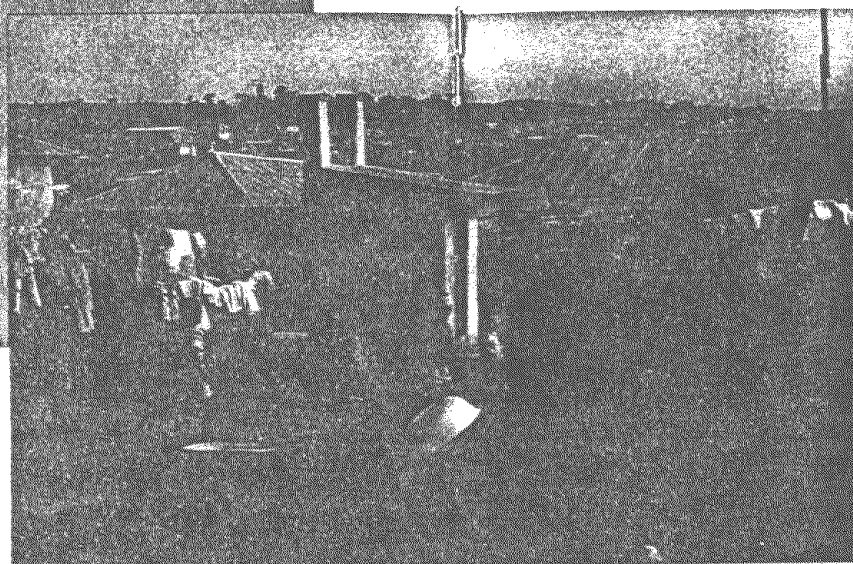


SANITATION SERVICES  
ARE IMPROVING IN  
KUMASI, GHANA,  
BECAUSE OF LOW-  
COST TECHNOLOGY  
AND PRIVATE SECTOR  
COOPERATION.



come-generating activities;

- improving the productivity and income of the urban poor by supporting informal enterprises and investing in human resource development;
- enacting appropriate economic policies to promote the role of the urban informal sector;
- expanding job opportunities through economic growth of small and medium-sized cities.

#### **Strengthening Urban Local Government and Administration**

- decentralizing power and resources from the central government to municipalities, regional cities and market towns, as well as strengthening the capacity of local authorities to plan and manage urban development programmes;

- improving municipal finance, revenue generation and tax administration;

- improving land management and information systems;

- promoting participatory urban management through increased involvement of community organizations.

#### **Providing Urban Infrastructure, Shelter and Services**

- providing and maintaining urban infrastructure;

- increasing shelter for the urban poor by improving their access to land, housing finance and construction materials;

- formulating national

shelter strategies within the framework of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

- providing basic urban services such as education, primary health care and water supply and sanitation;

- improving women's access to shelter, basic urban services and government facilities.

#### **Improving the Urban Environment**

- upgrading waste management, energy use and alternative transport systems;

- reducing air pollution;

- improving the living environment of disadvantaged groups, including women, squatters and slum dwellers;

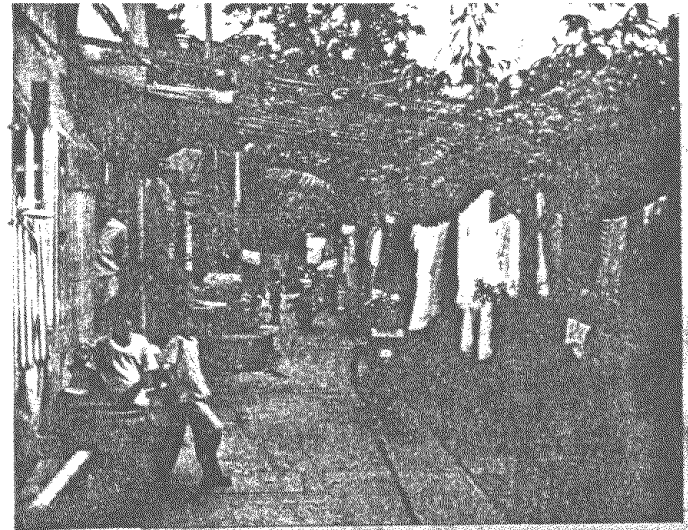
- enacting legislation for urban environmental management;

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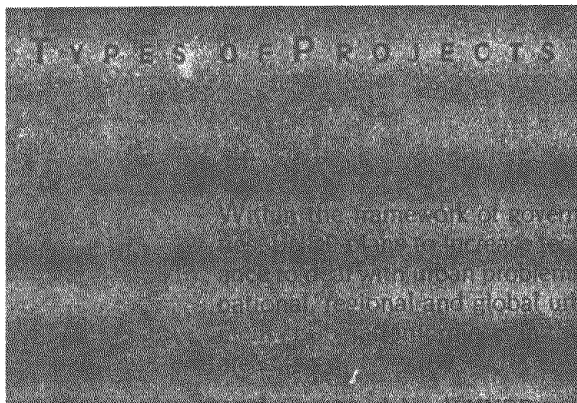
- incorporating environmental considerations in urban planning.

#### **Promoting the Private Sector and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

- encouraging private initiatives in the provision of urban housing and in the maintenance of urban infrastructure and services.
- privatizing such services as transport and water and waste management;
- helping to involve NGOs in the identification and implementation of local projects to alleviate poverty and improve the environment.



IN BANGKOK, THAILAND, THE RIGHTS OF SLUM TENANTS ARE PROTECTED THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW POLICY OF LAND-SHARING.



Within the framework of government priorities, UNDP provides technical assistance to address urban problems, supporting national, regional and global urban development projects in five priority

At the national level, UNDP provides assistance for country-specific, directly-targeted urban projects. As urban development involves multisectoral activities, assistance to a government is comprehensive and coordinated to achieve a lasting impact. The assistance package is designed to build institutions and ensure sustainability. Projects, which vary from country to country, are formulated by the govern-

ment in collaboration with UNDP, NGOs and executing agencies of the UN System such as UNCHS/HABITAT.

At the regional and global levels, urban development cooperation projects include:

- creating forums for examining innovative policies and tools for urban development that enhance the understanding of urban problems;
- strengthening regional institutions for operational research and technical cooperation;
- contributing to the building of regional, national and municipal capacity through exchange of innovative policies and practices for urban management and human settlements;
- activities relating directly to national development objectives.