### Annex 4

Any coverage within PRSPs of urban housing issues, especially in relation to ‘slums’, ‘squatter settlements’ and informal settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation (year of survey)</th>
<th>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</th>
<th>Discussions of housing issues</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nation (year of survey)</td>
<td>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</td>
<td>Discussions of housing issues</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Cambodia (2005)         | Urban poverty: 0  
Urban development: 0  
Housing: 1  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 4  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: 6 | Targets for urban water and sanitation: 80 per cent and 74 per cent coverage, respectively, by 2015 (page 31).  
Urban poverty: 6  
Urban development: 4  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 1  
Rural poverty: 1  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: > 10 | Urban poverty strategy (page 81): ‘strategy still at conceptual level’ – ideas include infrastructure improvements and low-cost housing. Housing is one of the ‘major priorities’ of the government. | Cameroon, Republic of (2003) |
Urban development: 0  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 2  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: > 10 | Discussion of urban poverty and housing (page 41).  
Analysis of the problems. Links to conflict.  
Addressing urban poverty linked to ‘provision of quality basic services’, also addressing housing and town planning (page 86). | Congo, Democratic Republic of the (2006) |
Urban development: 0  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 3  
Rural poverty: 2  
Rural development: 0  
Informal settlements: 4 | Discussion of housing needs (page 19).  
‘Squatting is almost always a response to legitimate housing demand. Relocation is expensive and is problematic given the lack of easily developable land. Government will continue its regularization programme with a view to improved housing conditions and a consequent enhancement of well-being’ (page 30). | Dominica, Commonwealth of (2006) |
Urban development: > 10  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 5  
Rural development: 10  
Informal settlements: 4 | Discussion about why urban food poverty is higher than rural (page 8); about urban poverty (page 167); and about addressing urban poverty (page 173). Urban not a ‘key sector’ (see contents page). | Ethiopia, Federal Democratic Republic of (2002) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation (year of survey)</th>
<th>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</th>
<th>Discussions of housing issues</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghana (2005)</td>
<td>Urban poverty: 0 Housing: &gt; 10 Squatter settlements: 0 Rural development: 2 Informal settlements: &gt; 10</td>
<td>Discussion of housing in subsection. Need for 70,000 annually and national supply is now about 35 per cent of this. ‘In 2001, the number of people living in slums in Ghanaian cities was estimated to be 4,993,000 and growing at a rate of 1.8% per annum’ (page 53). Discussion about how to improve access to basic services and housing finance. Aim to ‘restrict the formation of new slums’, no mention of need to provide for incremental housing (page 53). Discussion of urban water access improvements (page 52), including ‘lifeline tariff for urban poor households; providing standpipes for the poor’ and improving sanitation for the poor, involving ‘simplified systems’.</td>
<td>Ghana, Republic of (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho (2006)</td>
<td>Urban poverty: 0 Urban development: 1 Housing: &gt; 10 Squatter settlements: 0 Rural development: 0 Informal settlements: &gt; 10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Lesotho, Kingdom of (undated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia (2008)</td>
<td>Urban poverty: 2 Urban development: 0 Housing: &gt; 10 Squatter settlements: 2 Rural poverty: 2 Rural development: 0 Informal settlements: &gt; 10</td>
<td>Discussion of housing – brief and not particularly pro-poor (page 108). Specific plans include: acquisition of land for low-income housing, construction of 300 low-income dwellings, upgrade five slums, create policy for low-income housing (page 119). Discussion in terms of meeting MDG target 7 and the 100 million slum dwellers; the report concludes that there is insufficient data (page 34). Discussion of need to improve urban centres. Urban growth partly related to conflict (page 86). Discussion of water and sanitation: no particular urban focus (page 106).</td>
<td>Liberia, Republic of (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation (year of survey)</td>
<td>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</td>
<td>Discussions of housing issues</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Madagascar (2007)      | Urban poverty: 0  
Urban development: 1  
Housing: 2  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: 0 | — | Madagascar (undated) |
| Malawi (2006)          | Urban poverty: 0  
Urban development: 0  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: > 10 | — | Malawi, Republic of (undated) |
Urban development: 0  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: 8 | Increase urban water coverage from 70.2 per cent in 2005 to 79.3 per cent in 2011. Increase sanitation coverage (single figure – no urban and rural split) from 4.4 per cent in 2004 to 20 per cent in 2010 (page 53).  
| Mozambique (2004–05)   | Urban poverty: 0  
Urban development: 6  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: 10 | Urban development: strategy includes access to land with basic services. Change zoning regulations to facilitate access. Discussion of housing but not in detail (page 101).  
‘[I]nformal communities on the periphery of urban centres … pose a serious threat to public health, social well-being, and biodiversity’ (page 63). | Mozambique, Republic of (2006) |
| Nicaragua (2005)       | Urban poverty: 0  
Urban development: 2  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 1  
Rural poverty: 1  
Rural development: > 10  
Informal settlements: 6 | — | World Bank Nicaragua (2001) |
| Niger (2007–08)        | Urban poverty: 1  
Urban development: > 10  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 1  
Rural development: > 10  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation (year of survey)</th>
<th>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</th>
<th>Discussions of housing issues</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nation (year of survey)</td>
<td>Mention of problems and issues in relation to slums, squatter or informal settlements and urban land markets</td>
<td>Discussions of housing issues</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban development: 5  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 0  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: 6  
Urban development: 1  
Housing: > 10  
Squatter settlements: 7  
Rural poverty: 0  
Rural development: 8  