REPORT OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

TRANSFORMING ACP CITIES, LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
ENGAGING IN LARGE-SCALE INVESTMENTS IN SLUMS

Brussels, 14–16 November 2018

Report of the Third International Tripartite Conference on Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large-scale investments in slums

First published in Nairobi in 2019 by UN-HABITAT.

Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme 2019

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers of boundaries.

Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations, or its Member States.

Excerpts may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.

Table of Contents

Table of Text Boxes

Executive Summary

Overview

The 3rd International Tripartite Conference on *Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large-scale investments in slums*, held in November 2018, was convened as part of the flagship programme of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the European Commission (EC), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) - the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). The Conference culminated in the adoption by Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors, Slum Dwellers, Academics, and Urban Experts of the Brussels Declaration and Action Framework (see Annex 1). Objectives of the Conference involved a need to build partnership opportunities for substantial upscaling of slum upgrading, while developing a platform for a community of practice for diverse stakeholders to learn and exchange knowledge on slum upgrading and prevention practices.

Outcomes of the Conference included strong political buy-in, as shown by country delegations going back with feedback from other countries on how to scale up and innovate. Partnerships were developed and resources mobilised for upscaling slum upgrading. The Declaration and Action Framework reinforces a commitment to halve the proportion of slum dwellers in each country as early as possible, and then work towards access for all to clean water and improved sanitation, durable dwellings with sufficient living area, security of tenure and other basic services by 2030. This should contribute to the achievement of Target 11.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), measured by Indicator 11.1.1, making improvements related to each of the five slum deprivations. The Action Framework contains a range of actions and subprinciples, which complement each of the commitments contained in the Declaration. The following are examples from the Action Framework, which are concrete actions for implementation before the next International Tripartite Conference of 2020:

1.2 *Hold* national stakeholder consultations to agree a policy framework review or formulation for pro-poor urban policies, and build an integrated urban framework, whereby roles and responsibilities of all participants are very clear;

2.2 *Develop* an engagement framework for innovations and knowledge exchange on tenure security and land tenure, adopt tools including those facilitated by UN-Habitat, such as the Global Land Tool Network, and implement voluntary relocation guidelines;

3.1 *Set* nationally appropriate expenditure targets, and adopt a citywide approach, for upscaling quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, social protection, energy, water and sanitation, creating contracts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

3.2 *Resolve* to actively promote slum and informal settlement upgrading as a useful approach for the achievement of not only Sustainable Development Goal 11, but also other Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17, and to demonstrate this through preparing a report for the next International Tripartite Conference, due to be held in 2020;

13.1 *Convene* specific groups to join the new Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet);

15.1 *Assess* priorities, root causes of slum creation and persistence, as well as local solutions for slum upgrading carefully, with emphasis on the five slum deprivations, and adapt them at local, national, regional and global levels, before developing upgrading strategies that respond to local realities and are flexible enough to address underlying issues such as inequality, unemployment and in particular youth unemployment.

The Conference was organised according to cross-cutting themes. Presentations and deliberations during the Conference sessions helped define the priorities and highlight the relevant issues for upscaling slum upgrading. This report does not cover every single session of an extensive

Figure 1 Summary of Participation	
by gender:	
Women	31%
Men	69%
by cluster:	
Academia	18
Public sector	93
Ministers	13
Mayors	26
Ambassadors	5
NGOs	19
Community	4
Development partners	40
Private sector	8
Experts, practitioners and general participants	19
TOTAL	245
by region:	
ACP countries	42
non-ACP countries	18
TOTAL	60
Number of countries with official representation	37
Number of countries with high level government representation: Mayor, Minister, Ambassador or Principal Secretary	24

Conference programme comprising 19 different sessions (see Annex 2), but provides detailed

descriptions of the deliberations in selected sessions as well as summaries of the outcomes of additional ones, which contributed to the drafting of the Declaration and Action Framework. Networks of Mayors, Ministers, and Academia were developed during the Conference. In addition to the sessions described, there were closed meetings held, which informed commitments and deliberations that were later presented in an Implementing Partners Roundtable and high-level plenaries. Moreover, an exhibition at the Conference venue, the Thon Hotel, Brussels, offered the opportunity to representatives of the ACP countries to showcase their achievements and challenges, and share success stories in the framework of the PSUP or other slum upgrading programmes (see Annex 3).

Over three days, the Conference brought official representatives of countries, slum dwellers, academics, and urban experts from across the ACP regions and beyond together to engage in policy dialogue and technical discussions on participatory slum upgrading, upscaling interventions, common challenges, and shared opportunities for ACP countries.

Context

There are over one billion slum dwellers worldwide[1], and it is estimated to grow to three billion people who will need adequate housing by 2030 as population levels grow and people continue to move to cities. Approximately 400 million of the current global total of slum dwellers live in countries of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP). Since 2008, the PSUP has advocated slum dwellers' rights, and contributed to efforts to end poverty, reduce inequalities, and raise living standards in informal settlements and slums. These efforts are consistent with the implementation of Target 11.1, "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and

---

[1] See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018/goal-11/
883 million people were estimated to be living in slums in 2014. However, this figure was calculated considering just four (access to improved water supply; access to improved sanitation; durable housing; and sufficient living area) out of the five slum

deprivations considered in UN-Habitat's definition, as there is no generally accepted definition of security of tenure. Furthermore, in some countries with limited information, only one of the five deprivations was measured.

affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums", which is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, agreed in 2015.

In 2008, in response to the urban challenges facing ACP countries, the PSUP was initiated by the ACP Secretariat, with financing from the European Commission, to be implemented by UN-Habitat. The PSUP is a flagship programme of this tripartite partnership that seeks to contribute to sustainable urban development through a gender-equal, human rights-based approach to improving the living conditions of slum dwellers. The programme combines assistance at policy, profiling, project planning, and implementation levels. Equally, the PSUP has functioned 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.

The Third Tripartite Conference was organised in context of a commitment of the Second Tripartite Conference, held in Kigali in 2013, to scale up slum upgrading, and in the context of a continued increase in absolute numbers of slum dwellers in many countries of the ACP and globally, as well as a need to fulfil global development agendas (particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda). The PSUP is now working with national governments of 40 ACP countries (30 from Africa, 5 from the Caribbean, and 5 from the Pacific). It has mobilised local governments, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs), and slum dwellers themselves, for implementation. A multilevel governance framework also includes Country Teams that partner with PSUP countries, and national development frameworks for participatory and strategic planning, with diverse financing strategies, to steer citywide and inclusive development that benefits all.

Cross-section of Recommendations from the Conference Sessions

Within the different subsections of this report, all of the recommendations agreed by the conference participants can be found, as can actions, that informed the Declaration and Action Framework. Not all sessions resulted in agreed recommendations. Where this is the case, summaries/key messages of sessions are provided instead in the relevant parts of the report. These sessions involved valuable deliberations as well, and participants present spoke with members of the PSUP Team to convey ideas that also contributed towards the drafting of the Declaration and Action Framework. The following agreed recommendations are a cross-section of policy recommendations from different Conference sessions:

- We need sound urban and housing policies, which incorporate slum upgrading and slum dwellers. There has to be a consultative involvement to understand populations we are targeting in those policies [Policy Dialogue 1 - Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies, and legislation].

- Need for innovative approaches towards slum upgrading, and in particular to mitigate the risks of forced evictions [Working Session 1 - Mind-set change and no unlawful forced evictions; towards secure tenure].

- Mobilise financial resources at all available levels: international, national, local, and community [Working Session 2 - Integrated citywide approaches addressing the slum deprivations].

- Mainstream gender and human rights principles, through a people-centred approach that recognises women's capabilities and empowerment in urban development processes from community to national levels in urban development processes, specifically addressing the five slum deprivations [Policy Dialogue 2 - Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community

organisations applying gender and human rights principles].

- To reach a win-win situation between communities and the government agencies, there is need to form partnerships, and promote the trust between different governance systems [Working Session 3 - Multi-level governance and participatory data collection].

- Community Managed Funds are an effective way for localising Sustainable Development Goal 11 [Working Session 4 - Livelihoods and economic empowerment: Community Managed Funds].

- We need to work with women and youth on business skills and livelihoods [Policy Dialogue 3 - Leveraging the power of communities and the informal sector].

- Improve and upgrade the national policy framework considering pro-poor elements and the urban realities of informality and climate change. Integrate climate change in urban policies, and integrate settlement issues in climate change policies, plans, and strategies [Working Session 6 - Promoting climate compatible slum upgrading: Addressing the most vulnerable first].

- Importance of adopting local solutions. Slum upgrading should not be seen as a one size fits all solution [Working Session 7 - Affordability for communities and governments: sustainable solutions].

- Slum prevention strategies are potentially cheaper than upgrading strategies and need to receive more attention [Working Session 8 - Strategic entry points for transformative slum upgrading].

- Strengthen the relationship between governments, communities and implementing partners (academia, CSOs, private formal and informal sector) for capacity development, knowledge exchange and promoting innovation [Implementing Partners Roundtable: Civil society, universities, planners, private sector, community-based organisations and community leaders – partnerships with focus on women and youth].

*O*pening Ceremony

"We are declaring, no one is lesser... Investment in slums is investments in our people, our prosperity, and our destiny."

(Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda)

Between 14th and 16th November 2018, the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the European Commission (EC), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) hosted the 3rd International Tripartite Conference, in Brussels, on *Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large-scale investments in slums*. Convened as part of the flagship programme of the ACP Group of States, the EC and UN-Habitat - the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) - the Conference culminated in the adoption of the Brussels Declaration and Action Framework (see Annex 1) by Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors, slum dwellers, academics, and urban experts, demonstrating strong political buy-in in terms of principles for participatory slum upgrading and actions to be implemented over the next two years, before the next tripartite conference due to be held in 2020.

This document reports on the proceedings and key messages of the Conference and its culmination in the Brussels Declaration and Action Framework.

Objectives

The objectives of the Third Tripartite Conference were to: (i) create a platform for a community of practice to learn and exchange knowledge on slum upgrading and prevention practices and successful approaches in different contexts; (ii) build and explore strengthened partnership opportunities for slum upgrading at scale; (iii) agree on a common declaration and action framework to support the global policy dialogue, involving outreach and advocacy to push for collective action that creates an enabling environment and commitment to meet the financial requirement for up-scaled citywide participatory slum upgrading and prevention; and (iv) sensitise the private sector on investment potentials and governance for dedicated and predictable financing.

Outcomes

Outcomes of the Tripartite Conference include strong political buy-in, and country delegations going back with feedback from other countries on how to scale up and innovate. Partnerships were built and resources mobilised for upscaling slum upgrading. Ministers from Madagascar and Cape Verde committed funds to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), through Contribution Agreements. Furthermore, the Mayor of Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo also confirmed contribution of funds and the country delegation from The Gambia agreed to commit additional finance to the PSUP as soon as possible. Country delegations from 37 countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), as well as slum dwellers, academics and urban experts, agreed to a Declaration, with an Action Framework for the next two years – between now and the next Tripartite Conference.

The Declaration and Action Framework (see Annex 1) reinforces a commitment to halve the proportion of slum dwellers in each country as early as possible, and then work towards access for all to clean water and improved sanitation, durable dwellings with sufficient living area, security of tenure and other basic services by 2030, to achieve Target 11.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), measured by Indicator 11.1.1, making improvements related to each of the five slum deprivations. The Action Framework contains a range of actions and subprinciples, which complement each of the principles and targets contained in the Declaration.

Attendance

The Conference was attended by 245 participants from 60 countries, including 13 Ministers and Deputy-Ministers, 93 Parliamentarians, 26 Mayors,

18 academics, 5 Ambassadors, 19 NGO representatives, 4 community representatives, 40 development partners, 8 private sector representatives, and 19 experts, practitioners, and general participants.

The following countries were represented by official delegations during the Conference:
Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

Additionally, private sector delegations from the following countries attended: Bangladesh, Germany, Netherlands, and United States of America.

Representing local authorities, Mayors and Deputy Mayors from the following cities and towns participated in the Conference: Bamenda (CM), Banjul (GM), Bosaso (SO), Brikama (GM), Bujumbura (BI), Calheta de São Miguel (CV), Dakar (SN), Francistown (BW), Gaborone (BW), Honiara (SI), Kigali (RW), Kitgum (UG), Lobatse (BW), Luanda (AO), Lusaka (ZM), Maseru (LS), Mbale (UG), Monrovia (LR), Moroni (KM), Ouagadougou (BF), Pointe-Noire (CG), Santa Cruz (CV), Sekondi-Takoradi (GH), and Walvis Bay (NA).

Representatives from the following organisations also attended the Conference: the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, the Caribbean Planners Association (CPA), Cities Alliance (CA), the European Commission (EC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Labour Organization (ILO), Slum Dwellers International (SDI), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Delegations of the following NGOs, CBOs, professional associations, research institutions, universities, and private sector companies also attended the Conference: ACTogether, Agence Perspective, Arcadis Shelter Program, ASSIST Asia, Bayreuth University, BORDA (Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association), BRAC, Cardiff University, Centre Universitaire de Recherche pour le Développement (CURDES), EchoStone Housing, Enabel, Force Association Ingénieurie pour la Durabilité des Equipements (FAIDE), Le Fonds Spécial d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale (FEICOM), Ga Mashie Development Committee, Global Urban Studies Institute (GLOBUS), Habitat for Humanity International, Heckel Company, Indo-German Centre for Sustainability (IGCS), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Justice & Empowerment Initiatives (JEI), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven), KfW Development Bank, Leibniz University Hannover, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (MHT), Metabolic Foundation, Monash University, Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), Observatoire National des Villes (ONAV), Plan International, Plural, Politecnico di Torino, Recherche-Action pour le Développement Intégré (RADI), Reseau d'Association des Femmes de la commune de Grand Yoff Arafat, Robert Bosch GmbH, Street Store Nigeria, TECHO, Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID), University of California, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), University of Melbourne, University of Stuttgart, University of Texas, University of Twente, University of the West Indies, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), and World For World Organization (WFWO).

Background

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 urbanisation

challenges. The Conference, which culminated in the Nairobi Declaration on Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction in African, Caribbean, and Pacific States, led to the expansion of the PSUP from 30 to 34 ACP countries. The Nairobi Declaration also committed countries, the EC, and UN-Habitat to increase participation in the exchange of best practices in the framework of South-South Cooperation.

In response to the Nairobi Declaration commitments and the continuation and expansion of the PSUP, the Second Tripartite Conference was held in Kigali in 2013. Through this Conference, the tripartite partnership reaffirmed the importance of urbanisation to sustainable development and, in light of the growing number of slum dwellers in ACP countries, the need for ACP governments to actively pursue the formulation of appropriate urban policy, planning strategies, and slum upgrading. The Conference also further affirmed the relevance of the PSUP, highlighting its potential for assisting ACP States in designing practical citywide programmes with the potential for scaling up slum upgrading.

The Third Tripartite Conference was organised in context of this commitment to scale up slum upgrading, and of a continued increase in absolute numbers of slum dwellers in many countries of the ACP and globally, as well as a need to fulfil global development agendas, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. The PSUP is well-positioned as a comprehensive global programme for delivering inclusive and sustainable urbanisation.

The Third International Tripartite Conference was organised according to cross-cutting themes, culminating in the adoption of the Brussels Declaration and Action Framework (see Annex 1). Presentations and discussions during the conference sessions helped define the priorities and highlight the relevant issues for upscaling slum upgrading.

Over three days, the Conference brought together Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors, slum dwellers, academics, and urban experts from across the ACP regions and beyond to engage in policy dialogue and technical discussions on participatory slum upgrading, upscaling interventions, common challenges, and opportunities for ACP countries.

The following sections of this report do not attempt to cover every single session of what was an extensive Conference programme comprising 19 different sessions (see Annex 2), but provide detailed descriptions of the deliberations in selected sessions as well as summaries of the outcomes of additional ones, which contributed to the drafting of the Declaration and Action Framework. Networks of Mayors, Ministers, and academia were developed during the Conference. In addition to the sessions described in this section, there were closed meetings held, which informed commitments and deliberations that were later presented in an Implementing Partners Roundtable and high-level plenaries. Furthermore, an exhibition at the Conference venue, the Thon Hotel, Brussels, offered the opportunity to representatives of the ACP countries to showcase their achievements and challenges, and share success stories in the framework of the PSUP or other slum upgrading programmes (see Annex 3).

Overview of the Conference Activities

Ms Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), provided, in an opening Plenary session that followed the Opening Ceremony and Keynote Speakers (detailed below), an overview of the Conference activities, focusing on the upcoming sessions and the Declaration and Action Framework. It would be a celebration of 10 years

The Conference provided the opportunity to "learn something concrete and transform people's lives"

(Ms Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager, UN-Habitat)

of the PSUP, and this Conference would be something that can inform the coming 10 years, and the way to 2030 to implement the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. As the PSUP is complex, several outcomes were expected of the Conference at different levels, and for different purposes.

There would be a Brussels Declaration following the Kigali Declaration, with an Action Framework, because the PSUP III foresees funding for two conferences: this one, but the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat have enabled another conference to take place in 2020. It would be an opportunity to think about what can be done in the next two years before coming back, and what can be reported on, going the path of scaling up – as heard from everyone. The governments of the different countries' expectations were scaling up, as are those of partners. Ms Sommer asked, 'How can we launch the way of scaling up, from demonstration and act today?' Everyone has different roles and responsibilities, and opportunities to contribute to the larger picture.

There would also be a follow-up on the commitment from the Conference in Kigali to have a network for ministers, mayors, universities, planners, and experts. Everyone here would be driving the Declaration, and committing to exchange knowledge and learn from each other. There are resources within the programme to facilitate, and partners have expressed interest in bringing everyone together at different levels. These are also outcomes that are thought about, in terms of what the roles of ministers, mayors, planners and academia can be, in scaling up. There are also other discussions of forming a global network of experts, a slums and informal settlements network. Ms Sommer was pleased that the Government of South Africa was at the Conference, because they helped to launch the network, and they are the government body anchoring this. An aim would be to together embrace the network more broadly and take the first steps of implementing and operationalising this network.

The Conference programme was structured in a way that it should inform the Declaration and Action Framework process, in line with the PSUP principles. The backgrounders for each session described recommendations, which were to be discussed and reflected on for the Declaration, and included actions that could inform the Action Framework. Sessions were aligned with the principles to implement, and they were found back in the Declaration and Action Framework structure.

The Policy Dialogues would be for policy-makers, and concrete solutions could inform implementation of the principles. The Policy Dialogue is more a panel setup where those recommendations, general principles, policy concerns and directions. Ms Sommer explained that, during Working Sessions, a PowerPoint and questions on a special case would be allowed, so it would be less like a dialogue, more like a results-based discussion, 'to learn something concrete and transform people's lives'.

Then there would be another setup, which are the Roundtables, the partnership, on the second day of the Conference, where different partners would discuss, firstly, network ideas, but also what roles can be, what worked well here, and what can be incorporated in our general way of doing and

financing. But, also, for policy partners, how to strengthen, and for implementing partners - civil society, universities, private sector partners - how to come in and support. These were group-based discussions and commitments to get, which again would be seen back in the Declaration and Action Framework. Finally, Ms Sommer asked the Conference participants, 'How can we change systematically slums and informal settlements, and transform people's lives in the long term?'

Photo Exhibition
PSUP in Pictures – "We transform people's lives"
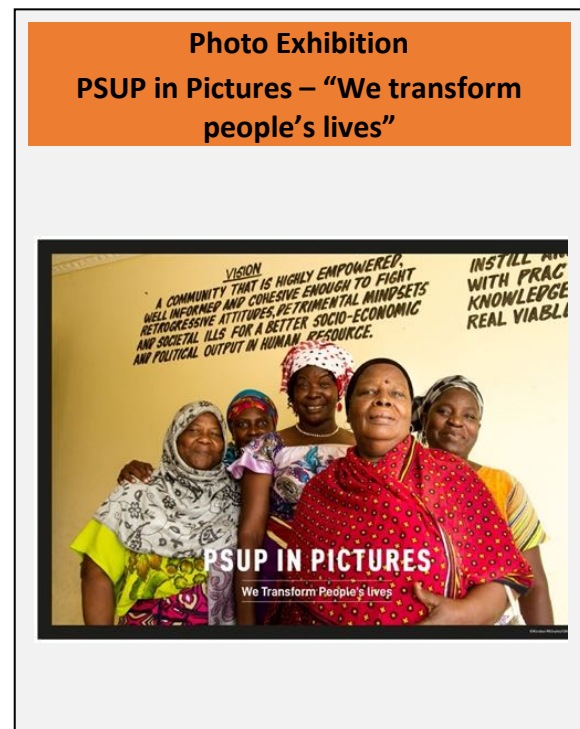
Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words – the PSUP team adopted this metaphor in a photo exhibition at the 3rd ACP/EC/UN-Habitat International Tripartite Conference.

Three photographers documented the work and agenda of the PSUP programme in 24 pictures - exhibited in the foyer of the Thon Hotel, Brussels. Commissioned by UN-Habitat, *Kirsten Milhahn*, *Julius Mwelu* and *Rémi Stoquart* visited slum communities on the coast of Kenya, in the old town of Accra in Ghana, in Port-au-Prince in Haiti, and in Suva, the capital of Fiji. Their photographic work reflected the daily challenges of living in a slum, its inhabitants, their worries and needs. They also documented the social life of the local people, their strengths, their pride and the joy of helping to shape their communities.

It's Time for a Change Now - If no action is taken, 3 billion people will live in slums by 2030. Children especially need our care since they are the most vulnerable group in a slum.

Kids in the city slums of Suva, capital of Fiji

Women's Rights - Gender perspectives need to be addressed with respect to sanitation in slums. Facilities must ensure privacy, dignity and security for women.

A young woman from the Ussher Town community works in a community-managed gender separated public shower house in Ga Mashie, Accra, Ghana

Now and Then – Strengthen the Citywide Approach - In order to improve slums sustainably, we have to understand their dynamics, the priorities of the people there, their needs and desires.

A beach slum right next to a newly built beach resort near the old port in Accra, Ghana

The Opening Ceremony of the Third International Tripartite Conference commenced on Wednesday 14th November, 2018. Welcoming addresses were provided by Dr Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States; Ms Carla Montesi, Director of the Directorate for Planet and Prosperity, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), European Commission; Ms Ammo Aziza Baroud, President of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors; Ms Christine Razanamahasoa, Minister for Regional Planning and Land Services, Madagascar; Mr Andrew Manepora'a, Minister of Lands, Housing and Survey, Solomon Islands; Mr Eugene Antwi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Housing, Ghana; Ms Segla Emmanuelle Laurinda Godo, Community Representative, Benin; Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); and Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda.

Dr Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States, opened the Conference and on behalf of the ACP, highlighted a fruitful tripartite partnership. He explained that all ministers, mayors, and active persons at the Conference were fully aware of how much is at stake. Slum upgrading is key for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11. Dr Gomes highlighted achievements of the PSUP to date, which has: helped increase tenure security of over 800,000 slum dwellers; mobilised more than 1,200 local and national NGOs and community organisations for implementation of roughly thirty community-managed projects; and made it possible to establish strong slum prevention and upgrading strategies throughout most ACP countries. During a joint mission to Kenya, in September 2018, the project management team of the ACP took stock on the ground of what is happening. Full involvement of residents, with

effective mediation and support, made it possible to devise local plans. This Conference would be not only a gathering of experts and decision-makers, but also allow all stakeholders and actors to share experiences.

Dr Gomes stated, 'It is only by working together in neighbourhoods, cities, countries, counties, and beyond, and by being attentive to each other's experiences, needs, or even constraints, that we will be able to craft strategies that are actually effective and fully inclusive'. Dr Gomes emphasised existing development assistance programmes cannot address increasing slum proliferation. The PSUP must be built on systematically to strengthen limited existing financing. Engineers, architects, and researchers are creatively developing endogenous solutions, adapted to residents' needs, while complying with economic, environmental, and cultural sustainability principles. Such examples are critical to access and build basic urban services, to be increased, in slums. It is also important to leave no one behind in terms of connectivity. Dr Gomes reaffirmed the ACP's readiness to promote and develop South-South collaboration and exchanges of knowledge and experiences. National and local financing should be mobilised by every means and as much as possible. Dr Gomes concluded, saying, 'Together, let us ensure that the prospect of 3 billion people living in slums by 2030 does not become so disturbing a reality. Together, we can make the habitats of humanity truly dignified and inspiring.'

Ms Carla Montesi, Director of the Directorate for Planet and Prosperity, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), European Commission, expressed gratitude to see a diverse audience, reflecting common objectives to tackle urban poverty and inequalities, and achieve SDG 11. All available data

"It is only by working together in neighbourhoods, cities, countries, counties, and beyond, and by being attentive to each other's experiences, needs, or even constraints, that we will be able to craft strategies that are actually effective and fully inclusive."

(Dr Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States)

confirms problems of cities will become increasingly important, with migration from rural areas to cities. In the New European Consensus on Development, the European Union and its member states have outlined support for inclusive and sustainable urban development, and addressing urban inequalities, inclusive of slum dwellers. This Conference had a key objective, to reaffirm support for participatory slum upgrading, and join forces to define and share policies, mechanisms, and models that can impact the lives of slum dwellers. The keyword for Ms Montesi was upscaling our intervention, which requires commitment, political will - from the highest level to community level - and financial contribution from partner countries, financial institutions, and development partners. Ms Montesi emphasised there are alternatives to forced evictions in cities. The EU has financed this programme and many others around the world to support sustainable cities. It will be necessary to involve partner countries to match commitment – financially and importantly through policy frameworks that enable sustainable urban development and attract investment. Access to finance remains a central problem.

How to create socioeconomic connections between slums and the rest of the city, and how to migrate from fully subsidy-based interventions to market-driven Local Economic Development, were key questions that Ms Montesi thought must be tackled. The EU has increased funds, also through the new European Union Investment Plan, which was created two years ago and is now being implemented. The EU has foreseen new financial instruments, putting in place over 1.5 billion euro to finance blending actions, but also a new system of guarantees to help cities develop public-private partnerships and lower risk for private investors involved in financing urban infrastructure. Public finance is important for sustainable cities, but involvement of the private sector is also needed to

scale up interventions. It is important for national and local authorities to engage proactively with the private sector, with national and local development banks in order to identify new finance. Ms Montesi concluded by, firstly, encouraging political commitment for action, and secondly emphasising the need to discuss concrete actions and opportunities for scaling up interventions in support of sustainable urban development, including the EU financial framework. Ms Montesi stated, 'We are all aware of the importance to act now. We all believe collective actions can bring about the much-needed changes.'

Ms Ammo Aziza Baroud, President of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, stated that all topics of the Conference concern everyone at the highest level, and that the issues of slum upgrading have delivered a lot of answers. Discussions have started with the European Union to negotiate a new partnership between the ACP and the EU over the next 20 years. The issue of slums has evolved over time in the Lomé and Cotonou agreements. Slums have evolved in this time, and are no longer places of misery. Issues of public services and safety force us to integrate slums in the local economy. Ms Aziza Baroud argued that, 'The informal sector is behind a lot of local economy in our countries. Decision-

'The informal sector is behind a lot of the local economy in our countries. Decision-makers must all come together and speak the same language on these issues.'

(Ms Ammo Aziza Baroud, President of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, pictured with Dr Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States)

is holistic, and a focus on the number of people without access to basic services has improved their living conditions. In Madagascar, other projects have been financed by Agence Française de Développement (AFD), including one for sanitation. Also, a project for Antananarivo was financed by the World Bank. The projects progressively integrate neighbourhoods within the formal mesh of the city. The endogenous strength of the community is mobilised at community level. Ms Razanamahasoa declared that the will of PSUP exists in Madagascar, which is implementing Phase III and will remain committed to full implementation of this Phase. She hoped this Conference would help create funding for countries of the South such as Madagascar.

makers must all come together and speak the same language on these issues.' The next twenty years would be determining. The work of ambassadors would be tracked with a lot of attention.

Ms Christine Razanamahasoa, Minister for Regional Planning and Land Services, Madagascar, presented the PSUP as implemented in Madagascar. The PSUP is designed to promote sustainable urban development. Madagascar is a foremost country to do this. Ms Razanamahasoa wants cities to be safer, more inclusive, and sustainable, reflecting needs of Madagascar. They are working to meet the Sustainable Development Goal 11 in Madagascar, aiming to set up cities that improve development for all, where economic growth, living conditions, and other social improvements come together. Thereby, to significantly improve living conditions for all, and create modern, transparent, and democratic cities. Services provided to the public through new technologies are important. Technical and financial partnerships are required. The South, and partners, are reinforcing sustainable urban development, and the PSUP is becoming a reality. Ms Razanamahasoa took the opportunity to celebrate the programme since Phase I. The PSUP

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP): The Case of Solomon Islands (continued)

Mr Manepora'a concluded by saying that many of the big themes of this Conference resonate with the Solomon Islands government: the development of comprehensive urban policies; collaboration between city and national governments; the government has tried to find new ways of addressing tenure insecurity; community-driven approaches – the government is working with the communities as well; data for evidence-based decision-making; climate change and disaster risk reduction; also, new financing strategies, which Mr Manepora'a was sure would be of particular interest to most delegates. Mr Manepora'a expressed appreciation on behalf of the Pacific region to the EC, ACP and UN-Habitat.

Box 2 | Integrating Participatory Slum Upgrading and the Global Development Agendas into National Development Strategies: The Case of Ghana

Mr Eugene Antwi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Housing, Ghana, extended warm greetings from Nana Akufo-Addo, the Honourable President of the Republic of Ghana and co-chair of the eminent group of advocates for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a historic UN summit. These enjoin all governments to mobilise efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. The 17 Goals and 169 Targets underscored underlying values of the United Nations as enshrined in its Charter, and provide renewed impetus for its activities in sustaining peace, preserving our planet, and ensuring socioeconomic justice, as well as safeguarding the dignity of humanity.

Furthermore, on 20th October 2016, in Quito, Ecuador, the New Urban Agenda was formally adopted by national governments at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). The New Urban Agenda provides a framework to guide how cities should be planned and managed to achieve sustainable urbanisation. This global document is intended to guide national and local policies on the growth and development of cities through to 2036. In the New Urban Agenda, which all member states committed to upholding, the call to action for informal settlements, for Ghana, is summed up in Paragraph 77: "We will promote the development of infrastructure that is resilient and resource efficient and will reduce the risks and impact of disasters, including the rehabilitation and upgrading of slums and informal settlements…." This commitment is fundamental to what is trying to be achieved in Ga Mashie and many more areas in Accra.

Mr Antwi also recognised that informal settlements, and especially slum-related issues, can be adequately expressed only if they are part of an integrated approach to sustainable urban development that takes into consideration national urban policy frameworks: the legal, financial, and spatial aspects, and where applicable, planned city extensions, and the consolidation, densification, and efficient use of the land and the overall urban fabric. The development of the national slum upgrading and prevention strategy is informed in part by the lessons learned from the multi-stakeholder programme in Ga Mashie and other communities, while adapting and improving inter-sectorial coordination on slum upgrading and prevention programmes and activities at both national and local levels. Recently, the government has created a Ministry of Inner-Cities and Zongo Development (you may interchange the word 'Zongo' with informal settlements or slums), to facilitate a broad-based infrastructure, social and economic development of inner-city and Zongo communities within the context of resilient, safe human settlements and sustainable urban development. Consequently, a Zongo development fund has been set up and instituted purposely as a seed finance mechanism for implementation of the strategy.

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP): the case of Ghana (continued)

Engagement with the various stakeholders at different levels has resulted in an increase in resources allocation for slum upgrading and prevention at both national and local government levels, and allowed the mainstreaming of slum upgrading and prevention into the medium-term development plans and budgets by the metropolitan assembly of Accra and others that replicate the PSUP strategy. The programme implemented in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) was executed in three phases. Since 2011, the Ghana programme has initiated many activities under the supervision of Ga Mashie Development Agency (GAMADA) and has brought significant transformation in the communities.

PSUP Phases II and III saw the planning and implementation of real projects: the construction of pavement alleys contributed temporary jobs for the community and improved their incomes, while the communal environment was enhanced. Additionally, the living standards of households in the community have been boosted through operationalisation of the Community Managed Funds. This has expanded community access to credit, and therefore significantly improved the incomes of participants. Mr Antwi acknowledged that sustainable informal and slum prevention programmes must find root in nationally determined policy or strategy. Therefore, Ghana is among several countries to have developed and is implementing a comprehensive national urban policy, an action plan. This represents a bold attempt to tackle the challenges of urbanisation comprehensively, to facilitate and promote sustainable development of the cities and towns. This is also where the policy of slum development is anchored.

To safeguard the momentum and progress made over these several years, the government is working on the implementation strategy of the adopted housing policy of 2015, and also will review the national urban policy and reflect the transformative commitment for sustainable urban development, as contained in the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. The renewed strategy and policies shall aim for social inclusion and ending poverty, inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all, and environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development. These developments encourage the government to focus on the replication of the projects and to scale up nationally.

It was for this reason that Mr Antwi found the theme of this Conference, "Transforming ACP Cities, leaving no one behind", as a call for action for all. Notably, as one of the aims of the Conference was for building and strengthening partnership opportunities for slum upgrading at scale, Mr Antwi acknowledged the role of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in supporting nation states, including Ghana, in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, especially through the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). Mr Antwi also commended the European Commission and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States Secretariat for their excellent support and partnership in the implementation of the PSUP.

Ms Segla Emmanuelle Laurinda Godo, Benin, Community Representative, explained that Benin is a focus for increasing urbanisation, at a rate of 7.45%. The government started PSUP implementation in 2012. Benin is finishing a phase of the project. Participation of civil society and community organisations has played an important role. Slum dwellers in Benin are owners of land. Most slum dwellers are people who do not consider themselves as slum dwellers.

The organisation represented by Ms Godo works to

Civil Society organisation member from Benin, Segla Emmanuelle Laurinda Godo speaks about **community mobilisation** in slum upgrading.

change their minds. They are living in inadequate living conditions but do not see a problem. The organisation helps dwellers create their own associations. Civil society will help people inform and train the dwellers to transform and market local products and improve living conditions. Civil society in Benin is committed to improve living conditions of slum dwellers. But finding financial resources is the major problem to implement this.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), welcomed participants to Belgium, which is his home country and has work to do to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 11 – in different ways, but still work. This is an inclusive, universal Goal to strive for. Mr Tuts said the PSUP is one of the stronger and most-promising programmes in trying to achieve SDG 11. He highlighted the tripartite partnership that is currently in its third phase, and has approximately attracted 24 million euro in support from the EC. Importantly, this was combined with direct co-financing from participating countries, which is a success of this programme. The PSUP is now working in 40

countries: 30 from Africa, 5 from the Caribbean, and 5 from the Pacific - slightly more than half of the 79 ACP countries. The policy advisory part of the programme will work with all the countries - and the capacity development and implementation parts with 40 countries. Integration is key to this programme, and citywide slum upgrading one of the means to achieve this.

The New Urban Agenda and the SDGs give renewed drive, mandate, and urgency to this programme – because the target has been increased. The MDGs, discussions were about improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers, which has been achieved comfortably. But now discussions are about ensuring "access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums", which is a much more ambitious target. New, innovative means are needed for upscaling. This is not only about physical upgrading of slum settlements, because slum upgrading has an enormous impact on prosperity of cities. Research has provided evidence, in hundreds of cities, when measuring criteria that contribute to city prosperity, that without reducing inequalities of urban residents, it is impossible to achieve city prosperity. Therefore, Mr Tuts argued, 'an investment in slum upgrading is also an investment in the overall prosperity of your city'. Major achievements have been made over the past years: a reduction from 39% to 30% in the percentage of slum dwellers, but absolute numbers continue to increase, and there could be up to 3 billion people living in slums by 2030.

Mr Tuts explained that some countries reduced the percentage of slum dwellers by 10% and more, over the period 2005 to 2014, but in other cases there was an increase. Sub-Saharan Africa is still at 56% of the urban population living in slums, the Caribbean 24%, and Southern Asia and Pacific 31%. To give an example of financial needs, Uganda, which is part of the PSUP, will have an estimated population of 61 million by 2030, and of that 36 million in urban settlements, and 7.4 million in slums. Taking an average cost of 10,000 dollars per household, there is a bill of 14 billion dollars only for Uganda to achieve this target to avoid any slums by 2030. There is not only a political effort but also a financial effort required. It would need innovation to get to scale. Key principles that underpin the PSUP include: integrated and coherent strategies; people-centred approaches; incremental and affordable approaches; inclusive finance strategies; and

partnership. Without these principles, it would be impossible to achieve this ambitious target.

Mr Tuts elaborated, integration and coherence mean that slum upgrading must be embedded in urban development policies and housing strategies. Secondly, 'people-centred' is at the core of the SDGs and any successful intervention, at national, city, and local levels. PSUP Country Teams are composed of national government, local government, civil society, private sector, development banks, and academia - working together towards these strategies. The PSUP emphasises the incremental nature, with short-, medium-, and long-term interventions to ensure feasibility. For example, in Cameroon, PSUP went step-by-step, from cities to a larger group of cities, to national action for slum upgrading. It is also important to integrate climate compatibility and resilience, because slums are particularly vulnerable in the face of climate change. Evidence-based strategies are key. Data on slums are normally not in national statistics, so innovative and inclusive data collection methods are needed. Finally, financing partnerships should be diversified, decentralised, and owned by, and tailor-made to, the communities. Mr Tuts concluded, stating that partnerships are critical. Mr Tuts hoped and trusted that participation in this Conference would provide renewed momentum for this programme, to transform ACP cities, and upscale interventions, through innovation, and leaving no one and no place behind.

Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda, thanked the tripartite partners for making this Conference happen, emphasised appreciation for all participants, and congratulated the three institutions for sustaining growth of the PSUP over the last ten years. Five years ago, Ms Rwakazina's city of Kigali played host to nationalities from 56 countries, attending the Second International Tripartite Conference. Recalling the Kigali Declaration, Ms Rwakazina highlighted that the theme of this Conference dovetails seamlessly to the Kigali Conference. Ms Rwakazina stated that,

'An investment in slum upgrading is also an investment in the overall prosperity of your city.'

(Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat)

'We are talking of large-scale investments in upgrading slums. We are projecting ourselves to slum-free cities. We are committing to inclusivity. We are saying that everyone in our cities and towns deserve access to services, employment, prosperity, and has potential to achieve their personal goals. In short, we are declaring, no one is lesser'. This Conference is part of efforts towards SDG target 11.1. It also underlines a common purpose to implement the New Urban Agenda commitment, to increase allocations of financial and human resources for upgrading, and to prevent slums with strategies that go beyond physical and environmental improvements to ensure integration into social, economic, and political dimensions of our cities.

"Investment in slums is investments in our people, our prosperity, and our destiny."

(Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda)

Ms Rwakazina was optimistic on expected achievements of this Conference but wanted participants to take stock of the Kigali Declaration. Inclusion of slum issues and urban development in two global frameworks - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda - fulfilled a key commitment of 2013. Rwanda included the issues in national and local planning strategies, and the issues are considered in the Kigali masterplan, which has been implemented since 2013. The PSUP has continued expanding and galvanising ACP countries to seek sustainable solutions to the challenge of slums. The city of Kigali was supported by the programme in assessment of informal settlements, and proposed upgrading strategies that are now ready. These are commendable achievements, but much more is still to be done, and by all at this Conference. The Kigali Declaration commitment to increase and broaden resource mobilisation and national and local resources has not born deserved outcomes, for instance. Ms Rwakazina wished to believe that there is a solid base in which to build a promise to citizens in slums and informal settlements. Conference participants needed to go about deliberations knowing that, 'Investment in slums is investments in our people, our prosperity, and our destiny.'

Mr Randrianarison Rindra, alias Bolo, a musician from Madagascar then joined the proceedings, saying that culture is part of the SDGs, and introduced a song to share the message in slums. For all slums in the world, this was a message of hope. The song was called "Tell me where you live and I will tell you if I am coming to your home".

"We are talking of large-scale investments in upgrading slums. We are projecting ourselves to slum-free cities. We are committing to inclusivity. We are saying that everyone in our cities and towns deserve access to services, employment, prosperity, and has potential to achieve their personal goals. In short, we are declaring, no one is lesser."

(Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda)

Box 3 | PSUP Video

A PSUP video was shown to Conference participants, illustrating that slum dwellers are particularly vulnerable to spatial, social, and economic inequalities, dependent on precarious income generation and livelihoods. They have lack of affordable housing, high vulnerability to adverse impacts of environment, climate change, and natural disasters. Significant initiatives have been implemented to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. The proportion of urban population living in slums fell from approximately 39% in 2000 to 30% in 2014. More than 320 million people gained access to clean water, improved sanitation, durable housing.

Despite the reduction in proportion of urban population living in slums, the absolute number of slum residents continues to grow, due to the accelerating urbanisation, population growth, and lack of appropriate curative and preventive policies. This number is expected to increase up to 3 billion by 2030. This phenomenon is causally linked to the persistence of poverty and inequality, non-inclusive policies, excluding people from decent work and livelihood to attain individual and collective progress. Addressing the above challenges and achieving slum upgrading at scale requires mobilisation of further resources, partnerships, and political commitment towards improved policies and approaches. The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) addresses exactly that.
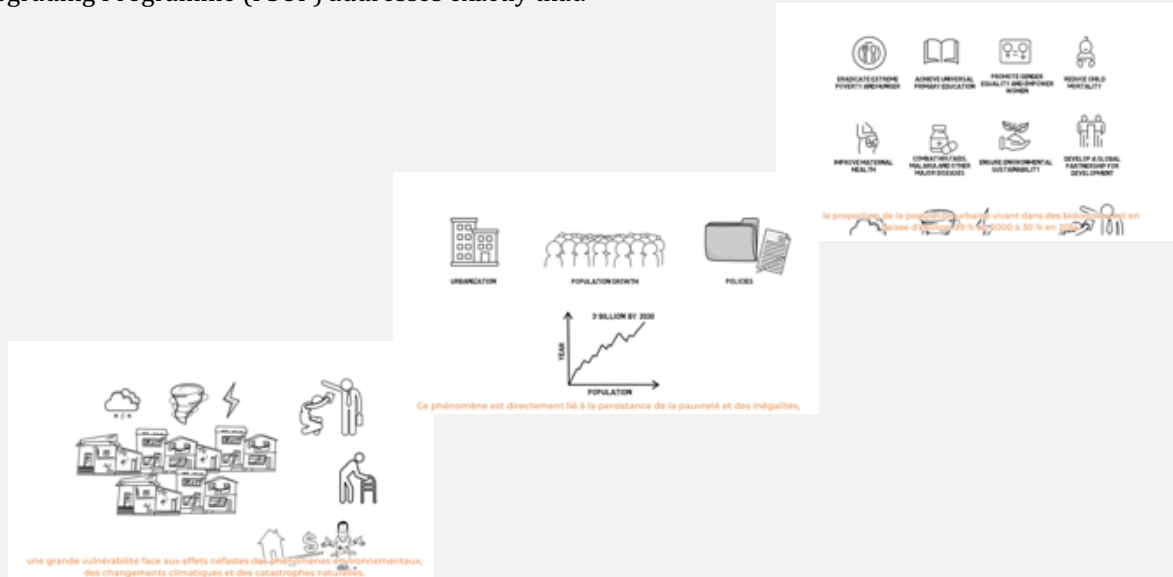
Keynote Speaker 1: Dr Asad Mohammed

Dr Asad Mohammed, Coordinator of the Graduate Programme in Urban and Regional Planning, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago, started by outlining his 35 years' experience in various areas of slums and informal settlements upgrading. Dr Mohammed's first point was on extent of urban informality, which is normally considered an aberration, something outside the system. In many societies, although it is said there is 40-50% informal development, the aberration is normally formal development, not informal development. In Trinidad and Tobago, for example, officially about 40% of development is informal, but another statistic says that 80% of development, even state sector, ultimately becomes informal. Because informal is thought of as the aberration and problematic, there are cycles of plan, failure, and correction of a set of problems in informal settlements. Rules operated by were established in the colonial era in many countries of the South and are not suited to inclusive societies. Standards are unattainable by most people, and when broken, there is little possibility of enforcement.

Dr Mohammed compared two cases: Mathare in Nairobi where he visited in 1987, and Dharavi in Mumbai where he went in 1996. In Dharavi, many of the solutions introduced by governments, which were medium- and high-rise buildings, were unoccupied, because it was not suited to the context in Dharavi. 80% of employment in Dharavi was generated locally, and if you were in a high-rise building, you were not connected to the network of economic activity. The informal economy was not integrated to any of the potential solutions, regarding formal urban structure. Government programmes were disconnected from livelihoods. That connection between informal economy and livelihoods, and settlement structures, is still

talked about. Connectivity between government interventions and self-financing of settlements by people – between income poverty and informality - needs to be worked out better.

The 9th Caribbean Urban Forum was being planned for 2019, but in 2018, in Belize City, the theme was informality: forming the informal. Historically there had been too much emphasis on regularisation of tenure status, and not enough on other aspects of informal settlements. The aim was to bring on board technical solutions, which are not new, to address informality at scale and quickly, focusing on how to shape, form, and direct the urban structure of informal settlements. UN-Habitat, Cities Alliance, and Habitat for Humanity participate regularly, and there has been work with the Caribbean Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Most of the settlement regularisation and informal programmes are financed by these banks. Programmes such as the PSUP, and some EU framework projects, are relatively small. Therefore, the real leverage is dialogue between these types of programmes and large financing programmes of development banks. Without this, politicians will not be interested because financing mechanisms seem difficult and small, compared to opportunities of large lending programmes.

The Caribbean has the universities and policymakers at both municipal and national levels. One of the objectives of the Conference was to ensure that the various levels of stakeholders are part of the dialogue. There was a colleague present from one of the banks. Dr Mohammed saw some approaches financed by the bank in the Caribbean as incompatible with their own avowed thinking on informal settlements. While the bank's thinking has evolved, the governments have not evolved as well. Dr Mohammed argued that exigencies of populist and competitive politics are as much part of the problem. Politicians with a short-term perspective

Box 4 | Climate-resilient Informal Sector Development: The Case of Regional Approaches in the Caribbean

Dr Mohammed made the point that in the era of climate change, many of the ways in which even informal sector development is approached cannot proceed as before. He participated in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) meeting in Edmonton, Canada, earlier in 2018, and it came out that for countries of the South, it was not possible to talk about climate change in cities of the South unless informality was brought up, because it is so central to the way things are done, and the requirement that the way things are done is changed right now. Dr Mohammed further stated that when he started his career, 35 years ago, the standards used were of peri-urban, incremental development and housing. Those were implemented on a fairly large scale in the context of Trinidad.

But today, those standards cannot be applicable, because it is not climate-feasible anymore. Even though it is easier to execute, and you get a higher amount of hits, there are some fundamental problems with that approach that mean it cannot be adopted any more. Even self-regulating, low-income approaches, borrowing on strengths of the poor, as solutions to settlement problems of urban areas, cannot work again. The positives are that some existing informal settlements are achieving densities for compact city approaches that need to be taken on board. Dr Mohammed argued that, 'climate change will force us to rethink a lot of things that we are now assuming to be the easy and regular approaches, and many of the solutions are already out there for us to explore'.

Dr Mohammed summarised critical issues faced in the Caribbean. Firstly, there is a high scale of poverty and, secondly, ineffectiveness of systems of planning and management of urban areas, which, thirdly, contribute to high levels of informality. Moreover, the Caribbean has a high level of disasters, not only hydro-meteorological events – hurricanes and typhoons – but also volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis. This is not to the scale as the Pacific, but the last hurricane season showed it is a perennial problem. Finally, the Caribbean has limited institutional, financial, and human resource capacity. The Caribbean cannot create capacity at national level, and with great difficulty, it has been trying to create regional approaches, including with UN-Habitat. Some generic models have been created for land policy development, which can be adapted at national level. Recently, with EC support under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) programme, the Caribbean created models for national and local area land use planning, for adaptation at national level. Regional mechanisms are to support that, and the University of the West Indies tried to create regional training and capacity building. Therefore, the Caribbean has to work at both national and regional levels.

are part of the problem, and the slow rate that public authorities change. These are larger problems than intransigence of multilateral lending institutions. Dr Mohammed found it difficult, even with policy support in different roles, to get change because of difficulties with public service and regulatory mechanisms in his own country. He has not learned many new technical solutions lately, but has learned better ways of combining them.

However, water and not access – both surface water and wastewater management – is the critical technical problem that Dr Mohammed has encountered. In the Caribbean, water means too much water when you have a hydro-meteorological event. Technical solutions are not the problem, but how to combine and finance them

sustainably. Regularisation of informal settlements is thought of as transfer payments and subsidies. In the Latin American model – in São Paulo and other cities, and Chile - subsidies are very important. They are not lost subsidies or sunk costs, but economic triggers that allow better functioning urban economies, and they reduce the cost of expensive, inappropriate networks of servicing with long-term costs and climate impacts. There are real economic benefits to dealing with this vast amount of informal settlements in our society. These are ways to address fundamental issues of settlement and urbanisation in societies. Dr Mohammed concluded, 'We need to deconstruct the ways in which we think about planning and management of our urban areas and restructure them to deal with the realities of the fundamental role and the large scale of informality in our cities.'

Keynote Speaker 2: Ms Inês da Silva Magalhães

Ms Inês da Silva Magalhães, former Minister of Cities, Brazil, explained that her presentation contains three points regarding experiences and how to deal with the challenges, and what was done, in Brazil: the slum institutional context; the national slum upgrading programmes; and outcomes, lessons, and recommendations – not about what was done but what could not be done. In Brazil, rapid urbanisation and economic growth produced many inequalities. Brazil has a housing deficit of more than 6.3 million units, or 9% of the stock. More than 3 million households live in slums, 85% of which are in metropolitan areas. Around 9.6 million people live in inadequate housing, which lacks infrastructure access. Ms da Silva Magalhães outlined some legal and institutional milestones of social housing in Brazil. Brazil went through a dictatorship, and this was followed by a constitution in the 1980s, and subsequent changes in the responsibilities of the federal levels. The period 2003-2006 saw restructuring of all programmes, involving a national social housing system, the private sector, and a participatory and socially controlled system.

Schemes to promote adequate housing included: 1. PAC – slum upgrading progamme; 2. Large-scale housing production (*Minha Casa Minha Vida*); 3. Risks Reduction and Prevention; and 4. Land Regularisation. The PAC slum upgrading programme was implemented between 2007-2016: there were 2 million beneficiary families, and a total investment of $12 billion. Ms da Silva Magalhães detailed the evolution of approaches and strategies. In the 1970s and 1980s, the government wanted to get rid of slums, whereas in the 1990s and 2000s, the approach was more integrated. Intervention components of the PAC were urban integration, housing, land adjustment, environmental, and social work. It is important to have a view of social capital, and social and environmental factors. In Brazil, whenever there is

a physical project, a social project goes with it, for example to help people to find employment. Different housing needs require different answers, with a participatory approach. Institutional development and capacity building of key players are required, as well as clarity in the roles of key actors.

Ms da Silva Magalhães recommended that, to scale up, allow public investments before land regularisation to achieve complementarity, and have the right governance and mechanism of taxation. The most important aspect is to strengthen the social fabric. There is a need to talk with youth, talk about the future of cities, and create opportunities for all. Ms da Silva Magalhães stated, 'We need to identify the role of all stakeholders and create synergies. We need new technologies to create better communication with communities and bring in the voice of youth'. Sometimes it is almost impossible to invest in slums because you have to move many families. In

a particular neighbourhood, connectivity to transportation and to work is needed. Ms da Silva Magalhães went to a slum in the centre of a city in the North-East of Brazil, with an absurd level of poverty in the slum. 60% of families did not have access to a minimum income programme. Children did not exist, in that they were not officially registered. Ms da Silva Magalhães explained that fractional property ownership needs policy and legal instruments, and to stimulate self-management mechanisms. Ms da Silva Magalhães concluded, stating that *Minha Casa Minha Vida* (My House, My Life) covered 96% of municipalities, and delivered 4.1 million units.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), opened the floor for questions to the two keynote speakers, which were asked on: the main causes of slums; the extent to which people are participating; creating capacity; what prevented people from occupying houses built in Mumbai; communication with the dwellers; financing partnerships; decentralisation in Brazil; and the community upgrading the settlement themselves in Mumbai.

Dr Asad Mohammed, Coordinator of the Graduate Programme in Urban and Regional Planning, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago, responded that these are very good and complex questions, and that he would be very clear on the issue of what causes slums. The old theory has to do with dual societies, inappropriate wage rates, or non-subsistence wage rates, and people's need to find housing and shelter. They do it in the ways that they can that allow them to access other services. Dr Mohammed stated that, 'If you do not understand that there is a fundamental problem of access and inequality in our societies, then you will not understand how we can do these things'. These are always catch-up mechanisms to governments to address broader social inequalities and access to opportunities of all kinds in societies. For financing of informality, governments finance many things, not just informal settlements. They finance

infrastructure, utilities, investments, for the well off as well. But with a focus on social classes but not the other part of the equation.

In Dr Mohammed's early work, it was found out that when upper watershed informal settlement regularisation was done, the cost of lower watershed maintenance and management was reduced. There was a net benefit to society. Reducing the exogenisation of some of these issues in informal settlements is reduced also reduces the overall cost. When quality of living conditions is improved, productivity improves. There is an economic justification for improving the quality of slum dwellers because they are a fundamental part of the workforce in societies. It is not just a social problem, but a fundamental economic problem of development in our societies. Very small countries can barely sustain capacity in many institutions. In small countries, it typically takes 20 pieces of legislation to run an urban management system. Landlords, transfer, titling, condominium laws, and regulatory agencies are needed. In small countries, it is difficult to staff these agencies with appropriate people, and good people are lost to multilaterals who come in and work there. So, there are cycles of institutional strengthening. The way what institutions do is thought about needs to change, so that unrealistic, unsustainable institutions are not created.

Ms Inês da Silva Magalhães, former Minister of Cities, Brazil, said that in local authorities, there is a lack of supply, in terms of accessible housing. Ms da Silva Magalhães also highlighted cities that are too big. Ms da Silva Magalhães argued that, 'There are several reasons why we have slums, but we are talking about inequalities. Inequalities work against the economy, and more equality is needed'. On a participatory approach, participation is a full element of projects in Brazil, but it is important to have participation of the government as well. Participation in communities is different in Brazil because those who participate are usually old ladies, but participation of youth is more difficult. Methods to attract people who do not go to

"If you do not understand that there is a fundamental problem of access and inequality in our societies, then you will not understand how we can do these things."

(Dr Asad Mohammed, Coordinator of the Graduate Programme in Urban and Regional Planning, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

meetings are needed, such as through smartphones. Responding to a question about decentralisation in Brazil, Ms da Silva Magalhães explained that the country has three levels of government. Municipalities have a high level of autonomy, but funding is always a problem. Brazil has elections every two years. However, Ms da Silva Magalhães stated that there is a need to try to have participation as soon and often as possible.

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Knowledge is Power - And education a way out of poverty for the young generation.

A group of orphan schoolchildren in a boarding school near Mtwapa, Kenya; some of the children are supported by women from the PSUP slum community Majengo

Combine Slum Upgrading with Local Economic Development - It is important to support and develop a slum by strengthening its economy.

Women on the beach of the old port of Accra sell fish and run street kitchens among the fishermen of Ga Mashie

Labour and Livelihoods – Two of the most critical aspects of slum life are an income and a job. Employment and local economic development need to go hand in hand with structural slum upgrading.

Young men bind exercise books in the streets of Ussher Town, Old Accra, Ghana

4. Integrated and Coherent Strategies to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, "Leaving No One Behind"

Thematic segment 1 : Background

In 2014, 29.7 per cent of the urban population in developing regions lived in conditions categorised as slums[2]. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion was 55.9 per cent – the highest of any region. The ability of the countries to manage and take advantage of positive attributes of urbanisation to drive national development depends on national prioritisation of investments and structural changes in urban management, based on a solid policy framework. Reviewing national policies and building local capacity for managing urbanisation are key components of sustained economic growth and fair distribution of its proceeds, which is required for sustainable urbanisation.

The absence of legally secured tenure means that people are vulnerable to forced evictions, as many slum dwellers lack evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status.

Proposals to upgrade slums need to include visions for balanced investments with a constant conversation between institutions, policymakers, planners, and slum dwellers regarding renewal of slums and how it links with plans for the rest of cities.

PSUP is promoting a citywide approach that aims to bring together diverse stakeholders including from communities to collaborate and develop strategies that would gradually address the challenges of slum upgrading including integrating slum upgrading into cities' wider development strategies, policies, and plans, using resources strategically to trigger change that has a transformative impact, ensuring that the capacity of a community is developed to contribute in and benefit from the upgrading. This would require a mindset change so that the policymakers, implementing partners, stakeholders, community members, and service providers collaborate and deliver.

Policy Dialogue 1 explored how in several countries the issue of slum upgrading is or can be integrated in different policies. The purpose was to explore principles for mainstreaming slum upgrading in urban and housing policy. Working Session 1 sought to sensitise the participants of the tools/approaches and innovations that can address the challenge of security of tenure including mechanisms to prevent forced evictions. Working Session 2 encouraged discussions on integration of a citywide approach and how to guide investments in areas central to designing SDG strategies for addressing the 5 slum deprivations.

Policy Dialogue 1 - Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies, and legislation

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat, introduced Policy Dialogue 1, on 'Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies, and legislation', asking:

'What are the principles of such policies and how can the issue of urban poor be linked in the broader frameworks for more impact?'

Mr Ibrahima Kourouma, Minister of the City and Spatial Planning, Guinea-Conakry, highlighted the policy documents for the country, and the need for planning and financial resources to implement these policies. Mr Kourouma stated that there are two fundamental problems in ACP countries: firstly, a large percentage of the population below the threshold for poverty, and secondly, insufficient public resources to meet needs. Mr

---

[2] Slum Almanac 2015-2016. Available at:
https://unhabitat.org/slum-almanac-2015-2016/

Kourouma highlighted actions of the President of Guinea to create wealth and improve social protection. Evaluation of human capital is one of four priorities to 2021 for Guinea. An aim is to reduce the number of slums in Guinea. Actions are being supported as part of an agenda for Africa. There is a need to open up and sanitise slums. It is essential to regulate all areas by recording land and delivering ownership of land to those in programmes. The PSUP is important to Guinea, and the Guinean government is going to find the most sustainable solutions to reduce poverty.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), explained that there is a very substantial additional grant from the European Commission delegation that will support implementation of slum upgrading policies in Guinea.

Mr Mohamed Moustapha Sidibé, Minister of Housing and Urbanism, Mali, highlighted the programme *Ville sans bidonvilles au Mali*, and emphasised the need for prevention, which is much less costly than having to intervene later to refurbish settlements that are insufficient. Mr Sidibé explained that in Mali, there is insufficient housing, infrastructure, and basic services. Mr Sidibé highlighted strong policies from Mali's government. Since 1995, there has been a decent housing policy for those on low incomes. The policy fully takes into account PSUP policies. The Government set up the programme 'Cities of Mali without slums' under the PSUP. Currently, thoughts are underway to carry out PSUP Phase III. Mr Sidibé argued that there are not enough actions to anticipate slums, and too many after the event. Tools are needed to manage the issue of urbanisation: schemes for land planning, good governance, and land use. It is necessary to use legal, regulatory, and institutional instruments. Management of issues after the fact is very expensive. Aid and subsidies are important, but often not enough. More appropriate, proactive policies are needed.

Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, emphasised housing as a human right, and massive investments that the state is undertaking for slum upgrading, as a means also to enhance resilience and safety, and referred to the Pretoria Declaration. Housing in South Africa is a basic human right enshrined in the country's constitution. South Africa's vision strives for the establishment of viable socially and economically integrated communities situated in areas that allow convenient access to economic opportunities, such as health, education, and social amenities, and to which all South African people will have access on a progressive basis. Over 4.8 million homes have been built with government support since 1994, and more housing opportunities and choices are continually being developed to meet the needs of a rapidly urbanising country. However, the government cannot keep pace with the demand, and is ever more aware of the necessity to create more partnerships to respond to the needs of nearly 2 million families living in informal settlements across South Africa.

Informal settlements upgrading is at the centre of the South African government's policy. An all-government, all-of-society approach to the development of sustainable human settlements is emphasised, and the implementation of the national urban policy, the integrated urban development framework. This involves stakeholder engagement, and information sharing will ensure empowerment to participate meaningfully. Roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders are to be jointly identified. This includes national, provincial, local government actors, community-based organisations, community members, planners, academics, and private sector. The government has set aside 6 billion Rands for upgrading. Upgrading can have a strong positive effect on social cohesion, resilience, and safety, especially when targeted to protect vulnerable women, youth, children, the elderly, and the disabled. Ms Kota-Fredericks highlighted South Africa's programme of upgrading, extensive community participation, and consultation in provision of emergency basic services, permanent services, security of tenure, and functional living environments. Prior to the UN-Habitat conference in Quito in 2016, South Africa hosted an informal settlement conference. There is a Pretoria Declaration, which is South Africa's blueprint. On SDG 11, UN-Habitat is advocating slum upgrading, particularly provision of basic services. Slum upgrading is an integral part of the New Urban Agenda for South Africa, leaving nobody and no place behind.

Mr Eugene Antwi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ghana, emphasised the importance to stimulate a mortgage market to develop affordable housing at scale, and the

important role of the government in leading that effort. The vision of government for the housing sector is to use an appropriate mix of public policy, and public-private investments to deliver quality, affordable social housing, and private solutions that meet the needs and financial capacity of the ordinary Ghanaian. Government has gained knowledge and understanding of the housing market dynamics, and housing policies and the ministry is working with groups and associations to facilitate construction of homes for members, through provision of appropriate financing guarantees. An active mortgage market to expand mortgage loans to Ghanaians is also being facilitated. Affordable housing requires cheaper funding. There are efforts from Mr Antwi's ministry to access pension funds for this purpose. It can aid only for as long as expected returns on such funds are lower than returns on commercial loans.

In addition, funds from life insurance and of trade groups and associations, and other welfare societies, and housing schemes, support affordable housing. While civil society organisations can take a leader role in that process, the role of governments and development partners is required for implementation. Interventions have enhanced productivity of the urban poor, for example, UN-Habitat supported a slum housing cooperative in a pilot project, in 2003. However, implementation of slum upgrading programmes in Ghana faces challenges including complexities of slum settlements with regard to tenure agreements, and inadequate budgetary allocations for government programmes. The ministry has improved opportunities to upscale provision of affordable housing and slum upgrading at country level. It is only by close and continuous cooperation with partners that the sector can move forward.

Mr Andrew Mua, Mayor of Honiara, Solomon Islands, emphasised importance of customary land in Honiara, which is prevailing in many of the ACP countries, and makes slum upgrading more complicated. He also emphasised complementarity between national policies and those of the city itself for informal settlements, in terms of planning, employment, financial support, and resilience. As in most Pacific Island countries, customary land is

the norm. The government and private sector purchase land from tribes and the community. The government owns only a portion of land purchased from tribal groups and individuals. Coastal areas are owned by tribes, which gives government limited authority over the land. Honiara City Council is mandated to provide better services for upgrading informal settlements and the national policy requires the council to work alongside national government to create policy and coordinate all formal settlements. The Planning Development Act mandates the development of the Honiara local planning scheme that regulates how informal settlements should operate. Water and electrical authorities are part of the development planning board. Policies of the national government are almost finalised to upgrade all informal settlements.

Mr Mua questioned the reason behind the existence of slums and informal settlements. Most slums or informal settlements create disputes among the people, because people flock into the city and land owned by customary land owners. People also settle on certain government lands. The source of burden to slums and informal settlements in Honiara is urbanisation. The provincial government creates policies to provide employment that holds the drift. It gives a chance to provide the limited people Solomon Islands has in slums or informal settlements with better services, and with limited resources or funds that Solomon Islands has, they can live above the poverty line. Financial support is also created for policies towards the village community, to help them look after their own people. Creating a bottom-up approach is one of the keys that the city council and government are looking at. The Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan is always considered when the town and country planning board look at applications for developing slums areas. Solomon Islands needs to find better ways to replicate this model, and to engage directly with communities living within informal settlements.

Mr Nii Kotei II, Community Member, Ga Mashie, Ghana, talked about Community Managed Funds as well as the need for government support and

training, and engagement in the funds. Mr Kotei II expressed gratitude to all for him being there, that he is so proud, and believed this was the first time that a slum community dweller had been invited to participate in such a conference. Speaking as a dweller within a slum area, governments are doing well to make sure they put dwellers in very decent and good conditions. There was one advice Mr Kotei II wanted to give to governments: they 'should involve the dwellers in decision-making from planning to implementation'. Mr Kotei II said that governments have their good plans, but if they do not involve the community, it means that all what they do will not be in the interests of the community.

Mr Kotei II knows that the Ghana government is involving them in their decision-taking, but believes they have to do more, and other countries too have to do more. The Community Managed Funds is meant for the community, and UN-Habitat has allocated money to them to manage the community development area. Mr Kotei II said that governments need to support this, and advised that governments should put these requests into their national budgets. If they have it on their national budget, after approval it can be directed through the local assemblies directly to the Community Managed Funds, so that the community people will be empowered with that amount. That amount is set aside for traders in the community to empower them to expand their trading activities within the slum area. Mr Kotei II and his community want to tell the government to involve them in that fund. It is very important, when you come to Accra you realise that people are freely trading. They are okay, at least to some extent. So, more is needed. About 800 people were involved as the direct beneficiaries, 4,000 people indirectly enjoy what the 800 people have got from their trading activities.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), explained that this Conference is trying to give the voice both of community, mayors, and national governments, and this is a session about policy and how slum upgrading can be integrated in policy. It is good to have the three levels of actors at the same table at the same time. Mr Tuts opened the floor.

Mr Joseph Leshabane, Deputy Director General, Programme and Project Management Unit, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, stated that in urban systems globally, it is possible to see new investments in creating new settlements. The financing, investment, and regulations are in place for that, and you see the best that the urban system has to offer. However, when it comes to upgrading informal settlements, or including those who reside in informal settlements, the urban system is unable to cope. Taking the theme of this Conference to leave no one behind, Mr Leshabane wanted to propose that cities and regions do not allow or approve new formal developments that exclude the vulnerable and those living in compromised conditions.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), responded to a question from Guinea-Conakry. In Guinea, there is an opportunity to develop a truly integrated programme. There are not often those opportunities where national urban policy, planning issues related to legislation, and concrete interventions are brought together in a number of cities. Both policy and action can be combined in one programme supported by the European Union, to make Guinea a showpiece of how slum upgrading can be integrated in urban policy.

On a question regarding whether an urban instead of a rural exodus is achievable, Mr Tuts said that since the 1970s there have been attempts to stop urbanisation, or make people return to rural areas. This probably requires investing heavily in rural areas until they have a similar level of industry, opportunity, services, schools, and hospitals to urban areas, which is extremely expensive. Opportunities of density, proximity, and economy of scale are missed. That is essentially the economics of urbanisation, plus attraction of less tangible things people moving to urban areas find. Urban exodus may be a theoretical model. It is needed to focus on prevention and cure. Prevention does not mean preventing people moving to urban areas but preventing slums forming in urban areas. Some opportunities for this

"There is one thing we call trust."

(Mr Nii Kotei II, Community Member, Ga Mashie, Ghana)

are cost-effective, for instance allowing people to settle informally, but on serviced land, so that when people invest, it is in a structure to later upgrade. This incremental approach is a solution towards prevention, providing minimum services in a structured way to upgrade afterwards, so that you do not have to redo the work. There are examples of countries doing this.

Mr Andrew Mua, Mayor of Honiara, Solomon Islands, responded to another question, and said that the Solomon Islands government has no authority to compulsorily acquire land of tribes.

Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, responded to a question from South Africa on how to ensure that slums are not forgotten while the big projects for housing are moved with. They must be included in development. In South Africa, people are involved in planning stages, as the informal settlements are upgraded. They are there in the reblocking and renumeration. Academics are involved, in terms of ideas. The private sector is also involved. Everybody gets involved in their own space. The roles of all stakeholders are identified in the process.

Lastly, Ms Kota-Fredericks commented on the issue of rural development, where people flock in cities, and leave rural areas. People go to cities because of greener pastures, better life, and life with their children. The key is that in development and policy processes, there must be integration, and rural areas must not be left out. 'For example,' Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks explained, 'in South Africa, there is an integrated development framework, which is the framework used for slum upgrading. But in that, the issue of the rural-urban continuum is emphasised, which means you cannot discriminate against the rural areas while you are developing the cities.'

Mr Nii Kotei II, Community Member, Ga Mashie, Ghana, responded to a further question, saying that, 'There is one thing we call trust'. Mr Kotei II explained that he was born in a slum, is almost 70 years old, and has been in the slum for all this time. It is a well-organised slum. There is a community-based bank, because of the Community Managed Funds, which has been established within the community. They take care of people's monies. Before the community-managed funding even started, there was a series of meetings. Everything from day one. People knew that UN-Habitat had given some funding for community empowerment, financial empowerment of the community. When there is trust, the community will move forward, and has gone to a very lengthy place. Two or three months ago, there was a meeting in Accra, where, as Mr Kotei II stated, the participants 'were taken along to the slum area, to those who have benefitted from the slum monies, and it was very, very marvelous.'

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Creating Learning Platforms - Which draw on the knowledge of stakeholders and communities involved in the upgrading process of a slum area, since slum dwellers contribute experiences and skills.

A fisherman repairing a fishing net. Fishing is one of the major sources of income for many people in Ga Mashie, Old Accra, Ghana

Longterm Financial Support – Upgrading slums is an investment in the future of a city, not only to restructure or to beautify a metropolis but also to enhance its society.

James Town, Old Accra, Ghana

,

Box 5 | Policy Dialogue 1 on 'Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies, and legislation' - action points and recommendations

Ms Eunice Naledi Mmono, Director, Department of Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services, Botswana, highlighted the following agreed action points and recommendations from Policy Dialogue 1 on 'Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies and legislation':

1. We need sound urban and housing policies, which incorporate slum upgrading and slum dwellers. There has to be a consultative involvement to understand populations we are targeting in those policies.

2. We need institutional and regulatory instruments so that we can have anticipatory and preventative planning.

3. The need for integrated urban framework where roles and responsibilities are very clear.

4. The need to include the private sector in our policy-making and in implementation.

5. The need for a bottom-up approach, especially when talking of resilience.

6. Setting up a national budget, directed at empowering the community.

7. Without continuous monitoring and reporting on slum upgrading initiatives in all ACP countries, we are struggling with getting data. It is necessary for SDG 11 monitoring to have data ready to be able to start certain projects and exercises.

8. Slum upgrading should be included in our planning and housing legislation. Ms Naledi Mmono added that if it is included, it will be possible to empower the communities, to advocate funding, to get the politicians and country structures to be able to acknowledge the need for slum upgrading. If it is not there in the legislation, people sideline anything to do with it.

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Proper Waste Management - Cities worldwide generate mountains of garbage. Slum areas and slum dwellers must be involved in finding solutions, such as a community-based waste collection system.

Beach section full of garbage in Old Accra, Ghana. In the absence of a public garbage collecting system people throw the garbage into the sea.

Mr Samuel Mabala, Director of Housing, Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development, Uganda, explained that all Working Session 1 panelists had noted that the issue of forced eviction is a reality in all of their countries, and introduced recommendations from this session on 'Mind-set change and no unlawful forced evictions; towards secure tenure':

1. Need for innovative approaches towards slum upgrading, and in particular to mitigate the risks of forced evictions.

2. Importance of data collection: it is important to involve slum dwellers themselves in generating and updating data that can form evidence for decisions.

3. Partnerships: there is a need at the local level for People-Public-Private Partnerships to enhance participation in all decisions made.

4. Design programmes to improve awareness and information sharing.

5. Need for institutional capacity development to ensure effective implementation of instruments. Mr Mabala added that institutions, policies, and laws are there, but when it comes to implementation, they always remain on paper.

6. Need for adoption of new tools including those which are developed by UN-Habitat such as the Global Land Tool Network, the Social Tenure Domain model, among others. Mr Mabala explained that research tools should be adopted to inform policies and laws, to minimise the risks of forced evictions.

7. Voluntary relocation guidelines: we need to come up with voluntary relocation guidelines that provide a direction in terms of how relocations should be managed.

8. We need to have laws with a human face. Mr Mabala explained further that the laws are in place, but the way they are enforced, there should be a human face attached to them.

"Inclusive data collection is very important to secured land."

(Namuli Hafisa from ACTogether Uganda)

"Law & regulation are very important to prevent forced evictions."

(Charity Kalombo, Senior Community Development Officer, Lusaka City Council, Zambia)

Mr Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon, gave the recommendations from Working Session 2 on 'Integrated citywide approaches addressing the slum deprivations':

1. Strengthen the knowledge system of slums by involving inhabitants and experts.

2. Mobilise financial resources at all available levels: international, national, local, and community.

3. Develop financing strategies, funded by the rich.

4. Densify connectivity in the different neighbourhoods.

5. Create funding institutions through decentralisation and strengthen the actions of existing institutions (such as FEICOM).

6. More contracts are needed for the Sustainable Development Goals.

"Slums are a symptom, not the root cause. They show the lack of infrastructure & housing and unless we provide affordable solutions, we will not manage slum upgrading."

"Making the community a stakeholder part of decision makes the policy real."

(Oormi Rajesh Kapadia, PLURAL, India)

"Cities in Latin America are not poor; they are unequal. You just have to recognise the power of people to transform cities."

(Luis Bonilla, TECHO)

"After the Kigali declaration, Quito, and WUF, I told my councillors that these conferences will yield the concrete results."

(Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor of Bamenda, Cameroon)

5. People-centred and participatory approaches for enabling sustainable large-scale investments

Background

The realisation of the human right to adequate housing of all urban residents is a prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable urban centres for all. Yet, over one billion people of the world's urban population live in inadequate housing conditions in slums and at least two million people in the world are forcibly evicted every year, while millions more are threatened with forced evictions. Violation of the right to adequate housing leads to spatial fragmentation and increases the risk of a failure to respect other human rights, for groups who are discriminated against, marginalised and excluded.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) applies a people-centred approach linking the urban poor/slum dwellers, particularly women, youth, and children, with a wide range of stakeholders for learning and knowledge exchange, inclusive decision-making, and socio-economic empowerment. The approach focuses on the target group - slum dwellers, who can also directly contribute to the transformation of living conditions.

PSUP has thus designed the following mechanisms to support the contribution of the slum dwellers in transformation of living conditions : i) a memorandum of understanding with participating countries to mainstream the human rights-based principles, including no forced evictions, and to dedicate financing and expenditure allocation, ii) establishing Community Managed Funds for community-led upgrading, iii) developing and applying citywide strategies that are supported through participatory data collection, iv) a multi-level governance mechanism – with a Country Team that has diverse representatives including those of slum dwellers to promote participation. PSUP partners commit to pursue these mechanisms as part of a people-centred approach to mainstream human rights.

Policy Dialogue 2 provided a platform for policymakers and beneficiaries to discuss possible legislation that promotes and upholds gender and human rights principles concerning the five slum deprivations, and further social and economic dimensions. Working Sessions 3 and 4 brought together partners to discuss roles of multi-level governance management in creating an inclusive environment where all stakeholders are empowered to participate in defining the future of their towns and cities. This would require meeting the needs of all urban dwellers, and involve the role of community-led delivery that ensures local control and accountability.

Policy Dialogue 2 - Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community organisations applying gender and human rights principles

Ms Carolyn Trench-Sandiford, President of Caribbean Planners Association (CPA) and Vice-President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), Belize, moderated the fourth Plenary session, which presented action points and recommendations from Policy Dialogue 2 and Working Sessions 3 and 4.

Mr Buba Sanyang, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Regional Government, The Gambia, outlined the agreed recommendations from Policy Dialogue 2 on 'Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community organisations applying gender and human rights principles', on the basis that, firstly, all countries are to put in place strong and enforceable policies to recognise and give rights to titles to the slum dwellers. Moreover, governments must acknowledge the concept of equality, not only on gender, but also access to all basic needs and services, to enable full participation, and also to develop projects and business models from a human rights angle, providing opportunities to women and youth in particular. Recognising the

rights of slum dwellers to development, and supporting formation and participation of their representative organisations in the decision-making process, was emphasised by a participant who acknowledged that what the government gets wrong most of the time is deciding for the slum dwellers. This should be changed, starting from the formulation, to the implementation.

On mainstreaming gender and human rights principles, through a people-centred approach in urban development processes, specifically addressing the five slum depravations, Mr Sanyang said that people-centred means a bottom-up approach, where plans are centred around people's needs. This was recommended as a process of inclusive participation by the slum dwellers. On changing the view that slum dwellers are illegal, they should be given rights to the sites that they occupy, so that they will be able to access the necessary services that are given to all other people in that area.

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Better Chances for the Next Generation - When we improve people's lives in the slums, they will be able to invest in their children's futures.

Fisherman's family on the beach of the old harbour in Ga Mashie, Old Accra, Ghana

Assuming Responsibility - National and local governments have a leading role to play in improving slums. They can lay the foundations for development such as providing the enabling environment and implementing policies.

Newly paved streets for the community of James Town, Old Accra, Ghana. The Accra Metropolitan Assembly participated in funding the project to top up the financial contribution from the European Commission

Gender Equality – Women represent one of the strongest forces for the development of the millions of urban families in slum communities. They need to be empowered.

Breastfeeding mother in the streets of James Town, Accra, Ghana

Box 8 | Policy Dialogue 2 on 'Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community organisations applying gender and human rights principles' – recommendations

Mr Buba Sanyang, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Regional Government, The Gambia, confirmed the agreed recommendations from Policy Dialogue 2 on 'Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community organisations applying gender and human rights principles', which were:

1. Change the stigmatised view that slum dwellers are illegal or don't want to improve their communities. Recognise that with their limited choices in terms of employment, housing, etc. and the impact of weak governance and planning framework, they participate in cities' development. Therefore, there's a need to institutionalise a more positive outlook focus on what slum dwellers contribute to the broader urban environment (employment, local economic development, social production of habitat, livelihood and cultural activities).

2. Mainstream gender and human rights principles, through a people-centered approach that recognises women capabilities and empowerment in urban development processes from community to national levels in urban development processes, specifically addressing the five slum deprivations.

3. Recognise rights of slum dwellers to sustainable and inclusive development, and support formation and participation of a wide diversity of representative organisations in public policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

4. Develop projects and business models delivering human rights and providing opportunities for women, youth and children in particular.

5. Acknowledge the concept of equity - enable full participation - understanding what is needed to achieve equal opportunities for all.

In addition, the following action was proposed by the participants of Policy Dialogue 2:

- Reviewing/developing urban policies and legislation with strong gender and human rights principles, in a people-centered approach based on community effective participation in policy making.

"Housing is a human right issue and a legislative enabling environment should be put in place to ensure it."

(Dr Peya Mushelenga, Minister of Urban & Rural Development, Namibia)

Ms Gaokgakala Sobata, Principal Urban Planner, Lobatse Town Council, Botswana, presented a summary of the discussions in Working Session 3 on 'Multi-level governance and participatory data collection'. Firstly, all countries need basic data that is reliable and accurate. Ms Sobata explained that the 2030 Agenda advocates disaggregated data for planning and decision-making purposes. However, there is hesitancy to accept data collected in communities as the truth. There seemed to be no trust that data collected by the communities would be reliable. In Mali, data is intended to help fill the inequality gap between different cities. Ms Sobata elaborated that when a Malian participant presented, they indicated that they have classified their cities according to three categories, and the data that they have is used to fill the inequality gap because the cities, in terms of size and population, are different, and you would find out that they benefit or have got more resources than others. So, they believe that the data that they collect will fill those inequality gaps.

The next summary point from the session was that urban development is now based on digital data, and so, there is need for digital data. Local communities need to confirm or authenticate the data that is collected, but they do not have to calculate it themselves. Ms Sobata explained that during the discussions, there were debates on whether our communities have that skill to authenticate the data that is collected. But what was discussed and agreed on was, they have to collect it themselves. They might not authenticate it, but they have to collect it, then there is somebody who will calculate it: experts who are knowledgeable in calculating that data.

Finally, you cannot measure wellbeing of people without getting them involved. Ms Sobata explained that this was arising from a discussion, or another dimension to the data collection from Cameroon, where they were saying, participatory does not necessarily mean that it has to be collected by the community. They were saying it can be collected by the experts, and go back to engage the community. But from the discussions, it was resolved that, you cannot measure their wellbeing if you do not involve them. Involve them, plan with them, work with them, and they will have ownership in whatever that you will be bringing in terms of development.

Ms Sobata reported one recommendation of the above session:

To reach a win-win situation between communities and the government agencies, there is need to form partnerships, and promote the trust between different governance systems.

"The existing laws & regulations fail to properly address land-related issues because they have not considered stakeholder expectations. PSUP is an example because communities are fully integrated into the project from the very beginning."

(Jean Jacques Diella, Technical Director, Municipality of Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo)

Box 10 | Working Session 4 on 'Livelihoods and economic empowerment: Community Managed Funds' - recommendations

Ms Nora Akuorkor Odoi, Development Planner, Ministry of Local Government, Ghana, gave recommendations from Working Session 4 on 'Livelihoods and economic empowerment: Community Managed Funds'. During Phase II, nine Community Managed Funds pilot schemes were delivered across Africa. Ms Akuorkor Odoi first explained that the session was to take stock of our achievements, the challenges, and sharing the experiences on the operationalisation of Community Managed Funds (CMF), from each country's perspective. The recommendations were as follows:

1. Ensure the Community Managed Funds is entirely depoliticised. Ms Akuorkor Odoi elaborated that the moment you attach political code to Community Managed Funds, it affects the sustainability of the fund. To ensure the sustainability of the fund, and also to reduce the risk of default, you have to depoliticise the Community Managed Funds.

2. Community Managed Funds is a way of building partnership between local authorities and the slum dwellers.

3. Capacity building for community members to manage the funds. Ms Akuorkor Odoi explained that everyone agreed that the indigenous people have to be used to manage the funds. To manage it well, you need to build their capacities.

4. Ensure community representation in the management board of the Community Managed Fund.

5. City authorities must allocate funds to the Community Managed Funds.

6. Community Managed Funds are an effective way for localising Sustainable Development Goal 11. Ms Akuorkor Odoi elaborated that everyone knows SDG 11 is supposed to bring about cleaner cities, empower the people, provide livelihoods. So, when you manage the Community Managed Funds well and effectively, indirectly you are contributing towards SDG 11.

*"**3** aspects for success of CMF:*

1. *Depoliticise the CMF operation and implementation*

2. *Have capacity to manage fund, professional needed*

3. *Representation of the local community in the management board of CMF"*

(Gabriel Tagoe of Ghana)

6. Facilitating incremental and affordable investments in slum upgrading and prevention for equity in cities

Background

Slums and informal settlements are often vibrant centres of economic activity, with a mesh of small-scale enterprises and home-based work that serve both the local populations and the wider city. Yet the focus of settlement upgrading has been on improving land tenure and infrastructure, with limited awareness of the diversity, networks, and specialisms of economic enterprise found in slums and informal settlements. However, there is considerable potential for upgrading programmes to increase employment opportunities for informal settlement residents, and for an improved local economy to contribute to upgrading objectives. The publication "**Prosperity for All: Enhancing the Informal Economy through Participatory Slum Upgrading**" launched by PSUP in partnership with Cardiff University indicates that the informal economy in some lower-income countries contributes 30-60% of GDP and provides 4 in 5 urban jobs.

Innovative approaches and best practices need to be explored in the three key areas of incremental housing approaches, financially-viable neighbourhood planning and land management, and phased infrastructure provision. Answers at technical level to guide investments need to be provided, for setting standards which enable incremental and affordable upgrading and promoting partnerships, and contributions from different stakeholders including slum dwellers in a participatory approach. UN-Habitat has developed a "**Slum Upgrading Legal Assessment Tool**" that allows the legal assessment of the enabling environment for housing, land (and planning), and infrastructure. Building on the policy analysis, through citywide slum upgrading strategies, priority actions in these three areas have been systematically identified promoting incremental approaches, innovation, and broad-based participation for affordable and impactful interventions. Participatory neighbourhood planning is a key tool for the localisation of these priority actions.

Climate change is rapidly presenting additional risks for those living in already inadequate living conditions in informal settlements and slums. Cities are facing an increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme climatic events such as floods, heat waves, droughts, landslides, storms, wildfires, cyclones, coastal erosion and inundation, and sea surges, and informal communities are particularly vulnerable due to three underlying factors: (i) the physical location is often on environmentally-fragile locations such as steep slopes, floodplains, coastal shores, and river banks; (ii) the socio-economic characteristics of the residents, such as high levels of poverty and illiteracy, mean that these communities have low capacity to deal with climate impacts; and (iii) the political and institutional marginalisation of these neighbourhoods, stemming from non-recognition of informal settlements as part of the larger city fabric, often results in the absence of meaningful risk-reducing infrastructure. PSUP in partnership with IIED (International Institute for Environmental Development) has developed a policy guideline, "**Addressing the most vulnerable first: Pro-Poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements**", that provides guidance to the global urban and climate community on building climate resilience in informal settlements.

Policy Dialogue 3 brought together different experiences from the informal sector, local governments, and community organisations with the aim of looking at the intersection of slums and informal settlements and the informal economy, to raise awareness amongst communities, local authorities, NGOs, and other urban actors of the significant potential of these local economies to contribute to participatory slum upgrading programmes. Working Sessions 5 and 6 discussed the importance of establishing affordable standards for housing, planning, infrastructure, and services, and building climate-resilient informal settlements, respectively.

Policy Dialogue 3 - Leveraging the power of communities and the informal sector

Ms Alison Brown, Professor of Urban Planning & International Development, Cardiff University, United Kingdom, began the fifth Plenary session, and gave a summary of Policy Dialogue 3 on 'Leveraging the power of communities and the informal sector'. Much is known about livelihoods, and slum upgrading, but the two have not been brought together. Ms Brown thought that this Conference would introduce a new paradigm, and change that. It is known that the informal sector is huge. It employs up to 81% of the working population in Sub-Saharan Africa. It provides, as heard during the session, 41% of the GDP in Senegal. But there are many ways that that can be brought into the agenda of participatory slum upgrading. For example: through community organisation; through partnerships – working across informal settlements, and particularly with other players – NGOs and local government; through capacity building on all three sides, so that they understand the demands of the others; through securing tenure and basic services for livelihoods – this has been done for housing, but not livelihoods; and through imaginative spatial planning.

Ms Brown summarised some comments from speakers in the Policy Dialogue. Mr Charles Mushota, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure, Zambia, talked about not only how national governments are producing a policy environment in which slum upgrading can thrive, but also how he is working with local communities to build the capacity to use local materials, and local labour-intensive techniques in slum upgrading and low-cost housing provision. Ms Brown said that is an imaginative way of firstly national governments bringing together the two sides, bridging the divide, but also reducing the cost of imported materials, and in fast-growing cities that is a huge cost. Another line of discussion was about the huge influx of people coming from rural areas into urban areas, and the skills shortage. Three critical aspects to focus on were identified: employment, finance, and land tenure. This again showed the critical role of national governments working with local authorities in partnership to promote participatory slum upgrading. It was mentioned that the PSUP has been inspirational.

Dr Edmundo Werna, Head of Unit, Sectoral Policies Department, International Labour Organization (ILO), talked about four different approaches to the informal sector. Should the informal sector be formalised - does that cover the gaps? Should it be left as it is? Should the formal be informalised? Or, should new paradigms be sought? Ms Brown thought the last alternative is the one to look for. It is a new way of looking at how cities, livelihoods, housing, and settlements work together. Dr Werna said targeted policies are needed for different sectors, for example home-based workers need a different approach to street vendors. It is also necessary to think of public spaces as places of work. Proactive livelihood provision is required. It cannot be left to evolve on its own, but it is necessary to understand what support is there, and to help facilitate market and economic growth. But supply chains and links with the private sector also need to be supported, and particularly social justice and agendas of decent work.

Em. prof. Han Verschure, Professor at the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning, Universite Louvain (BE), Belgium, talked about the good city being the total endeavour of human behaviour. It is an imaginary dream, and people need to dare to dream, looking at the formal/informal as a theatre of life. Em. prof. Verschure said that the division is erroneous. Ms Bijal Brahmbhatt, Director, Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (MHT), India, talked about their flagship programme, and particularly how they are looking at energy use, how energy auditors, after a

*"**C**an we encourage business in slums to improve people's livelihood? This provide regular source of income."*
(Samuel Mabala, Director of Housing & Human Settlements, Uganda)

programme of regulation, had worked together to look at detailed use of energy by slum households and recommend ways to reduce it, and they have set up a social enterprise. Furthermore, Ms Namuli Hafisa, ACTogether, Uganda, is working with slum dwellers on both livelihood empowerment, and advocacy.

Conclusions from Policy Dialogue 3, and Working Sessions 5 and 6

Box 11 | Policy Dialogue 3 on 'Leveraging the power of communities and the informal sector' - recommendations

Ms Brown explained that the takeaway points from the session were:

- Do not use the word 'slum', it is too derogatory. Ms Brown acknowledged that that would be challenging in this environment.

- Forget the divide between formal and informal, it is not a real city.

- Gender issues are critically important. We need women's empowerment in this.

- Be proactive in livelihood promotion, and a systemic approach to slum upgrading.

- Let us redefine the slum as a space of economic production.

- We need basic facilities and land tenure.

- Government can provide solutions as well as problems.

- We need to work with women and youth on business skills and livelihoods.

The following points provide a summary of Working Session 5 on 'Establishing affordable standards: housing, planning, infrastructure and services':

- The right to adequate housing is part of the constitution in Namibia, but adequate housing is not defined in Namibia's legislation;

- People living in slums are the experts;

- Affordable, manageable, fair, and realistic solutions are needed;

- Capacity building of local government institutions and community organisations to run processes is needed;

- Governments should include slum dwellers in the planning and implementation stages.

"*We didn't choose to live in the slum! But we live there. It is our home. We have to make the best of it. And this is a challenge. We are often cut off from our governments, which treat us as if we were not citizens of a city. Something must happen at this point! But we cannot rely on governments alone. All those involved must participate so that something can be improved in the lives of us slum dwellers. So, that means including us! Many things have already happened in the communities. In many slums, such as in Kampala, there are community-managed funds, in which the slum dwellers took over responsibilities and start solving their own problems themselves - waste disposal for instance or they save money together in small savings groups and lend each other small loans.*"

(Sarah Nandudu from Slum Dwellers International Uganda)

Box 13 | Working Session 6 on 'Promoting climate compatible slum upgrading: Addressing the most vulnerable first' - recommendations

Working Session 6 was on 'Promoting climate compatible slum upgrading: Addressing the most vulnerable first'. Recommendations were as follows:

1. Renew political commitment at national and local level towards climate-compatible slum improvements.

2. Address the urban reality of informal settlements including multi-dimensional vulnerability on the one hand, and resilience and existing adaptive capacity on the other hand, in national and local policies, plans, and strategies.

3. Improve and upgrade the national policy framework considering pro-poor elements and the urban realities of informality and climate change. Integrate climate change in urban policies, and integrate settlement issues in climate change policies, plans, and strategies.

4. We need to improve national and local collaboration, a key to successful climate action in informal contexts.

5. Endorse and empower partnerships between all actors to enable bigger and more powerful coalitions for resilient slum upgrading.

6. Improve the land market to harness the opportunities of private investment in more resilient and low-carbon households, businesses, and settlements.

In addition, the following actions were advocated:

1. Mobilising broad partnerships between national and local governments, private businesses, and civil society behind climate-proof informal settlement upgrading.

2. Improving the practices of climate change in informal settlements, adding knowledge and experiences to IPCC research including the Global Research and Action Agenda on Cities and Climate Change Science.

3. Climate finance is an opportunity establishing linkages with formal climate finance mechanisms to access finance for climate action in informal settlements, and work towards matching finance needs and opportunities.

4. Outreach to the local population and work towards changing lives and behaviours towards more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

5. Invest in capacity development and train municipal staff in climate change and informal settlements.

6. Ensure that all informal settlements upgrading plans incorporate climate action.

7. Develop citywide climate action plans including informal settlements.

"You can't talk about slum upgrading without the people that live there. Community engagement is the very important part of it."

(Charity Kalombo, Senior Community Development Officer, Lusaka City Council, Zambia)

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

Background

Estimates of financing required to address the basic needs of slum dwellers range from billions to trillions of dollars implying significant challenges that require innovative thinking to fulfil such financing requirements.

Today, the successful growth of cities is closely linked to addressing those issues of slums through integration of slums into the urban fabric by ensuring economic, physical, environmental, and social connectivity with the city. To achieve tangible benefits for the slum populations, large-scale or citywide slum upgrading is required. There is growing understanding that upscaled upgrading, including the provision of water, sanitation, housing, and neighbourhood development in developing countries, is more successful and sustainable where innovative financing mechanisms are used. This requires exploration of innovative financing partnerships at regional and country scales and consultations with international financial institutions with a purpose of facilitating investments in basic infrastructure and slum upgrading.

Policy Dialogue 4 brought together a wide range of development partners and selected government representatives who are planning large-scale interventions in slum upgrading to discuss prerequisites for the policy environment, resource planning, and strategic programmes. It explored roles of various financial instruments and partners in providing technical assistance to governments, options for blending domestic and international financing, and priorities of various development agencies and the donor community.

The limited nature of funds brings up the question of the affordability of interventions to achieve a response at scale. Innovations are needed to ensure this affordability. Working Session 7 provided a platform for perspectives from communities and governments, showing how with innovative approaches a balance can be achieved between community contributions - through private investments - and subsidies by the government to achieve sustainable solutions and leverage finance at scale for slum upgrading. Working Session 8 focused on exploring strategic entry points for transformative slum upgrading.

The demand by countries for innovative financing strategies for slum upgrading at global, national, city, and community levels is well understood by the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). The programme has been working on a principles-based **Financing Strategy Toolkit** to assist countries with developing financing strategies for upscaling participatory slum upgrading at citywide and/or national levels.

Policy Dialogue 4 - Financing slum upgrading and prevention strategies: the role of external partners

Mr Robin Rajack, Lead Specialist, Housing and Urban Development, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Barbados, summarised Policy Dialogue 4, on 'Financing slum upgrading and prevention strategies: the role of external partners'. Mr Paolo Ciccarelli, Head of Unit 5, DEVCO, European Commission, explained during the session that there are many facilities, or multiple tracts, within the European Commission for accessing funding related to slum upgrading, and for the guaranteed facility – the best-financed facility that they have – at the time of project approval, it is not required to have sites and specific projects defined. The pipeline of projects can be defined during implementation. It is unnecessary to have all facts and details ready to be deemed eligible for funding. Some clarification of this was sought in the discussion, particularly in context of disaster prevention operations, where it was felt that it could be even more responsive, and that it is costlier to spend time preparing a disaster prevention project, because when disaster occurs, the cost then incurred would be greater. There is a need to ensure responsiveness from the perspective of, particularly, climate and disaster risk operations.

Ms Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), emphasised that partnerships have been very key, but financing and innovation are also needed. Ms Sommer also reflected briefly on successes of previous phases of the PSUP, which is now into a third phase with additional EC funding.

Mr Rajack's own contribution to Policy Dialogue 4 highlighted the IDB's role in six Caribbean countries. UNECLAC, present at this Conference, operates in 29 territories in the Caribbean. The IDB is restricted to six countries that are borrowing members, and has loaned more than 600 million USD to them, over the last 50 years. The 600 million USD is important to a degree; it sounds a lot. But the 50 years is also important because development outcomes require sustained engagement. Realities faced in implementation include: individuals within communities – because some communities have gangs – extorting money from contractors; opportunism of squatters in a right of way and infrastructure being diverted because there may not be legal authority to demolish the home. IDB has learned to adapt and keep programmes going by using an end-best solution, and then to collectively figure out a better solution to the challenges.

There was an experience in Madagascar of the PSUP taking root. A presentation from **Ms Christine Razanamahasoa**, Minister for Regional Planning and Land Services, Madagascar, gave much depth in terms of how that programme has been owned at national level, and is being implemented with vigour and dimension. There was a very strong delegation from Madagascar present, which was testimony to that.

Mr Amason Jeffah Kingi, Governor Of Kilifi County, Kenya, explained that devolution of government responsibilities occurred relatively recently in Kenya, and that changed the dynamic, because until then the World Bank's programme of approximately 150 million USD for slum upgrading, the KISIP, had been approved. The PSUP funding is being administered by national government, yet the council government is implementing its own programmes. Mr Kingi suggested that there is potential and synergy to be had by combining these programmes, and having them all administered at the level of the community or the council.

"When we try to solve a problem in the slums, we tend to view the world from our perspective as technocrats, donors or politicians, our professional technical judgement, our assumption of what is the priority of the slum dwellers and what is motivating their behaviour, but sometimes their behaviour, the choices they make, what they prioritise, what they concern about or not, is very different from ours. Why? Because poverty is hell! If we don't understand what is the immediate burden of the slum dwellers, their sufferings and fears, it will be difficult for us to design interventions that succeed in getting not only their attention but their engagement. It is really important that we spend more time listening to the poor! I remember a graffiti on a wall in one of the slums I was working when I first started in my job. This graffiti was saying "Tomorrow has been cancelled indefinitely", due to a lack of hope. In this context, we can come with all our fancy plans for roads or water or sanitation. But if we are not addressing the sense of hopelessness at the same time, our chances we are not going to succeed are high."

(Mr Robin Rajack, Lead Specialist - Housing and Urban Development, Inter-American Development Bank)

Finally**, Ms Hasina Mushrofa**, Senior Programme Officer, BRAC, Bangladesh, demonstrated volume of what has been achieved, partnerships, breadth of engagement, capacity building, improved finance, and sustainability of their model including use of a service charge – a progressive approach with different charges for different people. They had got the government on board, with a high return on investment: at a meeting like this Conference, people got excited and convinced at national level, and they could translate that into programmes at all levels of government.

"We as the county government have a very ambitious programme for our project area in Mtwapa. With the support of our national government we want to implement bringing housing units that are affordable to the urban poor. Mtwapa has no market - we going to put up a modern one. We started building roads and set up security lights, especially in the informal areas of the town. Tenure security is one of the main priorities there. We as the government are happy that our plans are adapting to the programmes of UN-Habitat. I personally believe, when we collaborate and build a strong alliance between our government and UN-Habitat then Mtwapa certainly will change for the better."

(Mr Amason Jeffah Kingi, Governor of the County of Kilifi, Kenya)

<div style="border:1px solid #000;">

Box 14 |Policy Dialogue 4, on 'Financing slum upgrading and prevention strategies: the role of external partners' - summary

The following points provide a summary of Policy Dialogue 4, on 'Financing slum upgrading and prevention strategies: the role of external partners':

- There are many facilities within the European Commission for accessing funding related to slum upgrading, and for the guaranteed facility, the pipeline of projects can be defined during implementation;

- There is a need to ensure responsiveness of financing from the perspective of climate and disaster risk operations;

- Partnerships for slum upgrading and prevention have been very key, but financing and innovation are also needed;

- Realities faced in implementation include: individuals within communities extorting money from contractors; opportunism of squatters in a right of way and infrastructure being diverted because there may not be legal authority to demolish a home;

- There is potential and synergy to be had by combining slum upgrading programmes, and administering all of them at the level of the community or the council;

- Volume can be achieved through partnerships, breadth of engagement, capacity building, improved finance, and sustainable models, such as that of BRAC, which involves use of a progressive service charge with different charges for different people.

</div>

"We need to put people at the centre of development."

"The difference between a slum in despair and a place with hope is not money, it is community."

(Julian Baskin, Cities Alliance)

Working Session 7 was on 'Affordability for communities and governments: sustainable solutions and innovations'. Recommendations were as follows:

1. Slum upgrading should be integrated, and we should consider livelihoods, so that the end users will be able to afford the units.

2. Participation of all relevant stakeholders.

3. In slum communities, we should address the five slum deprivations.

4. Importance of adopting local solutions. Slum upgrading should not be seen as a one size fits all solution.

5. Partnerships between financiers, NGOs, governments at the national and local levels.

Hasina Mushrofa from BRAC

*speaks on the importance of **pro-poor & inclusive urban growth** when implementing the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11.*

"Are communities able to upscale activities themselves from previous external support? This is very important to understand when addressing sustainability of support towards upscaling."

(Jasmine Saluja, Founder Partner, PLURAL, India)

Working Session 8 was on 'Strategic entry points for transformative slum upgrading'. Policy recommendations were as follows:

1. Slum upgrading is to be anchored in strong national policy/policy frameworks. Local Government and communities need to collaborate in policy formulation and implementation.

2. Comprehensive slum upgrading and prevention strategies require a long time frame, financing strategies need to take this into consideration.

3. Financing strategies need to be multifaceted and need to include high- and middle- income households as not to crowd out strategies for informal settlements.

4. Building on existing community strengths such as owner-driven and incremental housing and informal markets for basic urban services [such as water vendors, sanitation and solid waste management] provide entry points for financing of low-cost and sustainable solutions which also provide livelihood opportunities.

5. Slum prevention strategies are potentially cheaper than upgrading strategies and need to receive more attention.

6. Land-based finance may provide new funding streams for municipalities and can be leveraged for additional funding streams.

Working Session 8 also led to the following suggested actions:

1. Networks for peer to peer learning are to be established between Ministers, Mayors, universities and planners.

2. The root causes of informal settlements creation and persistence as well as local solutions need to be more clearly analysed before developing upgrading strategies. Such strategies need to respond to local realities and must be flexible enough to address underlying issues such as inequality, unemployment and in particular youth unemployment.

3. The capacities of most local governments are overstretched. For informal settlement upgrading to be successful, local governments need to be adequately resourced to increase their staff and attract and retain the best professionals.

4. The endorsement of community upgrading plans, citywide, national and regional strategies can guide multiple partners on identifying entry points for funding slum upgrading and prevention.
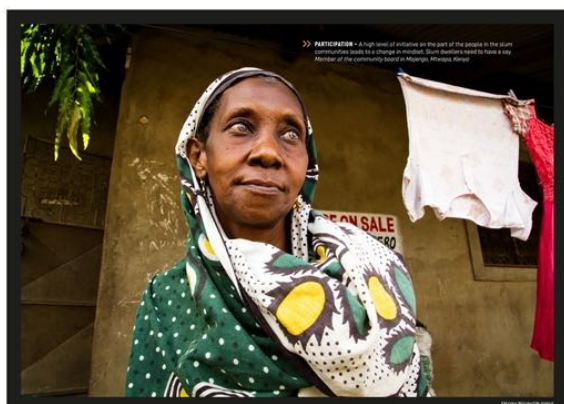
Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Participation – a high level of initiative on the part of the people in the slum communities leads to a change in mindset. Slum dwellers need to have a say.

Member of the community board in Majengo, Mtwapa, Kenya

8. Promoting participatory and transferable partnerships towards prosperity for all

Background

The complexities associated with urban informalities and upgrading slums require innovative partnerships that can deliver as one and at scale. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda[3], which is the global framework for financing the Sustainable Development Goals, recognises that "genuine, effective and durable multi-stakeholder partnerships can play an important role in advancing sustainable development [and commits to] encourage and promote such partnerships to support country-driven priorities and strategies, building on lessons learned and available expertise" (Paragraph 76). It is further recognised that partnerships are effective instruments for mobilising human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge, which will be required to deliver slum upgrading at scale. The need to engage multiple stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, and volunteers in partnerships cannot be overemphasised. Since 2008, the PSUP has engaged various non-state actors in the ACP region through different mechanisms that include: capacity building, sharing knowledge and expertise, resource mobilisation, project implementation, community mobilisation, monitoring, and evaluation as well as advocacy for participatory slum upgrading at citywide level.

Roundtable 1 brought together financing partners to discuss strategic entry points for large-scale slum upgrading programmes, and key bottlenecks and how to address them. It aimed to engage financing partners in the PSUP to assist countries in preparing for upscaling slum upgrading.

Roundtable 2 discussed the importance of a coherent sub-regional approach within the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific to promote knowledge sharing, innovation and learning. Finally, Roundtable 3 brought together civil society, universities, planners, the private sector, community-based organisations and community leaders, with a focus on women and youth, to identify roles that they can play to ensure prosperity for all.

UN-Habitat has launched a new global partnership platform, the Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet), for monitoring, knowledge sharing, and innovation in relation to slum and informal settlement upgrading and prevention. The network was created to enrich the PSUP as an operational programme implemented in ACP countries. It will bring knowledge, a community of practice, data, approaches, and various entry points and innovations for inclusive urban development, transforming slums and informal settlements. SISNet will serve as a channel to share PSUP experiences worldwide, and increase visibility and impact to deliver on Target 11.1 of Sustainable Development Goal 11.

Policy Partners Roundtable

Roadmap towards coherent regional strategies for knowledge exchange and financing upscaled slum upgrading in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific

The Policy Partners Roundtable facilitated a 'roadmap towards coherent regional strategies for knowledge exchange and financing upscaled slum upgrading in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific'. **Dr Asad Mohammed**, Coordinator of the Graduate Programme in Urban and Regional Planning,

---

[3] Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, 2015. Available at:

https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

"We simply cannot pull out slums as aberrations of a city [...] This won't work, because they are only the symptoms of a larger structural problem of a city. Therefore, we need to widen our perspective, our approach. We need citywide solutions rather than slum solutions."

(Dr Asad Mohammed, Coordinator of the Graduate Programme in Urban and Regional Planning at University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago)

University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago, began the discussion by emphasising the challenges of Small Island Developing States and underlined the importance of building capacity within sub-regions. He pointed out that the policy decision must be made to coordinate and collaborate within the sub-region to benefit from capacity, knowledge, and experience within the region. He posed several questions to participants to explain how and why a regional or sub-regional approach is needed, where it should be anchored, and the importance of it.

Dr Mohammed further explained that the Caribbean Strategy on Informal Settlements Upgrading has been initiated by UN-Habitat and UN ECLAC is also supporting it. The strategy aims to create an overarching framework to promote a coherent approach in the region for informal settlements upgrading. It also aims to build capacity, promote knowledge and experience sharing, and to guide national informal settlements upgrading strategies of small island states to achieve inclusive urbanisation and social equity. The overall objective of the strategy will thus be to contribute to the achievement of SDG 11, Target 11.1 and it will be grounded in the wider framework of the Subregional Action Plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the Caribbean. Dr Mohammed then invited Ms Catarina Camarinhas, Social Affairs Officer, UN ECLAC Sub-regional Office, to present a draft roadmap for member states' engagement and strategy development.

Ms Catarina Camarinhas briefed about slum and informal settlement situations in the Caribbean and the importance of a regional approach. She explained that UN-Habitat and UN ECLAC will conduct a survey to collect inputs from member states and organise various platforms to engage with member states to participate and contribute in the development of the strategy. She concluded that such strategy development process will require a minimum of a year to be completed and that UN ECLAC is committed to support it.

Ms Monika Glinzler, Director of International Relations, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, stated that South Africa will be supportive of such an initiative as long as it is tied to a regional framework and that sub-regional or regional organisations own it. For example, many political decisions on a continent-wide basis are done in the African Union (AU). Such a strategy should be endorsed by the AU`s various regional and sub-regional organisations. It would also be useful to mobilise and engage those intergovernmental partners to ensure buy-in and support.

Mr Léandre Guigma, Director General of Agence Perspective, Burkina Faso, explained that they value the sub-regional approach to share experiences and follow a coherent approach in addressing slum upgrading. He briefed about the sub-regional strategy initiative launched within the West African Monetary and Economic Union (UEMOA - *Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine*) region, which covers the seven French-speaking countries of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo, and one Portuguese-speaking country – Guinea-Bissau. Mr Guigma further stated that the strategy will be anchored and owned by UEMOA and will be used as a common strategy to tackle the issue of slums and as an example of best practice to build capacity within the region.

Box 17 | Key Messages: Policy Partners Roundtable

- The policy decision must be made to coordinate and collaborate within sub-regions to benefit from capacity, knowledge, and experience within regions.

- The Caribbean Strategy on Informal Settlements Upgrading aims to build capacity, promote knowledge and experience sharing, and to guide national informal settlements upgrading strategies of small island states to achieve inclusive urbanisation and social equity, through a coherent regional approach.

- UN-Habitat and UN ECLAC will conduct a survey to collect inputs from member states and organise various platforms to engage with member states to participate and contribute in the development of the regional strategy.

- It would be useful to mobilise and engage intergovernmental partners to ensure buy-in and support for a framework owned by sub-regional or regional organisations.

- A strategy will be anchored and owned by the West African Monetary and Economic Union (UEMOA) and used as a common strategy to tackle the issue of slums and as an example of best practice to build capacity within the region.

"It is important that our national government as well as our municipalities spend money on the slum upgrading projects, because the right for housing and infrastructure for everyone is firmly anchored in our constitution in Burkina Faso. But the private sector also plays a major role. It can acquire land in the slums, build better houses there and rent them to the slum dwellers for an affordable price. In this way, the slum becomes an investment, something that has value."

(Mr Leándre Guigma, Architect, Urban Planner, Manager of Agence Perspective, Implementing Partner of PSUP in Burkina Faso)

*"**A**s private sector, we need to offer our products in a way that people can afford them."*

(Sara Carvalho, Bosch)

Implementing Partners Roundtable

Civil society, universities, planners, private sector, community-based organisations and community leaders – partnerships with focus on women and youth

Roundtable 3 aimed at bringing together different stakeholder groups including civil society, universities, planners, and private sector involved in slum upgrading to explore the role of the different stakeholders and the importance of partnerships for upscaling slum upgrading efforts.

Throughout the session, innovative experiences for engaging in slum upgrading were presented by the different stakeholders' groups.

Mr Diego Ramirez, Monash University, Australia, summarised the key commitments and role of academia for slum upgrading reached during the discussion between academic partners present in the conference, namely (i) deliver fit for purpose – context-based and localised - training to form professionals; (ii) mainstream slum upgrading in academic sector in line with the concept of Academic Social Responsibility (ASR vs. CSR); (iii) promote partnerships at regional level (Caribbean, Pacific, Africa); and (iv) foster triangular collaboration between communities, academia, and governments.

Ms Sara Carvalho from the private sector shared Bosch's experience in the development of products affordable to rural communities in Kenya and acknowledged that in general the private sector is very far away from the slum areas market as they think it cannot be profitable. The needs of the poorest need to be transformed into a regular market so private sector contributions can be mobilised.

Mr Solomon Tetteh, community representative from the Ga-Mashie neighbourhood in Ghana, shared the experience of the set-up of the Community Managed Funds in the framework of the PSUP implementation and highlighted the importance of a bottom-up approach for the empowerment of the community to enable partnerships between communities and private sector and ensure high value for money of the interventions.

The discussion, facilitated by **Mr Luis Bonilla**, Operations Director of TECHO International, highlighted the need for strengthened coordination between stakeholder groups to promote partnerships. Stakeholders from civil society such as Plan International and SDI and practitioners and planners shared the vision that partnerships are key for capacity building, monitoring, and evaluation and to ensure sustainability. As was acknowledged by **Ms Alison Brown** from Cardiff University, a deeper understanding of the roles of the different stakeholders' groups needs to be fostered in order to promote coordination between and within the stakeholders' groups.

The role of innovations to reinforce collaboration, to monitor interventions, and show impact was also highlighted and some examples - such an application which enables the community to monitor the impact of project implementation - were introduced by the participants.

*"**W**e need to transform the needs of the bottom of the pyramid into a regular market."*

(Sara Carvalho, Bosch)

Mr Solomon Tetteh, Ga Mashie Development Committee, Ghana, presented recommendations from Roundtable 3 on 'Implementing partners: Civil society, universities, planners, private sector, community-based organisations and community leaders – partnerships with focus on women and youth'. Mr Tetteh said that the discussion was very insightful and thoughtful, very provocative ideas. There was representation from academia, CSOs, a private institution, and community. Mr Tetteh added that the seating arrangement was very innovative and informal. People sat in a circle so that everybody could contribute to the discussion. The recommendations were as follows:

1. Mainstream multi-governance framework for design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation for informal settlements upgrading programmes with people-centred approach.

2. Strengthen the relationship between governments, communities and implementing partners (academia, CSOs, private formal and informal sector) for capacity development, knowledge exchange and promoting innovation.

The following actions were also identified:

1. Specific mechanism to promote coordination between different groups of stakeholders such as Slum and Informal Settlements Network.

2. Develop Terms of Reference Action Plan to identify roles and promote coordination amongst the same group of stakeholders.

"Community members can tell their story."

"Community-based adaptation in Ghana trained communities about the monitoring of projects so they could oversee projects."

(Solomon Tetteh, CMF Community Representative, Ghana)

"It's important that our national government as well as our municipalities spend money on the slum upgrading projects, because the right for housing and infrastructure for everyone is firmly anchored in our constitution in Burkina Faso. But the private sector also plays a major role. It can acquire land in the slums, build better houses there and rent them to the slum dwellers for an affordable price. In this way, the slum becomes an investment, something that has value."

(Policy Partners Roundtable)

9. Towards a Global Declaration and Action Framework for Monitoring and Implementation

Mayors High-level Plenary

Ms Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), introduced the start of the final day and the Mayors High Level Plenary, to reach the stage of policy decisions, at local, and then later with the Ministers Roundtable, at national level. It would be pleasing to end the day with the Declaration and the Closing Ceremony with the leaders from African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries. Ms Sommer thanked participants for their contributions the previous evening. It was a special cultural programme night.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), explained that she is from Penang, Malaysia, was a mayor in Penang for seven years, before taking the post of Executive Director at UN-Habitat, and understands challenges and opportunities faced at local level. Mayors are the closest persons to the ground. If anything happens to cities, they are the ones to be called. Ms Mohd Sharif experienced that mayors work 24/7, 365 days, are to lead transformation and diverse partnerships, and are needed to deliver slum upgrading. Ms Mohd Sharif introduced the panel, and invited the mayors to give statements on how sustainable development is handled in cities, to involve everybody, from communities to NGOs to central governments in participatory, people-centred approaches. The community can fully endorse interventions, and

maintain and develop them further. Mayors mobilise communities at local level, and get participation of all levels through Public-Private-People Partnerships. Ms Mohd Sharif opened the floor for mayors to elaborate on people-centred, participatory approaches for enabling sustainable large-scale development of slum upgrading, in terms of financing, and any other challenges at local levels.

Mr Amason Jeffah Kingi, Governor Of Kilifi County, Kenya, outlined how through the constitution, and putting up the budget to public participation, accountability and transparency of the cities have increased in Kenya. Mr Kingi explained that there used to be mayors in Kenya until 2010, when that governance structure was abolished altogether. Presently, there are two levels of government: national and county governments with distinct powers on how to run their respective governments. In Kenya, the issue of public participation is a core value of the constitution. Mr Kingi stated that he is obligated by the constitution to make sure that the people are brought on board whenever on matters of development. For example, he cannot pass his budget without the people of Kilifi having gone through it, given him their input, and he has to take on board their concerns before it is passed.

Public participation in Kenya is twofold. There is participation by representation, where people elect leaders to be their voice, and there is direct participation. If there is a mistake made of not involving the people through public participation, then they have a right to challenge whatever decision, budget, or programme was rolled out without bringing them on board. Several cases have been filed in court in Kenya by ordinary people, challenging their right to public participation. In Kenya, it is not just left to the leaders to decide today to involve people in a programme, but mandatory that the people must have a say in whatever programme, resources allocation, or decision that the leader is implementing. Before the 2010 constitution, resources used to be decided upon by the leaders, for example, that a region would get a certain

Box 19 | Involving the community in basic services: the case of Bamenda, Cameroon

Mr Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon, gave some details on how the Council involves the community in basic services. Mr Ndumu explained that Bamenda is a city with a population of above 700,000. It is made up of three district councils, each of which has 31 councilors. Out of these three councils, six councilors represent the council at the level of the city council board, which means that, at the level of Bamenda City, there are 18 members of the population of Bamenda, representing their various sectors. That is the first step for participation in any problem that exists within their various constituencies. As far as slum issues are concerned, in 2010 Bamenda embarked on identifying areas that were susceptible to degradation, whether in terms of water supply, access roads, latrines, electricity, and so on. It was possible to identify one particular neighbourhood within the third district council, called Sisia, where all the living conditions of the population were inadequate. Therefore, it was decided to embark on carrying out studies, with the help of UN-Habitat, to evaluate the needs of this particular area.

It started by identifying the quarter heads, and then with the help of the local council, where the neighbourhood is found, it was possible to come out with the various leaders within that neighbourhood, and in so doing, these people participated in identifying their own problems. All the studies were carried out, whether in terms of inner-city roads, drainage and sewage facilities, electrifications, latrines, and all the needs of those kinds of vulnerable populations. Mr Ndumu emphasised that these neighbourhoods are not planned. People come from the rural areas, and spontaneously within ten hours somebody can put up a hut in which he or she lodges a family. Therefore, it was needed to organise these people, identify all the problems, and then come out with the cost estimate.

The problem there was funding. The population is unable to contribute anything towards the improvement of their environment. Therefore, with the help of UN-Habitat and the PSUP, and locally with FEICOM, a special council support fund, they were able to raise about 85% of the needs for the project, while the Bamenda City Council itself came up with about 10%, and the local council, some 5%. Presently, that project is at the implementation stage. As far as slums are concerned within the city, the problem in Bamenda is people living in very, very risky areas. It is a hilly city, so subject to many landslides and floods. That is where there are major problems, which can also be considered as people living under very precarious conditions. It therefore means that Bamenda City Council has to look for means to be able to dislodge these people.

There was a time when after heavy rains, a few people died, and the Council was asked by the central government to dislodge these people. But they are still there because you cannot dislodge them without looking for an appropriate area to lodge them, otherwise the same situation is repeated. If moved from one risky area, they will go and settle in another risky area. The help of the central government is needed to carry out those kinds of activities towards the betterment of the lives of the population. Mr Ndumu stressed, about local governance, that it is not a level playing field. Cameroon is still at the bottom stage of decentralisation. It therefore means that for local authorities like Bamenda City Council to carry out the SDGs, in ways that come out of tripartite conferences like this one, advocacy is required for some of the countries that are still hesitant to devolve power into local governance.

percentage of the national cake. Today, that is subject to the wishes of the people, there is no longer that latitude for leaders.

Mr Sheriffo Sonko, Mayor, Brikama Area Council, The Gambia, talked about both human and financial resources. Mr Sonko is from Brikama City where he was elected in May 2018. There are three urban councils which are most affected by the

organisation, and a council memorandum was also created to jointly address challenges, especially in terms of urbanisation. The mayors in The Gambia have created a conference of mayors and governors for information and learning best practices amongst themselves. There is also the association of mayors as the local government authorities, who coordinate, and speak on behalf of, the council at a higher level. Brikama Area Council is the most

"The planning system of Botswana is bottom-up. There are always consultations before anything else."

(Ms Malebogo Kruger, Mayor, Lobatse Town Council, Botswana)

populated council in The Gambia, and is highly affected by floods and other natural disasters. 61.3% of the population lives in urban areas, at a 4.7% rate of urbanisation. 38.8% of the population in urban areas lives in slums. Brikama, profiled under the PSUP, has a slum prevalence of 56.7%. More capacity is needed to be able to do more in slum upgrading. All the councils created committees, which also go to the public to ask them what the most affected areas in the region are.

Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda, talked about a different level of participation in Kigali, with many plans. Ms Rwakazina explained that Kigali is the capital city of Rwanda, with 1.2 million inhabitants but it is normally said that 2 million people spend the day in Kigali. Around 60% of the population is located in informal settlements. People do not talk about slums in Kigali, it is informal settlements. From a recent study done with support of UN-Habitat, there are seven categories of informal settlements in Kigali, apart from zones that are located in high risk areas, because Kigali has high hills: those specific populations will have to be relocated. The rest are spoken of as informal settlements that can be upgraded. 34% are located in central-city, overcrowded areas. Rwanda has successfully accomplished its land tenure regularisation, where all land is now registered under individual ownership.

Urbanisation and housing upgrading has been incorporated in the national strategy for transformation, 2017-2024. Urbanisation is also addressed in the city development strategy. There is a Kigali masterplan, implemented since 2013. It is being reviewed now, carefully considering informal settlement upgrading, so that all categories of population are taken into account and well-housed in Kigali. In terms of participation, Rwanda has adopted decentralisation since 2000. There are 30 districts, 3 of which are under Kigali. Participation goes through the city council. For example, the population commits to provide part of their land for the roads improvement in the informal settlements. The district council and the representatives from the population also approve

the financial support that will be provided, for example by the World Bank. This is how participation is done, mainly through the district council. With the fiscal decentralisation, the district is also able to allocate some of the funds into the process.

Ms Malebogo Kruger, Mayor, Lobatse Town Council, Botswana, explained that they do not find slums that mushroom in the town, but people migrate from the rural areas, find some dilapidated buildings, and there are squatters. Sometimes it is about people having land but not being able to build because they do not have funds. On participation, Ms Kruger explained, 'the planning system of Botswana is bottom-up. There are always consultations before anything else'. They gather people at the chief's place according to twelve wards that the town is divided into for consultations. On slum upgrading, the Ministry of Housing has embarked on house-to-house campaigns in towns to collect data, so that they get correct information to know priorities of the people and what is needed by whom.

On financing, they have destitute housing, which is a grant that the municipality is given by the central government. The funds are normally insufficient. They are for looking into worst scenarios and upgrading slums. There is a presidential house appeal, whereby the President appeals to the private sector and NGOs to ask them to help build a poor person a house. Then they donate the houses, which also helps. They also have a self-help system of building houses, whereby low-income people get an easy-term loan over a long period – it can be 20 years, paying very little – and then they build the house and just give them the key to get in.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), recapped the first round, about participation at all local levels. There is public participation in slum upgrading, as all the mayors said, either in data collection, in the informal settlement, or at budget level, and basic facilities in the cities. Ms Mohd Sharif asked:

"We are able to link FEICOM into this issue of slum upgrading. There is a good future"

(Mr Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon)

'To what extent are you successful in the challenges that you are facing? What are the challenges, and what is next that you plan to do? What are the things that you would like to do more?'

Ms Malebogo Kruger, Mayor, Lobatse Town Council, Botswana, said that talking about success, there is one area of Lobatse that is worse than the other places. It is on the hillside. There used to be floods there, but with government funds Lobatse Town Council upgraded the place, managing to have better roofs, and tunnels that control the floods. About prevention of people migrating from rural areas, the government has schemes in place, though Ms Kruger could not say they are doing enough. For instance, there are agricultural schemes whereby farmers are funded, to encourage them to stay in rural areas. There are schemes with soft loans, where the interest is very small and the paying period quite long, that are given only to people who reside in rural areas. Ms Kruger argued the government should focus on assisting people that permanently reside there, and upgrade their lives. Not for somebody to enjoy that and then go to the urban area.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), summarised that this is more on the policy, rural-urban migration, to let people stay in the place and make their living, instead of coming to the cities and staying in more slums. Ms Mohd Sharif thought that is a good step and policy.

Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda, said that in Kigali the problem has been assessed in terms of informal settlements. Now it is known who is there and what needs to be done, and the strategy has been developed, as has regularisation of land ownership. Another aspect is to fight unemployment in informal settlements. Especially youth and women were affected, and that needs skills development. Some specific programmes have been developed for women and youth in informal settlements, including one run by

the City of Kigali called 'Agaseke', where women are trained to develop local handcrafts that are even exported to European and American countries. The informal settlements are occupied almost 60% by migrants from outside Kigali.

Rwanda has developed a strategy for six secondary cities, those places where migrants were coming from, and the intention is to develop those cities so that they do not move anymore, deploying services and markets. Ms Rwakazina and colleagues would like financing from this meeting or supporting the upgrading of informal settlements. It is also a tripartite action, from the population, and local and central governments. There is a need to support building infrastructure. In Kigali's informal settlements, water and electricity are well-supplied, but accessibility is needed with roads, which requires considerable money. But local and central governments and the population are ready to work in partnership with any donor to have the informal settlements upgraded.

Mr Sheriffo Sonko, Mayor, Brikama Area Council, The Gambia, explained that Brikama, the biggest council in The Gambia, is highly affected in terms of flooding, especially in Brikama North. There was a time when the government identified a better place for slum dwellers, to relocate them comfortably, but more capacity is needed to continue this. As a new government, more international cooperation and support is needed to solve slum problems, which are increasing because of rural-urban migration.

Mr Amason Jeffah Kingi, Governor Of Kilifi County, Kenya, stated that the greatest challenge that authorities face for slum upgrading is mistrust between slum dwellers and authorities. Slum dwellers are extremely sensitive and if you move into their territories, the feeling is you want to deprive them of their space, and they fight back. Public participation is needed to win over their trust, so that they feel like they belong and whatever you are doing is well-meaning, and puts them at the centre. Most slums are built without any planning. Whenever there is a fire incident in a

slum, getting fire engines in becomes impossible. When upgrading slums, the first thing to do is open them up. To open the slums, some houses must be brought down, and that becomes a big challenge. Some houses are built over sewerage lines.

Mr Kingi further highlighted slum prevention, in relation to rural-urban migration. In Mr Kingi's county, there is a revolving fund, where some startup capital is given to rural folk to start businesses. Before they can access startup capital, they are configured into groups and taken through entrepreneurial skills training, so that whatever resources are deposited in their hands are well-utilised. About 60,000 USD per year is dedicated for this. Cottage industries and value addition are being done. This is to make the rural environment more attractive than the urban environment. To ensure that land under slum dwellings is more valuable, Mr Kingi recommended doing what Kigali has done, making sure that land is titled. A slum dweller with a title deed, even if for a quarter of an acre, has collateral in any financial institution for startup capital to do business, and they will quickly be able to feel that they no longer belong in those settings, and move to better neighbourhoods. This is a programme being done as a county, and Mr Kingi believes that in the next two or three years most informal settlements will be titled.

Mr Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon, explained that at central government level, there is a fund called *Capitale Régionale*, where within four years, in Bamenda,

they are to invest approximately 60 million USD to improve inner-city roads, and provide lighting spots and latrines all over the city. On preventing slums, it is unfortunate and delicate within Bamenda and Cameroon in general, because for the past two years, Cameroon faced problems with Boko Haram in the North that was trying to invade, and within the English-speaking part, a movement that is frightening people, and therefore they are moving from rural areas into cities for protection. Until Cameroon defeats and suppresses this issue of secessionists, it will be very difficult to fight the increase of slums within cities. Financing is very positive. Within the Conference delegation from Cameroon, there was Fabrice Menye Me Noah representing FEICOM. This is known as the local government bank in Cameroon. That helps, together with UN-Habitat. Mr Ndumu stated that, 'We are able to link FEICOM into this issue of slum upgrading. There is a good future'.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), summarised the session so far as about public participation in slum upgrading, in order to provide a better quality of life for all in this urbanising world. Ms Mohd Sharif opened the floor for questions, which were asked about: improvement of slums/dwellings; the parameters, indicators, and measurement of slums; successes of what the mayors are doing; population growth as a reason for slums; social media; UN-Habitat's role in slum upgrading, how UN-Habitat can help cities,

and indicators.

Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda, explained that she is a new mayor who has been there for only five months, and would like to understand the experts' definition of slums or informal settlements, and the parameters and measurement of improvements. The six secondary cities, out of thirty districts in Rwanda, form a strategy to create hubs of development outside of Kigali that can retain the population. Rwanda also has a Local Economic Development strategy to identify economic opportunities of different districts, and based on those to develop specific areas in districts, so that the youth and other populations can access services, jobs, and skills without coming to the city.

Ms Malebogo Kruger, Mayor, Lobatse Town Council, Botswana, said that overcrowding is the problem for them. People just come and squat in an old building, and there may be thirty people in a very small space, for example, with poor or no sanitation, and no potable water. There are people who have land but no means of building.

Mr Vincent Nji Ndumu, Mayor, Bamenda City Council, Cameroon, stated that the definition of a slum is an area where people live without basic living conditions: access roads, water, latrines, lighting, and anything else that sustains human beings.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), recapped the session. Everyone agreed on the need for public participation at all levels – national, regional, local, or community – and either in terms of budgets, planning, or implementation. The needs of strategies, policies, or planning are very important in order to prevent and upgrade slums. The need for Local Economic Development strategies was highlighted to provide for populations moving from rural areas to cities, and adding on to more slums. Issues of awareness and advocacy are very important, to prevent and improve slums. Ms Mohd Sharif also highlighted capacity building, and capital and finance. Ms Mohd Sharif called on the mayors to work towards slum prevention through planning, because whatever there is can be upgraded, but it is more important not to add more slums into cities, by participatory planning, through land-use planning, or economic and physical planning.

Box 21 | Key Messages: Mayors High-level Plenary

- Advocacy is required for some of the countries that are still hesitant to devolve power into local governance.

- In Kenya, it is not just left to the leaders to decide today to involve people in a programme, but mandatory that the people must have a say in whatever programme, resources allocation, or decision that the leader is implementing.

- Rwanda has successfully accomplished its land tenure regularisation, where all land is now registered under individual ownership.

- In Botswana, the Ministry of Housing has embarked on house-to-house campaigns in towns to collect data, so that they get correct information to know priorities of the people and what is needed by whom.

- Skills development programmes have been developed for women and youth in informal settlements, including one run by the City of Kigali called 'Agaseke', where women are trained to develop local handcrafts that are even exported to European and American countries.

- A central challenge that authorities face for slum upgrading is mistrust between slum dwellers and authorities.

- Rwanda has a Local Economic Development strategy to identify economic opportunities of different districts, and based on those to develop specific areas in districts, so that the youth and other populations can access services, jobs, and skills without coming to the capital city.

Signing Ceremony

Ms Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), then introduced a signing ceremony, explaining that there was a question on how to join the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. One way is to provide financing to UN-Habitat to engage in the programme. Another is to apply to join the programme, financed by the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat. This moment was taken to celebrate the commitments of countries that have been with the PSUP for the last years, and which have gone with the PSUP, the way of changing their national policies, legislation, citywide strategies, and are now implementing projects on the ground. Ms Sommer was very grateful for those champions who UN-Habitat asked to sign, with the Executive Director, the Contribution Agreements, which make them qualify to engage and change people's lives and the neighbourhoods of Madagascar, Republic of Congo, and Cape Verde.

Ms Sommer thanked those country delegations for their outstanding commitment to the programme, and invited first, from Madagascar, Ms Christine Razanamahasoa, Minister for Regional Planning and Land Services, to join and sign the Contribution Agreement. The Honourable Minister contributed $300,000 USD to the PSUP. A Minister from Cape Verde, Ms Eunice Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes, Minister of Infrastructure, Land Management and Housing, also joined to contribute $250,000 USD for the programme. Then came the signature from the Republic of Congo, where the Honourable Mayor from Pointe-Noire, Mr Jean François Kando, contributed $250,000 USD to the PSUP, to change lives in his city. The national agreement was also signed by the honourable advisor to the minister, Mr Otsala Urbain, Minister Counselor, and national financing was expected to follow, but the Mayor of Pointe-Noire started with $250,000. So, there was a Mayor and also Ministers contributing to the programme. In total, $800,000 USD was signed. The delegation of The Gambia confirmed that they have put in the budgetary provision, and are prepared to pay as soon as possible, the contribution to PSUP III, and conveyed this information to Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, the Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

Ministers and Parliamentarians High-

From left to right, Mr Otsala Urbain, Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, and Mr Jean François Kando confirming Contribution Agreements for the Republic of Congo

Ms Eunice Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes (left) of Cape Verde with Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director, UN-Habitat

Ms Christine Razanamahasoa signed a Contribution Agreement on behalf of the delegation from Madagascar

level Plenary

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), opened the Ministers and Parliamentarians High-level Plenary stating that she was very pleased to be talking with everyone about slum upgrading, housing, shelter, ending poverty, leaving no one behind, and trying to prevent and transform slums and informal settlements. Ministers have a duty to create the enabling environment, lobby for resources, and anchor urban development through holistic and integrated planning, which includes slum upgrading and prevention, at the centre of national development frameworks. Ministers also have to create national programmes and incentives for diverse partners to engage in slum upgrading and prevention. Ms Mohd Sharif stated that she would like to hear from the Ministers what steps are taken in their countries in terms of scaling up slum upgrading, and targets in national policy framework legislation. Ms Mohd Sharif asked:

'How can you balance resources, plan with UN-Habitat in the short, medium, and long term, and identify priorities with UN-Habitat and other countries which are willing to help in upgrading and preventing slums?'

Mr Buba Sanyang, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Regional Government, The Gambia, touched on the importance of the national urban policy and physical policy, and decentralisation and growth centres at the rural areas to avoid people moving from rural to urban areas, which can create slums. Mr Sanyang explained that the government of The Gambia, through the Ministry of Lands and Regional Government, is embarked on projects to alleviate and reduce slum dwelling in cities. The local governments are also encouraged, through decentralisation, to have structures in place that involve activity and participation of slum dwellers in project formulation and implementation. The government has started 'rural electrification' to attract investment in rural areas, which will eventually replace rural-urban drift with urban-rural drift. They want to reverse the table so that people go back home and can get a job and a decent living, in order to avoid slum creation. Equally, the ministry collaborates with local communities, which request through the Physical Planning and Development Control to have their areas planned for them - together. The ministry wants to scale this up so that when these communities are planned, it will reduce and abolish slum dwelling.

The Physical Planning and Development Control also identifies growth centres. These growth centres are places that will eventually become cities and attract slum dwelling. Once identified as growth centres, planning of these areas will be done in collaboration with communities. Squatters rights are entrenched in the constitution where uninterrupted occupation of land is tantamount to ownership. Equally, the constitution review is going through at the moment which will enable The Gambia to take stock of needs of slum dwellers and accommodate them in the constitution to empower them. The local government is structured in The Gambia in such a way that 60% of their budget goes back to the people. The major target is to avoid slums by creating facilities in rural areas that keep people there. At the ministry, a policy is that investors that come into the country are partnered with communities. The community land is given as an investment so that communities own and feel part of projects.

Ms Amina Abdi Aden, Minister for Housing, Djibouti, highlighted a comprehensive planning system and tools in Djibouti, and a comprehensive housing policy, taking into account increasing financing, mobilisation, reform, capacity, knowledge, and trying to achieve zero slums. The urbanisation rate also made an impression: 80% are in urban areas and the urban growth is 3% per year. Ms Abdi Aden explained the aim of the government of Djibouti to multiply plots with all necessary services, to prevent slums, and to multiply the construction of social housing, while mobilising necessary funding for all activities. To prepare plots to welcome new arrivals is most important. Ms Abdi Aden also discussed creating job opportunities, and involving ministers, mayors, and local councils. A conference is to be held in March, to which all bilateral/multilateral partners

are invited. Djibouti had participated in a conference one month ago with Morocco, a country that has been successful in slum upgrading.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), emphasised that trying to put in zero slums is a very, very important vision.

Ms Eunice Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes, Minister of Infrastructure, Land Management and Housing, Cape Verde, explained that at the start of the PSUP, Cape Verde ensured that it has all instruments for programme phases 1, 2 and 3. Ms da Silva Spencer Lopes stated that, 'The slum issue in Cape Verde is small, controllable, and reversible'. Cape Verde has done an assessment to see what the gender issue is regarding land, and wants to be a case study of the PSUP to share with other countries.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), told Ms Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes that she is very attracted to her country. It has a population of 500,000, and there are only 30,000 households living in slums or precarious buildings. Ms Andrade da Silva Spencer Lopes wanted the country to be the pilot or an example of best practices in slum prevention or slum upgrading. Ms Mohd Sharif encouraged UN-Habitat colleagues to take up the challenge, working together, as a pilot, to document it, put it in a roadmap, and clean it up. 30,000 from the 500,000 - this should be looked into, and attempts made to cap it at 30,000.

Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, touched on needs of vertical integration between national, regional, and local levels. Ms Kota-Fredericks emphasised that, 'There is a need to link these issues with regional development strategies and frameworks in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, so that the issue of urbanisation can stay on the regional and global development agenda'. South Africa has championed slum upgrading, as a means to address poverty, inequality, and access, in

line with SDG 11 and sections in the New Urban Agenda dealing with informal settlements and slums. In South Africa, more than two million families live in informal settlements, half of them in eight metropolitan cities. It is a national priority to respond systematically to the increasing rate of urbanisation. Upgrading of 2,200 informal settlements is central to the urban management strategy, involving providing municipal services and secure tenure to households where they presently live, encouraging residents to invest in improving their own homes. Public programmes and funding mechanisms focus on flexible improvements to settlements. One size does not fit all. Government has prioritised partnership with communities, to ensure inclusion in upgrading of informal settlements, for example through helping to build and maintain infrastructure.

Government is to introduce separate metropolitan and provincial grants of nearly 6 billion Rands for informal settlements upgrading and electrification. This includes funding community-based settlement surveys, preparation of development plans, project proposals, and capital grant funding. Envisaged upgrading projects relate to planning, sanitation, water services, waste management, reblocking, and tenure consolidation. Municipalities and provinces can access grants based on citywide informal settlement upgrading plans: explicit social compact with informal settlement inhabitants and project proposals, with an all-of-government, all-of-society approach. A national upgrading support programme has plans with project proposals for over 900 informal settlements. Government has recently implemented rapid land release, aiming to ensure that land for settlement development is surveyed, serviced, and located appropriately. This is central to the land reform policy, ensuring balanced and planned access to urban land, and is supported by further investment in infrastructure for public transport – mobility-enhancing projects. Ms Kota-Fredericks emphasised that the state should invest in public infrastructure and land development that provide bases to enable families, private organisations, and other partners to invest to meet individual and collective interests. Reform of the financial services sector and institutions is key to

congratulated Ms Kota-Fredericks.

Mr Maurice Dieudonné Bonanet, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Burkina Faso, emphasised the right to housing and decent habitat, as well as a programme of the President to reduce the number of slums. Burkina Faso would like to build 40,000 affordable housing units. Urban planning is a priority in Burkina Faso and plan-led development is being implemented. The ministry is looking into sustainable funding, attracting private sector and internationally to help upgrade and prevent slums. It is realistically difficult to eradicate slums, but reducing the number can be worked on. Mr Bonanet stated that, 'There should not be two categories: those with and without services and rights'. There is a contribution of all stakeholders, including slum dwellers. It is not just social housing that is required, but also collective housing.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), was happy to hear that Burkina Faso is implementing plan-led development, and would like people to follow the plan that has been crafted or formulated. On sustainable funding, this is very important that there is the policy intact, and then there is implementation by various sectors or actors.

overseeing and securing private investment in settlements and shelter consolidation.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), said it is very important that the ministers acknowledge needs of integration. Sometimes when Ms Mohd Sharif was a mayor, ministers would acknowledge, but did not go to the ground and implement. But South Africa goes to the ground and implements by having the grants: 6 billion Rands for slum upgrading, and for two million families and eight metropolitan cities. Ms Kota-Fredericks was talking about rapid land release in terms of tenure, and poverty and inequality. South Africa has an urban management strategy, and an improvement strategy for the municipalities. Again, this is very important that there is national upgrading of informal settlements. Ms Mohd Sharif

Mr Charles Dadu Karisa, County Executive Committee Minister, Kilifi County, Kenya, shared a comprehensive, holistic approach. Mr Dadu Karisa explained that the agenda of slums and informal settlements in Kenya is not new, and much has gone into it, with mixed results. The software in informal settlements is very important. There are many lessons there that many times go unnoticed. They may look small but need value addition and scaling up. Mr Dadu Karisa thinks that PSUP has that as one of its agenda. The County Government has put value in research but also a holistic approach to addressing informal settlements, because some interventions fall across different departments. A challenge was to sell the idea to the cabinet, for them to see importance of not operating in silos. Therefore, currently, a docket

like roads, infrastructure, and public works, is a different department but invests into the informal sector, because of a common philosophy about informal settlements.

On financing, other than the budget-based approach, the County Government has looked at the value chain of informal settlements. For example, when people invest in small businesses and the County Government gives them waivers on daily fees, they testify that does something. The County Government is investing in renewable energy, and biogas technology. The previous month, four biogas plants were commissioned: two in high schools, to also serve as demonstration sites, and two within villages. Capacity is being built in renewable energy. On women's enterprise, Mr Dadu Karisa's counterpart in trade and industry is training and mobilising women to register in cooperatives, complemented with what is called in the local language *Mbegu Fund*, which will be a revolving fund to give seed money to young informal-sector entrepreneurs. Once this law is passed, money can be allocated from the budget to go into this revolving fund.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), liked very much the creativity and innovation in financing. On the value chains of the informal settlements, many cities or countries sometimes forget about the value of the informal sectors in the countries. Also, on women's enterprise, and the youth, this was very good.

Dr Peya Mushelenga, Minister of Urban and Rural Development, Namibia, stated that when people settle in slums, the local authorities receive assistance from central government, providing money for servicing land, to put in place water and electricity infrastructure so that houses can be constructed. Namibia has public-private partnerships, whereby companies construct houses where people will be relocated from informal settlements. Currently, government sets the price whereby no housing shall be above 500-1,000 Namibian dollars for low-income and ultra-low-income groups (1 US dollar was currently about 14 Namibian dollars). The ministry then also supports organised groups such as the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia, comprised largely of people in slums. They contribute and government annually provides a budget to the Shack Dwellers Federation in order to provide

decent housing. Dr Mushelenga is also responsible for rural development, whereby attempts are made to provide infrastructure in rural areas in order to reduce rural-urban migration. Namibia has provided rural electrification and water supply since independence. Also, Namibia is one of the countries with the best road networks on the African continent. Even those who live 100 km from cities are not forced to live in them, because they can commute.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), recapped that the ministers shared various policies, strategies, and financial steps taken in improving the economy in the rural area, and in terms of giving direct grants. Ms Mohd Sharif opened the floor for questions, which were asked on: local autonomy and how much of the budget is committed to municipal development; the specific role of other ministries; real estate; social housing, which is sometimes expensive; how efforts to increase tourism might attract more migration; and the international community.

Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, wanted to discuss the issue of localisation, the importance of the local sphere. Ms Kota-Fredericks thought it is critical to say that all spheres are important: national, provincial, or states, and locals are equally important, and then the funding that goes to the metropolitans in particular. South Africa has an 'Urban Settlement Development Grant', which is to help metropolitans with slum upgrading. Another issue is centrality of integrated development plans within the municipalities. For example, to help them with housing issues and slum upgrading, it must be embedded in plans of municipalities within Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The ministry encourages that all municipalities must have IDPs. The budget allocation to municipalities depends entirely on how many people are in that municipality, because grants are given per head for each municipality. Divisions are equal, and there is no difficulty regarding sphere of government. It depends on the population in the municipality.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), highlighted the role of UN-Habitat in slum upgrading. UN-Habitat's role is twofold, both normative and operational. There is essentially a

mandate from member states to work on guidelines and norms, and also on supporting governments in implementing these norms. In terms of guidelines and norms, UN-Habitat is developing principles on slum upgrading that are in line with human rights and with the global commitments that member states have agreed upon, and then UN-Habitat is supporting member states both at the national level, the local level, and communities to implement these norms. The main programme, for ten years, has been this Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, supported by the EC and initiated by the ACP. However, UN-Habitat undertakes activities in other countries that are outside the ACP, on slum upgrading, urban revitalisation, and housing, but this is one programme that brings together forty countries. This is essentially the role that UN-Habitat has and will continue to play.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), recapped on very rich and informative dialogues, and would like this strategic dialogue, and also for attempts to fulfil the main needs of housing, slum prevention, and slum upgrading, to be continued. There is a need for integrated, holistic, and comprehensive planning, from national, regional, and local levels: integration was mentioned by the many ministers. Ms Mohd Sharif emphasised the needs of financial strategies and capacity building, and also in terms of capacity in software and hardware, and of rural improvement, to reduce rural-urban migration, through infrastructure, housing, and employment. Data is very important in terms of land tenure, and also public-private-people partnerships. These quick points are very important in terms of economy, social and physical aspects, and cultures – cultures because of the informal economies in each country, which sometimes are very cultural activities that need to be recognised by the ministries. Ms Mohd Sharif thanked the ministers for their commitment over the past days to prevent and upgrade slums.

- In The Gambia, local governments are encouraged, through decentralisation, to have structures in place that involve activity and participation of slum dwellers in project formulation and implementation.

- The government of Djibouti aims to multiply plots with all necessary services, to prevent slums, and to multiply the construction of social housing, while mobilising necessary funding for all activities.

- Cape Verde has done an assessment to see what the gender issue is regarding land, and wants to be a case study of the PSUP to share with other countries.

- South Africa has championed slum upgrading, as a means to address poverty, inequality, and access, in line with SDG 11 and sections in the New Urban Agenda dealing with informal settlements and slums.

- Reform of the financial services sector and institutions is key to overseeing and securing private investment in settlements and shelter consolidation.

- In Kenya, women are being trained and mobilised to register in cooperatives, to be complemented with a revolving fund giving seed money to young informal-sector entrepreneurs.

- There is a need for integrated, holistic, and comprehensive planning, from national, regional, and local levels.

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"

Clean Water for Everyone - Access to safe drinking water is a human right. PSUP takes action to provide safe, sufficient and affordable water for slum dwellers.

One of the community-managed water kiosks in Majengo, Mtwapa, Kenya

Ms Carla Montesi, Director of the Directorate for Planet and Prosperity, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), European Commission, began the Closing Ceremony, and was very glad that everyone confirmed that a holistic approach is needed. This holistic approach is required to address inequalities, gender equality, human rights, and access to finance. In the European Commission, representatives care very much about access to finance. 4,000 homes per hour worldwide would need to be built to meet the current housing need. In addition to the holistic approach, urgent action is needed. On the Declaration, Ms Montesi emphasised commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 11. The Action Framework is a roadmap for ACP cities. The European Commission has renewed commitment to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme with an additional 10 million euro of funding. This is to accompany 40 cities. Ms Montesi also highlighted the EU External Investment Plan, and a firm commitment to assist the PSUP in future.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), then introduced Mr Maurice Dieudonné Bonanet, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, Burkina Faso, to read the Declaration. Afterwards, the complementary Action Framework was read by Ms Marie Chantal Rwakazina, Mayor of Kigali, Rwanda (see Annex 1).

Ms Carolyn Trench-Sandiford, President of Caribbean Planners Association (CPA) and Vice-President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP), Belize, gave closing remarks, focusing, firstly, on investment in slum upgrading and informal settlements, not just in housing but through a holistic approach. Ms Trench-Sandiford stated, 'It is very important that we embrace people and the value of their contributions', and was pleased in this regard with the Conference proceedings. Secondly, there is a critical role of civil society. There cannot be a one size fits all perspective. Formal and informal groupings within civil society are very diverse. Their issues are often forgotten by the big players. Cooperation, collaboration, and partnerships are needed, to enhance impact. Thirdly, Ms Trench-Sandiford highlighted the uniqueness of the Caribbean, which has limited technical capacities, so that capacity development collaborations are essential. Civil society is playing a key role in moving the New Urban Agenda forward. Leaving no one behind cannot be spoken of without knowing who is there. Ms Trench-Sandiford was thankful to the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States, and explained that she and her colleagues see themselves as part of the Caribbean, as well as recognising the importance of the Caribbean being part of the ACP. The collaboration here had been very rewarding.

Mr Raf Tuts, Director, Programme Division, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), mentioned a hope for higher representation from the Caribbean and the Pacific at future conferences.

Mr Sipliant Takougang, National PSUP Focal Point, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cameroon, stated that the network of the PSUP allows visibility for slum upgrading. Cameroon is preparing a national network for housing, and has learned thanks to Community Managed Funds that there is intelligence and knowhow in the communities. They can find solutions, as full stakeholders. On financing, the national budget should not block action, if resources are not enough. The private sector can assist, but also communities can. It is necessary to find a way to bring partners to the table and integrate them in a financing strategy. In some of the other presentations at the Conference, it was understood how other stakeholders can be

*"**I**t is very important that we embrace people and the value of their contributions."*

(Ms Carolyn Trench-Sandiford, President of Caribbean Planners Association and Vice-President of the Commonwealth Association of Planners, Belize)

involved for funding.

Ms Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements, South Africa, thanked the tripartite partnership for a job well done, and participants for their knowledge exchanges. South Africa has learned much through the PSUP, and this organisation has taught much more. Ms Kota-Fredericks hoped that all participants in the Conference agreed regarding the breadth and depth of this discussion, showing unity for incorporating informal settlements. Ms Kota-Fredericks emphasised the need to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, and congratulated everyone for the Declaration and Action Framework. It was also a great achievement to bring together ministers, mayors, and communities. Ms Kota-Fredericks was looking forward to the development of the Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet), which is very important, and encouraged all to let this Conference Declaration be the springboard to make a difference.

Dr Peya Mushelenga, Minister of Urban and Rural Development, Namibia, gave appreciation to the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States, the European Commission, and UN-Habitat. The importance of the PSUP in ACP countries has been evaluated. Dr Mushelenga stated that the PSUP is a very fitting vehicle for upscaling slum upgrading, and the Brussels Declaration is a great achievement. Too often declarations do not receive attention until the next conference. This does not augur well for informal settlement dwellers. Therefore, Dr Mushelenga called on everyone to implement what was decided to do without any delay. Too often insufficient attention has been paid to growing inequalities that leave people at the margins. Here, a participatory approach was involved. At the next tripartite conference, it will be necessary to take stock on the Declaration.

Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (U N-Habitat), concluded the Conference with three messages. Firstly, there is an urgency to act now and leave no one behind. The number of people living in slums exceeds one billion, including 400 million in countries of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States. Slums, poverty, exclusion, and inequality are burning issues. If actions are not taken now, 3 billion people will live in slums by 2050. Ms Mohd Sharif emphasised the need for political will. Secondly, all agree that forced evictions are not the solution. There is not just one solution, but a need to address different levels, innovations, and business points. Actions need to be thought through carefully.

Judging by the success stories of this Conference, Ms Mohd Sharif believes that this is possible. Slum dwellers must be at the core, and local and national governments need to be included. UN-Habitat will support Conference participants in developing

resource mobilisation strategies, and assist in strengthening institutions. Ms Mohd Sharif highlighted People-Public-Private Partnerships, as well as goals to reduce poverty, strengthen climate action, and provide effective urban crisis responses. Thirdly, Ms Mohd Sharif issued a call for action: 'Can we meet in two years' time and celebrate the first steps on inequality and poverty?' Everyone is committed to prevent new and upgrade existing slums. Ms Mohd Sharif thanked participants for the ten-year tripartite partnership.

Exhibition "PSUP in Pictures"
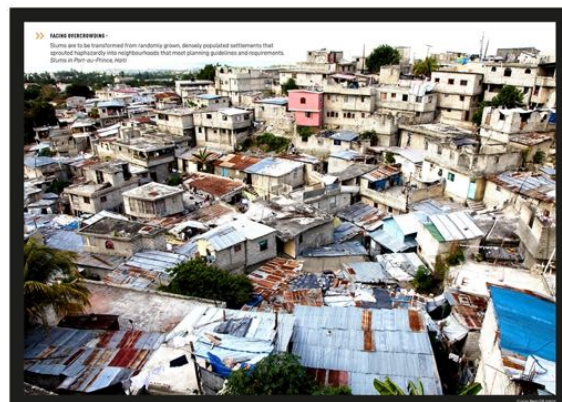
Facing Overcrowding - Slums are to be transformed from randomly grown, densely populated settlements that sprouted haphazardly into neighbourhoods that meet planning guidelines and requirements: modest estates in which every inhabitant will have access to clean drinking water, a toilet, adequate roads and safe living spaces.

Slums in Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Including the Next Generation – The youth is strongly involved in the upgrading process and takes on important tasks in the Community Managed Funds (CMF).

A young man in the slum village of Majengo, Mtwapa, Kenya

Respect and Inclusion - Acknowledging slum dwellers' potential; their talents and ideas. They contribute to a citywide upgrading. *Ga Mashie, historically at the heart of Accra, home of the Ga people, the original settlers of Ghana's capital*

Annex 1: BRUSSELS DECLARATION AND ACTION FRAMEWORK

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

We, the Ministers, Parliamentarians, Mayors, slum dwellers, academics and urban experts, gathered in Brussels from 14 to 16 November 2018, at the Third International Tripartite Conference of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the European Commission (EC) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) on 'Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large-scale investments in slums', within the framework of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP);

Expressing our gratitude to the European Commission, the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and UN-Habitat for the organisation of the conference, for ongoing support from the Joint Parliamentary Assembly of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and the European Union, and to other institutions of the European Union and its Member States for aligning with *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, agreed in 2015, as articulated in *The New European Consensus on Development* of 2017;

Emphasising that, despite significant improvements in the proportions of urban populations living in slums in several countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, the absolute number of slum dwellers continues to increase in many, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than half of the urban population lives in slums, and that the global total is estimated to exceed one billion including those who lack secure tenure;

Underlining that radical change, including vast upscaling of financing, is required to substantially reduce both the absolute number and the proportion of slum dwellers in each country, and thereby to address Sustainable Development Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and its Targets and Indicators, particularly Target 11.1, "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums", and, to the fullest extent, Indicator 11.1.1, the "Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing";

Recognising that strategies to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in slums must also focus on several other Goals, Targets and Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with emphasis on the five slum household deprivations, specifically access to clean water and improved sanitation (Goal 6; Targets 6.1, 6.2 and 6.b; Indicators 6.1.1, 6.2.1 and 6.b.1), durability of dwellings (Target 11c; Indicator 11.c.1) and security of tenure (Target 1.4; Indicator 1.4.2);

Acknowledging further that transforming the lives of slum dwellers requires progress towards additional Sustainable Development Goals, such as those on gender equality (Goal 5), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16), and partnerships for the goals (Goal 17);

Taking into account the complementary 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development*, which encourages "countries to consider setting nationally appropriate spending targets for quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, energy, water and sanitation, consistent with national sustainable development strategies" (§12);

Recognising the salient recommendations of the 19 September 2018 *Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context*, transmitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations, such as, "States must ensure that public expenditure is sufficient to meet commitments in the 2030 Agenda while also adopting taxation measures, to discourage investors from leaving land and property vacant for speculative purposes and to address growing

disparities in wealth and income" (§52);

Advocating transformative urbanisation and an urban paradigm shift, involving sustainable and inclusive principles and actions through a human rights-based approach, as set out in the *New Urban Agenda*, agreed in 2016 at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), reinforcing the call of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, as recognised in paragraph 14(a);

Acknowledging the complementarity of additional frameworks for protecting slum dwellers and other vulnerable communities, including the 2015 *Paris Agreement* under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, the *Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020*, the *Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024*, and the *Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway)*;

Recognising that the Millennium Development Goal 7, Target D, "By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers", was more than trebled, although this represented a minority of slum dwellers globally, creating both best practices to learn from and challenges to upgrade slums more rapidly;

Recalling the 2012 Rabat Declaration endorsed by 25 countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and the UN-Habitat Resolution 24/8 whereby 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, but acknowledging that the subsequent requirement of Sustainable Development Goal 11, Target 11.1 for access for all to adequate housing and basic services requires maximal reductions in this proportion;

Recalling also the 2013 Kigali Declaration endorsed by 51 countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, which included commitment to "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";

Building on the achievements of the tripartite partnership between the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, the European Commission and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), with the expansion of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme into 40 countries and 190 cities, revising policy, legal and financing frameworks for housing, land and slum upgrading and prevention, analysing current living conditions in slums, devising and enacting participatory responses;

Commit ourselves to the following principles and targets:

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

1. *Halve* the proportion of slum dwellers in each country as early as possible, then aim at genuine access for all to clean water and improved sanitation, durable dwellings with sufficient living area, security of tenure and other basic services by 2030, and achieve Target 11.1 of Sustainable Development Goal 11, measured through Indicator 11.1.1, making improvements related to each of the five slum deprivations;
2. *Ensure* no unlawful forced evictions of people living and working in slums, including through promotion of the continuum of land and property rights and safeguards in cases of voluntary relocation;
3. *Set* nationally appropriate expenditure targets for upscaling quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, social protection, energy, water and sanitation;

People-centred and participatory approaches for enabling sustainable large-scale investments

4. *Give* a voice to communities of slum dwellers, based on gender equality and human rights principles, to empower women, children, young people, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons, migrants and all other vulnerable people;

5. *Profile* and enumerate slums and informal settlements to create up-to-date and accurate data for informed decision-making and people-centred approaches;

6. *Support* vulnerable communities to identify pressing needs, and to negotiate for their prioritisation, including through Community Managed Funds and other forms of community-led slum upgrading, as a bottom-up approach, to enhance the resilience of communities;

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

7. *Develop* inclusive national and citywide slum upgrading strategies and partnerships, with long-term financing strategies for upscaling, to integrate slums with wider urban plans and trends, adopting innovative solutions on housing, basic services, planning and tenure, and increase attention given to slum prevention strategies;

8. *Create* an environment for the informal economy to flourish in order to leverage the power of communities to contribute towards slum upgrading, promote decent work, economic empowerment and poverty reduction;

9. *Promote* climate-resilient upgrading, including tailored adaptation and mitigation measures and building climate-resilient public infrastructure;

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

10. *Mobilise* resources at all available levels, including local, national and international, for scaling up slum upgrading and providing adequate alternatives to new slum formation, such as government allocations, linkages with other public programmes, fair community contributions through labour, land, savings and access to affordable credit, with emphasis on initiating or increasing levels of progressive taxation on wealth and income to ensure that that the rich contribute a fair share;

11. *Initiate* and strengthen existing *People*-Public-Private Partnerships, focusing on people, to collaboratively work towards the planning and realisation of adequate slum improvement and prevention projects that satisfy the needs and priorities of all partners, ensuring affordability to communities, fiscal viability to cities and national governments, and fair profits to participating private and financial sector partners, and improve participation of slum dwellers in all decisions made;

12. *Develop*, enhance and implement multifaceted, large-scale slum upgrading programmes, through an effective institutional design, with assistance from international financial institutions, ensuring that high- and middle-income households do not crowd out strategies for informal settlements;

Promoting participatory and transferable partnerships towards prosperity for all

13. *Endorse* the establishment of a slums and informal settlements partners' network of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for enhanced advocacy, coordination, knowledge sharing, peer learning, capacity development, research, innovation and monitoring to promote slum and informal settlement upgrading as a key component of addressing urbanisation through a participatory approach to implementing the New Urban Agenda;

14. *Create* a roadmap of coherent regional strategies for financing slum upgrading, knowledge sharing, inclusive data collection practices and community organisation in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific;

15. *Strengthen* partnerships between communities and governments to address the five slum deprivations, including tenure security, recognising that communities cannot improve their deprivations alone, upscale interventions and leverage finance to ensure prosperity for all, with a focus on women and young people;

And, furthermore, to implement the following actions and subprinciples, by the end of 2020:

1.1 *Define* urban poverty as a policy goal informing housing and urban policy, include slum upgrading in housing and planning legislation, and make laws with a human face;

1.2 *Hold* national stakeholder consultations to agree a policy framework review or formulation for pro-poor urban policies, and build an integrated urban framework, whereby roles and responsibilities of all participants are very clear;

2.1 *Sensitise* stakeholders on the citywide land enumeration tool, with assistance from UN-Habitat, and implement innovations such as e-tools to promote broad participation in decision-making and prioritisation of actions at city level, and localising actions of strategies at neighbourhood level;

2.2 *Develop* an engagement framework for innovations and knowledge exchange on tenure security and land tenure, adopt tools including those facilitated by UN-Habitat such as the Global Land Tool Network, and implement voluntary relocation guidelines;

3.1 *Set* nationally appropriate expenditure targets, and adopt a citywide approach, for upscaling quality investments in essential public services for all, including health, education, social protection, energy, water and sanitation, creating contracts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

3.2 *Resolve* to actively promote slum and informal settlement upgrading as a useful approach for the achievement of not only Sustainable Development Goal 11, but also other Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17, and to demonstrate this through preparing a report for the next International Tripartite Conference, due to be held in 2020;

4.1 *Develop* urban policies and legislation with a strong lens of gender and human rights principles, and a people-centred approach to policy-making;

4.2 *Recognise* rights of slum dwellers to development, and support formation and participation of their representative organisations in the decision-making process, incorporating slum upgrading through continuous consultative engagement and improvement of communities;

5.1 *Establish* national baselines for slums and informal settlements through participatory data collection and surveys, recognising the importance of accurate data collection for informed decision-making;

5.2 *Build* a multi-level governance mechanism to coordinate efforts in slum upgrading, including institutionalisation and empowerment of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Country Team, adequate resourcing of local governments, endorsement of community upgrading plans, and citywide, national and regional strategies;

6.1 *Adopt* Community Managed Funds and integrate community-led development into urban development planning and delivery, developing programmes that support socio-economic empowerment of communities and foster contributions of people to the slum upgrading;

6.2 *Develop* capacity development mechanisms, guidelines and incentives to empower and support community led-upgrading, and promote implementation of scalable community-led projects;

7.1 *Engage* practitioners in Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Country Teams and advise policy decisions on key areas for the alleviation of slum deprivations, setting up national budgets for slum upgrading, directed at empowering communities, ensuring that parts of budget allocations for infrastructure provision, planning and housing target slum areas;

7.2 *Improve* the policy and regulatory environment, based on an evidence-based assessment of affordability for low- and middle-income households, in order to lower the entry cost and barriers to access finance for formal land, infrastructure and housing that enable inclusive and incremental approaches as a means for large-scale slum upgrading and prevention programmes;

8.1 *Create* urban policies that include Local Economic Development and leverage the informal economy;

8.2 *Develop* appropriate and flexible regulation that supports Local Economic Development and protects public health and the environment;

9.1 *Mobilise* national and local governments, private businesses and civil society behind climate-resilient slum upgrading, and establish linkages with formal climate finance mechanisms to access finance for climate action in informal settlements;

9.2 *Improve* the practices of climate action in informal settlements, adding knowledge and experience to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change research including the Global Research and Action Agenda on Cities and Climate Change Science;

10.1 *Establish* mechanisms to provide technical assistance for project and programme planning and liquidity for refinancing scaling up slum upgrading and prevention;

10.2 *Create* new funding institutions and strengthen existing institutions for financing and refinancing;

11.1 *Develop* affordable, manageable, fair and realistic solutions to the problems faced by slum dwellers and their communities;

11.2 *Build* sustainable solutions and *People*-Public-Private Partnerships for slum upgrading and prevention;

12.1 *Leverage* strategic entry points for financing large-scale slum upgrading programmes;

12.2 *Design* programmes to improve awareness and institutions, and develop institutional capacity to ensure effective implementation;

13.1 *Convene* specific groups to join the new Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet);

13.2 *Establish* networks for peer learning between Ministers, Mayors, universities and planners;

14.1 *Develop* sub-regional strategies on slums and informal settlements for sub-regions of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, including the Caribbean, the Pacific as well as Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern Africa;

14.2 *Request* UN-Habitat to establish a platform for sharing of case studies, policies, guidelines, tools and research to be freely used and adapted by all relevant stakeholders;

15.1 *Assess* priorities, root causes of slum creation and persistence, as well as local solutions for slum upgrading carefully, with emphasis on the five slum deprivations, and adapt them at local, national, regional and global levels, before developing upgrading strategies that respond to local realities and are flexible enough to address underlying issues such as inequality, unemployment and in particular youth unemployment;

15.2 *Strengthen* the knowledge system of slums by involving experts and, particularly, inhabitants, and through expansion of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme into more countries and projects.

Brussels, 16 November 2018

Annex 2: Conference Programme

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

Day 1. Wednesday 14th November 2018			
08:00-09:30	Registration of participants		
Opening Ceremony			
09:30-11:30	OPENING ADDRESS Facilitated by the President of the Ambassadors Committee, Ms. Ammo Aziza Baroud Welcome note Secretary General of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Mr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes Director of the Directorate for Planet and Prosperity, DEVCO, European Commission, Ms. Carla Montesi	Opening remarks from the ACP Countries Minister of Special Programmes, Territorial Planning and Public Works from Madagascar, H.E. Ms. Christine Razanamahasoa Minister of Lands, Housing and Survey from Solomon Islands, H.E. Mr. Andrew Manepora'a Deputy Minister, Ministry of Housing from Ghana, H.E. Eugene Antwi Voices from the civil society Mrs. Segla Emmanuelle Laurinda Godo, Community Member from Benin	Context setting Programme Director, UN-Habitat, Mr. Rafael Tuts Opening of the conference Mayor of Kigali, Ms. Marie Chantal Rwakazina Opening of the exhibition space by Secretary General of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Mr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes Keynote speakers University of West Indies, Mr. Asad Mohammed Former Minister from Brazil, Ms. Inês da Silva Magalhães	Room : Oslo I - II
11:30-12:00	Coffee Break		
Integrated and coherent strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, "leaving no one behind"			
12:00-12:45	PLENARY 1a: Introduction to the session and presentation of the breakout groups KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1		Room : Oslo I - II
12:45-14:00	Lunch		
14.00-15:30	POLICY DIALOGUE 1: Slum upgrading and prevention at the centre of housing and urban policies, and legislation Proposed Speakers: 1. Guinea Conakry, SE Ibrahima Kourouma, Ministre,	WORKING SESSION 1: Mind-set change and no unlawful forced evictions; towards secure tenure Proposed Speakers: 1. Uganda, Samuel Mabala, Director for Housing and	WORKING SESSION 2: Integrated citywide approaches addressing the slum deprivations Proposed Speakers: 1. Madagascar, SE Lalao Ravaomanana, Mayor of Antananarivo

	Ministère de la Ville et L'aménagement du Territoire 2. Lesotho, Habofanoe Lehana, Minister, Minister of Local Government and Chieftainship 3. Mali, Cheik Sidya Sissoko, Ministre, Ministère de L'habitat de L'urbanisme et des Affaires Foncières 4. South Africa, Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks, Deputy Minister, Department of Human Settlements 5. Ghana, Eugene Antwi, MP, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Public Works and Housing 6. Solomon Islands, Andrew Mua, Mayor of Honiara 7. Ghana, Nii Kotei II, Community Member, Ga Mashie Facilitator: Raf Tuts, Director of Programme Division, UN-Habitat	Human Settlements 2. ACTogether Uganda, Namuli Hafisa 3. Zambia - Charity Kalombo, Senior Community Development Officer, Lusaka City Council 4. Republic of Congo - François Mikala, Mayor Advisor, Municipality of Pointe Noire 5. Kenya - Legalisation Expert, Pamoja Trust 6. Senegal - Community Member (to be confirmed) 7. Habitat for Humanity (to be confirmed) 8. Justice & Empowerment Initiative, Rebecca E. Roberts Facilitator: Oumar Syla	2. Cameroon, TBC, Mayor of Bamenda City 3. UN-Habitat, Kerstin Sommer, PSUP Programme Manager 4. PLURAL, Oormi Rajesh Kapadia, Coordinator 5. Kenya, CEC Land and Urban Development, County Government of Kilifi 6. Burkina Faso, Léandre Guigma, Directeur, Agence Perspective. 7. TECHO, Luis Bonilla, Operation Director Facilitator: Sipliant Takougang. Cameroon
	Room Oslo I - II	Room : Stavanger	Room : Bergen
15:30-16:00	PLENARY 1b: Monika Glinzler (Facilitator) Debriefing from breakout groups and conclusions.		Room : Oslo I - II
	People-centered and participatory approaches for enabling sustainable large scale investments		
16:00-16:15	PLENARY 2a: Introduction to the session and presentation of the breakout groups.		Room : Oslo I - II
16:15-17:45	POLICY DIALOGUE 2: Giving a voice to slum dwellers and community organizations applying gender and human rights principles Proposed Speakers 1. Namibia, Dr. Peya Mushelenga, Minister of Urban and Rural Development 2. Cabo Verde, Eunice Andrade da Silva, Ministério das Infra-Estruturas, Ordenamento do Território e Habitação 3. Madagascar, M. Karl Fabrice Andrianarison, représentant la Communauté de base 4. Gambia, Rohey Malick Lowe, Mayor of Banjul, 5. Uganda, Mafabi Zandya Mutwalibi, Mayor of Mbale 6. SDI, To be Confirmed Facilitator: Luis Bonilla, TECHO	WORKING SESSION 3: Multi-level governance and participatory data collection Proposed Speakers: 1. Cameroon - Sipliant Takougang, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, 2. Central African Republic - M. Gabriel Tanguy Ngouamidou, Advisor in charge of Housing Affairs 3. Cabo Verde, Mayor (to be confirmed) 4. Global Land Tool Network (STDM - Uganda) - M. Samuel Mabala, Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development 5. Botswana - Hon. Kagiso Thutlwe, Francistown 6. Namibia - Wilfried Hafen, Mayor of Walvis Bay 7. Mali - National Observatory for Cities, Adiaratou Thiam (to be confirmed) Facilitator: Asad Mohammed	WORKING SESSION 4: Livelihoods and economic empowerment: Community Managed Funds. Proposed Speakers: 1. Ghana, Mohamed Adjei Sowah, Mayor of Accra 2. Kenya, Ndurya Mnyika, Community Member 3. Ghana, Solomon Tetteh, Manager CMF, Ga Mashie 4. IIED, Wayne Shand, Senior Researcher 5. Malawi, Mayor of Mzuzu City 6. BRAC, Masud Bhai, Programme Officer Facilitator: Wayne Shand, IIED/Emrah Engindeniz
	Room Oslo I - II	Room : Bergen	Room : Stavanger
17:45-18:15	PLENARY 2b: Carolyn Trench-Sandiford (Facilitator) Debriefing from breakout groups and conclusions.		Room : Oslo I - II

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

	Facilitating incremental and affordable slum upgrading and prevention for equity in cities		
9:00-09:15	PLENARY 3a: Introduction to the session and presentation of the breakout groups	Room : Oslo I et II	
9:15-10 :45	POLICY DIALOGUE 3: Leveraging the power of communities and the informal sector. Proposed Speakers: 1. Senegal, Diene Farba Sarr, Ministère du Renouveau Urbain, de l'Habitat et du Cadre de Vie 2. Ghana, Kwasi Adjei, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development 3. Rwanda, Rwakazina Marie Chantal, Mayor of Kigali 4. SDI, to be confirmed, 5. ILO, Edmundo Werna 6. University of Leuven, Han Verschure Facilitator: Alison Brown, Cardiff University	WORKING SESSION 5: Establishing affordable standards: housing, planning, infrastructure and services Working Tables: 1. Affordable Housing – Matthias Nohn 2. Brazil - Inês da Silva Magalhaes, Former Minister: Minister of Cities 3. SDI (to be confirmed) 4. Ellen Nsiah, Housing the Masses 5. Namibia, Naomi Simion, Deputy Director, Ministry of Urban and Regional Development 6. UN-Habitat/PSUP - Emrah Engindeniz 7. BORDA - Adrian Hodgson, 8. Ghana - Gabriel Tagoe 9. Kenya - Mr. Charles Konyango, Director of Urban Development Facilitator: Matthias Nohn	WORKING SESSION 6: Promoting climate compatible slum upgrading: Addressing the most vulnerable first Proposed Speakers: 1. Fiji, Mr. Vula Shaw, Director of Housing, 2. IIED, Dr David Dodman, Director, Human Settlements Group, 3. Jamaica, Mr. Homer Davis, Mayor of Montego Bay 4. Burkina Faso, Leandre Guigma, Director, Agence Perspective 5. ENABEL, Benoit Legrand, Coordinator Cities, Territories & Climate Unit Facilitator: Marcus Mayr	
	Room Oslo I - II	Room : Bergen	Room : Stavanger
10:45-11:30	PLENARY 3b: Alison Brown (Facilitator) Debriefing from breakout groups and conclusions		Room : Oslo I -II
	Building financing strategies and institutions for slum upgrading and prevention at all scales		
11:30-11:45	PLENARY 4a: Introduction to the session and presentation of the breakout groups.		Room : Oslo I - II
12:00-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-15:00	POLICY DIALOGUE 4: Financing slum upgrading and prevention strategies: the role of external partners Proposed Speakers 1. EC, Paolo Ciccarelli, Head of Unit 5, Cities, Local Authorities, Digitalisation, Infrastructures 2. UN-Habitat, Kerstin Sommer, Branch Coordinator O.i.C., Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch 3. IDB, Robin Rajack, Lead Housing and Urban Development Specialist	WORKING SESSION 7: Affordability for communities and governments: sustainable solutions Proposed Speakers: 1. Uganda- M. Too-oroma Walter Livingstone, Mayor of Kitgum 2. Nigeria, Obiora Obiabunmo, Anambra State 3. Republic of Congo- Jean François Kando, Pointe Noire Mayor 4. BRAC	WORKING SESSION 8: Strategic entry points for transformative slum upgrading Proposed Speakers: 1. Mauritania, S.E. Amal Mint Maouloud, Minister of Housing, Town Planning and Spatial Planning 2. Sudan, Aboud Gabir Saeed, State Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Planning	

	4. BRAC, Hasina Mushrofa, Senior Programme Officer, 5. FEICOM, Philippe Camille Akoa, Directeur Général, 6. Enabel, Jean Van Wetter, Director General 7. Kenya, Amason Jeffah Kingi, Governor of Kilifi County, 8. Madagascar, Christine Razanamahasoa, Ministre, Ministère auprès de la Présidence en Charge de Projets Présidentiel de L'aménagement du Territoire et des Équipements Facilitator: EC	5. India, PLURAL (to be confirmed) 6. REALL, Ian Shapiro, Executive Director Facilitator: Theresa Thufour	3. Benin, Glele Ahanhanzo Blaise Onésiphore, Mayor of Abomey 4. Brazil, Ruth Jurberg, Coordinator, Acceleration Programme (PAC) 5. Uganda, Edward Lwanga, Town Clerk, Municipality of Mbarara, 6. Cities Alliance, William Cobbett, Director 7. UN-Habitat, Oumar Sylla, Coordinator, GLTN Facilitator: Bernard Barth
	Room Oslo I - II	Room : Stavanger	Room : Bergen
15:00-15:45	PLENARY 4b: Sipliant Takouagn (Facilitator) Debriefing from breakout groups and conclusions		Room : Oslo I -II
Promoting participatory and transferable partnerships towards prosperity for all			
15:45-16:00	PLENARY 5a: Introduction to the session and presentation of the breakout groups		Room : Oslo I -II
16:00-17:30	ROUNDTABLE 1: Developing Partners (bilateral and/or multilateral development agencies) - opportunities for increased investments in slums and informal settlements	ROUNDTABLE 2: Policy Partners Facilitator: Asad Mohamed Roadmap towards coherent regional strategies for knowledge exchange and financing upscaled slum upgrading in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific	ROUNDTABLE 3: Implementing Partners Facilitator: Raf Tuts Civil society, universities, planners, private sector, community-based organizations and community leaders – partnerships with focus on women and youth
	Room : Bergen	Room : Oslo I - II	Room : Stavanger
17:30-18:15	PLENARY 5b: Raf Tuts (Facilitator) Debriefing from breakout groups and conclusions		Room : Oslo I - II
19:30-20:30	Cocktail and cultural Programme		

Day 3. Friday 16th November 2018

Towards a Global Declaration and Action Framework for Monitoring and Implementation	
9:00-11:00	PLENARY 6a: Mayors High Level Plenary Towards a Localized Action Framework	Room : Oslo I - II

11:00 - 13:00	PLENARY 6b: Ministers and Parliamentarians High Level Plenary The Declaration and Action Framework for large-s cale investments in slum upgrading and prevention in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	Room : Oslo I - II
13:00-13:45	CLOSING CEREMONY AND ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION Facilitated by the President of the Ambassadors Committee, Ms. Ammo Aziza Baroud Observations and outcomes Secretary General of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Mr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes Endorsement of the Declaration and Action Framework Reading of the "Brussels Declaration" by a Minister Reading of the "Brussels Action Framework" by a Mayor Commitments from the participants (5 minutes each) President of Caribbean Planners Association, Ms. Carolyn Trench-Sandiford Governor of the County of Kilifi, Mr. Amason Jeffah Kingi E.G.H Mayor of Honiara, Mr. Andrew Mua Director General FEICOM and Head of the Regional Local Finance Network, Government of Cameroon, Mr. Philippe Camille Akoa	General Secretary, Urban development, Cameroon, Mr. Ahmadou Sardaouna Deputy-Minister South Africa, Ministry of Human Settlements, Ms. Zoliswa Kota-Fredericks Minister of Cabo Verde, Ms. Eunice Andrade Da Silva Spencer Lopes Minister of Madagascar, Ms. Christine Razanamahasoa Minister of Namibia, Mr. Peya Mushelenga Closing Statements Director of the Directorate for Planet and Prosperity, DEVCO, European Commission, Ms. Carla Montesi Closing by the Executive Director, UN-Habitat, Ms. Maimunah Mohd Shaif	Room : Oslo I - II
13:45-14:45	Lunch	

POLICY DIALOGUES	ROUNDTABLES	WORKING SESSIONS
The Policy Dialogues cater for knowledge exchange on policy principles and commitments for scaling up participatory slum upgrading and prevention. There are dedicated high-level roundtables: policy dialogues for Mayors, Parliamentarians, Ministers, Ambassadors and Universities to launch peer learning and contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda in slums and informal settlements	The Roundtable Sessions host discussions focusing on strengthening and expanding partnerships and strategies at global, regional, national and local levels, and sharing different perspectives and angles on certain topics, providing information, views and solutions to key topics related to scaling up participatory slum upgrading. The sessions facilitate in-depth discussions on promoting and presenting innovative approaches, tools and impact stories for scaling up the PSUP in the established network of 40 ACP countries	The Working Sessions bring together similar groups of stakeholders to focus on the importance of a coherent approach to slums and informal settlements upgrading. The sessions facilitate discussions on slum upgrading related to the regional and global development agendas. They aim at developing action frameworks for the engagement of the stakeholder groups in slum upgrading at scale.

Annex 3: Exhibition

An exhibition with several dimensions was displayed in the corridors, lobbies, and in two exhibition rooms of the hotel in order to showcase the PSUP achievements in the countries, to reflect on the potentials of slum communities in the upscaling of the upgrading, and to showcase knowledge products and the communication and online learning platforms in process of development by the PSUP.

1. Installations on the power of slum communities

An installation with two colored jerrycans represented the inequalities in the access to services in slums: blue jerrycans represented the amount paid for water provision in formal settings and white jerrycans the amount paid by slum dwellers without access to formal connection. The installation called for reflection on the payment capacity of slum households for the provision of adequate basic services.

"Services like water and electricity are not only more difficult to access for slum dwellers but are also often more expensive. The means through which slum dwellers access basic services are insecure with limited availability. Many slum dwellers must adjust their working schedules in order to get water and other services. Furthermore, the quality of these high-cost services is often low. With this in mind, many slum dwellers fall into a high-cost, low-quality trap."

"Forced evictions have significant economic implications in addition to loss of adequate housing. In most cases, evicted people lose their home, including all of the investments they made in it, and their personal possessions, including clothing, furniture, valuables, and personal items. In addition, the homes lost in forced evictions often double as workplaces and play a vital role in the promotion of economic livelihoods. When evicted peoples are relocated, they often are far away from economic centres and have increased costs for basic services, health services, education, and transport. Forced evictions therefore have significant impacts including economic hardship, loss of employment and economic livelihood."

An installation displaying personal belongings highlighted the economic - amongst other - losses when forced evictions occur and called for reflection on the high hidden costs that forced evictions entail.

2. Countries' Exhibition on slum upgrading achievements

Panels showcasing data on the slum situation and information on the achievements in the framework of the PSUP and other government initiatives in several countries were displayed in the corridors and exhibition rooms. The following ACP countries submitted information for the preparation of the exhibition materials:

- Fiji
- The Gambia
- Solomon Islands
- Zambia
- Uganda
- Papua New Guinea
- Ghana
- Nigeria
- Mali
- Republic of Congo
- Senegal
- Cabo Verde
- Chad
- Niger
- Madagascar

Some countries contributed additional materials to the exhibition on slum upgrading interventions at country level and showcased their experiences in the PSUP, for example:

- Uganda, with detailed information about slum upgrading experiences at country level;
- Madagascar, with information on slum upgrading experiences at country level and with an exhibition on community-led initiatives to support livelihoods;
- Kenya, showcasing the PSUP experience in neighbourhood planning and community mobilisation and the methodology used.

Kilifi County Governor Amason Jeffah Kingi shares implementation process & planning for Majengo & Mtwapa in Kenya

3. Website and e-learning platform for enhanced communication, outreach, and knowledge exchange

Although the new PSUP website and e-learning platform are under development, the structure for the website and the first e-learning products were accessible through computers placed in one of the exhibition rooms so that the participants at the conference could experience them.

4. Publications and videos on relevant topics for slum upgrading

A range of publications on participatory slum upgrading, forced evictions, data on slums, and related topics were made available in the exhibition area. These included the most recent knowledge products developed in the framework of the PSUP such as a publication on the informal economy and livelihoods, a pro-poor climate change guide, etc.
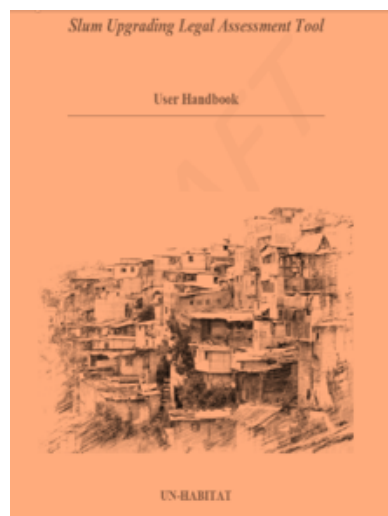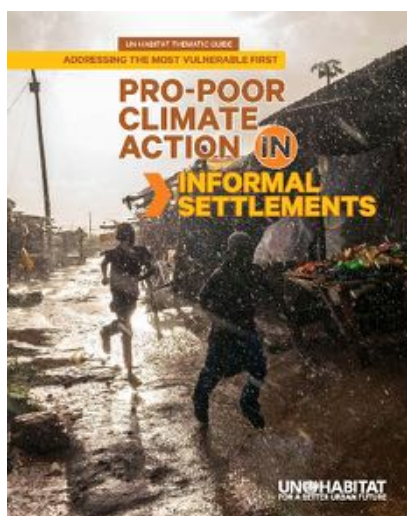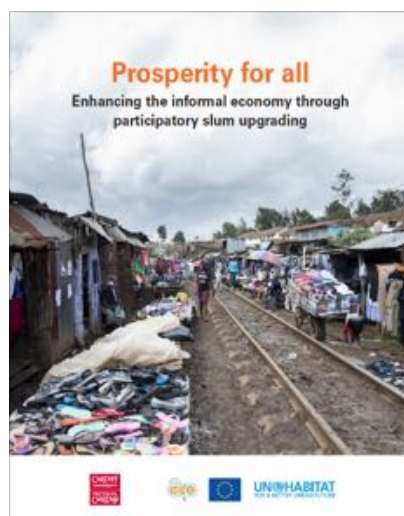
Furthermore, some videos including the documentation of slum upgrading initiatives in Madagascar, PSUP implementation in several countries, and statements from SDI were showcased on a screen in the exhibition area.

5. Photo Exhibition: PSUP in Pictures – "We transform people's lives"

One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words – the PSUP team adopted this metaphor in a photo exhibition at their 3rd ACP/EC/UN-Habitat International Tripartite Conference. Three photographers documented the work and agenda of the PSUP programme in 24 pictures - exhibited in the foyer of the Thon Hotel, Brussels. Commissioned by UN-Habitat, *Kirsten Milhahn*, *Julius Mwelu* and *Rémi Stoquart* visited slum communities on the coast of Kenya, in the old town of Accra in Ghana, in Port-au-Prince in Haiti, and in Suva, the capital of Fiji. Their photographic work reflected the daily challenges of living in a slum, its inhabitants, their worries and needs. They also documented the social life of the local people, their strengths, their pride and the joy of helping to shape their communities. Most of the exhibition's photos are displayed throughout the conference report: pages 15, 16, 31, 37, 38, 42, 56, 75, 78.

Brief descriptions of two PSUP case studies – from Kenya and Ghana - were presented as an introduction to the photo exhibition:

GHANA - In Accra, the unique Old Town area of Ga Mashie has been undergoing upgrading by PSUP since 2008. In the two historic settlements of James Town and Ussher Town there are now paved streets and sewer systems almost everywhere. There are public and private toilets, as well as a municipal waste disposal system connected to the public refuse collection system.	**KENYA -** In Mtwapa, a town on the coast of Kenya, 7,000 households benefited from a PSUP slum upgrading pilot project implemented in 2014 by UN-Habitat in collaboration with its partners, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, the European Commission and the Government of Kenya. Clean drinking water was provided, sewers were built, and waste disposal was organised. A road network is now in the planning stage.