

Consultative Group Meeting



Manila, 8-9 November 2007

Slum Upgrading

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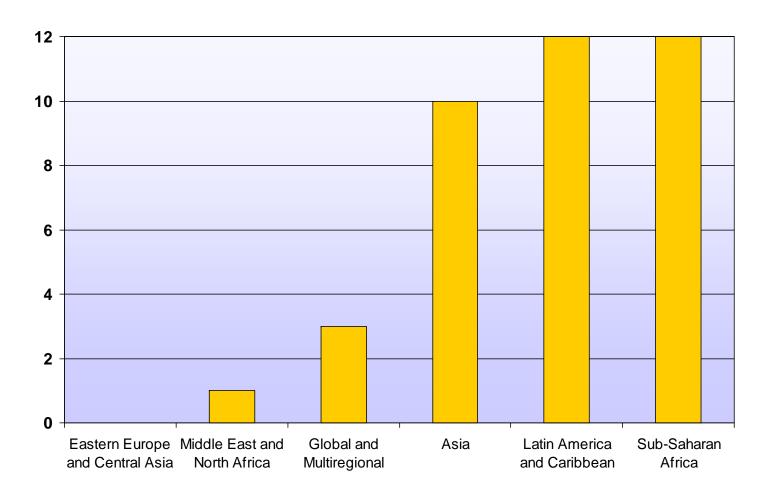


Slum Upgrading on the Global Agenda

- Unprecedented national urban upgrading programmes upgrading at scale
 - Brazil, India, South Africa, Morocco, Philippines
- Slum prevention planning for future growth
 - Ecuador, Senegal, Mali
- Land Regularisation improving living standards in slums
 - Brazil, Mbabane (Swaziland), Mali, Colombia
- Large-scale community driven programmes
 - Thailand, South Africa, Philippines
- Reassessing subsidies, mobilising private sector
 - Chile, Brazil, Jamaica
- Metropolitan governance
 - Manila, Lagos
- Transferring knowledge South-South exchanges
 - São Paulo, Metropolis

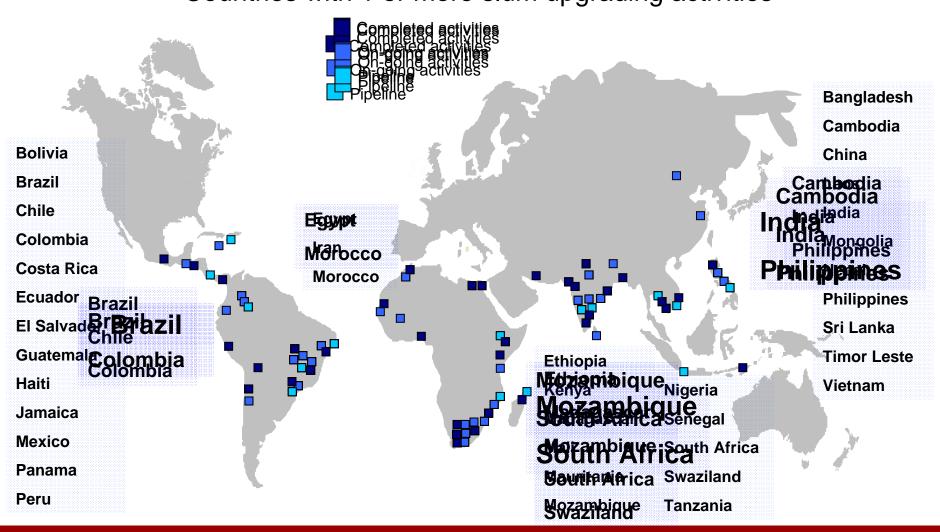
Slum Upgrading Portfolio - Overview

Active Slum Upgrading Projects by Region (38 Total)

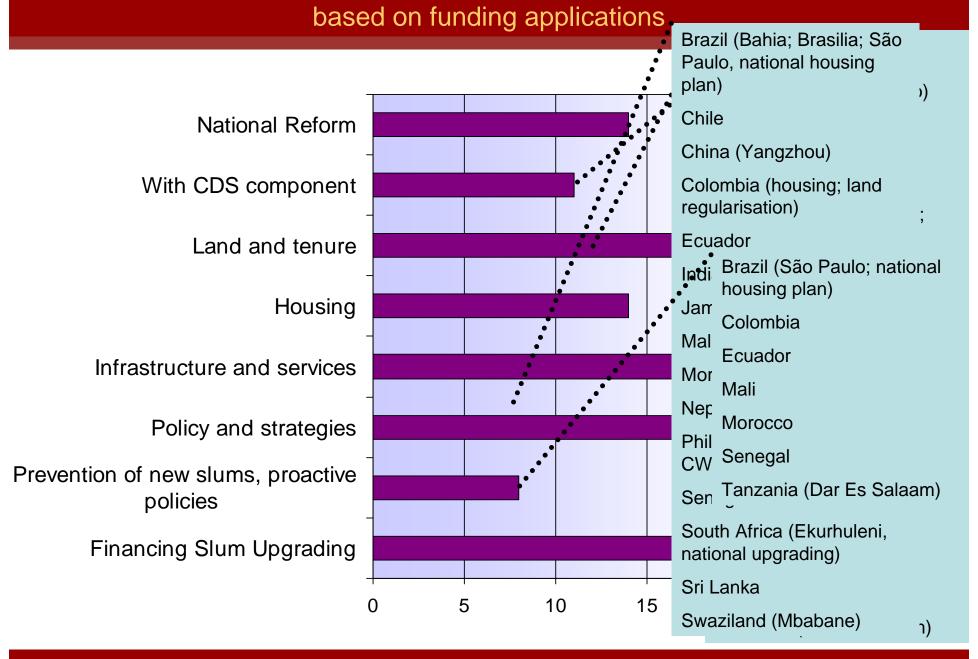


Longer term, Systemic Engagement

Countries with 2 or more slum upgrading activities



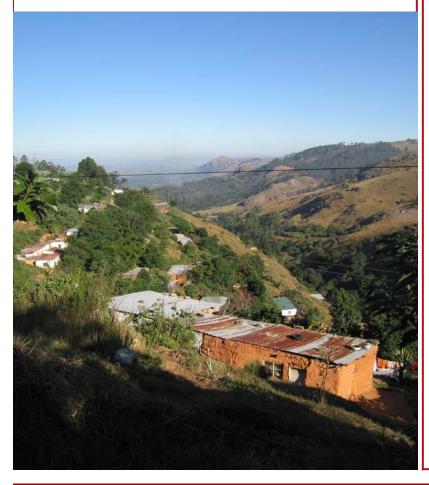
Focus of Slum Upgrading Portfolio



Evaluations of Completed SU Projects 2007

Field Evaluation

Mbabane, **Swaziland**



7 Desk Evaluations

- Building an Enabling Strategy for Moving to Scale, Brazil
- Scaling up Upgrading in the Metropolitan Mexico City Area
- 3. Ethiopia Housing Sector Study
- 4. "Bairro Legal" Programme of São Paulo, **Brazil**
- 5. Improving Access of Poor to Basic Urban Services, Ludhiana, India
- City Upgrading Strategy for Urban Dili,
 Timor-Leste
- 7. Housing and Urban Development Support to a Pro-Poor National Policy, Brazil

2007 Field Evaluation

Development of a Comprehensive Urban Upgrading Programme for Mbabane, Swaziland

Positive
Out-
comes

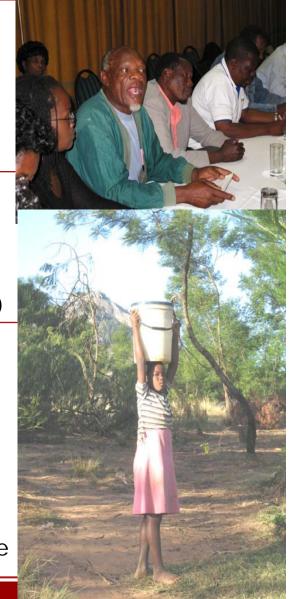
- Empowerment and engagement of the poor
- Overall plan for upgrading developed at settlement level
- Progress on land ownership regularisation,
- Provision of titles

Shortcomings

- Resources (of community and private sector)
 for upgrading not mobilised
- Central HIV/AIDS activities not undertaken (co-sponsor's contribution did not materialise)

Lessons

- Provide for the implementation of a few small-scale activities or 'quick wins'
- Strike a balance between expectations and available resources
- Weigh project complexity against capacity to deliver
- Identify follow-on investment at earliest stage



Lessons from Slum Upgrading Applications

CA Criteria	Strengths	Weaknesses
Coherence of Effort	Multiple sponsors, actively involved in project design, implementation, M&E Morocco, Dar es Salaam, Hyderabad	Co-sponsor unaware of or yet to confirm co-sponsorship; Sri Lanka, Mali, Cairo
Co-financing	Cash co-financing by local/national authorities Tshwane, Montevideo, Brazil, Mali,	In-kind contributions difficult to assess and/or not directly related to project Haiti
Partnerships	Early & meaningful involvement of private sector (Chile) and communities (Mbabane)	Private sector and/or the urban poor not involved Jamaica
Follow-on Investment	Investment partners identified and engaged early on Sri Lanka, Tshwane, Bahia, São Paulo, Chile	Investment partners left to be identified at a late stage or final workshop Haiti, Mbabane, Cambodia, Senegal

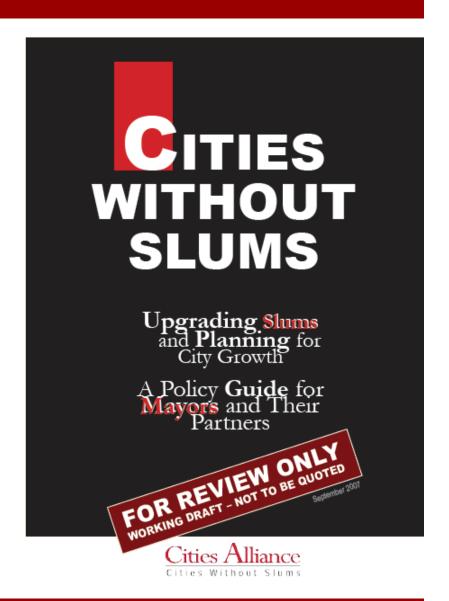
Lessons from Experience and Future Directions

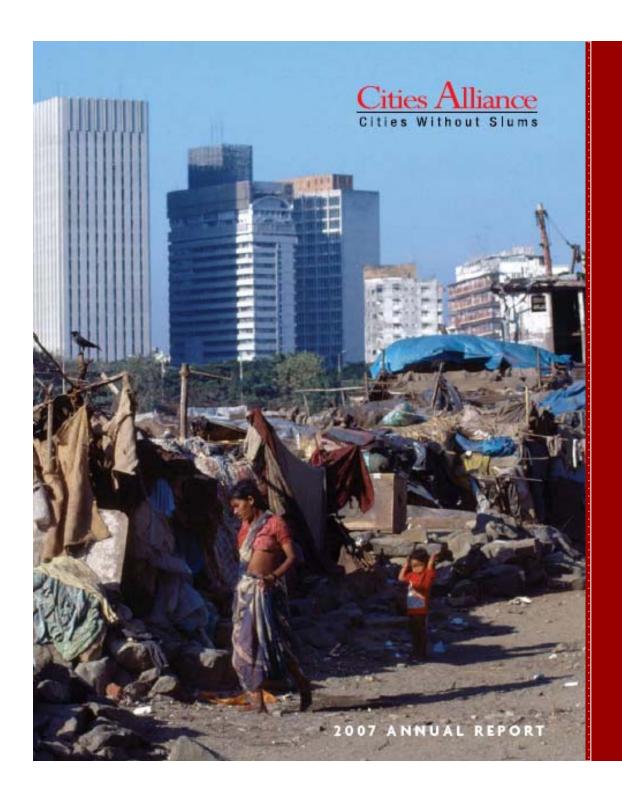
- * A city problem, not a slum problem consider the SU + CDS Approach
- Sustaining involvement of Alliance members consider long term partnerships
- Impacts and results
 strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes
- Building capacity and ownership support client execution
- Anticipating future urban growth make land available

Knowledge Product: The Slum Upgrading Policy and Resource Guide

"Cities are not the problem, they are the solution"

- Rethinking slums: myths and realities
- Preventing the growth of new slums
- Policies for impacts at scale
- A call for change





THANK YOU



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