

- It is important to avoid a one size fits all approach when trying to find solutions to the urban poverty challenge, and look for tailor made solutions that will suit the needs of different countries.

Achievements

To date, PSUP has achieved the following:

- Participating Governments and Municipalities have been mobilised for sustainable urban development aimed at improving the lives of the urban poor.
- Some 180 urban decision-makers committed to contribute to urban poverty reduction in their cities and 1000 were trained on how to design slum upgrading pilot programmes for replication and upscaling towards the achievement of MDG 7.
- Awareness raised on urban development issues at the sub-regional, national and local levels.
- Urban issues included in poverty reduction strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the Africa Gender Index, and other development management tools.
- Urban related challenges facing slum dwellers and corresponding tangible solutions identified.
- Priority projects identified and project concepts developed for implementation in countries in phase one and two.

“In 2009, more than 200 delegates from 50 countries made a resounding call to the international community to pay greater attention to urbanization matters, and to extend the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme to all countries in the ACP group.”

How to join the programme:

ACP countries that would like to participate in the programme are invited to send a letter of request to:

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PSUP

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme

HALVING THE NUMBER OF SLUM DWELLERS BY 2020



The Purpose

Launched in 2008, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) targets to reduce by half the number of people living in slum areas by the year 2020. The PSUP is working to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable living in towns and cities.

There are less than 10 years left for cities to significantly improve the living conditions of slum dwellers, in view of the millenium Development Goals (MDGs). Programme funding during the year 2012 was increased to 10 million Euros and will be utilised to implement tangible initiatives directly targeting slum dwellers.

Currently, 105 cities in 34 African, Carribean and Pacific (ACP) countries participate in the programme.

The Context

PSUP is operating against a backdrop where today, more than half of humanity lives in towns and cities, and in little over a generation, it is projected that two thirds of us will be urbanized. One out of every three people living in cities of the developing world lives in a slum. In addition, projections indicate that the number of slum dwellers in the world will rise to 1.4 billion by 2020 if no remedial action is taken.

Moreover, Asia and Africa will be home to the largert urban populations, and all the world's biggest cities will be located in developing countries. ACP states are amongst the poorest in the world, and face the highest urbanization rates.

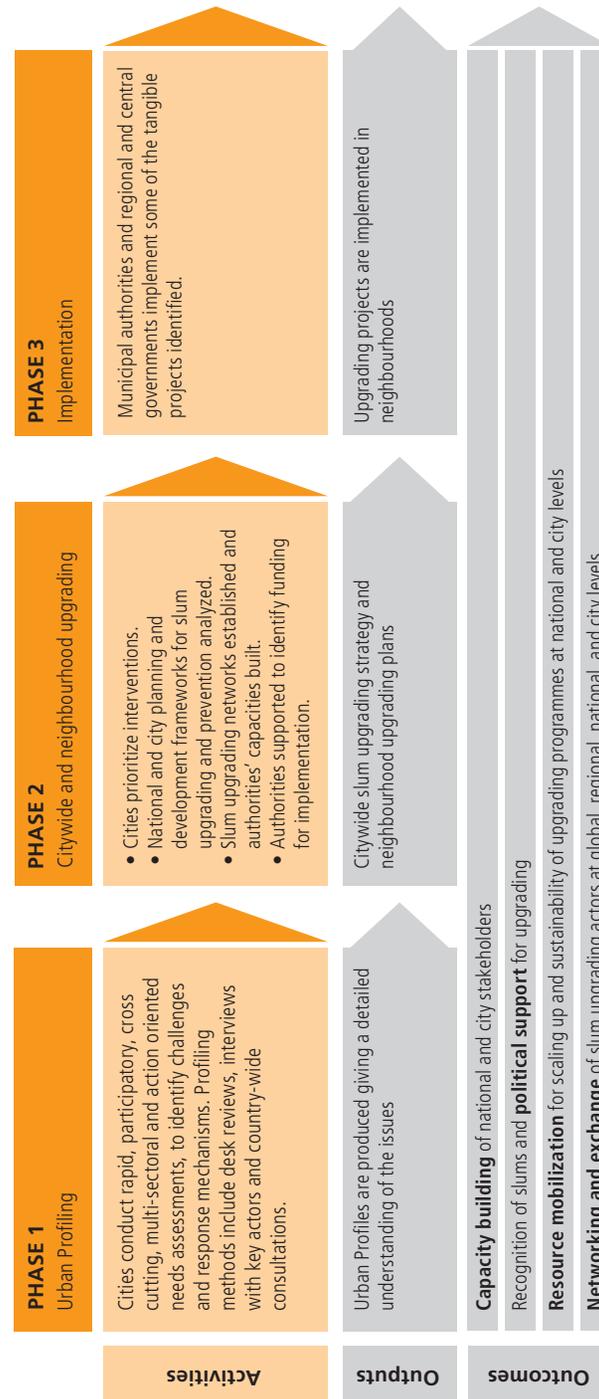
Geographical coverage

The PSUP is implemented in 28 African countries: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo(Democratic Republic of), Congo(Republic of), Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

Participating Countries in the Carribean include the following five countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Participating Countries in the Pacific include the following five countries: Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

The approach



"Slum prevalence is highest in subsaharan Africa(62 percent), followed by South Asia (43 percent), East Asia (37 percent), and Latin America and the Carribean (27 percent)."

Replicating the approach

A number of countires integrating enabling and empowerment concepts as part of sustainable urban planning have replicated the PSUP approach. Afghanistan, Bahrain, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Occupied Palestinian Territory, and Sudan are countries which adopted and independently implemented the PSUP approach. In addition, Samoa and Kiribati are currently independently implementing the approach.

Partnership and Implementation

Broad-based implementation teams have been established at the global, regional, national and city levels, to support the management and coordination of the programme. PSUP recognizes that in order to have a sustainable and long lasting impact, it is necessary to give a role to major urban stakeholders including beneficiary target groups.

Lessons learned

Key lessons learned so far in the implementation process include:

- The PSUP process is not an end to alll urban poverty, but an important contribution and a process to be completed by other poverty alleviation programmes.
- Urban Profiling is useful when analyzing policy thinking and implementation. The assessment of needs supports the development of solutions through governance, institutions and service.