Agenda Item 6:

Six-monthly Country Activities Report (HSP/CPR/44/6).
Six Monthly Country Activities Report  
July – December 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 semi-annual 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 months (July 2011-December 2011)2.

More information on specific activities can be obtained by contacting Director of the Project Office and the respective Regional Offices as well as other Branch Managers.

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1 See CAR 2009 in HSP/GC/22/INF/3
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 UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia

The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG) for Somalia is a 5 year Programme of ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-Habitat and UNICEF. Extension of the JPLG for another 5 years has been agreed between the key donors, Somali authorities and the UN partners. JPLG aligned to the programming frameworks of the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Programme 2008-12 and the UN Somali Assistance Strategy 2011-15. JPLG applies a comprehensive approach to rendering local governments as credible and professional service providers, increasing public investment in basic services, and strengthening civic awareness and participation in local decision-making and development. The overall objectives are: 1) Communities have equitable access to basic services through local government, and 2) Local governments are accountable and transparent. Strong emphasis will be placed on gender and women in local government, human rights and local governance, and good governance principles of transparency, accountability and participation.

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

1.2 Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Project, Iraq

Iraq is a highly urbanized country with approximately 70% of the population living in urban municipalities. Those municipalities act as local service delivery agents for the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and are responsible for a wide range of services including infrastructure, urban planning and development control, community amenities, redevelopment, housing rehabilitation, etc. Therefore, municipalities are vital to any attempt to improve the living conditions of the majority of the Iraqi population. However, continuing urbanization, population displacement, war, economic sanctions, internal conflicts and government mismanagement have all had negative impacts on the ability of municipalities to deliver services. Moreover, municipalities are marginalized and severely under funded with limited powers and responsibilities. Existing master plans prepared by the Ministry’s planners during the 1980’s are all badly outdated and do not provide the information and analysis required to make decisions on where to locate or how to stimulate new development and how to ensure an orderly rehabilitation and expansion of Iraq’s towns and cities. In addition, the MMPW staff lack training in modern planning methods and need to develop basic technical skills in specialized areas.

To that effect, the Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Project was developed with a focus on the provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and Ministry of Planning to enhance the urban planning and local economic development skills planning staff in Iraq for the preparation of city master plans. In addition, the project supported the Iraq Local Government Association in its development and application of sound urban planning and governance principles. The project was implemented through supporting a number of substantial links with central government in Egypt and Jordan and professional institutions.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.

1.3 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 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.4 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 1, 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

1.5 Solid Waste Management for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra, Iraq

Iraq’s streets are littered with garbage and Municipalities lack effective means of collection and disposal. Existing landfill sites are run with outdated equipment and antiquated operating procedures; modern landfill sites are desperately needed; centralized recycling programmes are non-existent. The lack of effective handling of solid waste constitutes a major national environmental and public health problem. The Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) through its Municipalities is responsible for addressing this problem. To that effect, UN-Habitat and UNICEF have proposed to carry out its responsibility in implementing a waste management project with two components: (1) strengthening the capacity of the MMPW to develop new national level waste management laws, policies and programmes; and (2) developing an integrated solid waste management master plan for Basrah governorate, rehabilitation/upgrading the existing landfill site, establishment of demonstration project, procurement of sanitation vehicles/landfill equipment and capacity building of governorate staff.
The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.6 Participatory Slum Upgrading Project (PSUP) Phase 1, Uganda

The UN-Habitat embarked on a Participatory Slum Upgrading Program to carry out Urban Profiling in Selected Urban Centres. The program had to be undertaken in conjunction with Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MHL&UD), and the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG). The program was aimed at carrying out the Rapid Urban Sector Profile Surveys (RUSPS) focused on the following Urban Sectors; Governance, Gender, Local Economic Development, Slums (Shelter), Municipal Finance, Basic Urban Services and the Environment. This program covered three Urban Centres i.e. Mbale, Mbarara Municipalities and Kitgum Town Council.

The project contributed to Focus Area 2 of MTSIP.

1.7 The Lake Victoria Water & Sanitation (LVWATSAN) Initiative Phase 1, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda

Urbanisation is placing an enormous burden on the secondary towns around Lake Victoria and its associated catchments in Rwanda and Burundi. This is becoming a critical issue as all countries strive to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for water and sanitation. The Lake Victoria Basin supports an estimated population of 30 million people with large concentrations along the lake edge and within the Kagera River Basin, which is shared by Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Although there are a few large cities such as Kampala, Kisumu and Mwanza, most of the population lives in rural villages and small towns. However, the region has experienced a process of rapid urbanization over recent years with the towns, many of which are concentrated along the lake edge, growing at rates far in excess of the regional average of 3% per year. The urbanization process has been accelerating under the impact of several factors, including rural poverty, land pressures and lack of job opportunities in the rural areas. The Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative (LVWATSAN) have the overall objective of supporting secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Region to help them meet the water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goals. In Uganda it has been operational in Masaka Municipality, Kyotera, Mutukula and Bugembe Town Councils.

The project budget of Phase I of the LVWATSAN Initiative was estimated at US$ 56,888,000 and has been implemented over project duration of 4-5 years since 2006. The LVWATSAN Initiative addresses Focus Areas 4 (FA4) under the 2008-2013 MTSIP: Expanded access to environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure services with a special focus on the unserved and under-served populations was delivered by UN-Habitat and focused on 10 towns within the original East Africa Community (EAC) member states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

1.8 Kibera support project, Kenya

Objective of the project is to secure consultancy to carry out detailed design for water supply and sanitation infrastructure services in Kibera informal settlements and recommend training and capacity building activities for identified stakeholders, with a view to improve water and sanitation infrastructure and services to the community. The consultancy will also come up with the tender documentation in order to enhance procurement of contractors to undertake works, and to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the works. Implementation of the approved design is done through a loan to Kenya Government from African Development Bank.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.
1.9 Kibera WATSAN, Kenya

The overall goal of the project is to contribute towards the improvement of livelihoods of the urban poor in Soweto East village of Kibera by supporting small scale community initiatives in water sanitation and waste management through cooperative based demonstrations.

The project contributed to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

1.10 Korogocho Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Schools, Kenya

The project was developed to assist 12 schools in Korogocho slums to plan, apply and evaluate a health promotion capacity building pilot intervention, using personal hygiene and sanitation as an entry point, to promoting water sanitation and hygiene among slum communities

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.11 Mirera- Karagita Integrated Water Sanitation Initiative, Kenya

The project is aimed to carry out trials on improvement in delivery of water, sanitation, hygiene and environmental management services through development of efficient and sustainable institutional arrangements, innovative and cost-effective infrastructure so as to demonstrate new approaches in provision of basic services to the urban poor in Kenya.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

2.1 Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs Internally Displaced Persons through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance, Afghanistan

Many of the residents of urban centres – particularly Kabul, Jalalabad and other major cities are returnees and IDPs who are living in informal settlements. The majority of the returnees, having lived in urban areas of Pakistan and Iran, have not and probably will not return to rural areas unless they had claim to properties. They decide whether to stay in Afghanistan, whether to encourage others to return and how to live in the city. But the urban areas to which refugees and IDPs return are not ready to receive these new settlers. These areas face huge deficits in basic infrastructure and services, ineffective systems of governance and management, and unresolved land issues. Many returnees/IDPs, with little savings and few, low-paying, or irregular jobs, cannot afford adequate houses let alone meet other basic needs.

Given this circumstance in Kabul and Jalalabad cities, in continuation to the previous EC funded project (EC6), the Project aims to address the reintegration of returnees and IDPs by removing the social, political, financial, and physical obstacles which impede their ability to build sustainable livelihoods. Interventions are targeted at the household, neighbourhood, sub-district, district and municipal levels. By enabling the community groups to implement their prioritized development projects, a number of households in parts of Kabul and Jalalabad benefit from improved basic infrastructure and services, shelter upgrading and livelihoods development. In addition the capacity of both municipalities is to be strengthened in delivering effective services in a sustainable manner.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP
2.2 Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity - Phase II

Compared to the last years, 2010 has seen a large influx of internally displaced persons (IDP) migrate into safer areas due to rapidly increased security incidents across the country and military operations in the southern region. In continuation to the Phase 1 of the Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity, with urgently enhancing and enlarging the coverage of ten provinces, the Project aims at securing and stabilizing urban and rural areas across the country by responding to the needs of recently displaced people, demobilized combatants, and returnees through community empowerment, enhancing their access to basic services, and improving their livelihoods thereby enabling them to live in dignity. This Project comprises of the following three components with respective overall objectives.

Component 1: To address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable households, such as recently displaced people, demobilized combatants, IDPs, rural-urban migrants, returnees and low-income urban households, through development of policy and improved infrastructure and services to avoid disillusions and frustrations and reduce the risk that those households are falling back in illicit and insurgent activities

Component 2: To significantly contribute to building solidarity and sustainable peace in a cluster of Community Development Councils by enhancing improved access to basic infrastructure services considered by communities as their top priorities

Component 3: To assist both rural and urban communities with a large number of IDPs, in creating opportunities for more economic transaction in a mutually beneficial way, through strengthened linkages between them in order to contribute to building stable societies in peace and prosperity through economic improvement

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.3 Coastal Settlements Sustainable Recovery Programme, Myanmar

Cyclone Nargis devastated over 42,194 households in the coastal township of Dedaye which was directly on the path of the cyclone. Damage levels for Dedaye were categorized as very severe in an exercise conducted by the TCG, with over 98% of all households in the area affected. Efforts by the humanitarian community and international agencies have addressed the needs of approximately 10,749 of these households through some kind of support, either by providing material support, cash grants or a small number of rebuilds. This still leaves a gap of 31,455 houses belonging to the most vulnerable families that are yet to be supported with any type of shelter assistance.

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

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1 and 3 of the MTSIP.

2.4 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 townships following its impact. Food, water and shelter sectors were severely affected with consequences felt by 260,000 people. Approximately 104,000 people were made homeless (20,380 shelters completely destroyed). There was no flash appeal (CAP) called for this emergency.
Substantial delivery of emergency relief has taken place in terms of food, NFI, emergency health and temporary shelters. Assistance from the Government, IFRC and NGO’s included distribution of tarpaulins and emergency shelter kits comprising a hammer, rope, plastic sheeting and tarpaulins. An amount of US$ 1.8 Million was allocated for the Emergency Shelter and NFI’s allowed some 5,000 homeless families to temporarily construct makeshift shelters using bamboo posts and rain tarpaulins for roofing and walls. However, three months after the cyclone, the situation on the ground, especially in terms of shelter - a core lifesaving element of humanitarian response for disasters, remained very dire - 15,000 families remained without any kind of support since Giri destroyed their homes. These families were living in dire, overcrowded conditions often with 2 or 3 families sharing one shelter with host families, while others remained on the sites of their destroyed homes in makeshift, rickety structures assembled from salvaged materials.

The Emergency Shelter Cluster and its members completed a comprehensive joint shelter assessment in Dec 2010/Jan 2011; the main objectives were to assess damage levels, collect data to plan for effective response, needs based interventions and to advocate to stakeholders in support of the huge needs remaining on the ground. The assessment covered approximately 16% of the whole population of the four targeted townships with particular focus on hardest hit township of Myebon. Considering that the total population affected by Cyclone Giri in the four townships was estimated at 260,000 people, the sample represents approximately 37% of the affected population.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.5 Pro-Poor Partnerships for Participatory Settlement Upgrading in Sri Lanka

While Sri Lanka has modest overall population growth, it continues to experience steady urbanization. Economic and social poverty remains extensive and the incidence of poverty high. The result is low housing standards, poor shelter conditions, infrastructure and basic urban services far below needs, with large numbers of households living without piped water supply and drainage, with inadequate sanitation, irregular solid waste collection, and poor access roads. The situation in the North and East is even worse due to years of civil war, although some degree of normalcy is being restored in the East. The objective of the project is: (a) to institutionalize participatory urban governance approaches introduced over 8 years of participatory environmental governance support; (b) to assist the Municipal Councils of Ratnapura, N’Eliya, Kotte and Batticaloa to extend such participatory governance approaches to develop Pro-poor settlement upgrading strategies; (c) to prepare settlements upgrading action plans to mobilize follow up investments; (d) to develop manuals, training models and tools and replication modalities.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

2.6 Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing, Sri Lanka

Over a period spanning three decades, Sri Lanka experienced a civil war that affected the lives and destroyed the assets of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. According to estimates, when the conflict ended in May 2009 over 160,000 houses had been damaged or destroyed and over 300,000 people displaced.

Through funding and assistance from AusAID, UN-HABITAT established one of the first, and at the time the largest post-war program to address the housing needs of the returning IDPs with a sustainable and durable approach. With funding of Au$10 million, the “Shelter Support to Conflict Affected IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka” project assisted a total of 3,785 vulnerable families in over 40 villages in Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi districts. The repair component supported 2,675 families and 1,110 families were assisted to fully reconstruct their destroyed houses through the provision of grant payments and technical support.
Using a ‘home owner driven’ approach, the project assisted families to actively take charge of their own recovery. The families were responsible for the planning, implementation and monitoring of their own progress. Their early involvement in the process ensured that the end result was a ‘home’ that reflected their own aspirations. The process also helped to revive the local economy. By procuring materials and labour locally the funds remained within the communities, while the families saved money by contributing their labour towards the construction process. The Project is funded by the Government of Australia with Aus $10 million.

The project contributed to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

2.7 Earthquake-resistant Reconstruction of Hongshe Primary Schools, China

On May 12, 2008 at 2:28 PM, a devastating 8.0 Richter scale magnitude earthquake -- and one of the largest quakes China ever experienced -- struck the Sichuan Province. The earthquake left nearly 90,000 people dead or missing, including 6,000 schoolchildren, and nearly 375,000 persons injured, and a population exposed to shaking effects of the earthquake exceeding 120 million people, many of them live in rural and mountainous areas.

ACCA21, the Administrative Centre of China’s Agenda 21 (Government of China), UN-Habitat and BASF Social Foundation decided to jointly assist a local community in the reconstruction of a primary school in a better and safer manner, which should serve as a model for affordable all-disaster resistant school reconstruction in rural areas. Selected was the Youngquan Village School in Baizhang Township of Mingshan County, Ya'an City, and 100 kilometers southwest of Chengdu.

A Chinese architectural design institute contributed the design and engineering for free. In close consultation with the local stakeholders, an affordable, earthquake resistant, disabled-friendly, and energy and resource efficient primary school was developed. The project was further set up as a capacity-building project to strengthen capacity and help improve local practices of constructing affordable earthquake-safe, energy and resource efficient building structures. To that end, training sessions led by the architects for local stakeholders (local government, construction industry, school teachers, villagers) were held during the construction period. A manual and advocacy materials introducing principles of earthquake-resistant building were produced and disseminated locally and nationally.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.8 Early Recovery Project for Rural Sanitation, Pakistan

The July-August monsoon rains of 2010 caused devastating floods in Pakistan affecting all the four provinces of the country and over 20 million people have been affected. Keeping in view the hygiene and sanitation situation, there was a high risk of water born diseases with would further aggravate the already compromised nutritional status of children and pregnant /lactating women resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. The Pakistan’s Flood Emergency Plan called for the protection of 13.3 million people who were in dire need of safe drinking water and basic sanitary assistance.

Responding to this dire and urgent need UNICEF and its partner organizations including UN-Habitat planned to reach 700,000 people which included 350,000 children, 154,000 women and 196,000 men in four districts of the Punjab and Khyber Pakthunkhwa provinces. A comprehensive mass awareness campaign was developed and launched to reach the target communities using different communication tools and mediums. The program also focused on school children through School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS). To bridge the increased demand and required supply a cadre of masons was trained and local sanitary entrepreneurs were oriented and mobilized to fill in the gap of demand-supply in regard to sanitation materials.
The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.9 Life-saving WASH Interventions for Flood Affected Populations in Mirpurkhas, Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Sindh, Pakistan

After the 2011 monsoon, severe flooding in Sindh affected approximately 2.5 million people, who were, among others, in need of safe drinking water and basic sanitary assistance. The needs of the affected communities differed significantly due to geographical and vulnerability factors. Regardless of location or context, women, children, the elderly and disabled were at greatest risk. In Sindh, out of 22 districts surveyed, 15 districts were found to have serious water access issues while 18 districts have serious water quality issues in addition to access. Inter-agency assessments showed that the three districts of Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Mirpur Khaas were hosting approximately 250,000 in over 675 temporary settlement sites, which included over 300 schools and other public buildings. In Tando Muhammad Khan there were approximately 149,900 people residing in 373 sites, in Mirpur Khaas, approximately 68,111 in 149 sites, and in Tando Allah Yar, approximately 32,000 in 157 sites.

The overall objective of the project was to prevent excess morbidity and mortality in the flood affected areas of Pakistan through WASH interventions to help reduce the incidence of water, sanitation and hygiene related disease through the provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation coverage and hygiene/sanitation promotion activities to 39,000 individuals in three flood affected districts of Tando Allah Yar, Tando Muhammad Khan and Mirpurkhas.

The project was implemented in line with Sphere guidelines and the Pakistan WASH Cluster Strategy and UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action. All activities were designed and carried out with due regard to relevant cross-cutting concerns, including gender, children, the elderly, the disabled, environment and protection), which will underpin emergency interventions. Where possible, a gender-sensitive, participatory approach was utilized to ensure that an adequate and efficient service was provided. CERF shelter funds were intended to support initial expansion of WASH activities into Tando Muhammad Khan districts.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

4. Global

4.1 The Global Land Tool Network

The main objective of the Global Land Tool Network was to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure. The project developed a global land partnership that was formalised into a Network arrangement. Its members include international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies. The network advocates for a more holistic approach to land issues and improved global land coordination in various ways: contributing to the passing of the Governing Council resolution 23/18 that endorsed the continuum of land rights as the recommended way of achieving security of tenure; improving and developing pro-poor land management and land tenure tools; unblocking existing development initiatives; strengthening existing land networks; improving global coordination on land; developing of affordable gendered land tools; and disseminating knowledge on how to implement security of tenure. The GLTN Project is being continued in a second phase with the name of GLTN Phase 2.
The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

4.2 Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP Countries in 29 ACP countries financed by the European Commission from 2008-2011, (Global in all regions through ROAAS, ROLAC and ROAP)

The programme enables the mainstreaming of urban development and slum upgrading priorities at four levels: global, regional, national, and city levels. All levels provide opportunities to indirectly and directly impact on the living conditions of slum dwellers through capacity building and investment programmes with local, national and external resources.

Particularly in the ACP countries the implementation of the MDG 7D lacks behind. Strong efforts have to be taken to achieve this goal by 2020. Therefore, the ACP Secretariat, the European Commission and UN-Habitat advocate for better urban governance and management addressing urbanisation and slum upgrading and prevention programmes. The programme consists of three components: 1) urban assessment studies using UN-Habitat’s urban profiling approach, 2) action planning and programme design including a slum situation analysis, policy review, city-wide slum upgrading strategy, resource mobilisation strategy as well as programme concept note development, and 3) programme implementation of slum upgrading demonstration projects.

The European Commission and UN-Habitat are currently signing the contribution agreement for a programme continuation from 2012-2016 with additional funding.

The programme contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.
B. New Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia

The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG) for Somalia is a 5 year Programme of ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-Habitat and UNICEF. Extension of the JPLG for another 5 years has been agreed between the key donors, Somali authorities and the UN partners. JPLG aligned to the programming frameworks of the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Programme 2008-12 and the UN Somali Assistance Strategy 2011-15. JPLG applies a comprehensive approach to rendering local governments as credible and professional service providers, increasing public investment in basic services, and strengthening civic awareness and participation in local decision-making and development. The overall objectives are: (a) communities have equitable access to basic services through local government, and (b) local governments are accountable and transparent. Strong emphasis will be placed on gender and women in local government, human rights and local governance, and good governance principles of transparency, accountability and participation.

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

1.2 Safe Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls in Cairo, Egypt

UN-Habitat and UN-Women have signed a Memorandum of Understanding at global level to establish a framework for collaboration in context of UN reform and coherence, based on each agency’s mandates and comparative advantage. The main area of collaboration for both parties includes the UN-Women led global Programme on Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls that UN-Habitat joined as a lead global partner. The Joint Programme aims at “increased safety, reduced violence and improved quality of life for women, youth and children in urban settings” and is being implemented in five cities globally; amongst which three neighbourhoods are piloted in Cairo, Egypt. The Joint Programme will focus its work on three pilot neighbourhoods in the Greater Cairo Region, in (a) Ezbet El-Haggana, (b) Mansheiat Nasser and (c) Embaba. These sites have been chosen due to their close socio-economic and socio-physical resemblance.

The overall purpose of the Joint Project Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls is to improve the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighbourhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls. Despite national level policy recommendations, the Project aims at making local level interventions by upgrading public spaces in the pilot neighbourhoods. As a joint initiative, UN-Habitat will collaborate with local NGOs and closely work with local government and community representatives in identifying confined challenges and developing a vision for the pilot neighbourhoods as well as identify priority interventions. The General Organisation for Physical Planning will be the national counterpart supporting the project activities, and will draft Detailed Plans for neighbourhood upgrading schemes. Furthermore, the project will lobby with the private sector and local businesses for financing the implementation of priority projects mutually agreed upon by communities and local government. The Urban Upgrading Units at the Governorate level will assist the communities in implementing their priorities.

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

1.3 Localizing MDGs in Egypt: The Right to the City and Public Spaces

UN-Habitat has been supporting the General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) in close collaboration with local government in drafting Strategic Urban Development Plans (SUDPs) and Detailed Plans for implementation of identified Priority Projects. The lack of efficient and accountable planning and manage-
ment systems in Egypt as well as rapid urbanization have caused socio-political and economic challenges that the country has not been able to keep up with, resulting in the recent Arab Spring events calling for more transparent and responsible local government. The implementation of sustainable urban development projects is therefore crucial.

The recent events have shown that Egyptian cities lack public spaces for recreation and social dialogue. Tahreer Square has become a distinct supra-regional symbol for citizens re-claiming their right to public space. The open space at neighbourhood level represents a similar role, in addition to providing various functions for nearby residents, including women and girls. Especially in informal areas, a public space has different purposes: transportation and commercial hub, provision of basic urban services, for recreation and as a meeting point stimulating social interaction.

The proposed intervention aims at conducting a thorough study on the subject of utilization of public space in Egypt before. The focus of the study will be on informal areas in Cairo and selected secondary cities in Egypt. It aims at elaborating the function and envisaged role of public space in dense urban settings, both as hub for service provision and platform for enhanced social dialogue. In a participatory manner, traditional values attached to public space and present usage pattern shall be explored as well as a vision for making use of public space developed. Furthermore, an approach for community based upgrading of urban areas shall be elaborated, including the promotion of access to quality public spaces. Even though the beneficiaries are the urban poor, the initiative will engage key policy-makers at every level by removing virtual barriers between local authorities and communities and by ensuring their human and civil rights.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.4 Towards Sustainable Solutions for Improved Living Conditions of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon

This project is a Joint Programme between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in partnership with the inter-ministerial Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC). The Joint Programme aims at improving living conditions of the communities living in Palestinian gatherings, including Adjacent Areas of Palestinian refugee camps through enhancing the governance of access to basic urban services. It is designed as a three-year programme with a total budget of USD 3,562,337 (out of which a total of USD 1.5 million is allocated to UN-Habitat). The project duration is three years starting November 2011.

The proposed project is built on the findings of a UNDP/UN-Habitat research that studied access to Basic Urban Services in the Adjacent Areas (AAs) of Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon. Living in informal gatherings distributed along the fringes of official camps, dwellers in the AAs are not entitled access to basic urban services (BUS) provided by public service agencies and municipalities in the surrounding areas or to those provided by UNRWA in the camps. As an alternative mechanism, dwellers in the AAs resort to a number of self-help initiatives to access and maintain BUS. While, in the absence of other options, these informal practices work to ensure dwellers’ access to BUS, the services themselves are inadequate, unsustainable and characterized by huge gaps and shortfalls. In addition, infrastructure networks and BUS in the AAs are informally connected to those in the camps and surrounding residential areas in ad-hoc methods, drastically impacting and affecting each other. However, no communication or coordination mechanisms exist between the key local actors in the Adjacent Areas and the camps they surround and those in the relevant municipalities. The case in Palestinian gatherings in general is not much different, with the exception of some gatherings that are connected to some public networks or that receive some municipal basic urban services. In addition, there is a lack of a national institutional framework that would enable the provision of adequate BUS in the gatherings and the Adjacent Areas in Lebanon.
To respond to these challenges, the project contributes to promoting more inclusive and enhanced governance structures through engaging national and local authorities, empowering the local (Palestinian) communities and creating communication and coordination mechanisms between the two. It also contributes to enhancing the socio-economic situation of the local communities through enhancing their access to Basic Urban Services and infrastructure, taking environmental sustainability and gender mainstreaming into account.

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

1.5 Improved Municipal Governance for Effective Decentralization in Lebanon

The general objective of the proposed project is to promote institutional reforms at the national and local levels in order to empower local authorities and enable them play a leading role in improve living conditions in Lebanon and decreasing regional development disparities. In specific, the project seeks to achieve three main objectives:

**Objective (1):** To support the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities in empowering municipalities in Lebanon

Under this objective, UN-Habitat intends to provide the necessary institutional and technical support to the General Directorate of Municipalities (within the MoIM) to become the leading government agency in charge of providing assistance to local authorities in Lebanon and the establishment of a training unit.

**Objective (2):** To improve the technical, planning, administrative and financial capacities of municipalities

Through the established training unit and formed team and trainers, this objective entails the design, development and implementation of a national Capacity Building and Training Plan targeting municipalities in Lebanon. The implementation process would first entail a pilot testing stage, which would be followed by an up-scaling stage after thorough revision and adaptation. Final training modules would be adapted, developed and printed for nationwide dissemination.

**Objective (3):** To promote national information exchange and networking among municipalities in Lebanon

This objective attempts to capture best practices implemented by municipalities in Lebanon and to foster city-to-city exchange of information and expertise. This objective aims to give recognition to municipalities that were able to accomplish significant achievements for their cities and towns.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

1.6 Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem, OPT

The most complex problem facing the Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem are the many obstacles placed by the Israeli authorities on planning, especially, planning the Palestinian parts of the Holy City. Since the illegal annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel in 1967, Israel has strived to limit and restrict planning and development of the Palestinian neighbourhoods which became unable to accommodate the Palestinian needs and natural growth. The project addresses priorities under the Urban Planning Sector and will help to prepare detailed plans based on Palestinian needs, facilitate pooling and networking of legal and enhanced planning expertise and focus on pragmatic advocacy to induce changes on the ground. The Overall objective of this project is to facilitate the immediate improvement of living conditions and easing displacement pressures, while securing growth opportunities for Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem. The main activities of the project will involve setting in place broad-based, inclusive consultative mechanisms and ad-hoc task forces, targeted advocacy and awareness raising, use of participatory surveys, formal development and submission of statutory plans, enhancing capacities of related professionals, etc.
1.7 Housing Policy Advice to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, OPT

Following the development of the Strategic Framework for the Housing Sector in the occupied Palestinian territory (UN-Habitat, June 2009), the work done by the World Bank on public private partnerships and the development of a National Housing Strategy Paper by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), there is an urgent need to further the development of an overarching Housing Policy. DFID is providing support to the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) as part of its Project to support OPT’s Affordable Housing Programme. Output 2 focused on "Improved capacity of Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), Capital Markets Authority (CMA) and Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) to regulate the mortgage market and provide leadership in housing sector". UN-Habitat, based on its previous work in the sector, has been asked by the World Bank to contribute to output 2, focusing mainly on further assessments in the housing sector and housing policy issues. In the mutual agreement with the World Bank, UN-HABITAT will focus on the implementation of two sub-components, the development of Housing Sector Profiles (sub-component 2) and in the preparation of drafting the National Housing Policy (sub-component 4).

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 and 5 of the MTSIP.

1.8 Initiating Durable Shelter Solutions for Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees

Since the fall of the Saddam Hussein regime in 2003, Iraq has experienced significant displacement of households as a result of conflict among various factions, peaking after the bombing of the Samara Shrine in 2006. An estimated 1.2 million people were displaced between 2003 and 2006. Furthermore, an estimated 1.6 million were internally displaced since 2006, in addition to high numbers displaced to other countries.

Adequate shelter is a priority concern for more than half of IDP families (58%). The majority live in rented accommodation and are burdened with high rent prices. A significant population shelter with host families or live in tents or makeshift shelters on the host families’ land. In addition, a large percentage of displaced families that cannot afford to rent, live in unplanned settlements or occupy public buildings which make them threatened with forceful eviction with no alternative accommodation available.

Hence, the project’s context is in light of the current IDP situation. The overall goal of the project is to initiate durable shelter solutions for people affected by displacement by strengthening the capacity of Government of Iraq (GoI) and Baghdad Authorities to address long-term shelter needs of IDPs and returnees.

The project will enable the GoI and selected municipalities to take concrete steps to implementing the Shelter Strategy that was developed in conjunction with UN-Habitat, both by developing institutional capacity to do so, and utilizing this capacity in various pilot efforts. A series of steps will first be taken to build consensus and develop capacity among relevant central and selected municipal authorities, and to develop relevant legal tools and implementation mechanisms. Next, pilot projects will be established to support GoI in improving access to long-term shelter solutions, infrastructure and basic services in select districts in Baghdad for IDPs/returnees.

There are two key Expected Accomplishments of the proposed project: (a) Baghdad Provincial Council, selected local authorities with relevant institutions have established a practical framework for implementing pilot projects that enable IDP/returnee communities living in unplanned settlements to achieve long term shelter solutions and (b) At least 800 IDP/returnee families reach long-term shelter solutions through establishing key pilot projects that demonstrate settlement upgrading and sustainable resettlement.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
1.9 Training and Capacity Building Component of the Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II (LVWATSAN II) in 15 Secondary Towns of the EAC partner states

A Model-setting exercise for achieving MDG targets and fostering regional cooperation the important consideration in designing the LVWATSAN programme was the role the programme could play in setting a model for achieving MDG targets for water and sanitation in secondary towns in the Lake region. With the recent addition of Rwanda and Burundi into the EAC, Phase II of the LVWATSAN Initiative has been expanded to cover 15 towns, three from each of the five EAC member states. For Uganda the project will operate in the towns of Ntungamo, Buwama-Kayabwe and Mayuge.

For Phase II of the LVWATSAN Initiative the ADF is contributing US$ 225 million covering 90% of the total project costs, US$ 150 million (60%) as a grant and US$ 75 million (30%) as a soft loan. The governments of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya and Tanzania will finance the project. To the tune of US$ 25 million, representing 10% of the total costs and this will be utilized to cover the remainder of local costs. The projects will be implemented over a period of 66 months to July 2015 and each country will have its own Executing Agency, Uganda - Directorate of Water Development.

The project contributes to Focus Area 1 of the MTSIP.

1.10 Urban Youth Fund Project

With support from the Government of Norway, the UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund provides one million dollars every year to projects led by young people aged 15-32 years who are piloting innovative approaches to employment, good urban governance, and shelter and secure tenure. Many of the project ideas have been aimed at alleviating poverty, improving employment opportunities, improving the environment and increasing youth participation in decision-making. The fund promotes the poverty-reduction aims of the Millennium Development Goals, and the Habitat Agenda for better, more sustainable and equitable towns and cities throughout the developing world.

Amagezi Gemanyi Youth Association (AGYA) the grant beneficiary in Uganda 2011 were founded in 2008 and are committed to creating a safe supportive, sustainable learning environment where Uganda Youth can develop leadership skills and express themselves creatively. AGYA operates a community centre in Nabulagala a densely populated slum community in Kampala City, and has provided outreach education and services to more than 1000 people living in poverty in that area.

In this phase using the grant from UN-Habitat the Association is to use film digital media and photography as a platform to provide girls ages 15-20 with the training, artistic license and communication skills to transform attitudes and behaviour about critical gender issues among disadvantaged youth living within target urban slum communities. The grant for this association is $14,000.

The project is to contribute to Focus Area 1 of MTISP.

1.11 Physical Development Planning for Gulu Municipality

The Uganda urban population is estimated to be growing at 5.1% per annum. Uganda’s population is projected to be 68.4 millions in 2035, 30% of which will be in urban areas. This would be a desirable trend, considering that urban centres have been recognized world over as engines of growth. However, urban centres are only able to play this role if they are well organized and developments are taking place in a planned and sustainable manner. It has been observed that much of the urbanization-taking place in Uganda today is
informal, organic and haphazard. In the absence of planned development, urban centres have instead become centres of disorder, poverty, environmental degradation, and social decadence among other undesirable consequences.

The responsibility of Physical and Urban Planning was decentralized by the Local Government Act, 1997 which requires urban authorities to regulate and control population activities in respect of housing construction and settlement; manage parks and open places; etc. in conformity with the Local Governments Act, 1997, the Physical Planning Act, 2010, among others. Decentralization of the function of physical planning caught the local governments (including Gulu Municipal Council) unprepared as such they have failed to cope with the challenges of rapid urbanization basically caused by the rapid population growth. The ideal situation should have been that services are provided and cited according to approved development and the structure plan. Slums in Gulu are not only for the poor, but for the rich as well where settlement is unplanned and the areas are un-serviced. Failure to enforce laws aimed at ensuring progressive and planned urban land development, poor coordination, mixing of urban management with politics, laxity in enforcement mechanisms, and large influx of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) due to insurgency in Northern Uganda, largely account for the growth of slums in Gulu Municipality. The physical planning department of Gulu municipality is not adequately funded and lacks capacity to handle the challenge of urban development and therefore in dire need for this assistance.

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

1.12 Land and Natural Resources Learning Initiative for Eastern and Southern Africa

Land and natural resource tenure security is a central aspect of development and poverty reduction in the developing world. Land is one of the most important assets that poor women and men have. The poorest tend to be the landless or those with limited access to land and other natural resources. Women and in particular widows and women-headed households, tend to have weaker land and natural resource rights and as a result are often amongst the most vulnerable in the society. It can also impact on people’s ability to access financial services. Land and natural resource tenure insecurity has been a major contributing factor to social instability and conflict. Growing populations, rapid urbanisation, declining soil fertility and increasing environmental degradation, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, climate change and new opportunities for agricultural commercialisation have all heightened demands and pressures on land and other natural resources and placed new tensions on land and natural resource tenure systems, often at the expense of poor women and men. The project aims at addressing these issues by improving knowledge management strategies and approaches towards enhanced pro-poor land and natural resource tenure rights in Eastern and Southern Africa. GLTN/ UN-Habitat will collaborate with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and its existing projects in the region to conduct research, analysis, and identification of opportunities to pilot test GLTN tools, undertaking lesson sharing and policy dialogues and will require close collaboration with IFAD-supported projects/programmes in the Region. Key activities that will be carried out under this initiative are: participatory research, documentation and analysis; initial piloting of new approaches for strengthening land and natural resource rights; country, regional and international lesson sharing and policy dialogue; Management and Coordination.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

1.13 Training and Capacity Development in Support of the Land Policy Initiative in Africa

The project aims at strengthening the capacity of the key African land sector stakeholders to adopt and implement the recommendations of the ‘Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa’ with the view to promote and implement secure land rights for all for sustainable urban development, poverty reduction, enhanced productivity and economic growth. The principal but indirect beneficiaries of the project are all people in the AU’s Member States, the poor and the women in particular. The direct beneficiaries (or target
groups) of the project are key upstream change agents of the land sector, including members of African governments, African civil society, Regional Economic Commissions, African Union Commission and African Development Bank, African universities, research institutes and centres of excellence. In collaboration with the key land sector stakeholders and under the guidance of the AUC, UNECA and AfDB, the UN-Habitat Land and GLTN Unit will support the design, validation and implementation of a multi-phased training and capacity development strategy as part of the LPI initiative. Activities will take place at the continent, regional, and country levels, in coordination and with the support of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and in line with the multi-phased training and capacity development strategy prepared at the beginning of the project. The ‘Training and Capacity Development in Support to the Land Policy Initiative in Africa’ Project has a duration of eighteen (18) months, and its total value is US$556,000. Project activities will take place in the Member States of the African Union.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

2.1 Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lanka Cities

This project aims to establish sustainable disaster resilient and healthy cities and townships in disaster prone regions of Sri Lanka. It will be implemented in four municipal council/local authorities (MC/LAs) – Kalmunai, Batticaloa Ratnapura and Balangoda, which are vulnerable to disasters. These four cities/townships have been selected based on vulnerability to multiple disasters, declaration as urban development areas under the UDA law which indicates potential for urban growth, and unavailability of development and land use plans. The increase in localized disasters has necessitated a corresponding increase in disaster preparedness and response capacity at the community and local government levels. Similarly it is important that Physical Planning should not occur in isolation. This scenario presents a unique opportunity to prepare development plans and land use plans taking into account climate change impacts and the need for disaster reduction as an integral part of the planning process.

The project will be implemented by UN-Habitat in partnership with the UDA, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils and the Disaster Management Centre to prepare land use plans and development plans incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) features. The selected MC/LAs will be supported in assessing vulnerability, preparing Disaster Preparedness Plans and developing building guidelines. A Project unit will be set up in each selected MC/LA and a Steering Committee will be established to enhance coordination and provide linkages to other similar projects - especially those funded under EHRI/AusAID.

UN-Habitat and the University of Moratuwa will provide technical inputs in the areas of DRR assessments and settlement planning. Communities will be linked to local authorities and empowered though increased awareness on DRR. Community based Disaster Response Teams will be trained and will work closely with LAs to implement Disaster Preparedness Plans. The project is funded by Government of Australia with Australian Dollars 1.1 million.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing Sri Lanka

In May 2009, more than three decades of conflict came to end in Sri Lanka. While the entire country has suffered as a result, districts of the North and East have been devastated. Families have been displaced on multiple occasions, often being forced to leave their homes for many years. When people eventually returned, most of their houses had been either badly damaged or completely destroyed. As the majority of people affected are relatively poor with marginal incomes, with little or no savings, they have been unable to sustain major financial shocks, such as loss of livelihoods and housing. Timely assistance to re-establish
sustainable settlements through permanent reconstruction of their houses will provide families with a sense of safety, security and dignity.

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to a sustainable solution for the returnees in the North. Through a “Home Owner Driven” approach, this project seeks to empower the beneficiary families to take charge of their own recovery process. More than 60 villages in the districts of Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi and Mannar in the Northern Province are being assisted through this programme for the full reconstruction of 2,700 fully damaged houses, and the major repair of approximately 1,950 damaged houses.

The project is funded with US$ 23 million by the European Union, Government of Australia and SDC. It is implemented by UN-Habitat and SDC. The Overall Objective: to contribute to a sustainable solution for the returnees in the North and Specific Objective: 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 project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

2.3 Emergency Shelter Support to the Most Vulnerable Population of Sindh Floods 2011, Pakistan

The incessant rainfall in the first weeks September 2011 in southern Pakistan caused devastating damages to the lives and property of the people in the provinces Sindh. As of September 14th it was estimated by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) that a total of 924,777 houses have been damaged by the floods, with 423,919 having been completely destroyed in Sindh province.

The shelter cluster prioritized the district of Tando Allah Yar, Tando Mohammad Khan and Mirpurkhas as the districts needing urgent live saving emergency shelter support. The shelter cluster aimed to provide temporary shelters in these severely affected districts to protect extremely vulnerable people including women and children. This needed to be done immediately, in view of the forthcoming extreme heat and imminent winter starting from November and until such time when the affected families have access to more permanent houses.

The CERF response was targeted to the most vulnerable group of families; female headed families, households with disabled heads of family, elderly households, orphans and families with large number of children. The targeting and the delivery mechanisms ensure that the most vulnerable households have first access to the CERF shelter support. UN-Habitat, UNHCR and IOM were awarded funds to work in close coordination in order to gain synergies and avoid duplication. Tando Mohammad Khan is the district where UN-Habitat works under the CERF funding. This project was implemented in parallel to a CERF funded WASH project.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

3.1 Community-Based Response to the Cholera, Haiti

The cholera epidemic as it stands today is rapidly spreading in informal settlements of Port-au-Prince. The situation in neighbourhoods like Cité Soleil and Martissant is very alarming. Fear of the cholera results in the difficulty for support partners to establish the necessary structures for a rapid access to treatment. Up until now informal settlements seem to be more affected than camps, as access to clean water and sanitation is often very limited. There are still a large number of informal settlements where the disease as not yet spread, and where it would still be possible to organize a community based response.
UN-Habitat within its response to the 2010 earthquake is involved in a number of informal neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince, implementing a community based approach for recovery and reconstruction. This approach promotes the full involvement of the communities in taking the lead for the return of displaced people, the management of debris, the reparation of damaged houses, the reconstruction of housing and the re-structuring of informal neighbourhoods with the ultimate aim of improving the living conditions. This initiative is being implemented by UN-Habitat, but mostly through national and international NGOs that are providing required contributions in various sectors including: access to water and sanitation, construction, creation of livelihood community planning, etc.

When the cholera outbreak reached Port-au-Prince, some of the communities that are being supported by UN-Habitat requested to be involved in the cholera response and requested UN-Habitat to help them get access to information and prevention but more importantly to have proximity access to treatment. At the same time, UN-Habitat was approached by health partners that are not familiar with informal settlements to get UN-Habitat support to approach community leaders to be able to operate in informal settlements. The involvement of UN-Habitat in the cholera response was the result of communities and health actor’s requests which happen after the Cholera Appeal was finalised. This is the reason why this project does not appear in the appeal.

UN-Habitat already facilitated the set-up of a community based response in Bristout-Bobin (Pétion-Ville), through sensitization and adequate information to the community; access to 15 Oral Rehydration Centres (ORC), the set-up of a 10 beds Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) and adequate means for evacuation to Cholera Treatment Centres (CTC). In addition, procedures have been put in place for disinfection of contaminated households/tents and Solidarité is reinforcing its action in terms of access to clean water and latrines.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

3.2 Monitoring the MDGs at the Municipal Level in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão and Strengthening Local Capacities on Public Policies FEC And FSADU, Brazil

This project aims at monitoring the effects of the construction and operation by Petrobras of the petrochemical complex COMPERJ (State of Rio de Janeiro) and the Refinery Premium I (State of Maranhão) in the municipalities impacted by these initiatives. Having as base the MDGs and defining local targets and indicators to be monitored which can also be used in the design of public policies and programmes; the project contributes to the improvement of municipal urban management. In the case of Rio de Janeiro, this is the continuation of the project that has been implemented in the period October 2007 to December 2010. Moreover, Petrobras requested its replication in Maranhão, where the Refinery Premium I will be installed. In Rio de Janeiro the project is developed in partnership with UFF – Fluminense Federal University and in Maranhão with UFMA – Federal University of Maranhão.

The decision of Petrobrás to invest US$ 8.4 billion in the implementation of the Petrochemical Complex of Rio de Janeiro (COMPERJ) in the municipality of Itaboraí and US$ 20 billion in the implementation of Refinery Premium I in the municipality of Bacaba, bring relevant changes to the economy, population, environment, housing, urban mobility, safety, education and health in 11 municipalities in Rio and 4 in Maranhão.

In Rio de Janeiro, CONLESTE - the Inter-municipal Consortium for the Development of the Eastern Fluminense Region emerges as the mechanism for partnerships and alliances between 11 municipalities (2,4 million inhabitants ) aiming at the development of integrated solutions for common challenges, in order to maximize the positive effects of COMPERJ in the region and to tackle the negative ones. In Maranhão, the
The project will foster the institutionalization of the collaboration between the municipalities of Bacabeira, Rosário, Santa Rita e São Luis (1.1 million inhabitants).

The project makes use of the MDGs and their local targets and indicators in each municipality, and of indicators of the Urban Observatory of UN-Habitat. It builds a geo-referenced database with social, economic and environmental information on the region impacted by COMPERJ and Premium I. Besides monitoring the effects of the implementation of the petrochemical units on the MDGs, the targets and indicators serve as an accurate input for local governments to improve territorial planning and public policies. The project takes advantage of the industrial investment in the regions to enhance local capacities for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Cross-cutting issues such as gender and poverty eradication are intrinsic to the project, as such issues are fully considered in the MDGs and, therefore, in the municipal targets and indicators that are the core of the Project.

The project contributes to the Focus Areas 1, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

4. Global and Regional

4.1 The Global Land Tool Network – Phase II

The project is a continuation of the Global Land Tool Network project, closed in December 2011. The objective of GLTN Phase 2 is consistent with the one of its previous phase: contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure. The project capitalises on the Network of partners created in Phase 1, which includes international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies. The network aims at: promoting the continuum of land rights approach to security of tenure; improving and developing pro-poor land management and land tenure tools; unblocking existing development initiatives; strengthening existing land networks; improving global coordination on land; developing of affordable gendered land tools; and disseminating knowledge on how to implement security of tenure. The project has three expected accomplishments: (1) Strengthened land-related policy, institutional and technical frameworks and tools and approaches to address the challenges in delivering security of tenure at scale particularly for the urban and rural poor; (2) Improved global knowledge and awareness on land-related policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable towards securing land and property rights for all; and (3) Strengthened capacity of partners, land actors and targeted countries, cities and municipalities to promote and implement appropriate land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

4.2 Urban Legal Knowledge Development

Under the new urban legislation initiative, a preparatory project under the title 'Urban Legal Knowledge (ULK) Development ' has been started in June last year using resources that GLTN made available through bridge financing. The project has four major components: an international expert group meeting (EGM) on a road map for knowledge and new urban legal partnership development, an ULK development strategy, land readjustment country case studies, and publications. Of these, the EGM has been completed while other components are ongoing and at various stages of implementation. The total budget allocated for the project (excluding second phase activities) is USD 188,110. This has recently been secured from Spanish funding following the approval of the project document by the PRC in July last year.

The project contributes to the focus area 3 of the MTSIP.
### A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global Land Tool Network</td>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td>7,952,141</td>
<td>Sida and Norwegian Government</td>
<td>Managing many diverse partners</td>
<td>The project continues through the Global Land Tool Network Phase 2 project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq</td>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>8,860,000 (UN-Habitats’ share 2,000,932)</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving access for IDPs and returnees to acceptable shelter solutions</td>
<td>2008-2011</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>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Project</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>1,985,256</td>
<td>Iraq Trust Fund (EC and Spanish)</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kibera support project</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>7,590</td>
<td>ACA Riegelsberger, Germany</td>
<td>Poor physical conditions of housing structures; Poor accessibility; Political goodwill</td>
<td>Completed and final payment being processed the partner having met all the requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kibera WATSAN</td>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>1,057,058</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Trust Fund/BSF</td>
<td>Poor physical conditions of housing structures</td>
<td>Completed but final payment not yet due to financial audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Duration Start</td>
<td>Duration End</td>
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<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Urban Legal Knowledge Development</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>188,110</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Initiating Durable Shelter Solutions For Iraqi IDPs and Returnees</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,999,833</td>
<td>United States Department of State (DoS); Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount (USD)</td>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,572,990</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Funds contributed towards UN-HABITAT work plan within the Joint Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,011,745</td>
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<td>Funds transfer from DFID seriously delayed</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Urban Youth Fund project</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Monitoring of the group activities lacking due to lack of facilitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
<td>Land and Natural Resources Learning Initiative for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management, Sudan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,191,020</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,414,000</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Total Budget in US$</td>
<td>Funding Agencies</td>
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<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Capacity Building for Land Conflicts Management in South Sudan – Phase II</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>Government of Canada</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Towards sustainable solutions for improved living conditions of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>Swiss Development Cooperation contribution: US$ 1 million</td>
<td>Finalization of contractual arrangements between the 2 UN agencies and the donor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Housing Policy Advice to Ministry of Public Works and Housing</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>DFID through World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asia and the Pacific**

**A. Completed Projects/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity - Phase II</td>
<td>2011-2011</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Community Development Project (National Solidarity Programme Phase II)</td>
<td>2003-2011</td>
<td>24,717,079</td>
<td>MRRD/WB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme (Cycle 2 and 2+ Communities)</td>
<td>2007-2011</td>
<td>6,021,990</td>
<td>MRRD/WB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Implementor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Behaviour Change Communication BCC2</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,090,000</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China P. R.</td>
<td>Earthquake-resistant Reconstruction of Hongshe Primary Schools</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>307,520</td>
<td>BASF/Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Early Recovery Project for Rural Sanitation</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>115,432</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Reconstruction of Girls School in Kanju Union Council, Swat District</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>OIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Community-Driven Shelter Interventions in Sindh as Response to Pakistan 2010 Flood</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,721,624</td>
<td>DFID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Towards Refugee - Host Fusion</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Coastal Settlements Sustainable Recover</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>946,000</td>
<td>USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Myanmar</strong></td>
<td>Disaster Response &amp; Preparedness - Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>1,903,650</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter Support for Homeless and Vulnerable Populations in Giri Affected Areas</td>
<td>2011-2011</td>
<td>499,904</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Safe and Sustainable Access to WASH for Rural Communities</td>
<td>2011-2011</td>
<td>541,110</td>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Pro-Poor Partnerships for Participatory Settlement Upgrading in Sri Lanka, SRL08S01-D236</td>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Integrated Shelter Assistance for 225 Landless Households Affected by the Koshi Floods</td>
<td>2009-2011</td>
<td>371,871</td>
<td>UNDP</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 US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter Support to the Most Vulnerable Population of Sindh Floods 2011</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>1,498,942</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Life-saving WASH Interventions for Flood Affected Populations in</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>697,779</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Post-Cyclone Giri Community-Based Emergency and Early Recovery Initiative</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>968,502</td>
<td>ECHO via UNDP</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Latin America and the Caribbean

#### B. New Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT emergency and recovery response to Haiti earthquake – cholera</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>261,292</td>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Presidential elections might influence project development; Security incidents remain a threat.</td>
<td>The project is directly back-stopped by UN-HABITAT, ROLAC</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>2011-2012</td>
<td>2,514,500</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Challenges are listed above and mitigation actions are already planned</td>
<td>The project meets the highest priorities identified by the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti (IHRC); removal of debris is a prerequisite for most of rehabilitation and reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Programme to support the reconstruction of housing and neighborhoods in Haiti</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>10,266,350</td>
<td>Haiti Reconstruction Fund (Multi-Donor)</td>
<td>Local Election, human resources</td>
<td>Local Election, human resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Monitoring the MDGs at the municipal level in the States of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão and strengthening local capacities on public policies</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>584,457</td>
<td>FEC - Fundação Euclides da Cunha &amp; FSAD - Fundação Sousândrade de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento</td>
<td>Municipal elections in 2012 will reflect in Programming constraints with local governments</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Nine (9) Eastern Caribbean States (with focus on Saint Lucia, Grenada and St Kitts)</td>
<td>Supporting the Eastern Caribbean States to Improve Land Policies and Management</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>1,207,464</td>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Political will is necessary for the project success</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>