The theme of this year's World Habitat Day, “The Millennium Development Goals and the City”, highlights the importance of managing rapid urbanization and reducing urban poverty.

Recent research shows that by the year 2050, 6 billion people, or two-thirds of humanity, will be living in towns and cities. If present trends continue, more than half of these people could be living in slums. On the other hand, the slums and pockets of poverty that exist even in rich countries are located in well-defined spaces where all the MDGs can be tackled together, where economies of scale can be realized, and where one intervention can have a multiplier effect.

The build-up of slums and informal settlements occurs in large part because of policies and exclusionary practices that deny public services and basic facilities – including water, sanitation, health and education – to informal settlements that are deemed illegal. Moreover, community-based efforts to redress such problems often face political and bureaucratic obstacles. But evictions and demolitions are not the answer to the challenges of rapid urbanization. We must have pro-poor, participatory urban development in which women and men are empowered to manage their communities, and where development is carried out with respect for human rights and in accordance with international law.

The lead city for this year’s observance of World Habitat Day is Jakarta, chosen to highlight the cooperation that has brought relief to the survivors of last year's tsunami. In Jakarta and Banda Aceh, and in all the Indian Ocean countries hit by that catastrophe, recovery efforts are moving beyond immediate disaster mitigation and humanitarian relief, and are now focused on establishing sound physical and land-use plans and using appropriate building technologies to protect new settlements and people from similar threats in the future. This approach encompasses land and property administration, local governance, institutional development, capacity building and the special needs and concerns of women. Amid the ongoing hardship, there are signs of hope that we can help build new lives and new opportunities.

We need to give the millions of slum dwellers who are suffering from the slow-motion tsunami of rapid urbanization the same chance. On World Habitat Day, I call on the international community and all cities around the world to increase their efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals, and in particular to the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.
The Executive Director’s Message
World Habitat Day

The United Nations has designated the first Monday of October each year as World Habitat Day to reflect on the state of human settlements, especially the living conditions of the urban poor and their basic right to adequate shelter.

The theme of World Habitat Day this year is *The Millennium Development Goals and the City*. If we can achieve the goals in our towns and cities, the impact will be enormous, especially in the burgeoning slums and informal settlements of the developing world. Already, almost half the global population lives in urban areas. And nearly a third of them, about 1 billion people, live in the unhealthy deprivation of slums. Trends show that 90 per cent of global population increase in years to come will be in the cities Africa, Asia and Latin America, where large majorities live in slums, with little access to water, sanitation and other basic services. Cities, therefore, provide an important platform for achieving the Goals.

The goals and their targets are aimed at eradicating poverty, environmental sustainability, achieving universal primary education, empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, fighting AIDS, malaria and other diseases – all features of slum life. Slum upgrading and slum prevention are, therefore, critical to attaining the goals. People in slums are crying out for implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Goal 7, Target 11 commits world leaders to achieving a “significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.” But UN-HABITAT considers this far too modest. It covers only a fraction – just 10% – of the world’s slum dwellers. Since it was set in 2000, the global slum population has already grown by 200 million people. If current trends continue, by the 2020 target deadline, the number of slum dwellers will have reached 1.6 billion. Furthermore, individual countries have no way of determining their share of the 100 million people involved. This dictates a much broader and more ambitious approach to achieve the “Cities without Slums” target of the Millennium Declaration adopted by world leaders in September 2000.

We must understand that we there will always be a continual flow of poor people into urban areas. Their considerable contribution to the economy is rarely matched by their access to services. These services require a substantial increase in pro-poor investment.

UN-HABITAT’s Slum Upgrading Facility is a new programme to unlock capital for pro-poor investment. It promotes and coordinates partnerships to mobilise domestic and international funding for affordable low-income housing and urban infrastructure in the developing world. The quest for funding urban poverty reduction is also highlighted in our new *Global Report on Human Settlements 2005 on Financing Urban Shelter*. The report analyses the impact of current shelter financing systems on low-income households. By identifying the financing mechanisms that work
for the poor, this report will help governments at the central and local levels, as well as non-governmental and international organizations reduce urban poverty.

UN-HABITAT is launching the global celebration of World Habitat Day in Jakarta to remind the world that countless thousands of homes were destroyed last December by the tsunami killer wave that so devastated Indonesia’s Banda Aceh coastline and other Indian Ocean countries.

To date, UN-HABITAT and UNDP have jointly mobilized more than 20 million dollars for shelter and community rehabilitation in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Solutions to land tenure and relocation are central to long term recovery in these countries. UN-HABITAT remains committed to seeing this recovery through.

As we come together like never before for the tsunami victims, so must we join hands and forces in making urban poverty history. We have to confront the “soft tsunamis” of our world, such as HIV/AIDS, hunger and waterborne diseases that kill thousands of victims. We must keep the Millennium promise and give all our support to the new global partnership for development – the eighth goal – between rich and poor countries.
Make women in slums the Millennium target goalkeepers.

It is a very welcome commitment that world leaders have made in signing up to the Millennium Development Goals as the new blueprint in the fight against poverty. But like all good ideas, translating this commitment into reality in a practical and workable way is the real development challenge.

Talking about poverty without creating space and scope for poor people to participate in the process of change is the biggest mistake all governments make. They assume that if the political leaders of that area agree, people agree. But that is never the case.

How many development planners and managers actually know how to involve poor women in creating a way forward? How many experts acknowledge that it is poor women who are the real safety net today when the government abandons the poor? Yet the only role we locate for women is as victims. As though that is not enough, whenever any development investment comes in that locality, women who managed the survival process to survival become invisible.

My co-convener of Slum Dwellers International, Ms. Rose Molokwane from the South African Homeless Federation put a very pertinent question to Mr. Mark Malloch Brown, the former Executive Director of UNDP and Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka when they met in 2003 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg to launch their partnership to work together on the MDGs: “Why are you asking professionals and consultants and NGOs to be your goal keepers for the MDGs? Why don’t you ask poor women in cities and rural areas to be your official goal keepers”.

The global commitment to governance is still to trickle down. What is the use of large amounts of money allocated to poverty reduction if it does not reach the poor or have an impact on their poverty. Many aspects of how the world manages business hurt the poor.
How are those of you who champion MDGs going to deal with demolitions? Poor people are coming to cities to survive, to get two meals a day, to seek health care and education for their children. For that they work informally, never getting even minimum wages, and when cities don’t recognize their need for housing, they build their own homes.

The same State that talks about MDGs then demolishes their homes. In cases like Mumbai, India, where so many lost their homes in December, at least there was some pressure on the city to stop and examine alternatives. But what about the urban poor in the other cities of Africa? What will the world committed to addressing poverty do for these poor people who have lost work and livelihood through demolitions? The development community has abandoned the state, but what about the poor?

Those of us who live in slums in the cities of world want to see this change happening in a way that involves us. It helps us change the mindset of our brothers and sisters who have begun to despair.

We want to work in collaboration and partnerships with city and national governments and international aid organizations – not as beneficiaries and consumers – but as partners working shoulder to shoulder. Having the right to challenge the conventional development wisdom, of being able to explore innovative ways to bring change, and most importantly to show the change on the ground because that change felt by the poor is the real litmus test of the MDGs.

This article is written by Jockin Arputham founder of the National Slum Dwellers Federation in India. He holds the prestigious Magsaysay Award for selfless service to the people of Asia, and was recently awarded the French Order of Merit for his work among those most destitute. Please feel free to publish or quote from this article provided UN-HABITAT Features is given credit. Suitable photographs are available on our website.

Journalists around the world are encouraged to write similar stories about meeting the MDGs in their own cities about slum upgrading.

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The world’s first slum upgrading programme

The innovative Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP) in Jakarta, Indonesia, launched in 1969 is the world’s first urban slum upgrading project.

To this day KIP stands as the Jakarta Administration’s response to so-called kampungs –the densely populated, unserviced, low-income urban homes scattered around the city that are home to 60 percent of its 4.8 million inhabitants. The KIP worked to provide basic urban services, such as roads and footpaths, water, drainage and sanitation, as well as health and education facilities.

KIP quickly became a model programme that served to transform slums from illegal settlements into a part of the urban fabric. And it did not take long for this non-conventional approach to win over the population as well as Indonesia’s politicians and media. Thanks to official recognition of improved kampungs as formal settlements, the city administration has made an addition to the housing stock that was provided by the people themselves. It also gave them security of tenure.

During the initial stage, 1969-1974, the Jakarta Administration (DKI) managed to improve living standards for 1.2 million people through an average expense equivalent to only 13 US dollars per head. The kampung improvement scheme quickly gained its reputation as a model system as word spread of its successes through the country and across the developing world. It was an approach that seemed to make every dollar go a long way. It embodied not only slum upgrading, but social upliftment.

From 1974, the World Bank supported the KIP scheme with soft loans to accelerate the pace. A dedicated KIP unit was set up to bring fragmented planning and implementation under a single umbrella. By 1979, the Indonesian government endorsed the KIP scheme as national policy.

When World Bank assistance came to an end in 1982, the KIP had improved conditions for close to 5 million urban poor. Permanent monitoring and assessment, based on trial-and-error as well as input from the communities, was a key factor behind this achievement.
By 1988, all those involved realized that blanket solutions for slum upgrading were no longer in order. They came to realize that the communities themselves had to be involved in programme planning and implementation. They took on a new approach which came to be known as KIP III whereby they brought in the idea of a sustainable environment to complement the social and economic dimensions of the scheme.

As the KIP III system was extended to other Indonesian cities, the original World Bank unit was merged into the Housing Department in 1993.

The system had served to improve the external environment of the kampungs with vastly improved services, but it had not yet reached inside – into the single room homes typically shared by five people on average. Poor roofing, poor natural ventilation, poor lighting all combine to make for an unhealthy degree of humidity making respiratory problems rife. With 51 per cent of Jakarta’s population still relying on waste-contaminated ground water, kampung residents also fall victim to dengue fever. However, as security of tenure improves – a prerequisite for interior change – simplified procedures are remedying these problems too. Affordable solutions are available in other areas. These range from microcredit to fund windows and ventilation, and greenery to generate much-needed oxygen, to collective roofing for rainwater collection.

Today, government policies are affecting kampung settlements across the country in a variety of ways. At provincial level, a new Sub-district Society Empowering Programme (PPMK) introduced in the year 2000 endorses the latest KIP approach. But with its focus on economic development and poverty alleviation, PPMK hardly affects living conditions or the quality of the environment. Moreover, with its uniform allocation of 200,000 US dollars per sub-district, the scheme fails to recognize that individual areas have strengths and problems of their own.

Indonesia’s housing agencies feel duty-bound to build apartment buildings for the urban poor at a cost of nearly 100 million US dollars so far. Yet only 20 per cent of those for whom the apartments are intended remain in them. With building costs of 3,200 US dollars per head, the ratio to KIP III costs at 23 US dollars per head is 140 : 1.

Continuous improvement of living conditions in Indonesia’s kampungs thus remains a challenge. Sustainable development must be mainstreamed and it must command political support, and consistent public policies to keep on track. The KIP has gone through various stages over the past 30 years, but its change from a physical approach to community-based development was made possible by support from the population, institutions and politicians.
Such support remains badly needed today. Internal migration keeps undermining recent improvements in Indonesia’s kampungs. Jakarta has the resources and the know-how to prevent them from sliding back into slums, and the city cannot ignore that kampung dwellers are predominant in its population. Therefore Jakarta must revive the mainstream Kampung Improvement Programme so dear to the hearts of its poor community.

It should not just be the first slum upgrading programme, but it can make history if it remains a model that others emulate.

This article is written by Dodo Juliman, Habitat Programme Manager in Indonesia and Darrundon former Director of the Jakarta Kampung Improvement Programme. Please feel free to publish or quote from this article provided UN-HABITAT Features is given credit. Suitable photographs are available on our website.

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Slum Dwellers to double by 2030: Millennium Development Goal Could Fall Short

*UN-HABITAT report finds many Governments ill-equipped to face Slum Challenge
New approaches to urban planning and improved management policies urgently needed*

Nearly one billion people alive today – one in every six human beings – are slum dwellers, and that number is likely to double in the next thirty years, according to UN-HABITAT’s new publication *The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003*.

Unprecedented urban growth in the face of increasing poverty and social inequality, and a predicted increase in the number of people living in slums (to about 2 billion by 2030), mean that the United Nations Millennium Development goal to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 should be considered the absolute bare minimum that the international community should aim for, according to the report to be released in October 2003.

The locus of poverty is moving from the countryside to cities, in a process now recognized as the “urbanization of poverty.” The absolute number of poor and undernourished in urban areas is increasing, as are the numbers of urban poor who suffer from malnutrition, say the report’s authors.

This movement towards “full urbanisation”, which has already been completed in Europe and in North and most of South America, means that most new population growth will be absorbed by the cities of the developing world, which will double in size by 2030. Three quarters of this growth will be in cities with populations of 1 to 5 million people, and in smaller cities of under 500 000 people. The report finds that, alarmingly, there is currently little or no planning to accommodate these people or provide them with services.

Yet the United Nations’ goal of “Cities without Slums” is not unattainable, according to the report, which calls for the vigorous implementation of urban planning and
management policies designed to prevent the emergence of slums, along with slum-upgrading and a commitment on the part of governments to reduce poverty.

**Economic Trends at the Heart of Slum Growth**

Slum formation is closely linked to economic cycles, trends in national income distribution, and in more recent years, to national economic development policies. The report finds that the cyclical nature of capitalism, increased demand for skilled versus unskilled labour, and the negative effects of globalisation – in particular, economic booms and busts that ratchet up inequality and distribute new wealth unevenly – contribute to the enormous growth of slums.

The report notes that, in the past, the global economic system was responsible for creating the famous slum areas of major cities in today’s developed world and it is very likely to do the same again in the developing world.

Slum development is fuelled by a combination of rapid rural-to-urban migration, spiralling urban poverty, the inability of the urban poor to access affordable land for housing and insecure land tenure.

More than half of the twenty nine case study cities covered in the UN-HABITAT report indicate that slum formation will continue throughout Africa, and in many parts of the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia.

**Focus should be on poverty**

While traditional approaches to the slum problem have tended to concentrate on improvement of housing, infrastructure and physical environmental conditions, the report’s authors advocate a more comprehensive approach to addressing the issue of employment for slum dwellers and the urban poor in general.

Slums are largely a physical manifestation of urban poverty, a fact that has not always been recognized by past policies aimed either at the physical eradication or the upgrading of slums. For this reason, future policies must go beyond the physical dimension of slums by addressing the problems that underlie urban poverty.

Slum policies should be integrated with broader, people-focused urban poverty reduction policies that deal with the varied aspects of poverty, including employment and incomes, shelter, food, health, education and access to basic urban infrastructure and services.

Improving incomes and jobs for slum dwellers, however, requires robust national economic growth, which is itself dependent upon effective and equitable national and international economic policies, including trade. Current evidence suggests that globalisation in its present form has not always worked in favour of the urban poor and has, in fact, exacerbated their social and economic exclusion in some countries.
“Improving the effectiveness of slum policies can be achieved by fully involving the urban poor and those traditionally responsible for providing slum housing,” says Mrs. Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT. “But this will require more inclusive urban policies on the part of the public sector which must be made more accountable for the supply of urban public goods and services to all.”

There is abundant evidence of innovative solutions developed by the poor to improve their own living environments, leading to the gradual consolidation of informal settlements. Where appropriate upgrading policies have been put in place, slums have become increasingly socially cohesive, offering opportunities for security of tenure, local economic development and improvement of incomes among the urban poor. UN-HABITAT’s Global Campaign on Secure Tenure is closely linked with policy intervention in slums. The campaign is designed to promote the commitment of Governments to providing “Adequate Shelter for All”, one of the two main goals of the Habitat agenda. Providing secure tenure is seen as essential for a sustainable shelter strategy, and is a vital element in the promotion of housing rights.

In addition, the quality of urban governance plays a central role in the eradication of poverty and slums, and the creation of prosperous, more liveable cities. UN-HABITAT’s Global Campaign on Urban Governance, launched in 1999, envisions and promotes “inclusive cities”, cities in which everyone, regardless of their economic status, gender, race, ethnicity or religion, is enabled and empowered to fully participate in the economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer.

“For slum policies to be successful, the kind of apathy and lack of political will that has characterized both national and local levels of government in many countries in recent decades needs to be reversed,” says Tibaijuka. “Much more political will is needed at all levels of government to confront the huge scale of slum problems that many cities face today, and will no doubt face in the foreseeable future.”

**Investment in Infrastructure Key**

At the core of efforts to improve the environmental habitability of slums and enhance economically productive activities is the need to invest in infrastructure – to provide water and sanitation, electricity, access roads, footpaths and waste management. Low-income housing and slum-upgrading policies need to pay attention to the financing of
citywide infrastructure development. Having said that, however, the main focus of policy makers must be on poverty reduction and the up-grading of slum communities.

The report finds that upgrading existing slums is more effective than resettling slum dwellers and should become the normal practice in future slum initiatives. It goes on to state that the eradication of slums and resettlement of slum dwellers can create more problems than are solved. Eradication and relocation unnecessarily destroy a large stock of housing affordable to the urban poor and the new housing provided has frequently turned out to be unaffordable, with the result that relocated households move back into slum accommodation.

**Slums of Hope Rather than Despair**

UN HABITAT’s *The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003* finds that there is, despite the current crisis, abundant evidence of innovative solutions developed by the poor to improve their own living environments, becoming more socially cohesive when appropriate upgrading policies are put in place. Such policies offer opportunities for more secure tenure, local economic development and improvement of livelihoods and incomes for the urban poor. They can transform the settlements in which the urban poor struggle to survive from filthy ramshackle housing developments characterised by disease and insecurity to upgraded, well-maintained homes, where families and communities can thrive. This transformation - from slums of despair to slums of hope – is, according to the Report, not only conceivable given the right policies, but highly achievable.

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Bringing the MDGs to Lagos

THESE days, John Adamu, like many of his neighbours, goes to bed each night fighting a growing sense of helplessness. A brilliant athlete in his student days, John had always prided himself in the competitive streak that earned him a place on the school’s athletics team and later inspired his efforts at launching a sporting career.

His sporting days long over, John now realizes that he has to strive much harder than ever before to make ends meet: Like almost one million other Nigerians, John neither has a home of his own, nor is he confident he would meet the next yearly rental payment on the single-room apartment he shares in Lagos with his wife and four children. In the past five years, the rent has doubled.

Metropolitan Lagos, Nigeria’s largest city, is a symbol of the most dramatic characteristics of the urbanization crisis facing cities across Africa.

From a population of 5.7 million in 1991, the number of people living in Lagos rose to 13.4 million in 2000, and had more than doubled to 15 million by 2004. An exceptionally high rural-urban migration rate accounts for three out of every four additional persons swelling the city’s population.

Though urban poverty levels in the city – 51 per cent for men and 54 per cent for women – have remained quite high by international standards, they rate lower than the national poverty estimates, which have been put at 58.3 per cent for urban centres and about 70 per cent in general. Living conditions in the city have however, been affected by what state officials term "the mismatch between rapid urban growth and the growth in resources."

Since 1994, home, to John, has been a multi-tenant structure located in a high-density community. A row of two toilets and two shower stalls at the rear, provide bathroom facilities for residents of the 12 rooms on every floor. The building, like others in the area, is not connected to the public water mains, and residents depend on a commercial well located down the road for their water supply. Electricity is also not in regular supply, given that most rooms, being illegally connected to the power lines, are not metered. Outside the house, with the bitumen surface of the road long gone, extensive
exposure to the elements has created deep craters that test the endurance of even the sturdiest vehicles.

Private firms recruited by the state government to cart away the city’s mountains of refuse are unheard of here. Like in similar communities in Lagos, itinerant cart pushers hold sway in this neighbourhood, charging unregulated fees to remove household waste. Those unwilling to pay simply use the road as a waste dump. This not only causes conflict among the residents, but spreads disease.

John and his neighbours are not alone in their plight. In its 2004 State of the Lagos Megacity Report, the state government noted that essential services of treated water, storm water drainage, usable roads, reliable electricity and area-wide solid waste removal and disposal are grossly inadequate.

"Urban infrastructure facilities have not been able to keep pace with metropolitan growth and the consequent unplanned expansion. The deplorable environment in which a large proportion of residents lives is greatly exacerbated during the rainy season – about eight months each year – during which several areas are flooded. At this time, many households are forced to live in damp, waterlogged buildings and wade in knee-deep in floodwaters, live in extreme conditions, or, vacate their homes.

"While all houses in the high-income areas enjoy piped water supplies, residents in the lower-income neighbourhoods depend mainly on water from private wells. Where they do not have access to wells, they are forced to rely on local entrepreneurs who sell water at rates considered exploitative."

Such concerns have also been at the centre of global efforts over the past five years. Indeed, sub-Saharan Africa had the largest proportion of its urban population resident in slums – nearly 72 percent by the year 2001.

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, therefore, world leaders committed themselves to launch a concerted attack on poverty, illiteracy, hunger, unsafe water, disease and urban and environmental degradation by adopting a set of eight goals. Target 11 of Millennium Development Goal 7 seeks to improve the living conditions of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020, while Target 10 of MDG 7 sets out to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by the year 2015.

But the task then, as it is now, is intimidating. The frustrations encountered by city managers in their quest to improve living standards by meeting the provisions of the MDG targets have been as worrisome at the city level as they have been on the global front.
For instance, a UN-HABITAT Liveability Rating conducted in 1996 by the ranked Lagos lowest of the 114 global cities surveyed. A similar study in 2001 still placed Lagos in 22nd place out of 23 cities ranked according to their City Development Index. Also, although city specific statistics are not generally available, local indicators place life expectancy at birth for families like John’s at around 52 years, much in line with the national level.

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A water and sanitation crisis for billions

Hundreds of millions of people in poor in city slums around the world do not have access to toilets and are forced to use the outdoors. According to UN research, there were 2.6 billion people in 2002 living without the dignity of clean water, sanitation or waste disposal.

An estimated 79 percent of them live in India and China, compared to 12 percent of the global figure in sub-Saharan Africa. But only 19 of the 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are believed able to meet Target 10 of Millennium Development Goal 7 on halving the population without sustainable access to water and sanitation by 2015. The magnitude of the problem is expected to rise as 60 percent of the global population makes cities its home by 2015.

The provision of sustainable water supplies to hundreds of millions of city inhabitants is a global crisis, which manifests itself in following ways:

- Over 1 billion people in the world remain without access to safe drinking water. Most lack sufficient supplies at an affordable price and are forced to expend extreme efforts, a lot of time and finances to get water.

- Explosive urban growth experienced over the last 25 years, which remains unchecked today, is depleting previously bountiful water supply.

- Half of the urban population in sub-Saharan area and southeast Asia has inadequate provision of water.

- World Health Organisation and UNICEF estimates show that 44 million (or 15 percent) of urban dwellers lack ‘improved’ provisions (i.e. water from either public stand pipes, boreholes or protected dug wells that provide at least 20 litters per person per day within 1 kilometer from their homes). This includes 98 million (or 7 percent) of people in Asia, and 29 million (or 7 percent) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Lack of clean water and basic sanitation occasions 6,000 preventable deaths of children under age 5 from diarrhoea.

- The economic impact of inadequate water supplies and basic sanitation is equally disastrous. For example, the economy of Peru lost US$ 28 million from cancelled
exports and US$ 147 million from lost of tourist earnings as a result of cholera epidemic in 1991.

- In East Africa, interviews at 16 sites in 9 towns show that women in households without piped water spend an average of 92 minutes daily collecting water.

- Between 20 and 30 percent of the urban population in middle income countries purchase water from vendors at prices 10 to 100 times higher than municipal supplies.

“Among the roles sanitation plays in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals is eradicating poverty and hunger by improving vitality and productivity of people and ensuring that the food they eat goes to feed them and not the worms that make them sick,” said Professor Albert Wright, Coordinator of the Millennium Development Task Force on Water & Sanitation.

Adding insult to injury, the poor in many African cities have continued to pay up to 20 times more for water than those with access to municipal supplies.

Over the last five years, the world has made commendable strides towards meeting Target 10. But a complex web of constraints has hindered steady progress. These include an inability to service scattered rural communities, the high level of poverty among target groups, financing shortfalls, a lack of political commitment at all levels of government, and weak local administration.

The Task Force on Water and Sanitation believes that if the 1990-2002 trend in coverage prevails, the world will not meet the target – which in reality means providing water and sanitation for as many as 2 billion people (or 370,000 people daily) up to 2015.

To help meet the MDGs, UN-HABITAT’s Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, which received initial support from Canada, Norway and The Netherlands, has extended its Water for African Cities Programme from 8 to 24 countries. It has also made the possibility of expanding the Programme to secondary cities in the less developed countries in Asia with support of the Asian Development Bank for the Water for Asian Cities Programme.

The agency has also been involved in series of water actions worldwide:

- Managing the Water for African Cities programme in which it works with city and local authorities, national governments, the private sector and civil societies to tackle water crisis in African cities. Currently it runs pilot in seven cities -Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Abidjan (in Cote d’Ivoire), Accra (in Ghana), Johannesburg (in South Africa), Lusaka (Zambia) and Nairobi (in Kenya). The African Development Bank has expressed interest in joining its second Phase by injecting about US$360 million in investments.

- UN-HABITAT has joined the Asian Development Bank in the Water for Asian Cities Programme, which is expected to generate US$500 million in investments to 5 Asian cities. Already, 6 cities in India have received US$200 million while the government of The Netherlands has donated a grant of US$3 million.
In its effort to steer and monitor progress towards meeting Target 10, the Water and Sanitation Task Force has identified five guiding principles and 10 critical actions. These include – but are not limited to – committing donors to refocus their assistance to least developed countries, getting governments to reallocate finances to the unserviced communities, and a global recognition that mobilizing the poor holds the key to meeting Target 10.

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Ms. Elis Nurhayati Chief, Communication, United Nations Development Programme, UNDP, Jakarta, Indonesia, Tel: 62 21 3141308 Ext 183, E-mail: elis.nurhayati@undp.org
Global goals for local change

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Target 11 (By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slums dwellers) provides an unprecedented opportunity to get the issue of urban poverty onto the international development agenda.

Global reporting allows direct comparisons of progress to be made between countries and over time. But there has been criticism that these high level goals and targets lack national and local relevance.

The slum estimates produced by UN-HABITAT are a global public good. They allow the international community to monitor patterns and trends in the number and condition of slum dwellers. UN-HABITAT’s projection that the slum population could double from 924 million in 2001 to 2 billion in 2030 shows how far we are from actually achieving cities without slums.

The national slum estimates for monitoring global progress towards MDG Target 11 need to be comparable. For this reason the definition of a slum household for global monitoring was agreed by an International Expert Group. UN-HABITAT continues to refine the methodology and strengthen the tools that are used to generate these numbers. For example, working with WHO and UNICEF to revise the definition of basic sanitation in urban areas. UN-HABITAT is also refining the tools and methods used for monitoring of secure tenure around the world.

This year, trends in globally comparable national estimates on the number and condition of slum dwellers will be available for the first time. These will be published on the UN and World Bank MDG monitoring databases and feed into the review of the Millennium Declaration in September. DFID and other donor agencies are supporting UN-HABITAT’s global monitoring work. We believe that continuing to strengthen the global evidence base will advance the cause of urban poverty in international development.

But global reporting is just one part of the picture. The MDGs will only be achieved if they are relevant, realistic and resourced for each particular country and, within that, each sub-national level from provinces and states down to local communities. This means that the goals and targets need to be ‘localized’. The United Nations Millennium Project Report defines localized as “translated into operational objectives for the level of government that will bear primary responsibility for their achievement”. For real delivery on MDG Target 11, local stakeholders need to be involved in all stages of the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes.
The data needed to achieve local action are not always the same as those needed for global reporting although the purposes are often the same – to inform policy choices, to monitor impact, and as an accountability tool. The level of ‘local’ determines the types of data and analysis needed and the timing, definitions, methodology and tools to be used.

Monitoring at the local level needs to be based on appropriate indicators that address the goals and targets of local policies and meet the needs of local people. Local stakeholders need to both analyse and interpret official data based on their own experiences and collect their own supplementary data to support their policy needs.

If common definitions and methodologies are used then local level data may draw upon and contribute to national and global reporting. But they cannot easily be aggregated to serve these higher-level monitoring purposes unless they are statistically representative. While it is useful to triangulate between the various sources it should not be assumed that one could simply substitute for another.

Key policy issues can be masked by poor data comparisons – like comparing the health experiences of the urban poor with the rural average. This is not helpful to policymakers in deciding where resources should be prioritised. There is often a danger with statistics that competing data distract policymakers from taking action as ‘technocrats’ debate the ‘right’ estimate. Stakeholders at all levels need to work together to ensure that the data that will really have an impact on urban poverty are available to those who have the power to affect change. UN-HABITAT’s Monitoring Systems Branch and a number of donor agencies are working to increase the profile of MDG Target 11 and support monitoring efforts. We aim to ensure that the collection and analysis of data to support global and local monitoring of Target 11 are better harmonised and coordinated to minimise duplication of effort and maximise data utility.

While the MDGs and other international goals and targets may have been set at the global level, they will only be realised if action is taken improve the lives of people at the local level. And, whilst we need to continue to monitor at the global, regional and national level if we want to see real progress, we need to ensure that local people are involved in setting and monitoring local targets that deliver on their priorities and needs. Only then can these global goals truly address local needs.

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Disasters cripple efforts to achieve the MDGs

The victims of civil wars and protracted conflicts are overwhelmingly civilians, especially women and children. An estimated 20 million people have become refugees, and 25 million others have been displaced within their own borders in 52 countries.

On December 26, 2004, a tsunami killer wave struck in several Indian Ocean countries killing 30,500 people in Sri Lanka, displaced a million more and wiping out some 112,000 homes. In Indonesia, the coastal settlements of Aceh province lost 100,000 people half a million were rendered homeless. More recently, hurricane Katrina nearly destroyed the entire city of New Orleans killing thousands and displacing millions in the process.

Flooding and droughts that translate into famines affect millions of people in Asia and Africa where civil wars and debilitating poverty add to the devastation. After 14 years of civil war, 85 percent of Somali people live in slums or partially-destroyed homes.

Rapid urbanization, poverty, poor governance and lack of resources and capacity particularly in developing countries present additional risks. And although disasters destroy lives and livelihoods everywhere, poor people in urban areas are more vulnerable because they inhabit densely populated settlements that lack basic services.

But disasters also create opportunities for re-thinking the development process. “Disasters can provide opportunities for sustainable development. Sustainable relief and reconstruction require rehabilitation efforts to be integrated into long-term development strategies” says the UN-HABITAT report; Post-Conflict, Natural and Human-made Disasters Assessment and Reconstruction.

For instance:

- Many settlements in Tsunami-hit cities of Sri Lanka and Indonesia had showed that they were highly vulnerable to disasters even before the disaster struck. And when it did, it gave national authorities and residents an opportunity to rebuild in a manner that could reduce their vulnerability by moving to higher grounds.

- Perpetual flooding in Bangladesh has led to land reclamation on higher ground less prone to flooding.
• In Maldive Islands, many households had inhabited smaller atolls each of which sheltered a few homesteads. After the tsunami, the government moved families to safer ground.

• An international early warning system was created in January 2005 at World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan.

Although the world has, and continues to experience such devastating disasters, there has not been a significant shift in investments towards disaster mitigation which ought to be the first step towards managing disasters. Seldom are communities aware of the hazards they face nor do they have much faith in mitigation measures. So, when disasters strike, such communities are often unprepared for the eventual devastation and end up relying heavily on outside humanitarian rescue.

Mr. Dan Lewis, the Chief of UN-HABITAT’s Disaster, Post Conflict and Safety Section argues that investing in disaster mitigation is considerably cheaper than the cost of recovery and re-development.

“To prevent a disaster costs as little as 7 percent of the entire cost of recovery. However, there is a growing mind shift about vulnerability,” he said citing the political commitment reached in the Kobe Conference.

In some instances, countries and cities affected by disasters have benefited from overwhelming global response. This happened in the immediate period following the Indian Ocean tsunami when the world pledged US$6 billion to the affected countries. In many cases, global response to disasters tends to tilt more towards humanitarian assistance than towards financing redevelopment.

“This is because of the difficulties entailed in convincing donors and governments in affected countries to think beyond the immediate humanitarian need,” Mr. Lewis said.

The UN-HABITAT approach to disaster management revolves around the belief that sustainable recovery has to begin with a home and a job as this is the only way lives and dignity of those affected can be sustained in the immediate aftermath and into the future. This strategy lays importance on cleaning up critically-affected areas, rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, land use planning, rehabilitation of shelter and economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods.

Following the tsunami, UN-HABITAT’s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Disaster Management Programme helped to prepare the UN’s flash appeal. It also established a Tsunami Human Settlement Recovery Facility with seed capital of US$1 million which is working on the sustainable reconstruction of settlements in the affected countries to support governments, local authorities and communities to mitigate and manage human disasters.
However, there are a number of challenges which include getting the affected people to embrace and understand the need for a different way of life, logistical problems entailed in taking investments to disaster areas and funding shortfalls.

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# Do’s and Don’ts of Slum Policy –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Don’t</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote good urban governance systems</td>
<td>Assume that slums will disappear automatically with economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish enabling institutional frameworks involving all partners</td>
<td>Underestimate the role of local authorities, landowners, community leaders and residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement and monitor pro-poor city development strategies</td>
<td>Separate upgrading from investment planning and urban management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage initiatives of slum-dwellers and recognize the role of women</td>
<td>Ignore the specific needs and contributions of women and vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure secure tenure, consolidate occupancy rights and regularize informal settlements</td>
<td>Carry out unlawful forced evictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve tenants and owners in finding solutions prioritizing collective interests</td>
<td>Discriminate against rental housing or promote a single tenure option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt an incremental approach to upgrading</td>
<td>Impose unrealistic standards and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate municipal finance, cross-subsidies and beneficiary contributions to ensure financial viability</td>
<td>Rely on governmental subsidies or on full-cost recovery from slum-dwellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and negotiate relocation plans only when absolutely necessary</td>
<td>Invest public resources in massive social housing schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development</td>
<td>Consider slum upgrading solely as a social issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop new urban areas by making land and trunk infrastructure available</td>
<td>Provide unaffordable infrastructure and services</td>
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Financing the millennium development Goal 7, Target 11

Improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers

Will it be possible for the world to improve the lives of 100 million slum dwellers as envisaged by the United Nations Millennium Goals agreed to by world leaders at the Millennium Summit in 2000?

The Global Report on Human Settlements 2005: Financing Urban Shelter answers with a resounding “yes”. To answer in any other way would mean ignoring the reality of what is now taking place at the urban level as well as the political momentum building in support of the MDGs world wide.

Today, roughly one out of six inhabitants of large and small cities lives in slums. But by assuming that city life necessarily equates with improved lives, the world has, thus far, found it relatively easy to ignore the woefully inadequate living conditions implied in this statistic. But this has not been the case.

Ill conceived and mismanaged policies and beliefs have too often translated into high pricing of what would otherwise have been affordable and humanely adequate housing. And worse still, misdirected efforts to erase this market failure by governments and municipal authorities have resulted in decades-long evictions of poor people from the only shelter they can get in urban areas. But as evictions dominated official policy, the population of the urban poor never disappeared; it continued to grow in depth and scale.

In the face of such adversities, the urban poor have come up with creative solutions. ‘Slums’ are often a solution in progress and a means of creating a home and better life in the city. A positive twist to this situation has been that international organizations have –in declarations and policies they have made over the last two decades- recognized slums as a solution to homelessness. Governments too, are increasingly taking a cue from this.

It is within this context that the United Nations Millennium Assembly saw it fit to highlight the need to improve the lives of urban poor through incorporating a ‘slum target’ in the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration committed the world to an effort to improve -significantly- the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
Since then, Task Force 8, of the Millennium Project charged with overseeing the process, has emphasized the need to include strategies to provide ‘adequate alternatives to new slum formation’. The danger of not aligning the target with the realities of urban growth could be that by 2020, the population of slum dwellers will only have increased to over 1.6 billion. In short, the target of improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers is not enough.

The estimated cost of financing MDG Goal 7, target 11, in its full original intent, including working on pre-emptive strategies, will require an average investment of approximately US$294 billion or US$440 per person over the 2005-2020 period. Such an investment could touch the lives of 670 million poor residents of urban centres.

This is a realizable amount. The urban poor, already contribute significantly to upgrading their homes. Therefore, 30 percent of the money could come from small loans extended to relevant households, 10 percent from the beneficiaries and 60 percent from subsidies from national and local governments and through other domestic and international resources.

This is where *The Global Report on Human Settlements 2005: Financing Urban Shelter* fits in. It is a timely analysis of the current status of housing finance around the world and provides an in depth account of the possible alternatives including mortgages, microcredit facilities and community funds.

### Investment requirements and envisaged sources of funding to meet Target 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Investment requirements</th>
<th>Source of funding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target Population</td>
<td>Average cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(millions)</td>
<td>per person (US$)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading slums</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing adequate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>alternatives to</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slums formation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: UN Millennium Project, 2005a, p143*
Per Capita investment requirements in US$ to upgrade slums between 2005 and 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Per Capita Investment Requirements in US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab States, Turkey and Iran</td>
<td>1338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia (including East China and Oceania)</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-central Asia</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt and Sudan</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
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Source: UN Millennium Project, 2005a, p.128.

Per Capita investment requirements in US$ for alternatives to slum formation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Per Capita Investment Requirements in US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-central Asia</td>
<td>334</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>285</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>363</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>352</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt and Sudan</td>
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Background Information

Box 1: Some Experiences in Localising the MDGs

UN-Habitat has developed a programme on localizing the MDGs by seeking to engage local authorities and other stakeholders in developing local actions to meet the MDGs as shown below:

The Philippines: UNDP/UN-HABITANT programme on localizing the MDGs through a league of cities. 14 cities have adopted localization of MDGs through a consultative process and have contextualised the MDGs targets, setting intermediate targets and allocating budgets to meet the targets.

Brazil: Preparation of MDGs baseline in Curitiba, City level human development report for Rio, UN-HABITAT.

Paraguay: Carapegua municipality adopted legislation to establish the MDGs as the principal basis for the strategy of the municipal government. The municipal plan reflects the MDGs as they are prioritized through a participatory method.

Sri Lanka: UNDP/UN-Habitat Urban Governance Support Project (UGSP) third phase covering 18 municipalities and urban centers have a component on localizing MDGs.

Albania: UNDP Albania programme to help the government to set and implement its own priorities within the MDG framework. Localisation facilitated through workshops and seminars where the MDG targets are adapted to local circumstances.

Nigeria: Ibadan localizing MDG city consultations.

Zimbabwe: Marondera city consultation on localizing the MDGs

*Source: Bringing the Goals to City Level by Dinesh Mehta (Habitat Debate, September 2005)*
Box 2: Key Features of a Slum Upgrading Project.

Among the more than 200 donor-assisted projects for slum upgrading, the following features are found in most of them:

- *in situ* introduction of infrastructure services, such as water supply, sanitation and electricity.
- Minimal demolition of existing housing structure.
- Provision of minimal guarantee of legal occupancy, if not tenure.
- Provision of accompanying social services, such as education and public health.
- Expectation of community participation in the design, construction and/or maintenance of new community services; and,
- Some degree of cost recovery through periodic household payments to the implementing public authority.


Box 3: Sanitation Revolving Fund In Kitale, Kenya.

The sanitation revolving fund has been initiated by the Intermediate Technology Development Group in two settlements in Kitale (Tuwani and Shimo la Tewa) The first phase has included 23 loans, all to plot owners, some of whom rent rooms within their plots. Many plot owners wished to take loans and the successful applicants were selected on the basis of the willingness to accept the loan in the form of materials, as well as according to their capacity to contribute towards the cost. The loans are to be paid over two three years. The amounts loaned are between 27,000 and 60,000 Kenyan shillings, and the interest rate charged is 12 per cent (if the repayment period is two to three years), or 11 per cent for a one-year repayment. A one-month grace period on repayment is offered. To assist in securing repayment, an affidavit has to be signed by each recipient. A further incentive for repayment may be that people have bigger dreams. (better housing) and seek further opportunities to borrow. A remaining question is whether they see the additional facilities as an opportunity to raise rents.

The Catholic Dioceses of Kitale has agreed to manage the sanitation revolving fund on behalf of Intermediate Technology Development Group. The dioceses already has some expertise in microfinance. A board of trustees oversees the loans and includes three members from the diocese, along with community members.

Box 4: Funding Water Improvements In Pakistan.

Faisalabad is one of Pakistan’s largest cities. Two-thirds of Faisalabad’s population lives in areas with little or no official provision for services, and most new housing and land developments take place without official approval. Less than half the city’s population has piped water and less than one third are connected to the sewer system. The Anjuman Samaji Behbood (ASB) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) active in the city. The area in which it is working is Dhuddiwala -one among many informal settlements in Faisalabad- with a population of 8080 in 1999.

In 1994, ASB developed a successful microcredit programme for local business. The NGO agreed to help the community secure water improvements. Staff used and adapted the model developed by the Karachi-based NGO, Orangi pilot project. The models requires that those inhabitants of each lane within a settlement that want improvement have to organize and work out how to pay the immediate cost of the water supply and sewer infrastructure and the connection charges. The water supply committee felt that before such a process could happen, it needed funds to lay the main pipeline to the water mains. Then, individual lanes’ inhabitants could lay their own distribution lines and households would connect to them and pay their share, so the project costs would be recovered. A loan for a revolving fund was received from WaterAid to cover the cost of laying 1100 running feet of main pipeline. The community invested 1,028,367 rupees to complete this work (around us$18,700) which was only one third of the cost of water authority’s initial estimates for this project (3.2 million rupees). A self financing piped water supply and underground sewer system were developed between 1995 and 1999, with 253 houses benefiting from in-house connection to water and 1300 houses with sewers. By 1999, 73,500 rupees had been recovered from the WaterAid loan (300 rupees per household). Within the first three years, slightly more than 30 per cent of households had been connected to the system. The water supply committee was responsible for collecting payments for water connection, keeping accounts, purchasing construction materials and supervising the construction of the main line and the distribution lines in the lanes.

Many other communities are now asking ASB for technical assistance in laying sewage lines, and a second phase of the programme is under way, developing a new collector sewer to serve 1,000 households.

Box 5: State of Informal Settlements in Nairobi, Kenya

The state of living conditions in slums and informal settlements in Nairobi presents one of the greatest challenges facing Kenya today:

- Of the Nairobi city’s population of more than 3 million, approximately 60 per cent (or 1.8 million) of the people live in informal settlements. This is expected to increase to 3 million by 2020. Here, as many as 1200 people live in one hectare of land with 6-10 people often inhabiting dwellings measuring 10 by 10 feet.

- The proliferation of informal settlements in Nairobi has roots in land distribution. For instance, between 1979 and 1985, 10 percent of Nairobi’s households occupied 64 percent of all residential land. Today, 60 percent of Nairobi’s population lives in 5 percent of the land.

- For hundreds of thousands of the poor living in informal settlements, the house is not merely a place to live in but is a place to work in as well. For instance, of a third of all households in Kibera whose population is more than 700,000 run between one and three business enterprises, most of which are service oriented.

- Only 11.7 percent of Nairobi households have piped water connections. Most households in informal settlements rely on community water points operated by private entrepreneurs. Other sources of water include vendors, roof catchments, boreholes, rivers and dams.

- Water distribution in Nairobi is related to income levels. Low-income areas consume only 35 percent domestic water supply. Though high income residential areas represent 11-12 percent of the population in the city, they consume 30 percent of the domestic water.

- By 1994, 95 percent of Nairobi residents had inadequate sanitation facilities with 56 percent lacking appropriate means of excreta disposal. In some settlements, over 400 people share one toilet. The situation is worse in Kayaba Mukuru slum where 85 percent of the residents have no access to bathrooms.

- Accessing well-maintained pit latrine in informal settlements costs between Ksh2 to Ksh5 per each visit. Those who cannot afford defecate in open spaces especially around refuse heaps and in the drainage canals, while others are forced to relieve themselves on polythene and hurl the waste on rooftops or to any open ground.

- In many informal settlements, roads, pathway and drainage channels are made of earth and flooding is common.

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The cost of improving the life of a slum dweller.

The total cost of improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers has been estimated by Task Force 8 at USD 67 billion, i.e. an average of $670 per person. Notwithstanding differences between regions, and based on the assumption that the cost per person for adequate alternatives to slum formation is in the same range, the cost of decent settlements for the estimated 400 million new poor who will be added the urban population during 2005-2020 will be in the order of USD 300 billion. According to a joint UN-HABITAT/World Bank publication in 2005 entitled, Reviewing the Millennium Declaration from the Urban Perspective, this may look like a lot, but over a 15-year period the required investment would come to less than USD 25 billion a year. It is understood that residents themselves, supported by local and central governments could provide about 80% of the required resources. This would leave 20% to international aid, or roughly US$5 billion a year – less than one tenth of the additional international assistance (US$ 55 billion) recommended for achieving the MDGs. In addition, Task Force 8, UN-HABITAT, and many member States propose that the definition of the target be interpreted in a broader sense. Task Force 8 suggests that in addition to the 100 million, efforts be made to offer adequate alternatives to the formation of new slums. UN-HABITAT proposed that the slum target be re-interpreted and put in percentage terms so as to be consistent with the other MDG targets. The reformulated target, on which these calculations are based, would be to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2020, the proportion of slum dwellers in the urban population.
To assist Member States achieve the objectives of the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations system has devised a set of eight Millennium Development Goals. These are:

**Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
Target 1 – Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day
Target 2 - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

**Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education**
Target 3 - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

**Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
Target 4 – Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

**Goal 4. Reduce child mortality**
Target 5 – Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five

**Goal 5. Improve maternal health**
Target 6 – Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio

**Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
Target 7 – Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
Target 8 – Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

**Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**
Target 9 – Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
Target 10 – Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
Target 11 – Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.

**Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development.**
Target 12 – Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—nationally and internationally
Target 13 – Address the least developed countries’ special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
Target 14 – Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States
Target 15 – Deal comprehensively with developing countries’ debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term
Target 16 – In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth
Target 17 – In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
Target 18 – In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies—especially information and communications technologies
Measuring MDGs Target 11 – key results of global monitoring

The United Nations System assigned UN-HABITAT the responsibility to assist Member States monitor and gradually attain the “Cities without Slums” target for a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020. The number of slum-dwellers worldwide has increased by 200 million, from approximately 700 to 900 million, between 1990 and 2000. In 2005, they are estimated to represent about 945 million people worldwide, about 30 percent of the world urban population. Currently, the highest numbers of slum-dwellers are found in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. If slum formation continues, the number of slum dwellers will reach 1.265 billion in 2015. Current declining proportions of slum dwellers in North Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as East Asia, show that the goals can be met in more regions if effective slum policies were implemented. Unfortunately, the present “Cities without Slum” target of 100 million slum dwellers is too modest, as it represents only 10 percent of the total slum dwellers in 2000. India and China alone, cover more than 100 million slum dwellers. The sum of slum population in Nigeria, Brazil and Indonesia, is also close to 100 million.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEVELOPING regions:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>21,719</td>
<td>21,224</td>
<td>20,901</td>
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<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>100,973</td>
<td>199,231</td>
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<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>134,257</td>
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<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>150,761</td>
<td>212,368</td>
<td>266,863</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia excluding China</td>
<td>12,831</td>
<td>16,702</td>
<td>19,911</td>
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<td>South Asia</td>
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<td>276,432</td>
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<td>48,986</td>
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<td>46,288</td>
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<td>74,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
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<td>568</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>924</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>721,608</td>
<td>1,010,898</td>
<td>1,265,644</td>
<td>1,416,164</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2005. Figures are expressed in thousands.
Urban slum dwellers to reach 1.4 billion by 2020