Agenda Item 6:

Six-Monthly Report on UN-HABITAT Country Activities
August 2011

In addition to the biennial printed report on country activities submitted to the Governing Council1 and widely disseminated, the secretariat has been requested to provide six-monthly updates to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) on UN-HABITAT’s country activities.

The present report is organized in two sections. In the first section some completed and new projects are highlighted as particularly relevant to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) / Enhanced Normative Operational Framework (ENOF) action plan. The second section presents the tables of all projects which (i) have been completed and (ii) have been initiated in each region during the last six months2 (March 2011 - September 2011).

If you require more detailed information on the regional and country programmes and projects presented, please contact the Director of RTCD, the respective Regional Offices, or the Directors of the relevant Divisions in UN-HABITAT.

1 See CAR 2011 in HSP/GC/23/INF/4
2 Projects with budgets below USD100,000 are not reported in the tables
SELECTED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

A. Completed Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq

The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sub-sector faces daunting challenges which have been seriously evident as a result of the last two wars and the economic and technological changes. The main challenges facing general and higher education in Iraq, and in particular the TVET, are in the key areas of relevance, quality and Internationalization. “Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq” is a joint project with UNESCO and ILO with a principal objective to support the rehabilitation and modernization of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Sector in Iraq by re-orienting and improving the system to prepare young people effectively for wage and self-employment in the industrial, construction and service sectors of the economy. The immediate objectives of the programme were: i) to establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework; ii) to enhance Vocational and Technical skills provision in all TVET public structures; and iii) to improve and modernize TVET equipment in the Ministry of Education, Foundation of Technical Education (FTE) and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The project contributed to focus areas 4 and 2 of the MTSIP.

1.2 Improving access for IDPs and returnees to acceptable shelter solutions, Iraq

The project responds to the needs of IDPs and returnees in selected governorates in Iraq namely: Kerbala/Najaf, Babylon, Thi Qar and Erbil, by assisting the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, Ministry of Construction and Housing, relevant Kurdistan Regional Government authorities and municipalities in providing comprehensive temporary shelter assistance through the construction of model low-cost units.

The project aimed at providing a replicable model for addressing shelter needs of IDPs and returnees through both practical assistance and capacity building for relevant government institutions at both national and local levels.

The project particularly addressed the problem of lack of adequate and affordable temporary shelter options and the limited public sector capacity to respond effectively to rapid increased demand for shelter for displaced persons and returnees in Iraq. The Governorates targeted by this project are among the most affected by new inflows of IDPs/returnees. IDPs/returnees in those governorates require shelter interventions including new low-cost housing units with suitable arrangements of ensuring security of tenure for a contextually appropriate duration. Several houses are in need of improved water supply and sanitation to respond to shelter requirements of IDPs/returnees.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 (90%) and 1, 2 (10%) of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

2.1 Strengthening Municipal and Community Development in Lashkar Gah – Phase II, Afghanistan

Lashkar Gah, provincial capital of Helmand, enjoys strong trade links with rural districts and neighbouring provinces of Kandahar, Nimroze and Farah. The municipal area was increased in 2006 from two to four urban districts. Helmand’s stability and security are threatened due to the insurgency in the province and the lack of tangible development. The Project aims to make Lashkar Gah a stable and secure city with the capacity to provide
sustainable service delivery, through partnerships with its stakeholders, and institutionalized citizen-friendly participatory governance mechanisms. The Project also contributes to building the capacity of the municipality to plan, develop and implement development projects together with its citizens and to meet the needs of the community. This intervention helps reduce urban poverty, improves living conditions and improves basic infrastructure and services.

The following achievements were made: all target Community Development Councils (30 for male and 15 for female) were empowered through being involved in a process of community development projects, such as infrastructure and basic services; construction of a male recreational park was completed in Shaheed Ghaltan area by three male CDCs; and construction of a girl high school recreational park (4,000 girl students) was completed; main/primary drainage (345m) and three pipe culverts were completed; building of the Lashkar Gah Municipality Building Office was constructed to be handed over to the Municipality; the solid waste management activity was undertaken through building capacity of the municipal staff and collecting solid wastes cleaned from drainages with creation of daily income for fifty unskilled labours and two skilled supervisors; hygiene promotion messages have been disseminated by one male and one female health educators to community members so that the people can be aware of the sanitation and hygiene; construction of four water towers equipped with generators was completed with a storage capacity of 35,000 litres for each water tower, contributing to improving the water supply system benefiting the population in Lashkar Gah; and institutional capacity of Lashkar Gah Municipality and Department of Urban Development was strengthened through several training and workshops and provision of office and engineering equipment.

The project contributed to focus areas 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (PACCS), Afghanistan

The Project is implemented through National Solidarity Programme (NSP) Community Development Councils (CDC) and focuses on the particular needs of assisting demobilized fighters, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees. It strengthens community solidarity and the capacity of local government and supports livelihoods of rural communities through community banking. It has of three components.

Component 1: It focuses on reintegration of demobilized fighters, IDPs and returnees through recognition of their rights and provision of basic community infrastructure and services in urban areas. 73,500 demobilized fighters, IDPs and returnees in 50 communities will be provided with basic community infrastructure and services through support to their CDCs. Capacity of local government will be strengthened to perform its essential functions; Component 2: It strengthens community solidarity through implementation of cluster CDC infrastructure projects in rural areas. 45,000 families living in 180 communities will benefit from their empowerment through participating in CDCs and improved infrastructure, public buildings, improved roads and improved health and educational facilities; and Component 3: It supports CDCs established by NSP through provision of sustainable livelihoods opportunities and establishment of community banks in rural areas. 350,000 families in 1,400 communities receive vocational training and support for the establishment of enterprises. 21,000 people receive loans for livelihoods enhancement through community banks. 1,400 CDCs will have strengthened empowerment through participating in community savings and loan programmes.

The following achievements were made; a total of 51 well functioning Community Development Councils was established with the built capacity to plan their development activities and implement their sub-projects; community development projects generated job opportunities to over 38,500 unskilled and 7,600 skilled labours and a path to learn skills, of which approximately 2,100 were women; through completion of 98 community infrastructure sub-projects such as retaining wall, hand-pumps, community centres and water supply reservoir, these have changed for the better lives of more than 93,100 IDPs, returnees and demobilized fighters; empowered 30 cluster CDCs are able to illustrate to the community as well as external development partners what issues need to be addressed in order to promote the social and economic development of the community; the practice of good governance in the planning and management of development projects empowers communities by enabling them to define their common development priorities; with the implementation of cluster community development projects, 1,500
skilled labours and 8,700 unskilled labours have been provided with employment opportunities which directly contribute to improving the living conditions of 10,200 families; in 9 provinces, 1407 communities were identified where the Economic Community Action plan (E-CAP) was introduced to support livelihood opportunities and skill needs through the apprenticeship and vocational training program; over 42,700 learners, 55% of whom are women, have been learning skills on more than 40 different areas of the apprenticeship and vocational training; altogether 22,000 communities (about 148,000 families) have been identified as first phase borrowers to extend loans from their respective community banks.

The project contributed to focus areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.3 Low Carbon Economy and Sustainable Urban Development Pilot Project – Jiangyin Non-Development Zone Practice, China

Faced with the impacts of industrialization and fast urbanization, Chinese cities are now working on cost-effective ways to protect the environment in a sustainable way based on previous experiences and national conditions while gaining more benefit and producing less emission.

Jiangyin city of Jiangsu province, P.R. China, has established a “Non Development Zone” (NDZ). The NDZ covers about 200 square kms, with a core area of 40 square kms where development is prohibited. The NDZ has five function zones: (1) farm land protection zone; (2) water resource conservation zone; (3) eco-forestry zone; (4) eco-tourism zone; and (5) eco-industrial zone. The key concept of the NDZ is the protection of natural resource ecology and sustainable urban development.

In order to strengthen the concept of Non-Development Zones and promote low carbon economy and sustainable urban development, as well as in order to strengthen the actions of CCCI, Jiangyin municipal Government and UN-HABITAT would like to cooperate by jointly conducting a pilot project named “Low carbon economy and sustainable urban development pilot project - Jiangyin Non Development Zone Practice”.

The overall goal of the project is to enhance incorporation of climate change mitigation and climate change preparedness as an integral component of sustainable city development policies and strategies in China.

The project contributed to focus areas 2, 4 and 6 of the MTSIP.

2.4 Safe and Sustainable Access to WASH for Rural Communities, Myanmar

The project is a focused initiative implemented in one township in the Mandalay Division of the Dry Zone. Communities in 38 remote village communities of Wundwin Township are provided with community access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Over 6,612 families representing some 48,374 individuals benefit from the AUSAID support. The programme focuses on only one township in order to effectively improve conditions for a higher proportion of the population represented with the area in meeting basic WASH needs, whilst also education wider communities, particularly school children, on safe hygiene practices, training communities on safe building methods, promoting improved local governance via the ‘People’s Process’-providing a platform for sustainable development, led by the people.

The immediate objectives of the programme are fourfold: a) To enhance capacities of the communities for project implementation through the ‘People’s Process’; b) To provide basic infrastructure to access water and facilitate water distribution and storage schemes; c) To educate communities on safe hygiene practices and d) To develop skills of community in disaster resilience construction methods leading to sustainable skill transfer and
in-house knowledge of safe retrofitting/maintenance practices in order that they will provide these services in future to their own villages and outside. Objectives (a), (b), and (d) also have spillover effects as they act as Livelihoods drivers for the community through facilitation of improved agricultural processes, sustainable capacity building for management of water systems and improved skill-sets and income generation capacity of local craftsmen, masons and artisans.

The following achievements were made: Improved access to sustainable water supply to 38 villages, 7,486 families, 54,948 individuals; improved domestic sanitation facilities for 1,000 most vulnerable families amongst the 38 villages; Improved community sanitation facilities for school children in 5 locations amongst the 38 villages; Awareness raised of health and hygiene (H&H) practices in order to promote behaviour change to existing practices with focus on school children from 38 villages; 38 communities empowered to take control of revitalization in their villages; 80 local carpenters/masons/artisans trained on safer construction practices and provided with toolkits to facilitate future livelihoods and trade; Women empowered to adopt leadership roles in the community; Collaborated with other development agencies and local partners for maximum impact and positive change; and built an enabling environment for meeting basic needs & access, promoting development at local level;

The project contributed to focus areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.5 Strengthening Post Earthquake Reconstruction, Pakistan

The 2005 earthquake in Pakistan devastated and area of 30,000 sq km killing over 73,000 people and rendering 3.5 million people homeless. To address the reconstruction needs of 630,000 houses, and other socio economic infrastructure, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan established the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). Since 2005, UN-HABITAT has worked closely with ERRA, assistance and communities in rural housing reconstruction and landless programmes, contributing to policy and standard at federal level and monitoring issues and addressing needs through a widely based technical support programme at field level. UN-HABITAT has contributed to ensuring the principles of equity, appropriateness, self-reliance and culture of risk reduction as set out in the `owner driven` policy were reflected in the practical application of the programme. The objectives of this project are to strengthen inspection and technical assistance with the aim of satisfactory completion of the rural housing reconstruction programme, to capitalise on good practices and set up mechanisms for sustainability and to provide improved technical solutions towards sustainable rural housing.

The following achievements were including strengthened inspection and technical assistance with the aim of satisfactory completion of the rural housing reconstruction programme; Completion and increased compliance of rural housing reconstruction facilitated; Capitalised on good practices and set up mechanisms for sustainability; and provided improved technical solutions towards sustainable rural housing.

The project contributed to focus areas 4 and 2 of the MTSIP.

2.6 Reconstruction of Girls School in Kanju Union Council, Swat District, Pakistan

The military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) and North Western Frontier Province (NWEP) of Pakistan and the consequent displacement of households and communities from their area of origin, has resulted in destruction of their settlements. The movement of people from the operational areas has resulted in the largest displacement in the history of Pakistan with peak of 2.6 million individuals in the period between April and June 2009.

To facilitate the return, started in July 09 and estimated in 1.65 million individuals, normal life has to begin in these areas. This means that the civil administration has to restart, markets to re-open and basic facilities such as schools, reconstructed. According to Provincial Education authorities of NWFP the total of fully and partially destroyed school in NWFP is 416 schools, out of which 231 were totally destroyed and 185 partially damaged school are girls schools. Girls education facilities, which were the minority of the existing schools of the area, had been mostly affected by Taliban that had voluntarily destroyed the majority of them.
The Government is focused on public infrastructure such as schools although the reconstruction effort will take years before being completed. Investments in infrastructure provision for girls education would speed up the restart of normal life in affected communities and support the badly affected education sector, especially for girls. This proposal addressed the reconstruction of one primary girl education facility (6 class rooms) in Kanju, Swat district, over the period of one year. Security is a major issue in most of the Malakand Division and Swat valley.

Several achievements were made and included reconstruction of a girls primary school destroyed during the conflict. (6 class rooms).

The project contributed to focus area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.7 Improvement of 29 school buildings in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the eight countries that agreed at the highest level to pilot One UN programme as an integral part of the UN Reform in the country. The current ‘One UN programme’ is a product of a collaborative effort between the Government of Pakistan and the UN System. The ‘One UN Programme’ covers five focus areas – called joint Programs, JPs-of which Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is one. The second component of DRM (JP Component 2) relates to the challenges being faced by Pakistan in dealing with (i) the aftermaths of hosting more than 3.4 million Afghan refugees over a period of past 35 years and (ii) the continued presence of some 1.7 million Afghan refugees inside the country. The programme documents titled ‘Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA programme)’ lists the range of desired interventions in the affected areas with a view of ameliorate the impacts as well as the outcomes, and calls all UN agencies to participate in implementing the RAHA programme.

UNESCO is the specialized UN agency in the field of education, science and culture. UN-Habitat has a vast experience of advocacy for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. Under the RAHA Programme, UNESCO seeks the technical assistance of UN-HABITAT for the improvement of school buildings which are located in the settlements where Afghan refugees are living with local population in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.

The following achievements were made: Physical infrastructure repaired and reconstructed of 29 school buildings located in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa; The need assessment surveys have been conducted and the work has been completed in consultation with the school management committees; and All the activities have been executed with proper monitoring and supervision of UN-HABITAT Islamabad office;

The project contributed to focus area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.8 Enhancement of Technical Cooperation towards Environmentally Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Phase II, Regional

The project objective is to identify and introduce innovative and sustainable environmental technologies practiced by local governments and private companies from northern Kyushu-area in Japan, where UN-HABITAT ROAP locates. The project will facilitate opportunities for partners in Asia to exchanges knowledge and experiences on their efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific region by organizing regional expert group meetings and follow-up workshops including implementation of pilot projects.

This project will mainly focus on issues related to environmental sustainability: clean, alternative and renewable energy at both city government and community (and/or household) levels, focusing on technical cooperation through technology and knowledge sharing in regional expert group meetings. The expert meetings aim to share important Asia related agenda, proven best practices, knowledge of Asian cities, innovative urban and environmental management technology and experience as well as training and learning opportunities, identification for
future joint projects and research studies. Japanese environmental technology and know-how can be introduced to other Asian cities. Based on the expert group meetings, ROAP-Fukuoka will conduct two pilot projects where the technologies best match the needs in Asia.

The following achievements were made: Technical cooperation and knowledge building/sharing among experts and partners in Japan and Asia; Network building among experts and partners in Japan and Asia; Technical capacity building of partners in Asia; and Information dissemination, promotion of technical activities of UN-HABITAT and knowledge improvement of Asian Cities.

The project contributed to focus areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.9 Jaffna Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Project - Phase 2, Sri Lanka

Following the successful completion of 123 houses in Jaffna, in partnership with UN-HABITAT, The Salvation Army decided to continue the partnership and accept the request from the local government to assist a further 80 families with these reconstruction of their houses. The local government authority had identified a camp of internally displaced people who had never received any assistance since the 2004 tsunami.

The UN-HABITAT District Office in Jaffna in association with GOSL identified the beneficiaries by taking into consideration simple criteria, such as what beneficiaries remain to receive assistance, the extent of damage and the vulnerability of the community both in physical and economic teams. The target beneficiaries are the ones that have been affected badly by the tsunami with many living for many years in temporary shelter, and who have lost their livelihoods.

The proposed project assisted 80 families in the Point Pedro East Division of the Jaffna District in Sri Lanka with housing, promotion of livelihood development including skills training. The Project was implemented under 3 main components, namely; Rebuilding 80 tsunami damaged houses in the Point-Pedro east Division of the Jaffna District in Sri Lanka; Reconstructing/improving the damaged community infrastructure in settlements; and Promoting livelihoods support, self-reliance and sustainability through empowerment of the communities.

The following achievements were made: Improved community infrastructure and facilities; provided livelihoods awareness for households; Improved social aspects of the community; and New or reconstructed houses for 80 families.

The project contributed to focus areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
B. New Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Human Security Project for the Prevention of Violence and Vulnerability Reduction for the Most Vulnerable Inhabitants of Antananarivo, Madagascar

The Human Security project seeks to empower local institutions, communities, and individuals to improve their living conditions through the prevention of violence, the reduction of personal insecurity and through a better preparedness to crises and disasters, in order to ensure sustainable human security in urban slums of Antananarivo. The project is a USD 2.8 million multi-agency initiative, which includes UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNFPA and OCHA. Since January 2009, Madagascar’s Human Security situation has been threatened by cumulating effects of frequent natural disasters (cyclones, lack of rain), the global economic and food crisis (2008-2009) and a long period of political crisis. As a consequence, the already degraded living conditions of the poorest Malagasy populations have worsened. In order to improve human security of vulnerable inhabitants of selected neighborhoods of Antananarivo through community-empowerment, resilience building and protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable, especially women, children and youth, the project will support a four-fold integrated intervention: (1) establishment of community-based mechanisms, and reinforcement of local capacities and networks to allow communities to manage the reduction of economic, sanitary, environmental and personal insecurity, (2) sensitization of local communities and support of the establishment of local instruments to prevent and reduce violence and reinforce personal security, (3) improvement of living environment through basic service delivery and a more stable economic base, and finally (4) anticipation of the risks of deterioration through monitoring and preparedness at city-level. The programme is funded for a period of 36 months.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.2 Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management, Sudan

Recent conflicts in Darfur displaced around 2.3 million people mainly forced to flee to the major cities thus contributing to an accelerated urbanization process. Such phenomenon implies an enormous pressure on the government and the urban fabric in providing the necessary services to the new settlers, in some settlements even doubling the existing urban population.

Furthermore, the formation of IDP camps and the migrations to urban areas create huge environmental threats, particularly due to the growing need of wood for producing fired bricks which accelerates the deforestation process in an already fragile ecosystem. The camps also contribute to increased social stress resulting from overcrowding and difficult living conditions provoking recurrent conflicts between different factions and with the host communities.

The conditions of the urban centers in Darfur have been assessed in multiple studies, especially through the Joint Assessment Mission. The latter identifies the following main problems: (i) scarce qualified human resources across the whole spectrum of technical and administrative urban management functions; (ii) serious vacuum in terms of legal, regulatory, and institutional mechanisms to guide urban development and management; (iii) shattered productive and social infrastructure; (iv) scarce job opportunities; (v) precarious services and infrastructures; and (vi) depressed or non-existent revenue bases due to lack of updated fiscal mechanisms and poor financial and asset management.

The project will contribute to focus areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur
The recent conflicts in Darfur displaced around 2.3 million people mainly forced to flee to the major cities thus contributing to an accelerated urbanisation process. Such phenomenon implies an enormous pressure on the government and the urban fabric in providing the necessary services to the new settlers, in some settlements even doubling the existing urban population.

In addition, the formation of IDP camps and the migrations to urban areas create huge environmental threats, particularly due to the growing need of wood for producing fired bricks which accelerates the deforestation process in an already fragile ecosystem. The camps also contribute to increased social stress resulting from overcrowding and difficult living conditions provoking recurrent conflicts between different factions and with the host communities. The rapid urbanisation is also adding a huge pressure on the existing dilapidated basic services and infrastructure; including water and sanitation, education and health.

The project will contribute to focus area 4 of the MTSIP

**1.4 Capacity Building for Land Conflicts Management in South Sudan – Phase II**

The North-South war in Sudan has resulted in some two million deaths, the internal displacement of approximately four million people and an estimated half-million refugees. While various historical, economic, social, religious and political reasons have been identified as contributing to the conflict, access to and control over land and natural resources is clearly a root cause.

UN-HABITAT has been advocating the need to address land issues since the adoption of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. Until 2009, however, there was limited donor interest in the land management sector. With elections scheduled for April 2010 and a referendum on Southern Sudan independence in January 2011, there was growing recognition that land issues may contribute to destabilizing North-South relations and even lead to increased conflict in the South. Accordingly, there was renewed interest to strengthen GoSS capacity to address land issues.

The project will contribute to focus areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP

**2. Asia and the Pacific**

**2.1 Emergency Shelter Support for Homeless and Vulnerable Populations in Giri Affected Areas, Myanmar**

Cyclone Giri made landfall in Rakhine State, Myanmar on 22 October 2010 reaching a category four status on the Saffir-Simpson scale. Myebon, Pauktaw, Kyaukpyu and Minbya were four of the most-severely affected township following her impact. Foods, water and shelter sector were severely affected with consequences felt by 260,000 people. Approximately 104,000 people were made homeless (20,380 homes completely destroyed) and there were no flash appeal (CAP) called for this emergency.

The objective of the project is the provision of the relevant type of emergency shelter support needed, based on needs and damage assessment on the ground, to 2,250 families in Myebon Township classified as most-vulnerable as per identified beneficiary criteria, before July 2011.

The following achievements were made: 11,457 people (2,250 families) are provided with emergency shelter support that will allow them the means to shelter and protect themselves during the monsoon, until a longer term solution is found.

The project contributed to focus area 3 of the MTSIP.
2.2 Rakhine Settlements Support Project (RSSP), Myanmar

This project will support UN-Habitat’s efforts to assist Cyclone Giri affected victims in Rakhine state in Myanmar. The project is expected to facilitate the rebuilding of 1,500 houses belonging to the most vulnerable families: 500 households will be supported with new houses and 1000 households will be supported with repaired houses retrofitted with disaster resilient features. All will have access new or improved water and sanitation facilities and in addition village facilities can be improved to source water.

UN-HABITAT is the lead agency of the Shelter Working Group. Implementing partners of UN-HABITAT on this project are members of the Group. This project will be a complement to, and extension of, the emergency shelter recovery work of UN-HABITAT that is funded with US$499,904 through the UN CERF under Funded Emergencies Window. The Shelter Working Group (SWG) has strongly recommended addressing the most vulnerable citizens that are known to be homeless and living with host families. As of now, an estimated 15,000 families reside with host families that results an inadequate living space, lack of privacy, and insufficient facilities for cooking, water and sanitation. These conditions also inhibit peoples’ ability to recover their livelihoods.

Given the limited resources available for Giri Response, it is not possible to target all 15,000 households within the months remaining before the onset of the rains. Hence the SWG has agreed to prioritize the most vulnerable, approximately up to 5,000 families, with emergency shelter packages. The CERF-UFE funds would cover 2,250 families with emergency shelters of worth US$200, while this project would target an additional 1,500 families with disaster resilient shelters.

The following achievements were made: Assist another 1,000 families to improve the structural condition of their damaged shelters through cash grants and technical training; Assist 5,400 households with community access to water and sanitation facilities; Train 50 community carpenters and other artisans in disaster resilient construction techniques; and The project will prioritize most vulnerable persons, which are broadly defined as families not capable of repairing or rebuilding their houses on their own. Specifically, these may include women-headed households, elderly persons without family support, differently-abled persons, poor families with large number of dependent children, landless populations with no livelihood opportunities and that are living in most inaccessible areas of the Giri-affected townships.

The project contributed to focus area 3 of the MTSIP.

2.3 Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing, Sri Lanka

This project is awarded by the European Union to a partnership of UN-HABITAT with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and AusAID(Australian Government) as a result of a Call for Proposals for ‘Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing in Sri Lanka’. This partnership combines the skills, knowledge and experience of three highly experienced, relevant agencies currently operating in post-conflict housing reconstruction in Sri Lanka. The overall project is expected to construct 4,400 houses for returning IDPs, while this AusAID-financed component of the project will enable UN-HABITAT to support about 694 houses through repair and reconstruction.

The overall objectives are to contribute to a sustainable solution or the returnees in the north. The specific objective is to improve the living conditions and social cohesion of displaced people, returnees and their host communities in the North through provision of permanent housing.

The following achievements were made: Through a participatory home owner driven process 2,200 vulnerable families will receive support to repair their homes and bring their house back in to use; More than 50 villages will ne strengthened through housing reconstruction as a “vehicle” for community harmony and conflict resolution; and Over 180 young people will receive 6 month formal construction training and further 420 people will receive additional training and have improved livelihood opportunities. In excess of 1,000 families will benefit from increased security of tenure.
3. **Latin America and the Caribbean**

3.1 Supporting the Eastern Caribbean States to Improve Land Policies and Management

The Caribbean States like their counterparts in Africa, Asia and Latin America have long recognized the need to address land administration activities to enhance tenure security, land markets, environment protection, equitable distribution and other related aspirations; and have undertaken various initiatives to install efficient land administration systems. These initiatives, self-driven and/or supported by Development Partners, have not had sustained outcomes that eliminate recurrence of land problems. The Regional organizations embodied in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) recognize the critical need for a comprehensive approach to land reform that addresses Regional, National and Local requirements for efficient, equitable and sustainable land management.

The Eastern Caribbean States have similar colonial history, which involved contested occupation and changes between the French, the British and the Spaniards in some cases over the years and thus influencing the culture and legal environment. The comparable history, geophysical attributes and culture of the Member States and similarities of land challenges provides an opportune condition for OECS to use the collective power of the organization and commitment to SGD on environmental sustainability to develop a generic land policy for OECS which will be adaptable for national use by member states with minimum effort. The comprehensive land policy is seen as a foundation for sustainable land management, which other interventions, and programme support will use in pursuance of institutional reform, capacity enhancement, development of legal framework, and as the bases for operational collaboration.

The land related challenges affecting the region and also affect national levels include the following: non-existence of an appropriate and comprehensive land policy to guide efficient, equitable and sustainable land management; Competing land use demands on the scarce resource with a shift from agriculture to services, aggravated by fragmented and compartmentalized agencies; and there limited system of zoning of areas for land use determination; Tourism developments, land markets, family lands and absentee landowners leading to escalation of land price and skewed land ownership; Colonial legacy and legal monism, which is not relevant to local land practices and culture; The concrete project goal is the achievement of poverty reduction, inclusive social development, sustainable land management and land governance through comprehensive land policy and legal framework. Citizens of OECS member countries will benefit from improved land governance guided by comprehensive land policies; and improved land governance will in turn enhance equitable, efficient and sustainable land management thus contribute to poverty reduction.

The following achievements are expected, an adoption of **OECS Land Policy guidelines** encompassing principles of equity, efficiency and sustainability; compatible with international best practices and a foundation for inclusive land management; **Capacity building for Regional institutions** on inclusive and consultative processes of developing land policies; **National Land Policies (and tools)** for one or two OECS countries based on the OECS Land Policy guidelines and adapted to national conditions.

The project contributed to focus area 3 of the MTSIP.

3.2 Cuba-Colombia South-South Cooperation: Improving citizen’s participation and capacities in Adaptation to Climate Change and Risk Reduction Processes

The objective of this project is to respond to new urban problems in Cuba, this project will support, during a period of seven months, the conception and implementation of community initiatives linked with climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction. Eight municipalities of Cuba will be directly involved, in close relationships with four Colombian municipalities (Provincia de Atlántico). The themes were identified through various work-
shops held in August, September and October of 2010, with the technical support of the Colombian NGO Volver a la Gente. As a result of those activities, two main targets were identified for a Cuban Agenda on Climate Change and Cities in Risk. The objectives of this project are, strengthening municipal institutions and citizen to deal with climate change and disaster risk reduction; and Support the development and implementation of demonstrative projects that will address the use of local building materials for alternative housing and the development of community initiatives related to urban environment.

The key components of this project are (1) Participatory planning for sustainable urban management; (2) Demonstrative/Pilot projects; and (3) Publication and dissemination of good practices. This project is promoting south-south cooperation between Cuba and Colombia as an opportunity to share knowledge and experiences, while contributing to climate change adaptation in urban areas.

The project will be implemented by the HPM in Cuba (with support from the HPM Colombia) and the Colombian NGO Volver a la Gente. Key partners in Cuba are the Ministry of Foreign Commerce and Foreign Investment, the National Housing Institute, the Physical Planning Institute, and the Agenda 21 offices in selected municipalities.

The following achievements are expected, South-south cooperation strengthened through training activities, regional exchanges and promotion of good housing practices related to adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction; and Local solutions for building materials and environmental urban improvement proposals by groups community are discussed, tested and implemented in four municipalities.

The project contributed to focus areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

3.3 Substantive and budgetary revision of the Project: “Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Colombia”

Project F063 was approved by the RPRC in 2006 with a general goal: “to provide technical cooperation to municipal and provincial governments of Colombia in the decentralized and participative implementation of the Habitat Agenda”. The Project is conceived as an umbrella project to provide operational capacity to the Office of the HPM in Colombia. As such, it is envisaged that other activities might be added to the project in the future, as new cooperation and funding agreements are materialized.

After five years of implementation, a substantive revision needs to be approved by the RPRC to better incorporate the modalities of technical cooperation developed and to specify new partners, beneficiaries and resources mobilized.

The objective of this project is to contribute to improve the living and working conditions of the urban population in Colombia through efficient, participative and transparent planning & management of cities and human settlements, within the framework of the general objectives of poverty reduction and social exclusion of the MDGs, specifically in its Objective 7: “Ensure environmental sustainability” and in its target 10: “To reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services” and the target 11: "To achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 ".

The following achievements are expected: - Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Environmental, Housing and Territorial Development Ministry, the Antioquia and Bolivar Provincial Government, and the Bogotá and Medellín Municipalities, for the decentralized and participative implementation of Habitat and territorial development policies that improves the living conditions of the population, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups and the poor; Strengthening of the local administrations of Bogotá, Medellín, Antioquia and Bolivar for the planning and implementation of sector and local development programmes, emphasizing the establishment of strategic alliances for financing and the promotion of local development; Establishment of a nation indicators and information management system for the housing and territorial development, for monitoring and decision making processes; Development of a innovative system for housing finance for low-income families, in-
including the application of micro-credits; Support of activities related to the exchange of best practices and the execution of national and local campaigns on housing and urban governance; and Development of White Papers on Safety and Social Cohesion in two Colombian cities (Bogotá and Medellín); Support to Public Policies for Youth at Risk (Bogotá); Capacity Building on Integrated Safety Policies (Antioquia); and the capacity Building on Land Use Planning (Bolivar).

3.4 Social Reintegration of 30 Pacified Favelas – Safer Rio, Brazil

The main objectives of the policies for public safety, currently led by the State Secretariat of Security of Rio de Janeiro's, are to regain the control over territories and the pacification of slum communities (favelas) previously dominated by criminal gangs and illegal armed groups, through the creation of Pacifying Police Units - UPPs. In December 2008, the first UPP was implemented in the City of Rio de Janeiro. Currently there are 18 existing UPPs, and in the coming months 12 others will be implemented. As a consequence of this initiative, it has been decided by the Municipality of Rio to complement the actions of public security with the promotion of local development in the pacified territories and communities, enabling them to be fully integrated into the formal city. In January 2011 the municipality of Rio de Janeiro created the Programme UPP Social with the following objectives: To consolidate peace and territorial control in the pacified territories; To promote citizenship and local development (social, economic and environmental) in the pacified territories; and to carry out the full integration of the pacified territories and communities into the city as a whole.

UN-HABITAT has been invited by the Instituto Municipal de Urbanismo Pereira Passos – IPP, to coordinate the implementation of UPP Social from June 2011 to May 2012. This initiative will focus on improving coordination of public management and public service delivery in the UPP communities. UN-HABITAT will support the implementation of UPP Social, by developing and implementing methodologies for participatory planning and knowledge management. The invitation to UN-HABITAT by the IPP to present a proposal for operativization of this program is based on the acknowledged expertise of UN-HABITAT on slum upgrading, urban management and urban security. Also, the current international visibility of the City of Rio de Janeiro strengthens the positioning of UN-HABITAT as a partner of the City.

UN-HABITAT will transfer knowledge and establish mechanisms for the adaptation of methodologies from other countries and regions to IPP. UN-HABITAT will facilitate contacts that foster national and international exchanges, in particular on the experiences and tools developed by the Safer Cities Programme, and other programs that deal with local participatory planning (Rapid Urban Profiles, Consultation and Urban Pacts).

The following achievements are expected:- The expected accomplishments during the 12 months of support of UN-HABITAT to IPP can be grouped in five strategic components: Planning and management; Production and systematization of territorial information; Organization and mobilization of social actors; Local management; and the Exchange of experiences and visibility of UPP Social.

The project contributed to focus areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

3.5 Debris Management in Support to the Return Home of Populations Affected by the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Haiti

This project is the continuation of another project (F-098) recently funded by UNDP, and adopted by the PRC in December 2010. This is a Joint Programme (UNDP, ILO and UN-Habitat) that currently has high visibility, and which is crucial to the reconstruction process of Port-au-Prince.

The project contributes to the rehabilitation of urban areas of Port-au-Prince affected by the earthquake, through the implementation of a system of debris recycling, removal and processing. While contributing to the reactivation of local economies, the project will manage debris from targeted areas, emphasizing on reuse and recycling options in situ and arranging transportation to areas of landfill and debris processing to reduce the risks associated with uncontrolled discharge of debris. The project addresses the main priorities identified by the Interim
Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (CIRH), the removal of debris being a pre-requisite for most recovery and reconstruction activities. The overall objective of this programme co-implemented by UNDP, ILO and UN-HABITAT is to support the safe return of displaced families through the rehabilitation of affected neighbourhoods. The implementation will adopt an integrated and participatory approach (social mobilization) that will contribute to the reactivation of local economies (job creation) particularly through debris removal, recycling, and processing activities (debris removal). The UN-HABITAT specific component will focus on social mobilization of affected communities for the participatory definition of debris removal plans for their neighbourhoods.

The following achievements are expected: Community participation, social cohesion and capacity development of local institutions; Capacities of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) developed in areas covered by the program; Neighbourhood profiles of project areas; Community plans developed and validated by the communities and project key partners; District plans for debris management and reconstruction achieved; and Communicating with communities and reaching agreements in profiling and planning processes.

The project contributed to focus areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

3.6 Programme to Support the Reconstruction of Housing and Neighbourhoods in Haiti

This project is part of a Joint Programme involving five (5) UN Agencies that will support the reconstruction of housing and neighbourhoods in several cities of Haiti. It has been prepared in close coordination with the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, in cooperation with the Haitian Government and its financial and technical partners. It proposes concrete measures to limit the effects of an uncoordinated answer to the January 2010 earthquake, which could be inconsistent with the Action Plan for the Recovery and Development of Haiti. The Programme goal is to support the reconstruction of housing and neighbourhoods in Haiti in providing to the Government, the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and to the technical and financial partners the basic tools for decision and coordination making processes.

The following achievements are expected: (1) Improved strategies of reconstruction and relocation of affected population through the enumeration of targeted populations and neighbourhoods; (2) Improved housing information system for the definition, implementation and monitoring of urban development programs; (3) Improved national and local information, training and capacity building strategies for supporting local communities in their reconstruction, return and relocation projects; and (4) Strengthened institutions to promote strategic urban and regional planning at local level. In order to achieve these accomplishments, the Programme is divided in four specific components: 1. Enumeration of affected populations and districts (neighbourhoods); 2. Housing and District Information System; 3. Municipal and Community Support Centres; 4. Strategic Urban and Regional Planning

UN-Habitat is the lead UN Agency of this Programme, heading two of the four components (2 and 3), and strongly involved in the fourth one. Furthermore, UN-Habitat will carry out the Technical Secretariat, which will be coordinating the overall Programme implementation and monitoring.

The project contributes to focus areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.
### Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq</td>
<td>Aug 07 - Mar 11</td>
<td>8,860,000 (UN-HABITAT’s share 2,000,932)</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving access for IDPs and returnees to acceptable shelter solutions</td>
<td>Mar 08 - Jul 11</td>
<td>5,150,304</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td>Delays were encountered in allocation of serviced land for housing in most of selected governorates.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### New Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
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<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Human Security Project for the Prevention of Violence and Vulnerability Reduction for the Most Vulnerable Inhabitants of Antananarivo, Madagascar</td>
<td>May 11 - May 13</td>
<td>2,787,992 of which1,251,151 for UN-HABITAT components of the project</td>
<td>Human Security Trust Fund (Joint UN project with UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, OCHA and UN-FPA)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management, Sudan</td>
<td>Sept 11 - Sept 12</td>
<td>1,191,020</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur</td>
<td>Sept 11 - Sept 12</td>
<td>1,414,000</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Capacity Building for</td>
<td>Aug 11 - Mar 13</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Government of</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Community Development Project (National Solidarity Programme Phase II)</td>
<td>Jan 03 to Sep 11</td>
<td>24,717,079</td>
<td>MRRD/WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme (Cycle 2 and 2+ Communities)</td>
<td>Apr 07 to Sept 11</td>
<td>6,021,990</td>
<td>MRRD/WB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Strengthening Municipal And Community Development in LashkarGar</td>
<td>Apr 08 to Mar 11</td>
<td>3,923,570</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (PACCS)</td>
<td>Mar 10 to Mar 11</td>
<td>31,000,000</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Behavior Change Communication BCC2</td>
<td>Sept 10 to Aug 11</td>
<td>2,090,000</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Safe and Sustainable Access to WASH for Rural Communities</td>
<td>Jan 11 to Jun 11</td>
<td>541,110</td>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Integrated Shelter Assistance for 225 Landless Households Affected by the Koshi Floods</td>
<td>Sept 09 to Jun 11</td>
<td>371,871</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Strengthening Post Earthquake Reconstruction</td>
<td>Aug 08 to Mar 11</td>
<td>7,101,581</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Reconstruction of Girls School in Kanju Union Council, Swat District</td>
<td>Jun 10 to Apr 11</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>OIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Community-Driven Shelter Interventions in Sindh as Response to Pakistan 2010 Flood</td>
<td>Jan 11 to Sep 11</td>
<td>2,721,624</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Improvement of 29 school buildings in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>Jan 11</td>
<td>Mar 11</td>
<td>137,745</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Enhancement of Technical Cooperation Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Phase 2</td>
<td>Apr 10</td>
<td>Apr 11</td>
<td>145,746</td>
<td>Japan Voluntary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Shelter Support to Conflict Affected IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Jan 10</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>8,655,700</td>
<td>AusAID, Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Jaffna Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Project - Phase 2</td>
<td>Jun 10</td>
<td>Mar 11</td>
<td>740,964</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. New Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China P.R</td>
<td>Low Carbon Economy and Sustainable Urban Development Pilot Project - Jiangyin Non-Development Zone Practice</td>
<td>Mar 11</td>
<td>Jun 12</td>
<td>110,990</td>
<td>Construction Bureau of Jiangyin City, China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Post-Conflict Assistance to West Timorese Women and Indigenous Communities</td>
<td>Mar 11</td>
<td>Feb 14</td>
<td>1,234,721</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter Support for Homeless and Vulnerable Populations in Giri Affected Areas</td>
<td>Mar 11</td>
<td>Dec 11</td>
<td>499,904</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Rakhine Settlements Support Project (RSSP)</td>
<td>Apr 11</td>
<td>Apr 12</td>
<td>998,000</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Post-Cyclone Giri</td>
<td>Jul 11</td>
<td>Jun 12</td>
<td>968,502</td>
<td>ECHO via UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Total Budget in USD</td>
<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pakistan</strong></td>
<td>GIS Automation and Capacity Building Support for Census</td>
<td>Jun 11 - Dec 11</td>
<td>172,074</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong></td>
<td>Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing</td>
<td>Apr 11 - Mar 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Completed Projects/Activities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Country/Global/Regional</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. New Projects/Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Country/Global/Regional</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Start</strong></td>
<td><strong>End</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Start</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**A. Completed Projects/Activities**

- **Country/Global/Regional**: Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Nine (9) Eastern Caribbean States (with focus on Saint Lucia, Grenada and St Kitts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Eastern Caribbean States to Improve Land Policies and Management</td>
<td>Proposed for September 2011 - Pending, proposed for May 2014</td>
<td>1,207,464</td>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Political will is necessary for the project success</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cuba**

- **Country/Global/Regional**: Cuba

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba-Colombia South-South Cooperation: Improving citizen’s participation and capacities in Adaptation to Climate Change and Risk Reduction Processes</td>
<td>Jun 11 - Dec 11</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>NGO Volver a la Gente</td>
<td>Possibility of Natural phenomena impact in Cuba during project implementation</td>
<td>South-South Cooperation is an important source of knowledge and technology for Cuba.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colombia**

- **Country/Global/Regional**: Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Colombia</td>
<td>Jun 11 - Dec 11</td>
<td>854,147</td>
<td>UNDP and others such as: Local Government contributions (SEGOBDIS, IPES, Antioquia Gov., Metroseguiridad Medellín, Bogotá Gov., Bolivar Gov.)</td>
<td>The Project is conceived as an umbrella project to provide operational capacity to the Office of the HPM in Colombia. Re-</td>
<td>Substantive and Financial revision of ongoing project. As an umbrella project, it is envisaged that other activities might be added to the project in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Funders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Social Reintegration of 30 Pacified Favelas – Safer Rio</td>
<td>Jun 11</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>3,016,181</td>
<td>IPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Debris Management in Support to the Return Home of Populations Affected by the Earthquake in Port-au-Prince</td>
<td>Jul 11</td>
<td>Dec 12</td>
<td>2,514,500</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Programme to support the reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods in Haiti</td>
<td>Aug 11</td>
<td>Jul 14</td>
<td>10,266,350</td>
<td>Haiti Reconstruction Fund (Multi-Donor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>