to make sure that their governments are engaging with the PSUP and that Parliamentarians are monitoring the project implementation. She also urged Parliamentarians to make sure that the conference was followed-up at the national level.

117. Ms Mariamu El Maawy, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Kenya, argued that in Kenya, the economic disparity between counties is a major challenge, as is the competition between the interests of counties and the State. To address this issue, she explained that the country has embarked on devolution, replacing Mayors with elected governors, taking the opportunity of the debate to request technical support on this matter. Mr Louis Michel suggested that cities support Mayors and local institutions, along with the creation of an African Natural Resource Fund for Development to increase regional exchange and assistance.

#### KEY MESSAGES: PARLIAMENTARIAN ROUNDTABLE ON LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS FOR SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION

- Decentralization, devolution and capacity building of local authorities and local elected leaders.
- Regional exchange and assistance ensured through a dedicated fund.
- Financing for slum upgrading needs to be incorporated in national legal frameworks.
- Parliamentarians should ensure that their governments engage with the PSUP and need to monitor the project implementation.

#### MAYOR'S ROUNDTABLE ON DECENTRALIZATION AND BASIC URBAN SERVICE PROVISION AND THE LAUNCH OF THE MAYOR'S NETWORK

118. The Mayors' roundtable on Decentralization and Basic Urban Service Provision was chaired by the Mayor of the City of Kigali, Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba. The speakers included Mr Alfred Vanderpuije, Mayor of the City of Accra; Mr Artur Sanha, Mayor of the City of Bissau; Mr Adama Zerbo, Mayor of the City of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Mr Abdoulie Bah, Mayor of the City of Banjul, The Gambia; Mr Wilson Tumwine, Mayor of the City of Mbarara, Uganda; Mr Nduma Nji Vicent, Mayor of Bamenda, Cameroon; Dr Aisa Kacyira Kirabo, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat; Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Director of UN-Habitat; and Ms Susanne Weber-Mosdorf, Special Adviser at the Water Integrity Network.
119. Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba, Mayor of the City of Kigali, argued that the advantages of decentralisation are related to efficiency of basic services provision, which increases due to improved accountability and participatory planning.
120. Echoing the introductory remark of the Mayor of Kigali, Mr Nduma Nji Vincent, Mayor of Bamenda, Cameroon stated that his country has a fully decentralized system based on specific provisions in the 1966 constitution and a new set of laws passed in 2004, but that the current challenge was in ensuring effective levels of financial resources. He mentioned that Cameroon had a financing mechanism for collective projects called "Fonds special d'équipement et d'intervention intercommunale" (FEICOM, Special fund for inter-municipal equipment and intervention), an administration body responsible for local development.
121. Dr Aisa Kacyira Kirabo, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, said that mayors needed to focus on their citizens, who are a city's largest resource. She recommended that leaders reach out for greater knowledge as political will alone is not sufficient. She invited Mayors to join the World Urban Forum in Colombia in April 2014 as the event is a market place for ideas.

106. Mr Adama Zerbo, Mayor of the City of Ouagadougou, argued that local authorities needed to mobilise internal resources and also put greater pressure on the federal state to receive adequate financing. These efforts should additionally be supported by international development cooperation.
107. Closing the Mayors' roundtable, Ms Susanne Weber-Mosdorf, Special Adviser at the Water Integrity Network, presented the Water Integrity Network (WIN) and invited the Mayors to join a Network on Water Integrity. This alliance is supported by UN-Habitat, Transparency International, the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States, the Water Institute in Stockholm, the Ministry of Water and Environment of Uganda and partner universities. WIN is a global advocacy platform that seeks to promote sustainable and equitable access to safe water across the world. The Mayors' Network under the umbrella of the WIN is based on peer learning and citizen participation.

#### KEY MESSAGES: MAYORS' ROUNDTABLE ON DECENTRALISATION AND BASIC URBAN SERVICES PROVISION AND LAUNCH OF THE MAYORS' NETWORK

- Local leaders need to reach out to citizens and collect local knowledge as political will is not sufficient.
- Technical cooperation can be used to increase municipal revenue collection through improving institutions and resource mobilization strategies.
- Due to increasing decentralization mayors have a key role to play in shaping the international development agenda.

## E. CONFERENCE RECAPS, RECOMENDATIONS AND THE KIGALI DECLARATION DEBATE

122. On the last day of the HLC, a recap session concerning the key messages of the EGM and HLC was moderated by Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Division Director of UN-Habitat. The session commenced with a summary report of the previous days, highlighting key issues and messages that emerged from the Expert Group Meeting and the High-Level Ministerial, Parliamentarian and Mayoral Roundtables. Mr Vula Shaw, Director of Housing for the Ministry of Local Government of Fiji presented the report on the EGM, while Ms Rose-May Guignard, Senior Urban Planning Specialist for the Comité Interministériel d'Aménagement du Territoire (CIAT) of Haiti, presented the summary report of the first day of the High-Level Conference. Participants commented on key messages and recommendations to be included in the Kigali Declaration.
123. Finally, the draft Kigali Declaration was read by the Honourable Professor Silas Lwakabamba, Government of Rwanda's Minister of Infrastructure, and comments from different delegates collected.

## F. CONFERENCE CLOSING

124. During the closing session moderated by Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Director of UN-Habitat, representatives of the ACP/EC/UN-Habitat tripartite partnership and of the host country thanked delegates and underscored the key messages that resulted from the days' deliberations.

125. Mr Daniel Schaer, Chargé d'affaires of the EU Delegation in Rwanda thanked the tripartite partnership representatives and the Government of Rwanda for the organization of the conference before stressing the importance of achieving sustainable urbanisation.
126. The Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Secretariat, Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond highlighted the significant progress made in the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt in slum upgrading and poverty eradication. Finally, she congratulated UN-Habitat for the efficient work done, both demonstrated by the conference and the PSUP, and the well-deserved trust the ACP Secretariat placed in the agency.
127. Mr Louis Michel, EU Co-President of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, eloquently congratulated the Rwandan authorities, saying that "we could hardly find a more appropriate place [to hold the conference] as many things in Kigali are forward-thinking". On the conference itself, Mr Michel committed himself to sharing the outcomes of the conference and to continue advocating for the prioritisation of sustainable urbanisation issues and to find the "ways and means to realize the dreams shaped in Kigali".
128. The Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Dr Joan Clos, lauded delegates for the success of the conference, ideas shared and the resulting call to action. He stressed once more the need to "put urbanisation where it needs to be, because it is about contributing to the real needs and development of the population". For this to happen, Dr Clos added that we need first to rejuvenate urbanisation and to "bring it to the heart and minds of people". Also imperative is the need to have a new vision and a new purpose, to give a political sense to the efforts that urbanisation requires. He closed his statement by inviting delegates to meet again in 2015 to prepare for the Habitat III Conference.
129. The Hon. Prof. Silas Lwakabamba, Minister of Infrastructures of Rwanda, reminded attending delegates that previous mistakes cannot be made again. He stated that "As host country, we have also shared a past with you from which we have risen". Amidst the acclaims from the assembly of delegates, the Minister thanked ACP/EC/UN-Habitat tripartite partnership, Parliamentarians, Mayors and all participants for making this event happen in Kigali, before declaring the Second International Tripartite Conference officially closed.



## ANNEXES

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### ANNEX 1: THE TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE SIDE EVENTS

#### LAKE TANGANYIKA WATER AND SANITATION INITIATIVE

130. During the Tripartite Conference, a side event on the Lake Tanganyika Water Supply, Sanitation and Environmental Management Programme (LT-WATSAN) was held on the second day of the EGM, moderated by Mr Alioune Badiane, Programme Division Director of UN-Habitat.
131. The introduction was given by Ms Axumite Gebre-Egziabher, Director of UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Africa, who highlighted the importance of basic urban services provision in Africa within the context of rapid urbanisation. Sub-regional partnerships such as the one represented by the LT-WATSAN programme, are vital to ensuring improved basic service provision and, as is the case with the Great Lakes Region, to ensure environmental sustainability of the lakes.
132. Mr Robert Goodwin, Leader of the Water and Sanitation Unit of UN-Habitat, presented the LT-WATSAN regional programme, contextualizing its emergence from the Lake Victoria WATSAN programme and its relevance to the urban and environmental challenges facing the cities and towns of the lake region. Lake Tanganyika contains an astonishing 17 per cent of the world's fresh water resources, yet the lake is under threat by unsustainable urbanisation. LT-WATSAN seeks to respond to the environmental degradation that is currently underway. Feasibility studies have been carried out and a resource mobilisation strategy is being implemented to raise funds using a phased approach to attract donors. Mr Goodwin highlighted that poverty is a major challenge in the basin. Poverty is lower than national averages, which are already some of the lowest in the world, and this is greatly contributing to poor urban service provision. Mr Goodwin urged that the time to intervene is now, as clear signals of environmental degradation are present. Investing in basic services, such as water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management and urban planning, is a tangible intervention that can provide tangible and immediate results.
134. The delegate from Rwanda pointed out that WATSAN has contributed to improving the water and sanitation situation in the country and that the government is fully supportive of the project. The delegate from Zambia contextualised the importance of WATSAN in relation to urbanization in the country. He reaffirmed the socio-economic importance of the lake, the issue of deforestation, and the prevalence of water borne diseases such as cholera resulting from poor sanitation and drainage systems. He concluded by asserting the importance of regional cooperation in pursuing solutions to the urban and environmental challenges facing Zambia and the lake region. The delegate from Burundi read a statement reaffirming the importance of WATSAN, declaring that the government ensures its support of the programme. He reiterated the importance of regional cooperation and the need to take active steps in improving basic urban services provision, especially in Bujumbura, as it is the largest city on the Lake.

## PSUP EXHIBITION

135. As part of the conference, an exhibition was held on the general theme of the conference: “Sustainable Urbanisation for Poverty Eradication”. The exhibition was located inside the Auditorium of Serena Hotel’s conference wing. It hosted individual exhibitions of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), Secretariat members, UN-Habitat and the conference’s host country, Rwanda, including the City of Kigali.
136. The exhibition was officially opened on Thursday 5th of September in the presence of members from the high level panel. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Rwanda, Dr Pierre Damien Habumuremyi; the Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Dr Joan Clos; his Deputy Executive Director, Dr Aisa Kirabo Kacyira and the high level delegations of ACP, EC and the Rwandese Government were in attendance.
137. An exhibition of PSUP by UN-Habitat, the ACP Secretariat and the EC presented a people-focused view of sustainable urbanization while displaying part of the programme’s outputs. The EC showcased its latest research on the housing market of Kigali, expected to contribute towards the sustainable development of the Rwandese capital. The City of Kigali presented its future development plan that considers land for affordable housing and contemplates other urban sustainability matters. The Government of Rwanda showcased on-going initiatives that the Government is spearheading in order to achieve sustainable urbanisation, while also presenting research and projects of various organisations and institutions, on new and affordable materials and systems for housing construction. UN-Habitat also showcased its One Stop Youth Centre programme in Rwanda; its Achieving Sustainable Urban Development programme being rolled out in six Rwandan cities; and the activities in the area of Basic Services.
138. Participants who did not have the opportunity to attend the conference received daily updates through an e-participation platform set up at the exhibition. Members of PSUP country teams were able to contribute to discussions, share experiences as well as advance their input to the Kigali Declaration through digital and social media. More than 50 real-time-reports, discussions, messages and news items were posted. It was also an opportunity for marketing PSUP digital platforms to a broad audience, which included Ministers, Mayors, civil society groups, professionals and community workers from around the world. MYPSUP.org, one of the digital platforms was also promoted as a 24-hour regional technical exchange platform that supports PSUP country teams in the implementation process. As a result, more than 50 new members joined the platform. MYPSUP.org also served as an information dissemination platform, evidenced by the up to four times increase in web traffic between 3rd and 6th of September.

## FIELD VISITS

139. On Wednesday, September 4th, participants visited the Kigali City Construction One Stop Centre. The centre is an administrative office that seeks to facilitate and coordinate human settlements development by consolidating relevant but disperse government administrative functions into one centre. It further seeks to ensure respect for safety standards in the construction sector, to develop and review detailed physical plans, to ensure quick service delivery mostly in building permit issuance and to monitor and advise Districts' land bureaus for efficient service delivery. Ms Liliane Uwanziga Mupende, Director of Urban Planning and Construction of the Centre presented one of its main achievements: the web-based MIS software application that the office is using to automate the application and review procedures for processing Construction Permits (CPs), as well as inspections and Occupancy Certificates (OCs). It enables applicants to monitor the status of their project applications and provides improved management information.
140. Following the visit to the Kigali City Construction One Stop Centre, the field visit continued at the Kimisigara Football for Hope Centre, located in the Kimisigara Valley, the most densely populated and disadvantaged area in central Kigali with few opportunities for young people and alarming school dropout rates. The mission of the Hope Centre is to promote responsibility, creativity and peace amongst the youth of Kimisigara, using football to catalyse social reconciliation. The beneficiaries of the project are mainly children, and young adults with limited or no access to education.
141. The Hope Centre comprises a half sized football pitch and a community centre, equipped with changing rooms, educational spaces and a multi-functional gathering space. The site is located within a local primary school ground and is situated adjacent to a re-engineered water course and seasonal wetland prone to flooding. The informal route along the banks of the canal connects the Centre with existing public facilities and the dense residential district. The project, designed by Killian Doherty, was recently internationally nominated for Education Building of the Year and for the Curry Stone Design Prize.
142. On Friday, September 6th, and following the official closing of the Conference, participants were invited to a second field visit in the Eastern Province. Attendees had the opportunity to visit two neighbouring model villages in the Rwamagana and Kayonza Districts, namely the Kitazigurwa and Nyagatoru Model Villages, which were targeted by the Rural Settlements Task Force of the Ministry of Local Governments (MINALOC) to improve the livelihood of communities and develop economic opportunities in rural areas. The project is based on the idea of upgrading rural settlements into integrated villages in order to create jobs and foster growth. These two particular villages provide land use for cattle barns, dairy production plants and rural markets. The selected locations will eventually form typologies of mixed-use trading centres and urban growth areas and be part of a larger network of human settlements in the region.
143. The field trip ended with a visit to the Women's Opportunity Centre. The Women's Opportunity Centre is an architectural landmark, responding to the specific social and economic needs of local women in the Kayonza District. The Women's Opportunity Centre offers education and job training for women, as well as counselling services for genocide survivors. The eco-friendly centre comprises of a farm, market place, working rooms and a communal gathering space. Women participated in the building of the centre.

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS		
Country	Name	Partner Type
ACP Secretariat	<b>Mr John Fred Kakule</b>	ACP Secretariat
ACP Secretariat	<b>Ms Michèle Dominique Raymond</b>	ACP Secretariat
Angola	<b>Mr Adriano Joao Dos Santos Da Silva</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Alexandre Pedro Manuel</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Fernando Sebastiao Francisco</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Francisco Nicolau Camilo Frederico</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Dr Gaetano Jose</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mrs Gaspar Isabel Manuel</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Georges Do Rosario Da Silva Domingos Kioza</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Gopal Caspor</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Nascimento da Costa Soares</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Piedade Tomas</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Rescoci Antonio Francisco</b>	National Government
Angola	<b>Mr Uaz Edson</b>	National Government
Antigua and Barbuda	<b>Mr Carl Browne</b>	national government
Antigua and Barbuda	<b>Mr Craig Rijkaard</b>	National Government
Benin	<b>Mr Adolphe Vaxilis Tohoundjo</b>	National Government
Benin	<b>Hon. Christian Soussohounto</b>	National Government
Benin	<b>Mr Ferdinand Montcho</b>	National Government
Benin	<b>Mr Ifede Balle</b>	National Government
Botswana	<b>Mrs Amutshilani M Setoboli</b>	National Government
Botswana	<b>Ms Eunice Naledi Mmono</b>	National Government
Botswana	<b>Ms Godiraone Kesegofetse Kgwadi</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Ms Goitsewang Boitshoko Maano</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Mr Kaelo Khumo Masara</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Mr Kesaobaka McDonald Moreeng</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Hon. Lebonaamang Thanda Mokalake</b>	National Government
Botswana	<b>Mr Maotoanong Sebina</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Ms Mary Bene Mojadife</b>	Local Government
Botswana	<b>Mr Thembani Naiko Mangole</b>	Local Government
Burkina Faso	<b>Dr Abibou Ciss</b>	
Burkina Faso	<b>Mr Adama Zerbo</b>	Local Government
Burkina Faso	<b>Mr Barry Yacouba</b>	National Government
Burkina Faso	<b>Mr Marin Casimir IlBoudo</b>	Local Government
Burkina Faso	<b>Mr Yombi Ouedraogo</b>	National Government
Burundi	<b>Mr Apollinaire Nkeshimana</b>	National Government
Burundi	<b>Mr Fabrice Nkurunziza</b>	National Government

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Burundi	<b>Hon. Jean-Claude Ndiwokubwayo</b>	National Government
Burundi	<b>Mr Joseph Sabiyumva</b>	National Government
Burundi	<b>Mr Rémy Ndagijimana</b>	National Government
Burundi	<b>Mr Roger Ngendabanyikwa</b>	National Government
Cameroun	<b>Mr Ahmadou Sardoua</b>	National Government
Cameroun	<b>Mr Ndumu Nji Vincent</b>	
Cameroun	<b>Mr Sipliant Takougang</b>	National Government
Cape Verde	<b>Ms Jeiza Lucena Barbosa Tavares</b>	National Government
Central African Republic	<b>Mr Gabriel Tanguy Ngouamidou</b>	National Government
Central African Republic	<b>Mr Léopold Gotianga</b>	Local Government
Chad	<b>Mr Assabaksou Balgamma</b>	National Government
Chad	<b>Hon. Gata Ngoulou</b>	National Government
Chad	<b>Mr Merlin Nguebetan Totinon</b>	UN-Habitat
Chad	<b>Mr Nokour Chougui</b>	National Government
Comoros	<b>Mr Mohamed Abdou</b>	National Government
Comoros	<b>Mr Yousseuf Soidiki</b>	National Government
Congo	<b>Mr Jean Jacques Youlou</b>	National Government
Cyprus	<b>Mr Louis Bahakoula Mabidi</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Cyprus	<b>Mr Giannis Konnaris</b>	Private Sector
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Prof. Corneille Kanene</b>	United Nations
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>Mr Robert Luzolanu Mavema</b>	Local Government
Djibouti	<b>Mr Houssein Mohamed Ali</b>	National Government
Djibouti	<b>Mr Pegdwendé Aimé Camille Soubeiga</b>	National Government
Eritrea	<b>Hon. Abrama Asfaha</b>	National Government
Eritrea	<b>Mr Medhanie Estifanos Hiabu</b>	National Government
Ethiopia	<b>Mr Esrael Abate Tesfaye</b>	National Government
European Commission	<b>Ms Annica Floren</b>	European Commission
European Commission	<b>Mr Daniel Schaer</b>	European Union
European Commission	<b>Mr Jose Maria Troncoso Perera</b>	European Commission
European Commission	<b>Mr Marc Buchmann</b>	European Union Delegation to the Republic of Rwanda
European Commission	<b>Mrs Muthire Yvette</b>	European Union Delegation to the Republic of Rwanda
European Parliament	<b>Mr Alasdair Thomson</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Benedicte Van den Berg</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Bernard Carbiener</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Ms Donatella Pribaz</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Ms Inga Urban</b>	European Parliament

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
European Parliament	<b>Mr Jacques Etienne Coly</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Ms Lola Podevijn</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Louis Michel</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Maurice Ponga</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Norbert Neuser</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mrs Perrine Orosco-Le Fournis</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Peter Strauss</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mr Philippe Boulland</b>	European Parliament
European Parliament	<b>Mrs Stephanie Antoine</b>	European Parliament
Fiji Islands	<b>Mr Apisai Vulawalu</b>	National Government
Fiji Islands	<b>Mr Semiti Qalowasas</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Fiji Islands	<b>Mr William Singh</b>	
Gambia	<b>Mr Abdoulie Bah</b>	Local Government
Gambia	<b>Mr Bakary Saibou Sanneh</b>	Municipality
Gambia	<b>Mr Bulli Dibba</b>	National Government
Gambia	<b>Mr Essa Camara</b>	National Government
Gambia	<b>Ms Fatou Gibba</b>	Municipality
Gambia	<b>Ms Juldeh Ceesay</b>	National Government
Gambia	<b>Mr Kebba S Touray</b>	National Government
Gambia	<b>Mr Momodou Jaiteh</b>	Municipality
Germany	<b>Mr Eckardt Dauck</b>	Private Sector
Germany	<b>Mr Juergen Hoffman</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Ghana	<b>Ms Abena Ntori</b>	UN-Habitat
Ghana	<b>Hon. Akwasi Opong-Fosu</b>	National Government
Ghana	<b>Dr Alexander Tweneboa</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Ghana	<b>Ms Ellen Oteng Nsiah</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Ghana	<b>Mr Jacob Adade Ntiamoah</b>	Local Government
Ghana	<b>Mr Kwa Yeboah</b>	National Government
Ghana	<b>Mr Solomon Tetteh</b>	Local Government
Guinea-Bissau	<b>Mr Antonio Arturo Sanha</b>	Local Government
Guinea-Bissau	<b>Hon. Baptista Té</b>	National Government
Guyana	<b>Hon. Dharamkumar Seeraj</b>	National Government
Haiti	<b>Ms Rose-May Guignard</b>	National Government
Holy See	<b>Fr. Antons Prikulis</b>	
Holy See	<b>H.E Luciano Russo</b>	Holy See
Indonesia	<b>Mr Yanuar Pribadi</b>	National Government
Indonesia	<b>Mr Yophy Ichsan Wardana</b>	National Government

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Jamaica	<b>Ms Carmen Carmeletia Griffiths</b>	National Government
Jamaica	<b>Mr Doreen Prendergast</b>	National Government
Jamaica	<b>Mr Jerron Green</b>	National Government
Jamaica	<b>Hon. Dr Morais Guy</b>	National Government
Kenya	<b>Mr Daniel Sakwa</b>	National Government
Kenya	<b>Mr Dennis Aringo Odeck</b>	national government
Kenya	<b>Mr Enosh Onyango</b>	National Government
Kenya	<b>Mr Isaac Mungania</b>	National Government
Kenya	<b>Mr John Munguyuko Mazuri</b>	Local Government
Kenya	<b>Hon. Joyce Laboso</b>	Parliamentarian
Kenya	<b>Mr Kenneth Kazungu</b>	Local Government
Kenya	<b>Hon. Kenneth Mwakombo Kamto</b>	Local Government
Kenya	<b>Mr Kenneth Omondi Nyaseda</b>	National Government
Kenya	<b>Ms Mariam El Maawy</b>	National Government
Korea	<b>Ms Okju Jeong</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Lesotho	<b>Mr Yoonjae Heo</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Lesotho	<b>Mrs Mantai Augustina Phaila</b>	Municipality
Lesotho	<b>Mrs Masetori Makhetha</b>	National Government
Lesotho	<b>Mr Ntai Makoetje</b>	National Government
Lesotho	<b>Mrs Palesa Malelingoana Lekau</b>	Local Government
Lesotho	<b>Hon. Selibe Mochoboroane</b>	National Government
Liberia	<b>Mr Samuel Thompson</b>	National Government
Madagascar	<b>Mrs Monique Rakotoarison Randriamandrato</b>	UN-Habitat
Madagascar	<b>Mr Rabe Harimanana</b>	National Government
Madagascar	<b>Mr Tiana Randrianasoloarimina</b>	National Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Alexander Chirambo</b>	Local Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Costly Chanza</b>	Local Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Douglas Mkweta</b>	Local Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Esau Mwambira</b>	National Government
Malawi	<b>Hon. Hilary Kamela</b>	Municipality
Malawi	<b>Mr Maganizo Mazeze</b>	Local Government
Malawi	<b>Mrs Mercy Betty Dube</b>	National Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Stuart Ligomeka</b>	National Government
Malawi	<b>Mr Thomas Eric Chirwa</b>	Local Government
Mali	<b>Mr Moussa Sissoko</b>	National Government
Mauritania	<b>Mr Mohamed El Moctar Lehib</b>	National Government
Mauritius	<b>Hon. Dr Abu Twalib Kasenally</b>	National Government



### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Mauritius	<b>Ms Nita Deerpalsing</b>	National Government
Mauritius	<b>Mr Seenauth Nandlall</b>	National Government
Mozambique	<b>Hon. Ana Rita Sithole</b>	Parliamentarian
Mozambique	<b>Hon. Cadmiel Mutemba</b>	National Government
Mozambique	<b>Mr Pasquale Capizzi</b>	UN-Habitat
Mozambique	<b>Mr Roberto Bernardo</b>	UN-Habitat
Mozambique	<b>Mr Rui Costa</b>	National Government
Mozambique	<b>Mr Zefanias Chitsungo</b>	National Government
Namibia	<b>Mr Faniel Maanda</b>	Local Government
Namibia	<b>Mrs Fenni-Fiindje Nauyala</b>	National Government
Namibia	<b>Mr Lasse Tangent Mvula</b>	National Government
Namibia	<b>Hon. Priscilla Mirjam Beukes</b>	National Government
Netherlands	<b>Mr Andries Geerse</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Niger	<b>Mr Assoumane Serkindia</b>	National Government
Niger	<b>Mr Ennouré Soumana</b>	National Government
Niger	<b>Son Excellence Mahamadou Salissou Habi</b>	National Government
Nigeria	<b>Mr Kunle Adeyemi</b>	Private Sector
Nigeria	<b>Mr Lawal Yelwa Abubakar</b>	National Government
Nigeria	<b>Mr Mark Eddo</b>	
Nigeria	<b>Mr Paul Okunlola</b>	UN-Habitat
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vincent Pyati</b>	UN-Habitat / National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Dr Agnes Binagwaho</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Agnes Kalibata</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Aime Muzola</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Aime Bosenibamwe</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alain Harelimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alex Mugabe</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Dr Alex Nzahabwanimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alexis Byiringiro</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alfred Mahirwe</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alfred Nkusi</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Ms Aline Kwizera</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Aline Aimee Mukaneza Rwabutogo</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Ms Allison Gates</b>	Media
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alphonse Habineza</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alphonse Karanguia</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Alphonse Munyantwali</b>	Local Government

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Anastase Murekezi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Andre Gakwaya</b>	Media
Rwanda	<b>Mr Andre Ndagijimana</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Anna Breda</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Annie Kairaba</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr Antoine Muhirwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Apollon Mudakemwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Beathe Uwizeyimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Bella Rukewaun N</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Beza Ndayi Chantal</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Bizmana Frederic</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Bonaventure Nsabimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Boneza Gaspard Kanamugire</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Bosco Ndungutse</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Ms Catherine Asiime</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Celeste Murinzi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Celestin Kabahiz</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Chantal Imusonere</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Charlotte Nukawera</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr Christian Rwakunda</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Christophe Habimana</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Ms Claire Akamanzi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Claudia Uweno</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Claver Gatete</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Clementine Kandanga</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr Cyrus Munrururanga</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Daniel Koech</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Daniel Mulisa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Daniel Wyss</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr David Niyonsenga</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Denis Bayingana</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Desine Rene Ntinenganya</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Didier Giscard Sagashya</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Diogene Mulindahabi</b>	Academia
Rwanda	<b>Dr Donna D Rubinoff</b>	Municipality
Rwanda	<b>Mr Dusenge M Rose</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Edward Kyazze</b>	National Government

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emanuel Mugabo Nkusi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Emma F. Isumbingabo</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emmanuel Hategekimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emmanuel Havugimana</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emmanuel Nkurunziza</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emmanuel Nuwamanya</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Emmanuel Nyirinkidi</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr Eraste Bimenyimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Eric Nsabimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Eric Ntagengerwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Eric Uwitonze</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Ernest Ironsam</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Evariste Nyiridandi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Fabien Nshimiyimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Fabion Majoro</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Dr Fr. Felix Sugi</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Félix Uwamahoro</b>	United Nations
Rwanda	<b>Mr Fidel Habineza</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Fidèle Ndayisaba</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Flavia Gwiza</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Florence Mutesi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Francois Kanimba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Frank Kagame</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Frank Prouten</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Fred Kalema</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Frederic Bizimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Frederick Rwihunda</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Gakunzi Bisengimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Dr Gaspard Rwanyiziri</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Gilbert Mucyo</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Gisèle Ihozo Nkwaya</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Grace Nyinawamuntu</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Guy Kalisa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Harouna Nshimiyimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Herbert Orwa</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Ms Hortence Baho</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Immaculate Mbabazi Rugema</b>	National Government

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Imusoneose Chanlal</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Indor Doreen Ingabire</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Innocent Kalimba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Innocent Nkurunziza</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Innocent Rwbushungu</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Innocent Rwema</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Isaac Nyota</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Jacqueline Muhonganyire</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jacques Gashugi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jacques Nsengiyumva</b>	United Nations
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jacques Walumona</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Gen. James Kabarebe</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr James Magarambe</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. James Musoni</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Munyarugero</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Jacques Mboningamba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Jamariene Nsabadera</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Marc Iwitonoa</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Marie Vianney Munyeshyaka</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jeane Pierre Hakizimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean Pierre Nzeyimana</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jean-Marc Francais</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr John Mirenge</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr John Murinzi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr John Natanganda Semafara</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr John Williams Ntwali</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Johnson Busingye</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Johnson Njakana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Joyeuse Umurerwa</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Jules Mugambira</b>	European Union Delegation to Rwanda
Rwanda	<b>Ms Juliet Mbabazi</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Justin Havugimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Justine Mbabazi Nyibizi</b>	Academia
Rwanda	<b>Mr Kampayana Augustine</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Kamushaka Alice</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Kanigwa Emmanuel</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Kansiime Kellen</b>	National Government

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	Mr Karamura Issa	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Karani Alexis	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Kayira Fidile	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Kayitare Jean Bosco	Media
Rwanda	Mr Kayonga Celestih	Academia
Rwanda	Mr Kazobozi Swnocut	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Laurent Bizindavyi	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Leobard banamwana	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Leopold Uwiamana	National Government
Rwanda	Mrs Linda Calabrese	Academia / Research
Rwanda	Mr Linus Pott	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	Mr Louis Marie Kayijuka	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Louise Uwibereyeho	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Mapendo Clement	Private Sector
Rwanda	Mr Marc Munyengabe	National Government
Rwanda	Ms Marie Loise Mutamsoni	National Government
Rwanda	Mrs Marie Rose Habihirwe	National Government
Rwanda	Ms Mectthilole Kamukunzi	National Government
Rwanda	Mrs Megan Strickland	Media
Rwanda	Mrs Methulole Kamkunzi	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Mgarambe Jamel	Local Government
Rwanda	Mr Michel Makuza	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Mitengo Ntakiyinaua	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Mohamed Mobiro	
Rwanda	Ms Monique Sevumba	UN-Habitat
Rwanda	Mr Moses Rusa	Media
Rwanda	Mr Mulamusani Marie Louise	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Munyawera Aimable	Private Sector
Rwanda	Ms Murungi Jowelia	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Musabeyezu Narcisse	Parliamentarian
Rwanda	Hon. Mussa Fasil Hererimana	National Government
Rwanda	Mrs Muthamba B Esther	National Government
Rwanda	Mrs Mvunabo Olivia	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Negatu Makonnen	Private Sector
Rwanda	Mr Nerea Amoros	Academia
Rwanda	Mrs Nice Doreen Shaula	National Government
Rwanda	Mr Nintore Alfred	Local Government

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	<b>Mr Niyonzima William</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Ms Nociata Mukarugenzi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Nshimiymana Emmanuel</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Ntare Karitanyi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Nteziyareniye Diendonne</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Nukubuaba Stephans</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Oda Gasinzingwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Odette Uwamariya</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Onesphore Nzabonimpa</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Oulsphlisoe Nzaboniampa</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Patrice Ndababonye</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Patrick Bagirigomwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Patrick Hakizimana Kayeye</b>	Non Governmental Organization / Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Patrick Ntalindwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Peter Butera</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Peter Mugabo</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Peterson Tumioebaze</b>	Media
Rwanda	<b>Mr Philbert Mbanza</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Philbert Nsengimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Philippe Mwema Bahati</b>	Media
Rwanda	<b>Mr Piene Lebun</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Pierre Clower Gatwaza</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>H.E. Dr Pierre Damien Habumuremyi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Protais Mpayimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Protais Mitali</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Rachel Friedman</b>	Rwanda
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Radhika Goymal</b>	Academia
Rwanda	<b>Mr Rafael Turahiwa</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Remy Robert Duhure</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Rwanda	<b>Mr Rene Isabane</b>	Academia / Research
Rwanda	<b>Mr Robert Bizimana</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Rose-marie Mukarutabana</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Rossignol Jean Marc</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Rudahunga Abdoul</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Samuel Dargan</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Samuel Mugenzi</b>	
Rwanda	<b>Mr Samuel Shearer</b>	Non-Governmental Organization

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
Rwanda	<b>Mr Sangwa Yves</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Sano James</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mrs Selina Khan</b>	Academia
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Seraphine Mukantanaba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Serge Mutware</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Silas Stanislaus Bernard Lwakabamba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Stansilas Kamanzi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Stella Ford Mugabo</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Sylvere Mugumya</b>	Local Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Theophile Uwayezu</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Timothy I Hall</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Turahirwa Raphail</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Uwase Sheila</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Valence Mushimwe</b>	Private Sector
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vedaste Muhirwa</b>	Rwanda
Rwanda	<b>Mr Venant Gatore</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Venantia Tugireyezu</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vianney Vunabandi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vincent Rwigamba</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Hon. Vincent Biruta</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vincent Nshiriungu</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vincent Ntaganira</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Ms Vivian Kayitesi</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Vivien Munyabukanga</b>	National Government
Rwanda	<b>Mr Wambete Sota</b>	Academia
Saint Lucia	<b>Mr Hildreth Murray Lewis</b>	National Government
Samoa	<b>Hon. Afoafouvale John Moors</b>	National Government
Senegal	<b>Mr Mamadou Lamine Diouf</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Senegal	<b>Mr Samb Ndeye Marieme</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Senegal	<b>Mr Serigne Mansour Tall</b>	UN-Habitat
Seychelles	<b>Mr Joseph Francois</b>	National Government
Sierra Leone	<b>Mr Abubakar Sesay</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
Sierra Leone	<b>Mr Augustine Kai-Banya</b>	National Government
Sierra Leone	<b>Mr Lorenzo Melvin Caulker</b>	National Government
Sierra Leone	<b>Mr Marah Abdul Karim</b>	Local Government
Somalia (Somaliland)	<b>Mr Abdulkadir Sheik Mohamud</b>	Inter-Governmental Organization
South Africa	<b>Mr Anton Iarsen Paya</b>	Private Sector



## NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

Country	Name	Partner Type
South Africa	Mr Robert Plattner	Private Sector
South Africa	Mr Steven Tucker	Private Sector
South Sudan	Hon. Catherine Juan Poggo	National Government
South Sudan	Ms Roda Achol Kuch	National Government
Sudan	Mr Sabiel Aagib Abdelrasoul	National Government
Suriname	Mr Ettire Johannes Patra	National Government
Swaziland	Mrs Busa N. Masina	National Government
Swaziland	Ms Ellen Matsenjwa	Local Government
Swaziland	Ms Linda Kanya	Local Government
Swaziland	Mr Musa M. Mamba	Local Government
Swaziland	Mr Sibusiso Lukhele	Local Government
Swaziland	Ms Simphiwe Dube	Local Government
Togo	Mr Akou Komi Kougnigan	National Government
Togo	Mr Issa Tchanile	National Government
Uganda	Hon. Daudi Migereko	National Government
Uganda	Mr Enock Kaweesi	Private Sector
Uganda	Mr Henry Muwanga	
Uganda	Mr Peter C Kabanda	National Government
Uganda	Mr Samuel Mabala-Shibuta	National Government
Uganda	Mr Wilson Tumwine	Municipality
United Nations (B)	Mrs Annika Lenz	UN-Habitat, Brussels Office
United Nations (B)	Mr Jean-Christophe Adrian	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Ms Aisa Kirabo Kacyira	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Alioune Badiane	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Ms Ana Moreno	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Andre Dzikus	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Ms Angela Mwai	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Ms Axumite Gebre-Egziabher	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Claudio Torres	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Daniel Adom	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Doudou Mbye	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr George Gachie	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Ms Grancia Ndiwaita	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mrs Helen Musoke	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Dr Joan Clos	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Joseph Guiebo	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	Mr Joshua Mulandi Maviti	UN-Habitat

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND UN-Habitat PARTNERS

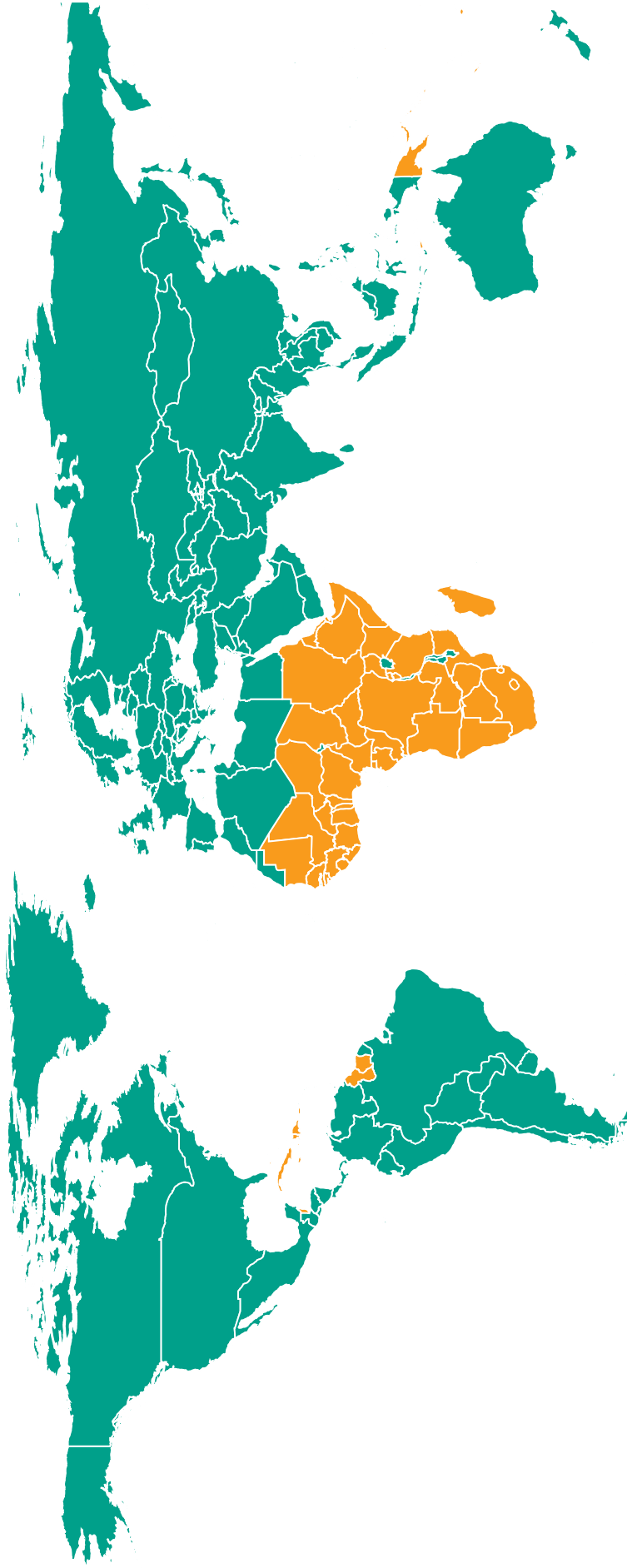
Country	Name	Partner Type
United Nations (K)	<b>Mrs Kerstin Sommer</b>	UN-Habitat
South Africa	<b>Ms Laura Petrella</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mrs Lucia Kiwala</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Ms Mariam Lady Yunusa</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Mohamed El Sioufi</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Ms Murugi Maina</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Ms Nasreen Mir</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Otieno Pireh Hezekiah</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Ms Paola Siclari</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Peter Eckersley</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Robert Goodwin</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Roberto Carrion</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Roberto Pezzini</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mrs Sarah Laisney</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Mr Vincent Kitio</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations (K)	<b>Ms Zahra Hassan</b>	UN-Habitat
United Nations in Rwanda	<b>Mrs Amata Sangho Diabate</b>	United Nations
United Nations in Rwanda	<b>Mr Lamin Manneh</b>	United Nations
Zambia	<b>Dr Chileshe Leonard Mulenga</b>	National Government
Zambia	<b>Mr David Thomson Tembo</b>	National Government
Zambia	<b>Hon. Emerine Kabanshi</b>	National Government
Zimbabwe	<b>Mr Nathan Nkomo</b>	National Government
Zimbabwe	<b>Mr Peter Mutavati</b>	UN-Habitat







## MAP: AFRICA CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC (ACP) COUNTRIES





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