Learning from 10 years of UN-Habitat’s work in the PSUP

3rd International Tripartite Conference. 14th to 16th November, Brussels
The PSUP, a tripartite partnership

With the political support of the **ACP Secretariat**, financed by the **European Commission** and implemented by **UN-Habitat**

PSUP I  
2008-2011  
25 countries  
USD 4 Million

PSUP II  
2012-2016  
35 Countries  
USD 10 Million  
Countries’ co-financing

PSUP III  
2017-2021  
40 countries  
USD 10 Million  
Countries’ co-financing

Implemented in the **Africa, Caribbean and Pacific** region (ACP)

Addressing Five Slum Deprivations at **Citywide through an Integrated Approach**

Mainstreaming **participatory** decision making, **climate change considerations, gender equity, human rights**, and socio economic empowerment of slum dwellers
PSUP to implement the NUA and SDGs

“To improve access to adequate and sustainable housing, improve the standard of living in slums and curb the growth of new slums in an inclusive manner.”

**Target 11.1:**
“By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums”

**Principle:**
“Leaving No One Behind”

**Commitment:**
“Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty”

but also:
Fighting urban poverty towards equity and social inclusion

No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation.

**SLUM UPGRADING**
- Elevates the quality of life of communities and the city as a whole
- Increased safety and security
- Providing more citizenship and political voice

**REDUCED INEQUALITIES**
- Systematic re-distribution of the economic benefits of growth or development
- Legal frameworks ensuring a ‘level playing field’
- Institutions protecting the rights of the poor, minorities and vulnerable groups.

**CITY PROSPERITY**
No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation.

Source: UN-Habitat, 2015 Global City Report
The challenge of slums

The number of people living in slums grew from 689 million in 1990 to 881 million in 2014. By 2050, they are expected to increase by another 2 billion people.

Decrease in % of slum dwellers globally

From 39% in 2000
To 30% in 2016

SOURCE: Urbanet

But, due to rapidly increasing urbanization

Increase in absolute numbers

From 1 billion in 2016 in XXXX
To 3 billion in 2030

In Sub-Saharan Africa slum dwellers are the majority: in 2013, 60 percent of the urban population lived in slums.
The challenge of slums

Despite increasing urbanization, many countries have reduced the share of urban dwellers living in slums. Population living in slums, 2005 and 2014 (% of urban population)

- Subsaharan Africa: 56%
- Southern Asia and Pacific: 31%
- Eastern Asia: 26%
- Western Asia: 25%
- Caribbean: 24%
- Latin America: 21%

But substantial slum populations still exist. Population by locale, 2014 (%)

KEY DATA on slum trends across regions
% of urban population living in slums (2014):

- Subsaharan Africa: 56%
- Southern Asia and Pacific: 31%
- Eastern Asia: 26%
- Western Asia: 25%
- Caribbean: 24%
- Latin America: 21%

Source: UN-Habitat. World Development Indicators (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS).
Adressing slum upgrading needs in Uganda

Example of the scale of slum upgrading needs in Uganda - Based on country data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>population in 2014</th>
<th>Estimated population in 2030</th>
<th>urban population (60% of total population)</th>
<th>slum households in 2030 (estimate)</th>
<th>investment per household (estimate)</th>
<th>TOTAL INVESTMENT FOR SLUM UPGRAADING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44 M</td>
<td>61 M</td>
<td>36 M</td>
<td>1,474,176.00</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
<td><strong>$14 BILLION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annual growth rate</td>
<td>7,4 M</td>
<td>slums (20% of urban population)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Innovation** is needed to adress the scale
3rd PSUP international tripartite conference

Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large scale investments in slums

- Building on Kigali’s 2013 declaration commitments and achievements
- Providing a framework for slum upgrading and institutionalizing the PSUP approach
- Sharing lessons learnt and innovations
- Towards leveraging large scale investments and partnerships for slum upgrading
Leveraging finance through different areas:

- Integrated and coherent strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, “leaving no one behind”
- People-centered and participatory approaches for enabling sustainable large scale investments
- Facilitating incremental and affordable slum upgrading and prevention for equity in cities
- Building financing strategies and institutions for slum upgrading and prevention at all scales
- Promoting participatory and transferable partnerships towards prosperity for all

Towards a Global Declaration and Action Framework for Monitoring and Implementation
Integrated and coherent for an enabling policy environment

- At the centre of housing and urban policies
- Mind-set change providing an alternative to unlawful forced evictions
- Addressing the five slum deprivations while strengthening governance frameworks, sustainable livelihoods and local economic development

Mainstreaming PSUP principles in policies

Many countries have integrated and mainstreamed the PSUP principles in National urban policies, Housing policies, national development plans: Lesotho, Kenya, Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, etc.

Source: Kenya National policy for slum upgrading and prevention
Guiding principles

Integrated and coherent strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, “leaving no one behind”

People-centered and participatory leaving no one behind

- Creating inclusive **Country Teams for institutionalization**, learning and full contributions from all partners
- Giving a voice to slum dwellers applying **gender and human rights** principles
- Leveraging the power of communities and **PPPPs**

Promoting a participatory approach

The Country Team is the national steering committee in-charge of the overall implementation and management of PSUP and other slum upgrading interventions in that a country. It is important to have representatives covering all levels and from across all stakeholders to ensure full contribution.

35 Country Teams have been established through the PSUP
Guiding principles

Facilitating incremental and affordable slum upgrading and prevention for equity in cities

Incremental and affordable for equity in cities
- Establishing affordable standards
- Providing a vision to short-, mid- and long-term transformation
- Applying targeted solutions with an area-based approach

Cameroon: strategies at city to national level

Cameroon replicated approach for the development of the city-wide slum upgrading strategies to several cities. These strategies at city level informed the definition of the national strategy.
Guiding principles

Facilitating incremental and affordable slum upgrading and prevention for equity in cities

Climate compatible and environmentally sound for healthier cities
- Gathering **data and analysis of vulnerabilities** towards climate change to feed into action plans with a focus in slum areas as these are usually amongst the most vulnerable.
- Integrating **climate change as a crosscutting** issue in policies and strategies
- Applying **innovations and solutions** for climate compatible settlements.

Fiji: mobilizing funds for climate adaptation

In Fiji, the PSUP supported the development of a small-scale project focused in climate adaptation in informal settlements. The project has received funding by SIDA. This project also mobilized 2 new projects funded by the Adaptation Fund implemented in Fiji and Solomon Islands.
Guiding principles

Building financing strategies and institutions for slum upgrading and prevention at all scales

Evidence-based and strategic for improved coordination and investment

- **Inclusive data** collection leveraging local knowledge and localizing the target-setting against the Sustainable Development Goals
- Identifying **strategic entry-points** for slum upgrading and prevention forward looking for sustainable urbanization
- **Neighbourhood** plans guiding investment and “social contracts”

Cabo Verde: data based policy making

The Government replicated the PSUP approach for city profiling and conducted the profiling of all the cities. This comprehensive data provided a base for the development of the urban national urban policy”
Accountable and equitable in resource mobilization

- **Decentralized** and distributed management of accountability among all stakeholders at all levels is essential to identify and implement cost-effective and scalable solutions.
- **Mobilizing resources** strategically and leveraging them for accessing international finance needed for upscaling efforts.
- Diverse and inclusive mechanisms for facilitating access to finance to communities.

**Madagascar: Mobilizing funds towards upscaling**

Madagascar used the City-Wide Slum Upgrading strategies to mobilize large scale funds for slum upgrading in three cities.
Roles and partnerships

Private sector

Academia, research inst., associations of practitioners and local governments

National governments

Local authorities

Communities

The UN organizations and multi and bilateral development agencies

Grassroot organizations, civil society and non-profit organizations, I/NGOs

Network of Ministers

Network of Mayors

Network of academia

Network of practitioners and planners

Commitments for the Global Declaration and Action
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