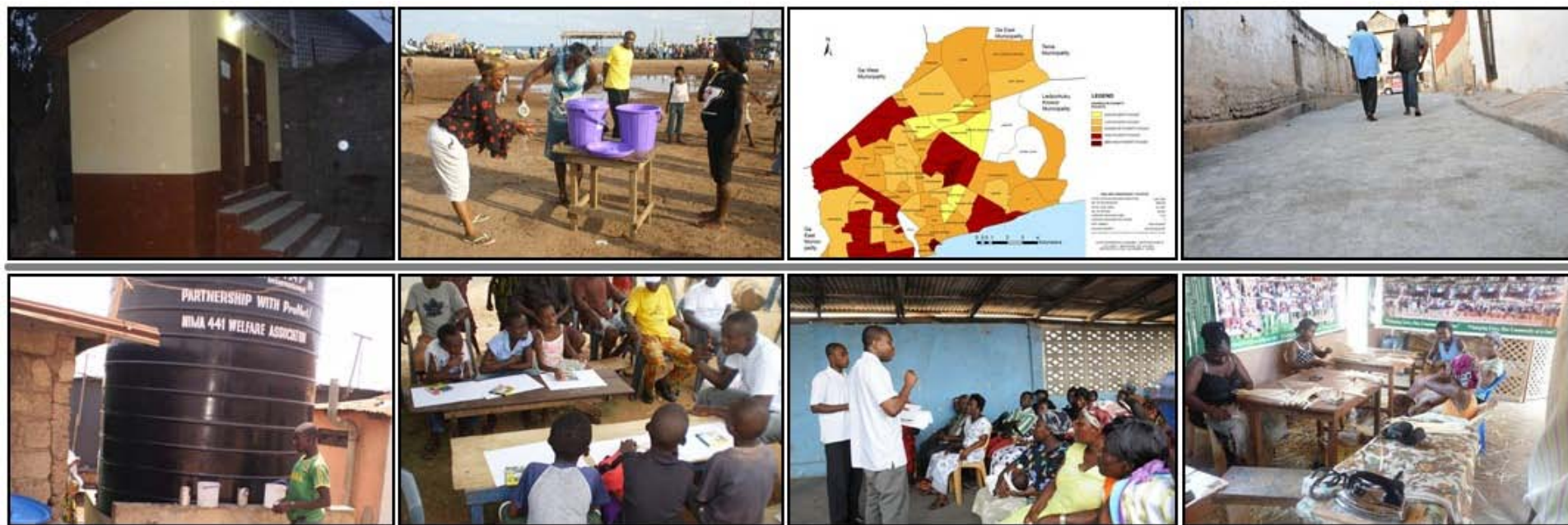


CHF
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SCALE-UP Program

July 2011

Ishmael Adams

Presentation Outline

- Context
 - Profiles
 - SCALE-UP Objectives
 - SCALE-UP Strategy
 - Partnership Approach
- Achievements
- Documentation
- Innovations
- Project Closure
- Lessons learnt

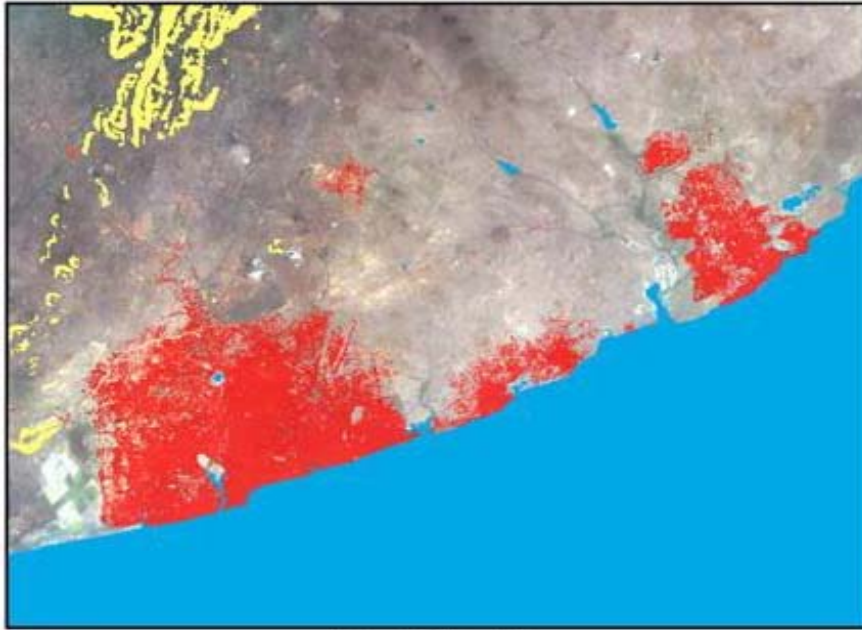
General Background

Ghana

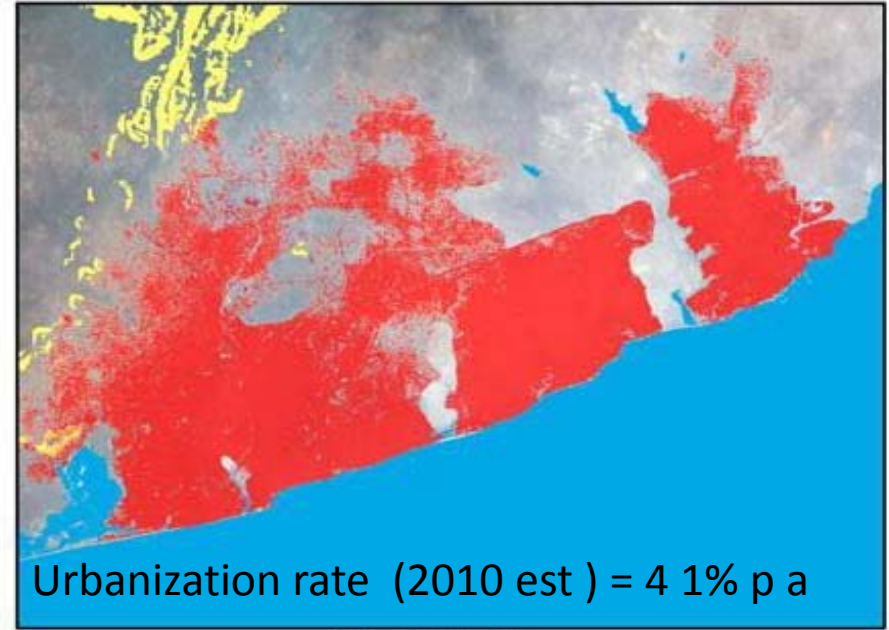
Population:	24m (2010 PHC)
Population Growth Rate	2.1% per annum
Land Area	238,000km ²
Population Density	101ppl/km ²
Literacy: rate	75%
Unemployment rate	11%
Government	Multi-party Democracy
Administrative Regions	10
Local Government	170 MMDAs
Human Development Index	0.467 points (130 of 169)
Slum population	5.1 million
Rural Urban Split	50:50



Urbanization Trends - Accra



T₁: 6-Mar-85






Urbanization rate (2010 est) = 4.1% p a

T₂: 4-Feb-00

0 5 10 15 20 km



1:350,000

-  Water
-  Excessive slope
-  Built-up area



Measure	T ₁	T ₂	Annual % Change
Population	1,882,990	2,789,380	2.67%
Built-Up Area (sq km)	133.35	344.26	6.56%
Average Density (persons / sq km)	14,120.39	8,102.64	-3.66%
Built-Up Area per Person (sq m)	70.82	123.42	3.79%
Average Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	3.11	3.11	0.01%
Maximum Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	12.28	12.28	0.00%
The Buildable Perimeter (%)	0.71	0.73	0.15%
The Contiguity Index	0.69	0.80	1.01%
The Compactness Index	0.68	0.61	-0.75%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product	\$1,325.50	\$1,836.23	2.21%

Multi-dimensions of urban poverty

Lack of good urban governance and political voice

- Lack of trust between urban stakeholders
- Lack of consolidating institutionalized mechanisms of collaboration
- Exclusion from decision making
- Lack of capacity and resources municipalities

Inadequate shelters, infrastructure and urban services

- Insecurity of tenure
- Poor housing conditions
- Poor conditions of roads affecting accessibility
- Poor drainage facilities leading to frequent flooding of poor settlements
- Inadequate sanitation facilities
- Poor water accessibility and affordability
- Poor solid waste management

Inadequate asset base, safety net

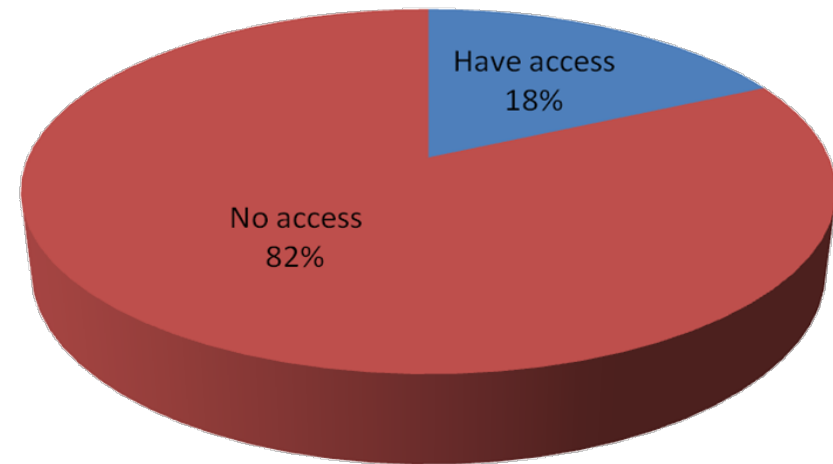
- High rate of unemployment particularly among the young active population
- Difficult access to capital
- Lack of private actor investment

Poor capacity of urban stakeholders

- Lack of high capacity and experienced NGOs in housing improvement, drainage and water and sanitation
- Lack of capacity of local leaders like the assembly members, unit committees and traditional rulers(chiefs) and the slum residents themselves to participate in pro-poor planning
- No systematic learning agenda in mobilizing the community and tackling urban poverty

- **Water:** Most slum residents spend more time and 3 to 10 times more money to access water in their community
- **Toilet Facilities:** close to 90% of slum residents do not meet the international standard for access to an improved sanitation facility
- **Waste Management:** 60% of the solid waste are collected

Access to improved sanitation (Urban)



Over
9 million

urban dwellers are without access to improved sanitation

Slum Communities Achieving Livable Environments through Urban Partners (SCALE-UP)

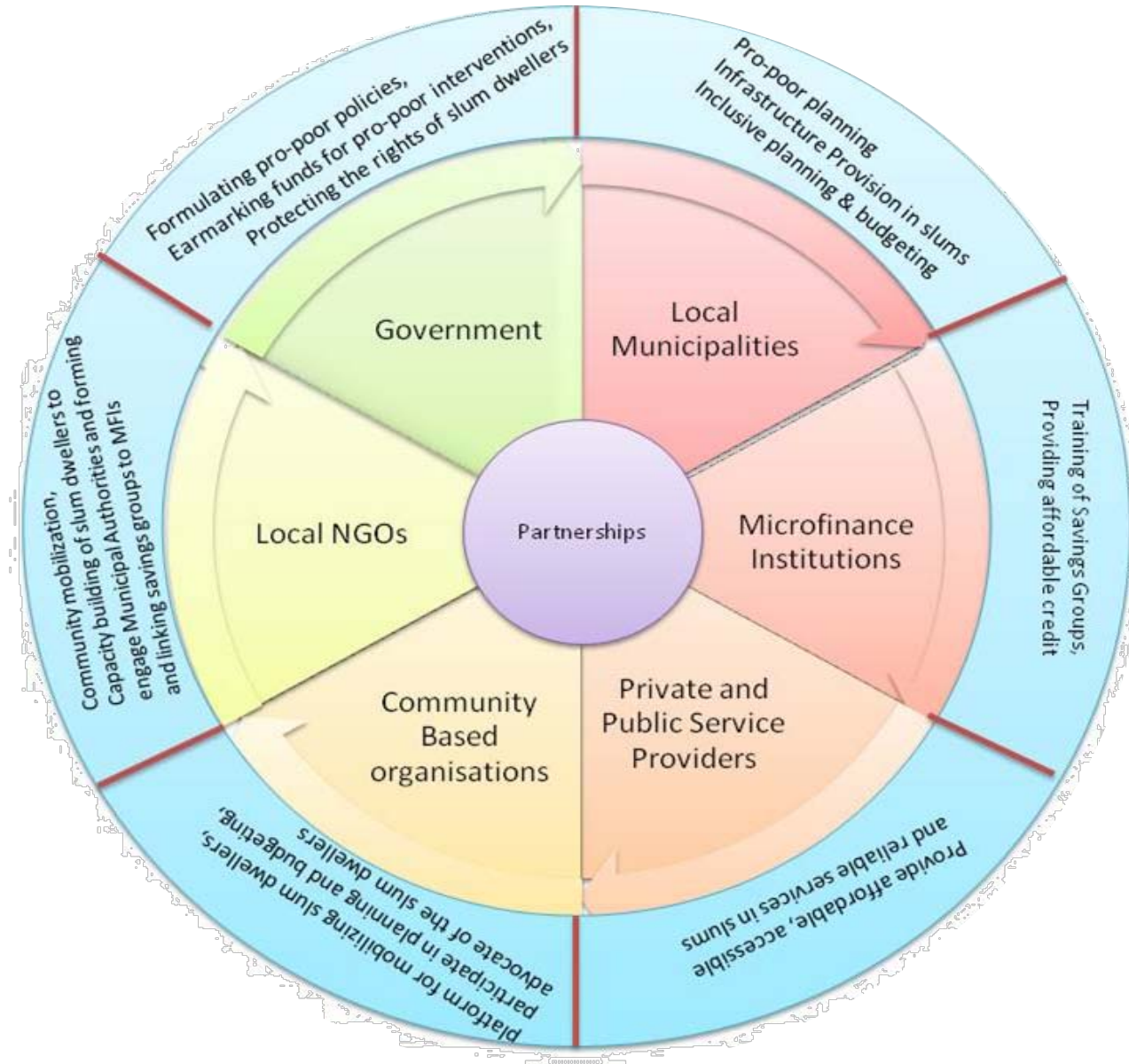
- Integrated slum upgrading project implemented since 2007 in 11 slums in Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi
- With a grant from BMGF
- Objectives
 - Strengthening the capacity of slum residents and local intermediaries to realize pro-poor projects
 - Regularizing local government engagement of the urban poor in inclusive planning and implementation of pro-poor urban initiatives
 - Increasing income and asset generation opportunities for slum residents Improving the living environment in the slum communities
 - Improving the living environment for slum residents



SCALE-UP Strategy



Partnership Approach



Levels of Engagement

TIER

APPROACH

KEY OUTPUTS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- Multi level of engagement
- Multi-stakeholder engagement
- Dialoguing and learning alliance
- Knowledge Management

- Urban Platform
- Urban Policy
- Housing Policy
- Strategic partnerships
- Modeling, replication and scaling-up

MUNICIPAL

- Municipal capacity building
- Integrated urban system approach

- Urban Poverty Profile and Mapping
- Participatory planning and budgeting
- Pro-poor intervention

COMMUNITY

- Building citizenship
- Informal economy empowerment
- Continued CSO support

- Landlords Associations
- Tenants Associations
- Micro-business groups
- Business development
- Access to credit
- Improved urban services

Objective 1: Strengthening the capacity of slum residents and local intermediaries to realize pro-poor projects

- Comprehensive capacity building for 8 Slum-focus NGOs
- 10 Landlords Associations and 8 Tenants' Associations capacities built for housing improvement and micro-finance for housing
- 22 Unit Committees and CBOs' capacities built in advocacy, project monitoring, local governance and accountability.
- Community development task forces formed with capacities built in selected communities



Objective 2: Regularizing local government engagement of the urban poor in inclusive planning and implementation of pro-poor urban initiatives

- Trained and piloted Participatory Planning and Budgeting with STMA Planning Unit
- Trained AMA Planning Unit in Poverty profiling/mapping.
- Planning Units of AMA developed Poverty Profiles and Maps for 78 communities through mentoring
- Through peer-to-peer engagement of STMA and AMA planning units, a poverty profile was developed for STMA
- 15 Staff of the 2 Municipal Authorities trained in the use of GIS for urban management
- Community plans developed and integrated into the Municipal Authority's Medium Term Plan for implementation



Regularizing local government engagement cont'd

- **4** workshops held under the Ghana urban Platform (now Ghana Urban Forum)
 - 250 experts and practitioners come together to establish the priorities in addressing the urban challenge
- **E**-Platform of the Ghana Urban Forum developed and operational



Objective 3: Increasing income and asset generation opportunities for slum residents

- Over 2,158 Micro-entrepreneurs accessed skills in Micro enterprise development **and still counting.**
- 1,349 micro-enterprises access capital to improve their business **and still counting.**
- A group acquired land for a market structure
- Over 200 youth trained in various marketable vocations
- 151 jobs created for the youth



Objective 3: Increasing income and asset generation opportunities for slum residents

- Food safety training for 215 food vendors in STMA and AMA
- Over 250 businesses have accessed improved and environmentally-friendly stoves and fish smoking trays.
- 15 individual and group enterprises in water and sanitation established



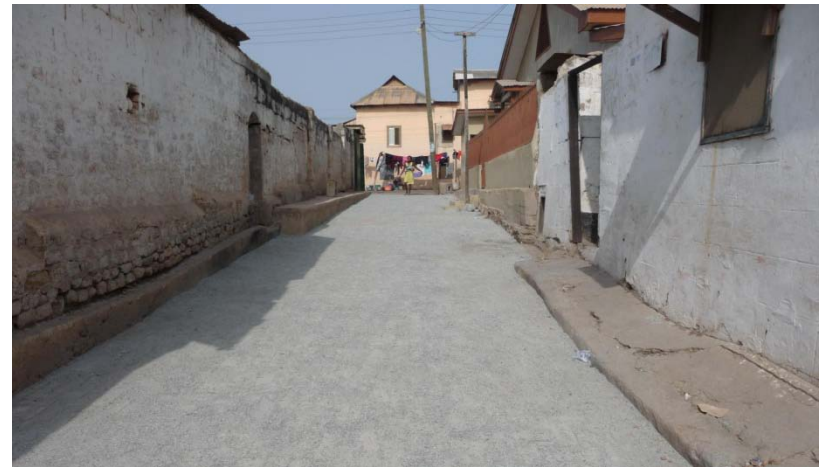
Objective 4: Improving the living environment for slum residents

- **A**bout 500 households accessed improved household latrines
 - Elevated Compost Latrines
 - KVIPs
 - households facilitated to access micro-credit for home improvement
- **3**85 Landlords in Ga Mashie facilitated to access low income housing facility
 - Feasibility studies done
 - Coordination meetings done
 - Land titling



Living environments cont'd

- Over 3,000 households have access to door-to-door waste collection services
- 11,000 residents sensitized on good hygiene and sanitation through Behavior Change Campaigns
- About 4,000 slum residents have access to improved water points



Documentation (publications)

Policy Brief: Promoting the Urban Development within the local and national Policy Agenda



January 2010

How to Use and Maintain my Elevated Compost Latrine



September 2010

Capacity Building Manual



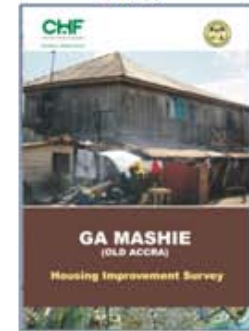
February 2011

Urban Notes/Sekondi-Takoradi



December 2010

a Mashie Low Income Housing Feasibility Survey



August 2010

AMA Poverty Atlas: A Guide to Urban Poverty Reduction in Accra



March 2010

Urban Faces

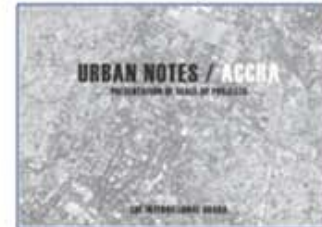


Capacity Building: Tools and Methodologies



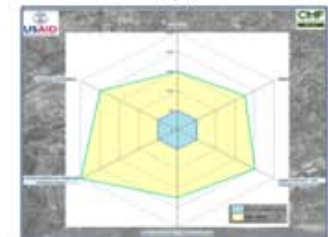
June 2011

Urban Notes/Accra



December 2010

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Tool



June 2011

STMA Poverty Atlas: A Guide to Urban Poverty Reduction in Sekondi-Takoradi



December 2010

Ghana Program Overview



October 2010

The Resilience of the Urban Poor: SCALE-UP Project Insights



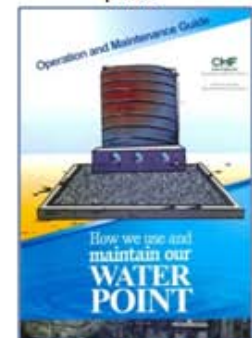
June 2011

STMA CSDP (2010-201): An integrated Planning Approach towards an Inclusive City



June 2011

How to Use and Maintain our water point



September 2010

Some SCALE-UP Innovations

- Formalizing the engagement of Landlords and Tenants for home improvements
- Practicalizing Participatory planning, budgeting and action
- Adaptation of micro-finance for water and sanitation
- Market survey-informed vocational skills training
- Spatial representation of development plans
- Ghana Urban Platform

- [Documentary on Empowerment of the Urban Poor](#)
- Community exhibitions to celebrate close of project held in AMA and STMA
- Photo exhibition and panel discussion on resilient women held



Key Lessons learnt

Capacity Building

- **Organizational** Development efforts led by CSOs ensure ownership and sustainability of their growth processes.
- Training programs structured on market demand with expressed interest by youth turn to be effective.
- **While** champions are needed in piloting development initiatives, over-reliance on them leads to possessiveness and conflict that deter genuine development.
- Tempered and Continuous Capacity Building is a requirement

Engaging Local Government

- **Producing** immediate tangible results is an effective way to gaining trust of slum communities . Small victories enable intermediaries to plan longer term engagement in the development process.
- Slum improvement with strong government commitment and regular engagement with community organisations speed up implementation.
- Recognizing and engaging community leadership in development processes is very critical in facilitating effective community engagement with Local Government, but care should be taken to differentiate personal interest from group/communal interest.
- A platform for urban stakeholders promotes dialogue that engenders innovation, information sharing and commitment on the part of local government and service providers.

Improving the living Environments and Access to Services

- **Formalizing** relations between tenants and landlords does not only minimize the financial burden of home improvement on the property owner but also leads a complete win-win situation for both
- The urban poor have some financial capability to access social services – engaging service providers promotes efficient service delivery in slum communities.
- There is always a common goal (although sometimes difficult to identify), that private sector, community and local authorities can rally around in ensuring the delivery of services to urban poor-
- Institutional Champions and Maintaining Government Buy-in
- Income Generation is Paramount in an integrated slum upgrading project



THANK YOU