

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH PARTICIPATORY AND GENDER-SENSITIVE SLUM UPGRADING

 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Global, and 8 developing countries
 THEMATIC SCOPE	Use UN-Habitat themes and sub-themes; if you know donor theme - also include these
 TARGET BENEFICIARIES	Government, central government, local authorities, urban poor, women and youth
 PARTNERS	Internal UN-Habitat collaboration; European Commission; ACP Secretariat; UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign Partners; PSUP Country Teams including line ministries (finance, urban development, housing and planning, local authorities, academia, private sector), PSUP resident committees, Slum Dwellers International, Wiego, other slum dwellers and women groups; planners and their associations; research and capacity development institutions and centers of excellence, associations of Local Governments. Linkages with ILO, UNDP, and UN Women will be reinforced.
 PROGRAMME SUMMARY	<p>There is an unfinished business of 1 billion slum dwellers and according to UN-Habitat estimates an additional 3 billion people are in need for housing by 2030. This has been acknowledged by the 2030 Development Agenda which aims at perusing sustainable development and ending global poverty. The SDGs have highlighted the plight of slum dwellers and made them a focus of goals and targets, particularly target 11.1 <i>“By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums”</i>.</p> <p>The New Urban Agenda (NUA) towards Habitat III highlights the potential of sustainable urbanization for economic growth, wealth and urban development. It is however important to note that economic growth cannot occur without urbanization but urbanization alone is not sufficient to generate economic growth. Urbanization that occurs in unsustainable patterns can actually constrain economic growth. So careful attention must be paid to the vision and manner in which urbanization occurs. Integrated, inclusive and planned interventions that are pro-poor – such as participatory city-wide slum upgrading - are more likely to generate the type of urbanization that results in broad based prosperity.</p> <p>As research shows, informal employment comprises more than half of non-agricultural employment in most regions of the developing world – specifically 82 per cent in South Asia, 66 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa and 65 per cent in East and Southeast Asia. Important productivity and livelihood dynamics are operating in slums enabling people to not only earn enough money to survive but also to service the needs of many broader urban economic activities¹. These activities are largely unrecognized and untapped but should be considered a benefit and asset for all. Many small and medium sized formal enterprises generated from startups in the informal economy and are therefore also an engine of innovation, especially for emerging economies. More women than men are found working in the non-agriculture informal economy² making them especially vulnerable in economic</p>

¹ WIEGO (2013). Men and Women in the Informal Economy.

² Chen, Martha (2011). Women in the informal sector: a global picture, the global movement. Professor, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study Lecturer in Public Policy, Kennedy School of Government Coordinator, WIEGO

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shocks and would need therefore special elements for protection³. For example in Sub-Saharan Africa, 74% of women but only 61% of men and in Latin America and the Caribbean, 54% of women and only 48% of men work in the informal economy.⁴

The PSUP has mobilized a network of country teams worldwide consisting of national and local authority representatives, slum dwellers, gender and youth focal points as well as private sector partners. These are ideal entry points for sharing more knowledge and capacity development opportunities for strengthened livelihoods and sustainable and inclusive local economic development.

Goals and Objectives: The overall objective is to strengthen sustainable livelihood development opportunities in Policies, Strategies and Programmes supporting slum dwellers. In line with the Work Plan of Sub-Programme 5 and the Slum Upgrading Unit's knowledge management and resource mobilization strategy the production of knowledge products, tools and training packages for local and national authorities as well as for slum dwellers are an urgent need to complement the portfolio of the unit and the Unit's knowledge platform, the MyPSUP.

 **UN-HABITAT
ROLE**

The "Housing at the Centre" approach of the NUA is closely aligned to participatory slum upgrading. The participatory slum upgrading approach preserves important local and economic capital (including livelihoods) via local planning, design and community managed funds.

The one billion slum dwellers call for a paradigm shift and change of attitudes and approaches towards slums. UN-Habitat's global flagship programme, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), initiated by the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and financed by the European Commission has gathered a wealth of knowledge and experiences from more than 35 countries and 160 cities by focusing on systemic change through policy and legislation, planning and financing approaches and adopting participatory city-wide slum upgrading as a strategic approach to directly improve the lives of slum dwellers. The PSUP approach is based on a human-right based approach delivering progressively the Right to Adequate Housing, the Right to water and sanitation, the right to participation and gender equality. The strengthening of livelihoods opportunities and local economic development has shown to be one of the top priorities for slum communities as well as local and national authorities.

 **MAIN
OUTPUTS**

- Development and dissemination of Knowledge, Policy and Tools
- Capacity Building of Slum Community Members and Local Authorities.
- Technical and policy advisory services on mainstreaming gender-sensitive local economic development approaches in slum upgrading

 **MAIN RESULTS /
IMPACT**

- Preparation of knowledge products on how to strengthen livelihood opportunities in slums with particular focus on women, youth and people with disabilities. This includes a policy guide, documentation of participatory and gender-sensitive slum upgrading projects and a catalogue of innovations.
- Development of a training module promoting people-public-private partnerships (PPPP). For integrated sustainable local economic development capacity building both local authorities and community members capacitation is essential. Financing

³ xi. WIEGO (2013). Men and Women in the Informal Economy

⁴ J. Herrera and et.al, Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Overview of Data for 11 Cities in 10 Developing Countries, working paper No. 9 (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), 2012).

mechanisms, skills training and community-driven implementation mechanisms such as the community managed funds need to be considered.

- Technical support to local authorities and communities leaders for producing community action plans for strengthening sustainable livelihood development opportunities through participatory and gender-sensitive slum upgrading. This is building on established community mobilization through other UN-Habitat programmes.

 **PROGRAMME DURATION**

1 Year

 **TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET**

USD\$ 500,000