Cities Alliance is the global partnership fighting urban poverty and promoting the role of cities.
As global populations and urban economies expand, managing cities and providing opportunities for all citizens is essential to national prosperity, international progress, and stability.
What are slums?

Slums are settlements on a downward spiral characterised by substandard housing, overcrowding, insecurity of tenure, lack of clean water and sanitation, and fragile social cohesion.
Worldwide, almost 900 million people live in slums.

This number is expected to grow to 1.6 billion people by 2025.

1 in 3 urban residents live in slums in developing countries.

In Africa, 70% of urban residents live in slums.
The scale of the problem is immense, and slums are only growing.
The urban challenges are complex and many, slums are a symptom of these:
1. Local governments unable to plan and manage the city, resulting in increasing backlogs, social insecurity, and environmental degradation (slums)
2. Unable to provide water, drainage, toilets, waste-management, public lighting, and access-roads, resulting in unhealthy and unsuitable living environments.
3. These services are provided informally, at a high price, and low quality, placing a disproportionate burden on women.
4. Unclear land ownership, resulting in poor quality housing and traumatic forced removals, threatening family shelter and livelihoods.
Evictions are always traumatic.

Often without tenure and recognized rights to the land, informal settlements of the urban poor are often overlooked and seen as illegal. This categorization fails to capture the heartache of evictions and the devastation to livelihoods and shelter for communities with no-where to go.
5. Frustrated youth with weak job prospects and reliance on informal employment with long-term consequences on social stability.
Informal economy.

The urban poor live in slums and work in the informal economy. If no money is made, there is little investment in the slums, because most investments into the slums come from the slumdwellers themselves.
6. Weak citizen engagement and knowledge of rights and responsibilities, resulting in tension and disempowerment.
However, urbanisation is still an opportunity.
Most solutions are well known. Clear and consistent national policies, strong and stable institutions, universal access to essential services, an inclusive approach to development, and well-informed and engaged citizens.
“The people living in slums are incredibly resourceful... and given the chance would lift their economies massively.”

Clare Short
Chair, Cities Alliance
For two decades, the Cities Alliance has pioneered innovative approaches to slum upgrading, including the development of national urban policies and inclusive strategic city plans, that have laid the foundations for investments in slums in cities around the globe.
Cities Alliance typically operates in secondary, under-served cities in developing countries, where the needs are greatest and resources the least, supporting cities with managing their persistent challenges.

With a strong track record in the field as well as on the international development stage, Cities Alliance lays the ground-work for long-term engagements.
UNITED NATIONS

The Cities Alliance is hosted by the United Nations entity, UNOPS, enhancing our reach, productivity and impact and ensuring delivery to a high standard and integrity.
TYPE OF PARTNERSHIP

We are an international partnership and platform, that convenes a diverse membership at global, regional, and country level. We leverage our collective expertise to identify and document what works, and to engage in transformative operational activities.

“Combining resources and competencies, sharing risks and rewards...partnerships are about utilising and combining resources in ways that work via transparency, equity and value for all.

”
SELECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Partnered with Brazil over 12 year, managing 30 projects totalling over USD 20 million, to transform its neglected cities into champions of favella upgrading with pro-poor policies.

Partnered with South Africa to tackle its massive housing backlog by developing the National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP) which leverage 3 billion USD.

Supported the Mumbai Transformative Programme with over 40 projects to spur economic growth, reduce poverty and enhance quality of life for residents, especially slum dwellers.

Funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations supported 53 cities in five countries, benefiting over a million slum dwellers and transforming urban development in Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, and Vietnam.
KEY COMPONENTS

Profiling and mapping slum settlements

Framework for slum upgrading to reduce impact on slum dwellers

City Development Strategy for Monrovia and Paynesville
COMMUNITY UPGRADE FUND

Provides financing for small infrastructure projects selected by the communities themselves through settlement forums facilitated by Cities Alliance. Projects are managed and implemented by the community. Cities Alliance ensures that community members are hired to complete the work. Construction projects include schools, waterpoints, and community halls.
Jupiter is part of building the first nursery at NV Massaquoi School in West Point, a project financed by the Cities Alliance Community Upgrading Fund.

Jupiter, 35
Construction worker
Resident of West Point Slum
Monrovia, Liberia
Cities Alliance has focused on services as a means of generating work and energy within the capital's economy. Based on the programme's initial successes, the European Union provided €5.9 m (US $7 million) in funding for the projects. Key activities include building capacities for solid waste management, providing appropriate gear, and raising awareness of the need for solid waste management in the communities of Paynesville and Monrovia.
The Cities Alliance team hosted a capacity-building workshop waste collectors to establish practical ways in improve collection. The starting point was to make sure they have the equipment they need, including rain garments, boots, and motorised tricycles to transport the waste.

Participants at the workshop tested the gear to find out which would be the most useful. They tried on rain jackets, gloves, and gumboots, and tested tools and transport such as motorised tricycles. The items were provided by local vendors, who were able to present and discuss their products.
PROTECTING INFORMAL WORKERS

68% of all employment in Liberia is informal. Often without legal protection, petty traders risk harassment and threats to their livelihoods. Cities Alliance has facilitated a formal agreement between the Federation of Petty Traders and Informal Workers Union of Liberia (FEPTIWUL) and the local government to establish 529 secure trading sites. Agreements were also made to ensure that waste from trading sites were placed in skips to simplify collection.
Betty is a member of FEPTIWUL, making sure that her traders are registered, organised, and protected. Since the agreement was signed between FEPTIWUL and the local government, instances of harassment have severely decreased and the traders feel more secure in their ability to continue to make an income to support themselves and their families.

Betty Kaymie, 35
Block Leader, Block B,
Broadstreet Market,
Monrovoa, Liberia
Mary, resident of Popo Beach, enjoys the potable water from one of the newly built water-kiosks.
Cities Alliance

Cities Without Slums

Rocha Favela
Rio De Janeiro
Brazil