

1: Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) – Housing and Urban

This is a necessity if genuine slum improvement is to be done. Not less than 10% of the allocation to States under this assistance shall be utilized for construction and/or upgradation of houses for the urban poor.

To date, the programme has reached out to 35 ACP countries and cities, and has provided the necessary enabling framework for improving the lives of at least 2 million slum dwellers. To meet these challenges, the PSUP programme seeks to harmonize with local and national stakeholders on key slum upgrading projects through creating a network for local, country level and regional slum upgrading challenges. The PSUP approach is based on the recognition that slum upgrading is an important strategy for improving living conditions of the urban poor and contributing to the social, economic and environmental sustainability of cities by integrating slums and slum dwellers into the broader urban fabric. Sustainable slum upgrading is achievable through concerted and coordinated efforts by all relevant urban stakeholders using a programmatic, rights-based and gender sensitive approaches that seek to engage slum dwellers themselves, and, understand, and devise strategies to improve, the urban slum challenges at the national, city and neighbourhood levels. Through a multi-stakeholder management model called country teams, the PSUP approach seeks to encourage an inclusive environment where all stakeholders are empowered to participate in defining the future of their towns and cities and meeting the needs of all urban dwellers, with a special focus on the empowerment slum dwellers. This has included the development of specific slum upgrading strategies. Raised awareness on urban development issues at the sub-regional, national and local levels Promoted the challenge of slums as key urban issues in key global poverty reduction strategies: Key lessons learned so far in the implementation process include: The PSUP process is not an end to all urban poverty, but an important contribution and a process to be complemented by other poverty alleviation programmes -Mind set makes a significant difference. When slum dwellers are acknowledged as genuine urban dwellers who also have skills, capacity and knowledge to contribute to the sustainable urban agenda, slum upgrading programmes are more likely to succeed. Urban profiling is useful when analyzing policy thinking and implementation. The assessment of needs supports the development of solutions through governance, institutions and service 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 The PSUP approach addresses far more than demonstration projects or field work. The approach aims for a change in thinking, the acknowledgement of slums and urban poverty as well as the need to define a better institutional environment for pro-poor policies, strategies and interventions Strengthening dialogue amongst actors is a prerequisite to actual implementation of programmes External expertise can help to inform national and regional processes as well as exchange ideas Commitment to the process from regional, national and local actors is essential before the initiation of a programme in a country. Why Should Countries Join PSUP The Programme provides an opportunity for participating countries to address the slum challenge with confidence and tools that will help reduce the proliferation of new slums. The programme improves mind-sets, strengthens institutional responses, improves understanding of urban challenges at multiple levels and strengthens capacity to design and implement programmatic approaches to participatory slum upgrading. Before a country decides to apply for the programme, it should assess if the country urbanization policies are in agreement with PSUP principles. If the mandated ministry of a country e. A meeting should take place face-to-face or teleconference to discuss the country context and agree on a way forward. Africa Benin Purpose of program The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is being implemented with a focus on the development of strategies for slum upgrading. The programme also aims at improving the institutional coordination and institutional responsibilities, and identifying the role of key ministries, NGO, the private sector, and the donors in the strategies for slum upgrading, particularly, in the three cities of Cotonou, Abomey and Tchaourou.

2: National Slum Upgrading Project “IsDB Indonesia

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) is another central schemes launched in An amount of Rs lakhs was sanctioned up to and an amount of Rs lakhs was released to the Municipal Boards.

Ten principles that shape the policy framework for a successful slum upgrading programme

1. Accept and acknowledge slums and their importance. Achieving a city without slums begins with a shared understanding that slums and their residents are an integral part of the city, and that slum residents have a right to the city and to its services. Political will and leadership makes slum upgrading possible. Both national and local governments must provide the vision, commitment, and leadership required to sustain nationwide upgrading. Government authorities at all levels and other stakeholders make and uphold the commitment to upgrade slums because it is in the best interest of the city and nation. Create a strategy and plan how to transform slums as part of the core business of managing and improving the city and its economy. An effective tool to define these plans is to carry out a City Development Strategy CDS to identify city priorities, lead to producing a workable plan for the upgrading programme. Partnership is important to successful upgrading. Successful slum upgrading is a highly participatory endeavour. It is also very comprehensive and complex, needing coordinated inputs from many local government agencies as well as those from outside the public sector. Provide security of tenure. Secure tenure is at the very centre of slum upgrading. Without some form of legal tenure security the situation of slum residents and their neighbourhoods is uncertain: People who fear eviction will not invest in their houses. They will invest, however, once they have a sense of permanence and realise that they can sell their house and recoup their investment. Furthermore illegality and informality make them susceptible to exploitation, corruption and extortion. Plan with, not for, the slum communities. Residents are the main partners of slum upgrading programmes. Because their futures are directly affected by the decisions, and because they can help in the upgrading process, it is necessary that they be fully informed and actively involved. Ensure continuity of effort over time and institutionalise the programme. Upgrading is an incremental, but sustained process. When slum upgrading is municipal a core operation, it produces cohesion, coordination, and increases efficiencies in service provision. Allocate budget, design subsidies, mobilise public and non-public resources. Stable and consistent national and local budgetary allocations are needed for slum upgrading. Large-scale upgrading programmes need central government support backed by corresponding national budgetary allocations, subsidy policies and human resources. Find alternatives to new slum formation. Upgrading existing slums and preventing new slums are twin objectives of Cities without Slums policy. Until land and housing policies are changed to eliminate barriers for the poor, new slums will continue to occur. Therefore, cities need to introduce proactive measures for producing viable alternatives to slums. Invest in community infrastructure. It is important to invest in a community infrastructure that helps build community cohesion. If a government invests poorly, people will not respect the infrastructure.

3: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission - Wikipedia

State-wise Expenditure under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in India (to) State-wise Physical Progress Achievements under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) in India (As on).

The released amount of Rs. HUDCO assisted housing scheme was temporarily discontinued. Under this scheme Rs. Up to end of March Up to end of March the Board has spent an amount of Rs. The subject committee has recommended for payment of salary to the KSCB in full instead of the present allocation of Rs. During the year an amount of Rs. Out of this Rs. Nirmala Jyothi Rs 1. This amount has been spent by the Board to the said purposes. During the year slum improvement works for an amount of Rs. In this programme an amount of Rs. The total estimated cost is Rs. An amount of Rs. The project cost is Rs. The programme was launched during August In the first phase of the programme slums have been taken up to provide the basic amenities like drinking water, roads, drains, streetlights, toilets and UGD. The Works have been completed in 4 cities and the remaining works in 17 cities is expected to complete by Nov. In the 2nd Phase of the Nirmala Jyothi programme all preparatory works has been completed to call for tenders to provide basic amenities in slums of 18 Class I cities at an estimated cost of Rs. This is a massive slum improvement programme initiated by Govt. This is a centrally sponsored programme wherein housing for Urban poor for slum families has been considered as priority sector. The central sanction committee of Govt. Totally houses have been completed under this scheme. In this scheme, community toilets are being provided to the slum dwellers. Totally community toilets at an estimated cost of Rs. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has started an ambitious programme of constructing community toilets in the slums of Bangalore City. A project report has been prepared for construction of these community toilets at an estimated cost of Rs. The toilets will be constructed and maintained by the Social Organisation called Sulabha International. The works have commenced and 62 toilet complexes have been completed and are put to use as on 31st March About 18 complexes are under progress.

4: UN-Habitat and The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme - Strategy Document

The National Slum Upgrading Strategy is designed as a direct response to Target eleven of MDG 7 which recognizes that slums are a development issue, which needs to be faced and this calls for coordinated policies and actions related to slum-upgrading.

5: Projects : Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project | The World Bank

Acronym Definition NSDP National Summary Data Page NSDP Net State Domestic Product (India) NSDP National Spatial Development Perspective (South Africa) NSDP National Serials.

6: Slum development programme begins - TAMIL NADU - The Hindu

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched by Gol by merging the schemes of National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY). The objective of the scheme is to provide adequate Shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the Slum Dwellers in Urban Areas.

7: National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) - Schemes - Health - Citizens: National Portal of India

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme aims to strengthen community, city and national key stakeholders' capacities in participatory slum upgrading in Ghana, particularly within the pilot region of Accra Metropolitan Authority (AMA), thus adding value to the development of policy, institutional, legislative, and financial frameworks.

8: A Policy Framework for a Slum Upgrading Programme | Cities Alliance

UN-HABITAT is one of the key partners of the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP). KENSUP was initiated in by the Government of Kenya (GoK), and it is complemented and supplemented by UN-HABITAT through cooperation outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding and existing project documents.

9: Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh | National Portal of India

World Bank project Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Project N/A.

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