Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Training

14th September 2022

PSUP

PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME PARTICIPATIF D'AMÉLIORATION DES BIDONVILLES

PPAB

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ACP Secretariat Initiative, funded by The European Commission and Implemented by UN-Habitat

PSUP OBJECTIVE:

"By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and sanitation in slums"
(SDG 11.1)

1. **Day 1 – Introduction to PSUP and Slum Upgrading Principles**

2. Day 2 – Upscaling urban upgrading

3. Day 3 – Participatory Neighborhood Planning and tools

PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING

Introduction to PSUP and Slum Upgrading Principles

Picture @ PSUP

Day 1 – Introduction to PSUP and Slum Upgrading Principles

Objectives:

1. To introduce the group and background
2. To navigate through the PSUP e-resources
3. To present PSUP and UN-HABITAT upgrading principles
4. To discuss gender mainstreaming in the upgrading projects
5. To explain why community engagement and organization are important

ICE-BREAKING ACTIVITY

1. Pair with another participant, better if you don't know
2. 3' each to tell key information on you: **Name, organization, role. In which area related to upgrading are you working? And from how many years? Can you give one expectation you have from the training? One word or hobby about you that you want to tell us**
3. Come back and tell us about your pair in few words

Picture@ PSUP. Vanuatu

1 . PSUP E-RESOURCES

Picture @ PSUP

1. Access the following link:

   https://elearning.mypsup.org/home

2. Register and start navigate!

2 . PSUP PRINCIPLES

5 Slum Deprivations Definition

Durable housing

Access to improved water

Access to improved sanitation
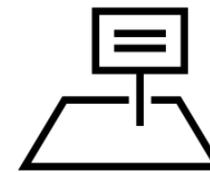
Secure tenure

Sufficient living area
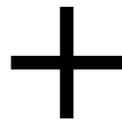
+ Secured livelihoods and economic development

Lack of access to internal roads, connectivity to urban systme and street-lighting
Communities impacted by climate-related vulnerability.

SDG 11.1 Measures these 5 slum deprivations: **by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic**

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.

1990 ·······▶ 2014 ·······▶ 2050
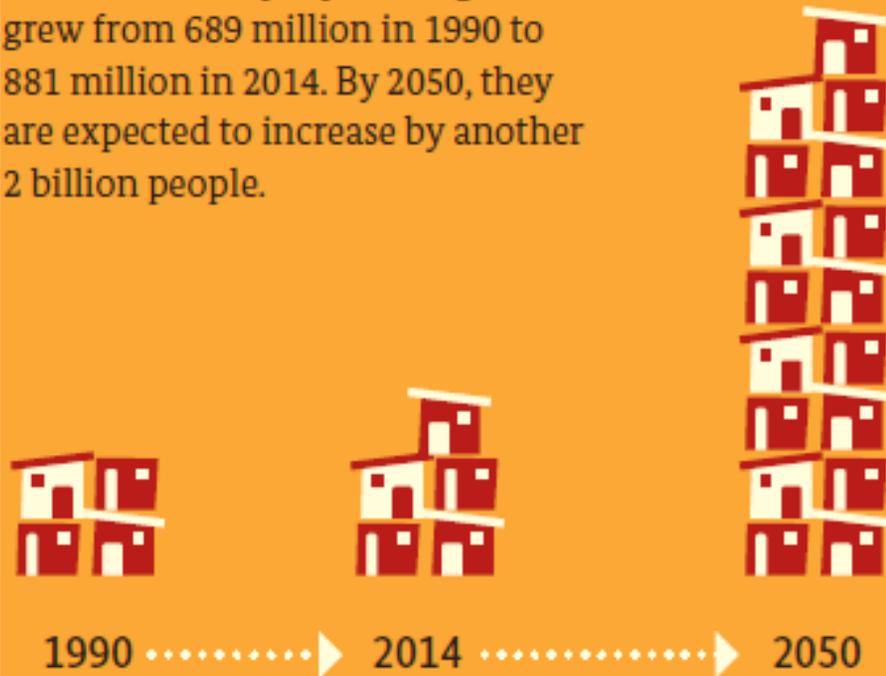
In Sub-Saharan Africa slum dwellers are the majority: in 2013, 60 percent of the urban population lived in slums.

SOURCE: Urbanet

Decrease in % of slum dwellers globally

From 39% in 2000
To 24,2% in 2020

But, due to rapidly increasing urbanization
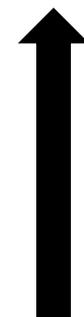
Increase in absolute numbers

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

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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)

● 2005   ▶ 2014

SDG 11.1

Top 10 percentage-point decreases

Vietnam
Lao PDR
Mongolia
Nigeria
Tanzania
Rwanda
Cambodia
Bangladesh
Angola
Sierra Leone

Top 10 percentage-point increases

Mozambique
Haiti
Burkina Faso
Kenya
Lesotho
Ecuador
Panama
Zimbabwe
Syrian Arab Republic
Suriname

0   25   50   75   100
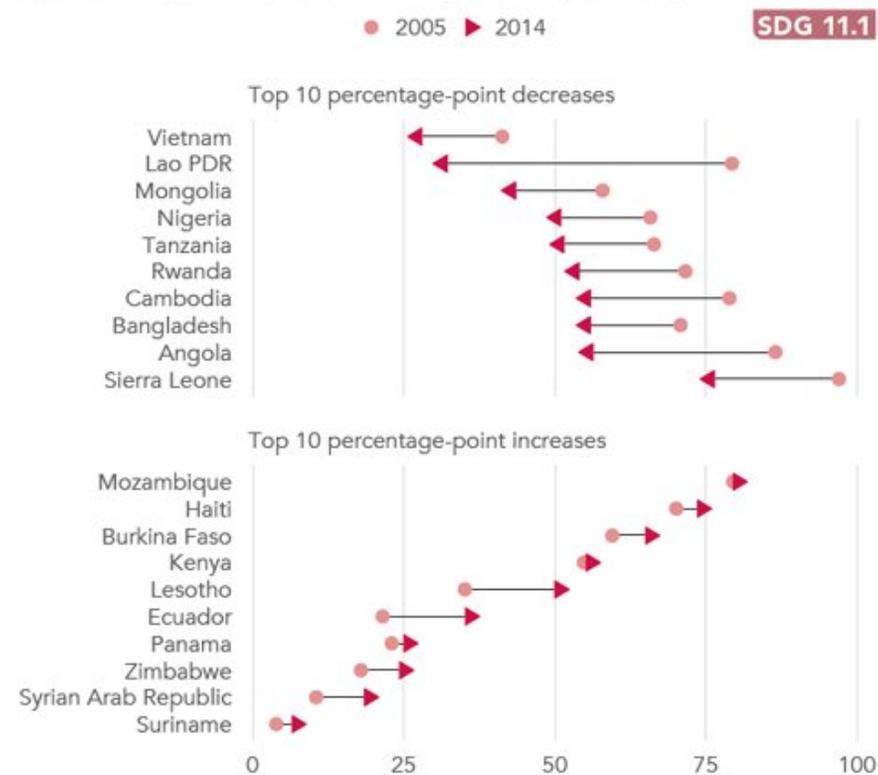
Source: UN-Habitat. World Development Indicators (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS).

But substantial slum populations still exist.

Population, by locale, 2014 (%)

Rural — Slum
Other urban

East Asia & Pacific

Latin America & Caribbean

South Asia
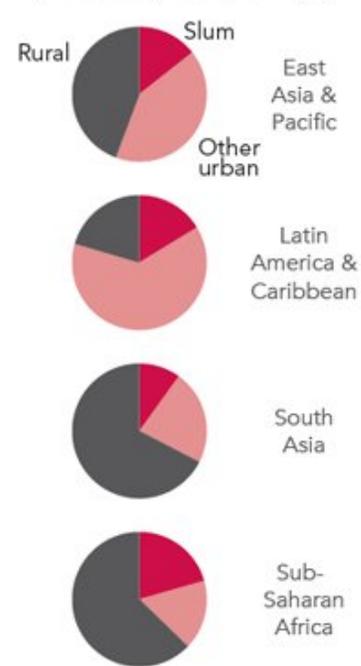
Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: Other regions not shown due to limited country data.

Source: WDI (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS; SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS; SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS).

KEY DATA on slum trends across regions
% of urban population living in slums (2020):

Subsaharan Africa:
50,2%
Southern Asia and Pacific:
48,2%
Eastern Asia:
21,7%
Western Asia:
18,7%
Caribbean & LA:
17,7%

Which are the numbers for Kigali and other cities?

According to a survey to 1.594 households conducted by Laterite in Kigali in 2018, about **97% of households in informal settlements have access to improved sanitation**, **89% of households have access to waste collection services**, and **96% of households have access to electricity**. Access to improved **water is estimated at 87%** of the households, however only 56% of the survey respondents reported access to a pipe water connection in their house or in their compound. The level of access to basic services in informal settlements in Rwanda is significantly higher than in other African countries.

The percentage of people living in informal settlements is **60% in Nyarugenge**, **36.6 % in Musanze**, **14.7% in Huye**, **13.4% in Muhanga**, **8.7% in Rubavu** and **4.3 in Rusizi District** respectively.

Source: NATIONAL URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

How do we successfully upgrade the informal settlements?

The Guiding Principles

Integrated and coherent approach for an enabling policy environment

People-centered & participatory leaving no one behind

Incremental and affordable for equity in cities

Evidence-based and **strategic** for improved coordination and investment

Climate compatible and environmentally sound for healthier cities

Participatory and **transferable** towards prosperity for all

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

'"*By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.*"
SGD 11.3

Guiding principles
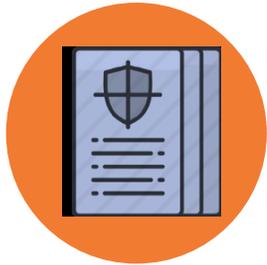
1. Integrated and coherent approach for an enabling policy environment

☐ 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 priniciples in policies

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

NUISUIP
NATIONAL URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy(NSUPP)

Source: The National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy Popular version , May 2017

Objective 1

Recognition and integration of slums and informal settlements into the urban fabric, which guarantees access to adequate housing

Source: Kenya National policy for slum upgrading and prevention

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Guiding principles

2. 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 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

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Guiting principles

3. Incremental and affordable for equity in cities

- ☐ Establishing affordable and tailor-made standards
- ☐ Providing a vision to short-, mid- and long-term transformation (CWSUS)
- ☐ Applying targeted solutions with an area-based approach

Cameroon: stategies 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

4. 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"

Picture @ PSUP Cabo Verde

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Guiding principles

5.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.

Fiji PSUP and Adaptaion Fund

Picture @ (c)Bernhard Barth

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Guiding principles
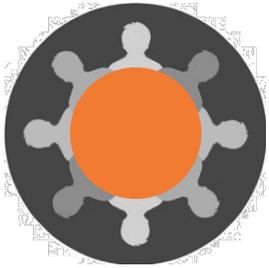
6.Participatory and transferable towards prosperity for all

- **Decentralized** and distributed management of **accountability** among all stakeholders at all levels is essential to identify and implement cost-effective and scalable solutions. Multi-governance approach
- **Mobilizing resources** strategically ad 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.

Picture @ Madagascar Country Team

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Let's PLAY AND DISCUSS!

Assign the boxes to the related Principle

Principle 1: Integrated and coherent for an enabling policy environment	Principle 2: People-centred and participatory, leaving no one behind	Principle 3: Incremental and affordable, for equity in cities	Principle 4: Evidence-based & strategic for improved coordination and investment	Principle 5: Climate compatible & environmentally sound for healthier cities	Principle 6: Participatory & transferable towards prosperity for all

AA1: Balanced re-distribution of urban population	AA2: Spatially Integrated Hierarchy of Urban Centres	AA3: Urban Economic Development	AA4: Environmental Quality of Urban Life	AA5: Planning and Management of Urban Growth and Sprawl	AA6: Urban Infrastructure and Services
AA7: Adequate and Affordable Housing	AA8: Urban Safety and Security	AA9: Urban Governance	AA10: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Mechanisms	AA11: Research in Urban and Regional Development	AA12: Urban Development Finance

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

'"*By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.*"
SGD 11.3

Which are the principles and approaches adopted in Kigali?

What is the governance applied to tackle the informal settlement upgrading in Kigali and Rwanda?

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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SGD 11.3

15' BREAK

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PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING

Slum Upgrading Approaches:
Gender mainstreaming in upgrading projects

Image @ PSUP

1. Integrated and coherent for a favorable political environment

2 . Centered on people and participation, leaving no one behind

3. Progressive and affordable for equity in cities

4. Evidence-based strategies to improve coordination and investment

5. Climate and environmentally friendly for safer cities.
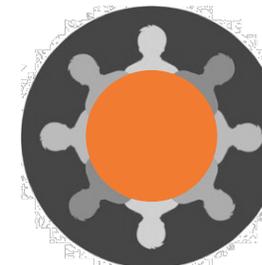
6. Participatory and transferable to prosperity for all

Crosscutting issues

- Gender
- Climate Change
- Human RIghts

Urban poverty is becoming increasingly feminized – there are more women and girls, than men and boys, who live in poverty in urban centers around the world.

- Of the world's **one billion poorest people, three fifths are women and girls .**

- Women **are twice as likely to be victims** of violent aggression.

- Women earn **22% less in salaries** than their male counterparts.

- Only about **2% of women in developing countries own land.**

- Women living in poverty experience **greater tenure insecurity and forced evictions.**

- Women **make up only 9% of mayors and 21% of councilors worldwide**

- The schooling of poor girls continue to be a challenge and **more often than not these girls live in slums.**

**Gender** is not the same as **sex**. Gender refers to the relations between women and men and boys and girls, i.e. the roles, responsibilities, characteristics and behaviours attributed to women, men, boys and girls.

GENDER	SEX
Social / Cultural	Biological reality
We learn to be femenine or masculine	We are born with it
There are regional differences in how gender is constructed	It is universal
Gender and gender relations change over time	Does not usually change except through medical procedures
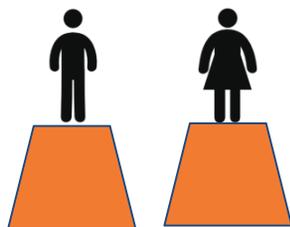
Gender equality refers to the enjoyment of equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of girls, boys, women and men. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's right, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they were born male or female. Gender equality is a matter of human rights and is seen as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development.
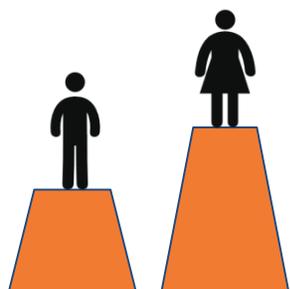
Gender equity is the process of being fair to women and men and boys and girls. It may involve the use of temporary special measures to compensate for historical or systemic bias or discrimination.

GENDER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

It is a tool for the systematic examination and collection of **sex-disaggregated data** on gender and social differences in the relations between women and men in a given context

- **The current division of labour and responsibilities between women and men and girls and boys.**
  Who is doing what? When? Where? What is the situation of other social groups in the division of labour and responsibilities?

- **The access and control of knowledge, resources, services and decision making.**
  What are the implications of the gender division of labour on women, men, boys and girls of diverse communities? How are things getting done and with what means?

- **The power relations and influencing factors.**
  What is the prevailing social, political, economic, cultural situation and who and what institutions have the power and influence to determine these social relations? What are the cross-cutting issues?

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Limited security of tenure and access to land and property	**Lack of basic infrastructure and services for women & girls needs**	**Limited planning and policies for livelihood generation activities that support women and girls**
Limited access to finance and credit	**Limited gender-responsive planning and slum upgrading approaches**	**Gender Based Violence and lack of safety in the street and at home**

Cities will thrive, be prosperous, liveable and sustainable if they are **inclusive and equitable.** To achieve this, local governments, service providers, and other urban stakeholders should be informed by a **pro-poor, gender and diversity inclusive analysis.**
UN-HABITAT TOOL KIT for gender-responsive planning HerCityToolbox
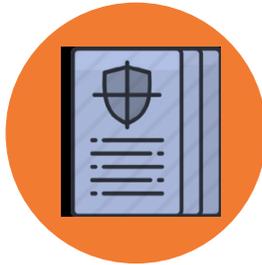
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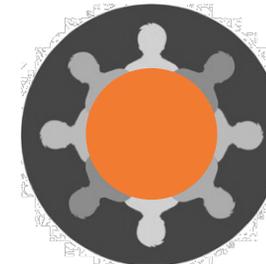
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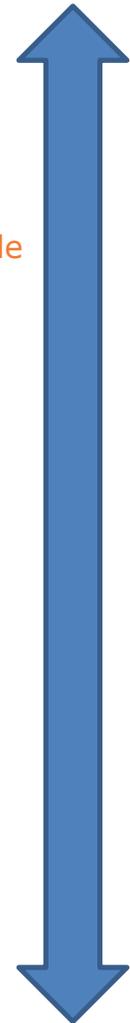
At all levels

PRACTICAL ACTIVITY – 10'

Challenge scenario: Let's divide in smaller groups of no more than five people. Each group works separately on the challenge. Groups should write a list of **ACTIONS** to support GENDER-RESPONSIVE PLANNING IN SLUM UPGRADING PROCESSES.
Reporting back to the panel discussion.

Limited gender-responsive planning in slum upgrading approaches

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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Highlight the importance of women's tenure security through **Participatory enumeration processes**

- Sex-disaggregated data collection to **analyse tenure security in female-headed households.**
- **Sensitization process** to evaluate women exclusion in current laws.

Use **Community Managed Funds** and Projects where women play a key role

- Dedicating half of the CMF for **women to develop local projects and their implementation.**

Use **CWSUS** as a mechanism to engage women in all phases of the slum upgrading process

- **Promoting actions and infrastructure** that support livelihoods.

Support **micro-finance schemes** in slums and informal settlements using the **CWSUS**

- Start up **supportive institutions and gender-responsive practices.**

Utilize **participatory planning** and **inclusive gender-responsive processes**

- Ensure that women are **include in management teams** in SU projects
- Dedicate a portion of **funds to gender specific projects**
- Gather **data and information** reflecting women experiences.

Undertake **capacity development** and **safety audits** to improve women and girls **safety**

- Capacity development with key stakeholders to **highlight inadequate public space designs**
- Safety audits as part of the City-wide slum upgrading strategy to **inform spatial and land-use planning.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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