46TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
24 OCTOBER 2012

Agenda Item 7:

Six-monthly Country Activities Report  (HSP/CPR/46/7).
Semi-Annual Report on UN-Habitat Country Activities
October 2012

In addition to the biennial printed report on country activities submitted to the Governing Council\(^1\) and widely disseminated, the secretariat has been requested to provide quarterly 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 (April 2012-October 2012)\(^2\).

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.

\(^1\) See CAR 2009 in HSP/GC/22/INF/3

\(^2\) Projects with budgets below USD100,000 are not reported in the tables
A. Completed Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Supporting the Efforts of GOI in Developing the Capacity of the Iraqi Education Sector/Enhancing the Learning Environment in Vulnerable Areas in Iraq for meeting EFA goals

During the last 2 decades, the education system in Iraq has been greatly eroded whereby both the quality of education and the access to the education system have deteriorated as well. Due to the critical condition and its limited technical abilities, the Ministry of Education requested the assistance of the international community where this programme came as a direct response to this request.

The project aimed at supporting the education sector in Iraq through developing the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education and Departments of Education in policy formulation, strategic planning, service delivery, project design and management, school health & hygiene with focus on gender and human rights approaches. The project, also, aimed at increasing participation and completion rates in basic education including both formal and non-formal education via the provision of a favourable learning environment for primary and intermediate schools replacing old mud school structures in most deprived rural areas in Suleimaniyah, Salahaddin and Thiqar, with the effective involvement of school communities to ensure local ownership.

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

1.2 Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme

The water supply, wastewater and solid waste systems in Iraq suffer from years of neglect in urban areas and are non-existent in many rural districts. Water treatment is sporadic and not readily accessible to all. In urban areas, especially in the Lower South, many rely on private vendors providing potable water (i.e. tanked water and reverse osmosis plants). While numerous individual projects in water and sanitation have been implemented, limited attention has been paid to a holistic and comprehensive Iraq-driven approach that would address current challenges in a sustainable manner. Only 47 percent of the rural population has access to piped potable water while in Baghdad City, certain areas remain underserved. Additionally, around half (48 percent) of those having access to improved potable water sources in Baghdad have reported sub-optimal service conditions.

While current problems in the basic social services relevant sectors are numerous, one of the acknowledged problems is the limited abilities within: planning capacity, information, prioritization and so forth. Although the Government has allocated, what is believed to be, adequate funding to address current problems associated with inadequate capital investment projects, limited information for informed decision making continues to hamper the ready utilization of available funding. In this connection, the Water and Sanitation Capacity Building Programme directly addresses this problem through providing a phased development programme that will allow immediate implementation of relevant projects.

The programme consisted of a dual approach, where the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar have benefitted from direct physical and technical interventions leading to the formulation of sector master plans for water and sanitation (WatSan) and solid waste management. In addition, capacity building has been provided both to the three governorates and three adjacent selected ones. Moreover, specialized equipment and machinery has been procured for the usage of the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and
Thi-Qar, including water tankers, sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector in Iraq - Bridging for Phase III

Population growth, overcrowding, the existence of slum housing and ongoing issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) all contribute to poor housing conditions and a growing housing demand in Iraq. More than two-thirds of Iraqis (71%) live in urban areas. 13% of houses in urban Iraq have more than ten occupants and 37% have three or more people per room. According to the UN - Habitat’s definition, 57% of the urban population currently live in slum-like conditions.

Iraq’s population almost tripled between 1970 and 2007. By 2030, it will grow to almost 50 million. As a consequence of a population with a high percentage of youth and high fertility rates, current levels of overcrowding will only increase as Iraq’s population expands. It is estimated that between 2006 and 2015, Iraq will require 2 million housing units, but has only the capacity to deliver a fraction of this demand.

The Bridge Funding project for the Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector built on previous phases of the Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector program, where a systematic survey and analysis of Iraq’s urban housing market in Phase I led to a National Housing Policy in Phase II designed to address Iraq’s critical housing needs. The policy shifts the Government’s emphasis from direct provision of housing to enabling private sector delivery, through creating a conducive, legislative and regulatory environment, in line with global best practice. A third phase is planned, and aims to support the Government of Iraq in implementing the Policy through providing technical support in key institutional and regulatory reform processes and in technical actions. The Bridge Funding project has consolidated Phase II and prepared to lay the foundations for Phase III by putting in place necessary actions to initialize the reform of key institutions that underpin the reform of the sector.

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

1.4 Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP) Phase II

Iraq is slowly emerging from many years of conflict, with greater emphasis being placed on the development of more effective governance systems, increased efforts at decentralization, and a focus on poverty alleviation. Since 2003, through parliamentary approval of successive pieces of legislation, the legal and institutional structures to support a federal system of government have been put in place in Iraq. In 2005, the Constitution proposed certain authority over administrative and political matters to be devolved to the Governorates; recommendations that were then formalised in the ‘Law of the Governorates Not Organised in a Region’ (Provincial Powers Law) endorsed in late 2008. While this law was widely welcomed particularly from the Governorate perspective, it leaves many aspects of the scope and limits of authority at different levels of government unclear and open to interpretation. While there is growing pressure on Provincial Councils to demonstrate results, the limited capacity and the poor service delivery in the governorates remain key issues.

The current Bridging Phase has worked on linking work to date on LADP and transitioning into a Phase II. The programme built on the lessons from the LADP (2007–2010) and consolidated the LADP model, thereby allowing mainstreaming and replication of the methodology in Governorates throughout Iraq in Phase II. The programme targeted the provision of support to the Governorates through promoting inclusive and participatory planning practices to promote the prioritization of development programmes and annual...
budgeting while providing focused technical assistance to the Governorates to improve essential service delivery.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

1.5 Tawakal IDP Community Shelter Settlement Planning and Basic Sanitary Facilities and Housing Construction, Galkayo, Puntland State of Somalia

The goal of the project in Tawakal was to improve the Tawakal IDP settlement and the living conditions of its IDP community through supporting the preparation of an integrated settlement plan for the sustainable development of Tawakal. Expected project outcomes (accomplishments) focus on:

i) Enhanced of the integrated and spatial development of Tawakal through extensive micro-planning with representative groups of children, youths, adults and local authorities, and skills training, and capacity building of local authorities and other key partners,

ii) Reduction of the threat of displacement and negotiating secure tenure,

iii) Enhancement of the quality of life and resilience of IDPs through access to basic water and sanitation facilities and provision of upgraded and durable shelter and,

iv) Finally improvement of the coping mechanism of IDPs through supporting livelihood opportunities, basic building on-the-job/skills training and production of appropriate building materials. Project was implemented in collaboration with the Municipality of Galkayo, local NGOs, and the local Private Sector and coordinated with UNHCR.

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

1.6 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 is 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 contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.7 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 the 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 the Focus Area 2 of MTSIP.
1.8 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 accelerated 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.

The project contributed to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.9 Post-disaster rapid improved reconstruction of 300 houses in Pebane and Chinde, Zambezia (Building Back Better)

On 18 January 2012, tropical storm Dando hit southern Mozambique is affecting approximately 51,670 people in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces. Days later the central and northern regions of the country were affected by Tropical Cyclone Funso, category 3 and 4 with winds ranging from 166 to 212km/h and heavy rainfall, between 20 and 23 January 2012, affecting approximately 66,946 and 2,835 people in Zambezia and southern Nampula provinces respectively. A considerable number of houses, schools and health centres were damaged in six districts of Zambezia province, the worst affected. The death toll reported is 47 deaths, mostly caused by falling roofs*. 15,000 houses were destroyed; 800 to 900 classrooms; a number of Health Centres.

To ensure early recovery through a Building Back Better approach, UN-Habitat, financed by OFDA/USAID through IOM, reconstructed in 2 months 300 houses in as well as (1) trained local communities on tools and material use (2) trained NGOs (3) provided technical assistance and monitoring (4) monitored NGOs in supporting 300 vulnerable families in housing rehabilitation and repair, i.e. Concern (Chinde) and Samaritan’s (Pebane); (5) liaised with the Authorities. Also, UN-Habitat designed all architectural blueprints and didactic material; selected construction materials. Presently, the experience is being capitalized, to be advocated for and reproduced with the National Institute of Disaster Management, with the ambition of turning the low-cost techniques into diffused practices and possibly a Policy in the midterm. Pipeline projects for 2013 (not described in this report) will ensure continued and reproduction of this experience. The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and will be capitalized for 1 of the MTSIP.

1.10 Supporting Local Mitigation Interventions for Reducing Vulnerability to Cyclones and Earthquakes in Nampula and Manica Provinces
A number of natural hazards threaten Mozambique on a recurrent basis, including floods, drought, strong winds and cyclones, with earthquakes adding to the list of potential events. UN-Habitat, as leading agency in the One-UN at the country level as concerns Disaster Risk Reduction in both built environment and basic service delivery, has developed demonstrative and community based action on mitigation interventions for cyclones and earthquakes through participatory approach and local capacity building in vulnerable pilot areas. This included the development and testing of 14 cyclone-resistant models at community level in Anoche and Mogineul Districts, Nampula Province; the design and delivery of awareness raising activities and development and dissemination of low-cost architectural models for enabling vulnerable communities to mitigate the impacts of future earthquakes by adopting improved construction techniques in Manica District, Manica Province; the submission of architectural models of houses more resistant to cyclones and earthquakes for formal approval by the Government of Mozambique and possible scaling-up. The National Institute for Disasters Management (INGC); Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH); Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA); Administration of Anoche and Mogineul Districts participated proactively and increasingly recognizing these efforts, to be reproduced at national level.

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

1.11 Establishing the Conditions for Creating a Sub-Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Centre in Southern Africa and South-West Indian Ocean (DIMSUR)

The Southern Africa and South-West Indian Ocean region is among the most exposed regions in the world to natural hazards, and it is regularly stricken by disasters. However, it still lacks the capacity to capitalize on experiences and to promote horizontal exchanges as concerns Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. To address this situation, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros requested in 2010 to UN-Habitat (Nairobi, April 2010) to establish the necessary conditions for creating a DRR/CCA Regional Centre, driven by countries. UN-Habitat, through ECHO funding, has established the basis of evidence for these needs through a Feasibility study among stakeholders in participating countries and at sub-regional level with potential partners. It also built consensus building through 3 international workshops and finally developed a detailed proposal for the establishment of the centre.

As a result of this process, the idea of the Centre was formally endorsed by the Ministries of the 4 countries, as well as several actors. Strong of this endorsement, funds are being mobilized with the European Union and the World Bank to kick-start the activities. Moreover, within the project, UN-Habitat delivered technical support (to pilot capacities of a technical centre to deliver services from country to country) to NGOs and national partners for carrying out DRR activities in Madagascar, Malawi. This included in Madagascar the design and adoption of a construction guide linking the experiences at community level to the institutional level. In Malawi, a small-scale mitigation interventions in support to the alternative strategy of "Living with Floods" rather than relocation; which included construction of demonstration shelters the vulnerability reduction of communities living in low lands prone to low and moderate level flooding in Makhwira, Chikhwawa.

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

1.12 Capacity Development of Municipalities on Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming Programme (PPB)

The project, which was also delivered in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal was intended to provide a series of services as concerns development needs for Municipalities in Chibuto, Manica and Nacala in Mozambique. Among them UN-Habitat delivered dedicated governance profile to highlight gender issues in accessing land and basic services. It also established an Urban Index instrument, with indicators of Ur-
ban Development which was developed with the Ministries of State Administraion (MAE) and appropriated by its Department on Municipality Development.

This is a major instrument that will influence the work of establishment of new municipalities and assessment of current capacities of service delivery. In fact, the PPB in Mozambique, as a result of high level of engagement of national partners such as the ANAMM, MAE and the University A Politénica, the project was highly successful. An indicator of success is that PPB guidelines are being produced and more municipalities are willing to embrace the PPB practice; this was evident during the national workshop for best practices. Among the participating municipalities in Mozambique, Nacala has allocated a certain percentage of its annual budget for the next 5 years to PPB, while Manica will continue to undertake PPB thanks to the continuous support from GIZ, a partner with which activities were coordinated and synergies were created. The Ministry of State Administration has publicly expressed their support to extending PPB methodologies to all municipalities, within current decentralization policies and is supporting the development of national guidelines. Further, other municipalities participating in the best practices as well as ANNAM called for replication of PPB in all the municipalities. MAE, Municipalities of Chibuto, Manica and Nacala, A Politénica University

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

B. New Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.13 Revitalizing Public Spaces in Nairobi, Kenya

The project aims to revitalize neighbourhoods in the City of Nairobi, promoting a rich and vibrant range of options for the people of Nairobi in public open spaces. Emphasis will be placed on creating public and easily accessible open space inclusive of age and gender. Activities will include: community-led design and improvement of selected sites, community and Nairobi City Council training and capacity building on public space recovery/upgrading and maintenance, advisory services on citywide (and possible national) strategy on public spaces and a possible exchange with Mexico on the experiences with national and local recovery of public spaces.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.14 Mandera Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The Cooperation Agreement was signed between UN-Habitat and (RACIDA) the implementing partner mid this year for the implementation of the project. Community mobilization and detailed project design and commencement of physical works by the implementing partner will commence soon.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.15 Promoting sustainable transport Solutions for East African Cities

The project aims to reduce growth in private motorized vehicles, thus reducing traffic congestion and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the three capital cities of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. The envisaged strategic response is to: upgrade their transit systems, implement improved non-motorized transport infrastructure and apply travel demand management as well as other supporting policies.
The project goal is to create the technical and institutional basis for implementing metropolitan sustainable transport networks and systems and establish a demonstration corridor for sustainable urban mobility.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.16 Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) - Phase III

The overall objective is to improve the living conditions of people living in informal settlements in Mtwapa town by regularizing all informal Settlements, improving infrastructure services, and encouraging housing improvements by the owners resulting in a Slum Free Mtwapa.

This objective includes a cross cutting dimension of capacity building, community organization, mobilization and empowerment, the specific objectives include: to provide Security of Tenure to the residents, provision/improvement of basic infrastructure and service provision, provision of an enabling environment and financial mechanisms for housing improvement, enhance revenue collection at the local level and provide enhanced environmental ecosystem conservation.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

1.17 Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa

The overall goal is to mainstream energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes and building practices in East Africa and to achieve considerable avoidance of GHG emissions as a result of improved building practices. The project's objectives include: energy Efficiency data and benchmarks in the building sector; formulation and adoption of energy efficiency codes in buildings; awareness raising and capacity building in EE and best practices in the building sector; appropriate financial framework for the implementation of EE measures in buildings; development and implementation of pilot projects.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.18 Support to Kisumu Urban Planning

Kisumu is the third largest town in Kenyan, with over 400 000 inhabitants and a growth rate estimated at 2.6%/ annum. Over the past 25 years, Kisumu’s municipal boundary has expanded from 40 km² to 400 km² due to demographic growth and uncontrolled urban sprawl. The absence of proper planning policy has led to severe infrastructure backlog and the city’s population lacks access to basic services like water, electricity and health care. This lack of public control has also been associated to sprawl of densely populated informal settlements in the surrounding areas. Currently, Kisumu is experiencing the highest average urban poverty levels at 48% against a national average of 29% and it lacks adequate shelter with approximately 75% of peri-urban inhabitants living in temporary and semi-permanent structures. The key challenges Kisumu seems to be facing can be categorised as follows: urban sprawl; slum expansion; a high level of unemployment and inadequate service delivery.

In 2007, a Strategic plan for the Municipal Council of Kisumu was issued for a five year period to address these urban planning issues and insisted on the necessity to develop a strategic plan for the municipality to ensure prudent use and development of the land.

The elaboration of a Strategic Urban Plan will allow the municipality of Kisumu to get hold of a simplified master plan (the Urban Reference Plan) indicating the city’s major urban development options on a 10 to 15 years time-span. The document will serve as reference for the planning of future investments even though it
will not present precise zoning or constrain land utilisation but only offer a vision of the future urban structure.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.19 Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN) Water for Schools Project for Schools in East Africa

The goal of the project is to improve health status and learning environment and strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of school management and communities to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation at schools in East Africa.

The RAIN Water for Schools Project in East Africa will be implemented in 20 selected schools in 10 towns of Kisumu, Kisii, and Rarieda in Kenya; Kampala/Mukono, Jinja/Bugembe, Masaka and Mbarara in Uganda; and Mwanza, Bunda and Bukoba in Tanzania.

This project will be implemented under a partnership between UN-Habitat and The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation for a maximum period of 12 months.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.20 Mavoko Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme

The Mavoko SNP project is a resettlement programme aimed at relocating slum dwellers to the piece of land situated in Athi River, Mavoko Municipality, Machakos District, provided by the Government of Kenya through a tripartite debt swap with the Government of Finland. The land is held in trust by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance for UN-Habitat Housing Project and it Measures 22.21 hectares (55 acres) with grant ID 117250 and registered as L.R. No 27664. The main goals of the SNP are: the improvement of local governance and strengthening the capacity and role of the informal and the community sectors in developing environmentally sustainable neighbourhoods.

Successful implementation of the project will contribute towards achieving the Habitat Agenda and the MDG, goal 7, target 11 – of improving the lives of 10 million slum dwellers globally by the year 2020. There are other benefits accruing to the successful implementation of the project, such as contributing to poverty reduction in Africa (specifically in Kenya), provision of economic empowerment (giving the poor an asset) to the poor. It will also increase the key stakeholders’ visibility; enhance their credibility and open doors for improved/increased funding through reawakened donor interest and trust; the project will provide a blueprint, hence facilitating the replication in other countries.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

1.21 Kibera Soveto East Resource Centre

The Kibera Soveto East Resource Centre is a pilot project envisioned by UN-HABITAT and supported by funding from the BASF Social Foundation of Germany. The Foundation has donated 150,000 EUR for the project thus far. The initiative was launched after a series of meetings with the donor, contractors, and the Government of Kenya - Kenya Slum Upgrading Project (KENSUP in 2008, with construction being completed finally in 2010. It is a product a partnership between UN-HABITAT and several partners, including: Germany’s BASF Social Foundation, the Government of Kenya Ministry of Medical Services, the Government of Kenya Ministry of Housing, Cisco Systems, and local community members/leaders of Kibera Soveto-East.
The Centre currently managed through a two-tier management structure, including a higher level Supervisory Board and a lower level Management Committee. The current Supervisory Board includes UN-Habitat, BASF Social Foundation, and members of the community (representing all four zones of Soweto-East – including women, youth, persons with disabilities, Settlements Executive Committee representatives). The Board makes decisions which the locally hired Management Committee and Staff uses to develop the Centre and implement programs.

The Centre offers, or will soon offer, vital services to the Soweto-East community, namely: physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and care for persons with disabilities; ICT basic services for all local residents and training programs for children and youth; a dispensary and Telemedicine clinic in Soweto-East residents and beyond; as well as ample community gathering space (used for meetings of social groups, NGO trainings, social events, and more). Fee's decided upon by community representatives to the Supervisory Board are being implemented slowly to generate income that will eventually help the Centre cover its own operational costs as an independent NGO operating in partnership with other government and development stakeholders.

The project contributes to the Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.22 Ayaha III Shelter and Settlement Construction, including settlement infrastructure and skills training for Returnees and Internally Displaced People in Hargeisa, Somalia

This project is an expansion of the AYHA II IDP Shelter project, which was funded by the Government of Japan, to the neighbouring AYHA III settlement site in Hargeisa, Somaliland. It is targeting the permanent resettlement of up to 350 families (2,100 persons) into appropriate housing at AYHA III. The interventions carried out under this project respond to the urgent need to improve living standards and provide durable solutions for reintegration and resettlement of displaced communities in Hargeisa. The project aims to reduce tensions between IDPs and the host communities and incorporates the broader issues of protection, reintegration and permanent resettlement.

The project is being implemented in collaboration with the Municipality of Hargeisa, local NGOs, the local Private Sector and coordinated with other agencies and INGOs through the Shelter Cluster (Nairobi and Hargeisa based)

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

1.23 Integration of long term IDPs into the host community in Bosasso Including shelter provision, settlement infrastructure and skills training for Returnees and Internally Displaced People, Bossaso, Bari Region, Puntland State of Somalia

The project aims to provide up to 500 permanent one-room housing units and basic sanitation facilities to vulnerable households that are currently living in emergency or transitional shelters in Bossaso Town. Based on previous project experience, the project will specifically target IDPs and urban poor, who have been able to acquire a piece of land for permanent settlement. This approach greatly reduces the possibility of forced evictions or misappropriation of the provided shelters, while encouraging others to actively pursue land ownership or donations to poor communities. Priority will be given to women-headed and other most vulnerable households from the long term IDP community and urban poor. Families who do not own a piece of land will be assisted through overall advocacy for land donations and land title acquisition.

In addition to the one-room housing units, sanitation will be provided by means of ventilated improved pit latrines. In addition, public infrastructure and community facilities will be addressed as an integrated part of the planned settlement upgrading activities. This includes upgrading of public spaces, child-friendly places and women's centres, public markets, and communal meeting halls. The current project will broaden the
scope of the shelter and settlement upgrading activities, by including a particular focus on job creation and skills training, with the aim of enhancing employment opportunities and creating a basis for improved livelihoods.

The project is being implemented in collaboration with the Bossaso Local Government; line Ministries of Puntland, local NGOs, the local private sector, and the beneficiaries, while the activities will be closely coordinated with other UN agencies and INGOs active in the Bosaso Shelter Cluster.

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

1.24 Sustainable Employment Creation and Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable Urban Communities in Mogadishu (SECIL), Somalia

The city of Mogadishu and its inhabitants have been suffering from unresolved conflicts and civil war for the past 21 years, which led to enormous deficits in basic infrastructure and essential service provision as well as to a high unemployment rate. To address these crucial issues, the European Union is financing the three year project “Sustainable Employment Creation and Improved Livelihoods of Vulnerable Urban Communities in Mogadishu (SECIL)”. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) implements the project in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), Cooperazione E Sviluppo Onlus (CESVI), Human Relief Foundation and Benadir Regional Authority (BRA). SECIL supports the design and implementation of activities geared to stimulate enterprise development, with a particular focus on creating opportunities for growth and greater employment in medium to large scale enterprises, establishing sustainable jobs, and increasing employment options through technical and vocational skills training.

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

1.25 Support to Benadir Regional Administration’s Central Department of Urban Planning

The situation in Mogadishu has evolved rapidly over the past six months. A range of international actors is now operating in the city, with a variety of approaches and priorities. There is no capacity in the host nation to co-ordinate, sequence or influence this redevelopment, and no Somali agency for urban redevelopment projects such as the USAID funded TIS project, to work with, and to determine what the city’s priorities are. Due to lack of mapping and information about the city, both in terms of population and infrastructure, reconstruction projects - roads, bridges, schools, hospitals - are not being located in the areas where they are most needed. An effective Department of Planning that has the necessary skills and resources is needed so that the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA), and through them the people of Mogadishu, can inform and prioritise the decisions being made about the future of the city.

UN-Habitat has previously carried out a GIS mapping survey of Mogadishu, which could provide a baseline, but this requires an increase in staff capacity and equipment in order to be used. In addition, the information contained is out of date while it will provide a starting point new GIS data will need to be collected by the Planning Department. Therefore the priority tasks that will be covered by this project are to provide an appropriate office space and recruit and train staff, which can start to use the existing information, and build on it to inform the early the recovery stage of Mogadishu’s redevelopment.

In addition, the project is envisaged to contribute to re-establishing a core institution and establish the groundwork for a much larger programme. Project activities are carried out in collaboration with local NGO and BRA.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.
1.26  IDP settlement mapping, planning and physical improvement (access roads and storm water drainages) of IDP settlement areas in Mogadishu

The project aims to provide urban and site planning support to the Mogadishu Administration, the local district administrations and to agencies assisting IDPs with shelter and basic services working together within the tri-cluster strategy in the sector Shelter, WASH and Health. Various local and international actors are active in humanitarian relief in these sectors, but most activities do not address the underlying need to strategically facilitate relief and service provision through a concise urban and settlement planning, involving a more responsible and sustainable service provision in the urban setting.

The Benadir Administration (BRA) and the Ministry of Public Works of Somalia have requested the international organizations to provide technical assistance in urban planning, combined with the provision of infrastructure in the city. Technical expertise support was required to be provided to the BRA and the operating agencies in order to properly address the broader issues of IDP settlement planning, and their integration into the development of an urban IDP strategy based on urban analysis, and the extremely sensitive issue of urban land use and land rights. UN-Habitat provides mapping of services in existing IDP settlements to identify needs and in the site planning of settlements identified for long-term resettlement of IDPs. Further, UN-Habitat serves as the technical umbrella partner for BRA and the tri-cluster agencies in developing the wider framework for resettlement of IDPs based on a strategic urban plan for housing/resettlement, on the base of which continuous assistance programming for Mogadishu IDPs should be based on – in particular, to address the need for long-term solutions for urban IDPs.

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

1.27  Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in two settlements in Southern and Western Darfur, Sudan

Under the agreement with UNHCR, UN-Habitat has recently completed construction of public latrines, a primary school, one clinic and 37 shelters in Sakali settlement, on the outskirt of the Nyala city. The project was implemented in partnership with the targeted community and it confirmed the need for continued construction intervention, its feasibility, UNHCR’s interest in continued funding of the program activity and the capacity of UN-Habitat to provide sustainable solutions to the most vulnerable groups. What also emerged from the project is a necessity to build Government’s capacity to address housing and related land issues.

UN-Habitat has been advocating the use of affordable and environmentally friendly technologies in construction of durable shelters since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005. The success with the pilot demonstration buildings using SSB has proven to have a significant potential for replication in various areas of humanitarian and early recovery assistance in Sudan, particularly in the construction of basic infrastructure and shelters. The Humanitarian Aid Coordinator (HAC) for South and West Darfur and UNHCR have requested UN-Habitat to develop a project proposal which would include construction of 100 shelters, technical assistance, capacity-building and testing sustainable alternatives to addressing challenges of accelerated urbanisation in the region.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTISP.

1.28  Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmentally-Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihoods in Blue Nile State, Sudan

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The project that is funded by the Government of Norway; will provide guidance to the local government and local leaders for supporting decision making on where to invest and carry out reconstruction activities through an integrated participatory regional and urban planning approach to revive the economy and bring about peace to the state of the Blue Nile. This project will contribute to the application and the realisation of a number of human rights articulated under Paris Declaration; including people of the Blue have the right to a standard of living for their health and well-being, other human rights also include access to employment, basic services and land, housing and property (LHP) rights.

The people of the Blue Nile State in both urban and rural areas will benefit from this project, especially IDPs, returnees including young unemployed youth and women through the capacity building of the staff of the Ministry of Planning and Urban development on regional and urban planning and land administration, who will be capacitated to develop proper regional and urban plans which will guide special support decision on where to invest for reconstruction of the state in an attempt to provide basic services and create new livelihood sources.

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

1.29 1.1 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. In 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.

1.30 1.2 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 Gomanyi 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 Nagulagala 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.

1.31 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 million 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 the 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.

1.32 Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities

In East Africa as in the rest of the continent, cities are expanding at unprecedented rates and facing sustained population growth, rapid motorization rates, rapid worsening traffic congestion thus decreasing mobility and increasing health problem. By 2030, the population living in urban areas in East Africa will enormously increase. The national governments of the three countries and their local counterparts have recognized the importance of efficient, low-cost mass transit and non-motorized transport as a means of helping to alleviate poverty, spurring economic growth in the urban centres and providing alternative and affordable transport. In recent years, activities have already started towards developing and implementing urban transport policies for creating socially equitable and environmentally sound urban transport systems. This project, therefore, comes at the ideal time, just as these countries are beginning to recognize a need for sustainable transport but are still in the process of identifying the most effective solutions to meet their targets.

The project “Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities” aims to reduce growth in private motorized vehicles, thus reducing traffic congestion and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the
three capital cities of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. The envisaged strategic response is to upgrade their transit systems, implement improved non-motorized transport infrastructure and apply travel demand management as well as other supporting policies. The project goal is to create the technical and institutional basis for implementing metropolitan sustainable transport networks and systems and establish a demonstration corridor for sustainable urban mobility. To reach this goal, the project will build awareness and understanding among policy makers, stakeholders and the general public in East Africa and beyond on the importance and benefits of establishing suitable and sustainable transport systems in urban areas. The development and implementation of interrelated sustainable transport initiatives will be facilitated in the three capital cities of Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 4 of the MTSIP

1.33 Because I am a Girl Urban program

Plan International, Women in Cities International and the UN-Habitat are in partnership to implement the “Because I am a Girl Urban program”, (BIAAG-UP). The program aims to build safe, accountable and inclusive cites with and for girls in all their diversity. The project will be implemented in five cities around the world: Cairo, Delhi, Hanoi, Kampala, and Lima. It seeks to engage girls in cities around the world to explore questions around gender inclusion, the right to the city and safe cities for girls. It is linked with Plan’s “Because I am a Girl” campaign to fight gender inequality, promote girls’ rights and lift millions of girls out of poverty. Program implementation will start with an initial, six months duration. A comprehensive assessment will be done into the issues affecting girls’ safety and inclusion, the results of which will feed into a design of the overall five year program.

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

1.34 Construction and Operation of a pilot Multifunctional Biogas & WASH Community Centre in Munhava, Beira

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, will collaborate with the municipality of Beira and the BASF Social Foundation to improve living conditions of slum dwellers in the Munhava slum, in the city of Beira, building a Multifunctional Clean Energy Centre (MCEC).

The new infrastructure will allow increased access to clean energy, better sanitation and safe drinking water for the Munhava slum-dwellers, one of the most challenged urban areas in the Country. The facility will also provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable youth who will be responsible for its daily operation and management. It will be designed to utilize locally available renewable energy resources (human waste, solar energy and wind) for value addition including public toilets connected to biogas digesters and solar panels installed on the centre’s roof for lighting and for charging lanterns for domestic lighting in order to replace kerosene lamps. A playground, lightened by energy produced in the centre, will be annexed.

The project will be mainly managed by self-promoting groups of youth in the slum of Munhava selected with and within the community. At least 200 young people will benefit from professional training and will generate sustainable incomes through service management and selling. The duration expected for the construction of the new infrastructure is 24 months, finalizing at the end of 2013. The total cost of the project is around 200,000 USD and is developed in partnership with the Municipality of Beira, MICOA, MOPH, Ministry of Energy.

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

1.35 Developing Guidelines on School Safety and Resilient Building Codes

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Only for the latest disasters in 2012 approximately 1000 classrooms were destroyed as well as health centres, uncovering a systematic weakness of the way public buildings are built. It is evident that this depends on an interplay of factors related to 1) Lack of institutional coordination and responsibilities; 2) inadequacy of norms and lack of capacities to enforce the existing norms; 3) wanting, to say the least, building practices and behaviour. The extreme fragility of school premises, among others public buildings, was confirmed by UN-Habitat through a joint damage assessment undertaken from February to March 2012 to Gaza, Zambezia and Maputo. Happily, the attention of National Authorities in Mozambique is shifting to an integrated Disaster Risk Reduction approach, which addresses underlying risk factors. Therefore, National Institutions (Ministry of Education; Ministry of Public Works and Housing; National Institute for Disaster Management/Ministry of State Administration) are calling for an integrated project that will establish the ground for a public policy on better construction in the Country. The World Bank, upon demand of the INGC/MAE and the Ministry of Education, has entrusted this effort to UN-Habitat in cooperation with the University Mondlane. This project will develop disaster resilient school building codes and overall guidelines for school safety and produce recommendations for their effective implementation, in close consultation with major stakeholders such as the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Education, the Bureau of Norms, professional associations and academia, and with the coordination of the INGC. The overall outcome of this project should be a consensual technical basis for the adoption of building codes and guidelines for construction of schools.

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

2. **Asia and the Pacific**

3. **Latin America and the Caribbean**

3.1 Community-based response to the cholera (F100)

The cholera epidemic as it stands today is rapidly spreading in the 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 organise 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 restructuring 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 on the appeal. UN-Habitat already facilitated the setup of a
community based response in Bristout-Bobin (Pétion-Ville), through sensitization and adequate information to the community; access to 15 Oral Rehydration Centers (ORC), the set-up of a 10 beds Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) and adequate means for evacuation to Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC). In addition, procedures have been put in place for disinfection of contaminated households/tents and Solidarité is reinforcing is action in terms of access to clean water and latrines.

On the basis of this initial experience, UN-HABITAT is already replicating the experience in Jalousie (Pétion-Ville) and Fort-Mercredi (Port-au-Prince).

The targeted areas of the project hosting about 250,000 beneficiaries are the following:

- Pétion-Ville Commune: Bristout-Bobin, Jalousie, Dupont, Boulay, Nan Rak, Meyotte, Girardeau, Jacquet, Morne Lazard/Nerette, Deshermites/Juvenat, Bouk Champagne
- Port-au-Prince Commune/Carrefour Feuille Area: Fort Mercredi/Cité Neuf, Descayettes, La Montagne.

The project contributes to Focus Area 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 the public policies FEC and FSADU (F107)

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 a 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 Itaborai and US$ 20 billion in the implementation of Refinery Premium I in the municipality of Bacabeira, 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 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 ONU-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 of 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. Crosscutting 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 Focus Area 1, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

3.3 Urban poverty reduction in Mexico 2011-2013 – SEDESOL (F108)

This project comes as a follow up to the project “Urban Poverty Reduction in Mexico” (F049) which ran from 2004 to 2010. It complements the efforts of Mexican authorities in keeping a political and administrative environment conducive to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda in the country, focusing on strengthening UN-Habitat and SEDESOL knowledge, visibility and network in order to develop the portfolio of activities in the country. Main activities include support to the monitoring of urban trends and conditions; promotion of technical and policy dialogue on sustainable urbanization issues; awareness-raising activities; mobilization of Habitat partners and the expansion of the UN-Habitat portfolio. The project is primarily financed by the Federal Government, Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), which is in charge of urban development. A major objective of SEDESOL is the reduction of urban poverty.

As a result of the previous project F049, more than 40 local urban observatories were established, municipality staff, state governments and their partners in the civil society were trained, methodologies were designed and municipal and state governments joined to elaborate urban planning methodologies. This new project aims at renewing the cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Mexican Government in order to ensure the continuity of UN-Habitat national office in the country.

3.4 Dialogues on Sustainable Urban Development in Brazil (F109)

Brazil is today among the 10 largest economies in the world and among the five highest growth ones in industrial investments. Many of these investments – public as well as private - are located in or around (intermediary) cities / municipalities in the fringes of large metropolitan areas. These investments generate rapid economic growth, providing unprecedented opportunities for sustainable urban development. Nevertheless, many among the large public and private investments have “de-structuring” effects on the territory, because the speed of change is not accompanied by institutional arrangements and policies that foster sustainable development.

This has generated bottlenecks in public investments that, in turn, have required the national government to explore new ways to help local actors to improve their capacity to ensure sustainable and planned investments. The purpose of this project is to increase the knowledge of the Ministry of Cities of Brazil and its partners on the challenges of reconciling economic growth and sustainable urban development with social inclusion in Brazil, by correlating the national experience with similar urban contexts of emerging economies. Considering the broader framework of Rio+20, the project is inserted into the development agenda at regional and global levels. The project intends to review the advances of the principal urban programmes in Brazil and the challenges they represent. The focus is on four specific issues influencing sustainable urban development: Water and Sanitation, Large Scale Housing Production and its Impact on the Urban Territory, and Urban Mobility, and on how these areas in turn affect urban economic development policies and strategies.

In connection with Rio+20, the government of Brazil has taken the initiative to launch a citizen’s debate on strategic development issues. Nine large citizens’ dialogues will be hosted, being one of them focused on “Sustainable Development of Cities”. The Ministry of Environment has assigned funding through the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) to enable the Ministry of Cities to commission inputs through a UN-Agency to provide inputs to this dialogue. UN-Habitat was approached to present a proposal that can help the Ministry of Cities to “internationalize” a discussion on key concerns identified by the Ministry. In order to contribute to this process, the Ministry of Cities, with funding from the Ministry of the Environment in Brazil, requested UN-Habitat to prepare a provocative position paper for Rio+20 based on cases in Brazil and related experiences from other emerging economies.
The objective of the project is to document and inform the development of a platform for dialogue (mainly during Rio + 20 and the World Urban Forum) on sustainable and inclusive cities in rapid economic growth contexts, generating opportunities and challenges for sustainable urban development. The project will be developed in Brazil, with input from other countries in emerging economies. The Project's Expected Accomplishment is a better understanding among urban actors at local, national (Brazil) and international levels of the challenges and critical issues related to Sustainable Urban Development in rapid growth cities in emerging economies to focus on: Water and Sanitation; Large Scale Housing Production and its Impact on the Urban Territory; Urban Mobility.

This project contributes to the Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

3.5 Reconstruction with a view to sustainable improvement of housing and living conditions of the population affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake in the Southeast (F110)

The earthquake has caused serious damages in the South East Department: more than 21,000 houses were damaged or destroyed. Families have started low-cost improvements to repair their homes. The results are poor, and, in some cases, the makeshift repairs end up making the buildings more dangerous than before. The reconstruction implemented by the informal sector has repeated the same mistakes made prior to the earthquake and exposes the inhabitants to the same risks. In both urban and rural contexts, we observed major reconstruction issues: the lack of skilled labour, poor quality construction materials, the scarcity of relevant information or demonstrable examples for safer housing improvements, the limited financial capacities of the inhabitants to pay for reconstruction/repair, and the limited number of construction industry professionals who are trained in earthquake- and hurricane resistant best practices for construction. Moreover, the stakeholders are not at the centre of the decision process, which would be essential to fostering changes in the culture of construction in the long-term.

The project has been developed as a response to the priorities defined by the Interim Commission for the Reconstruction of Haiti. Thus, it is important to train construction professionals in earthquake- and hurricane-resistant building strategies, with techniques that are financially and technically accessible to local populations. The principal aim is to ensure the equity of the reconstruction initiatives and thus to preserve social cohesion. This approach will result in an earthquake- and hurricane-resistant architecture which respects the environment, aesthetic standards, culture, and the technical and financial capacities of all parties involved.

This project places the reconstruction issue in a broader context: sustainable improvement of housing for and by local populations. In order to do so, the project will focus on the training of construction professionals, based on needs identified in both rural and urban settings. The project supported the partners organizations already involved in the reconstruction efforts. It will aim at construction professionals and future instructors who will demonstrate and disseminate their knowledge of construction sites, putting the methods and skills they have learned into practice. Teaching by examples has been proven to be effective an effective learning tool and form of community outreach: the know-how will be passed on from builders to builders and from trainers to trainers.

Local institutions will also be involved in the project and will receive a more advanced training, allowing them to better monitor the authorizations, and evaluation of construction projects. Along with these construction trainings, other trainings will be offered in the associated trades such as electricity, plumbing, painting, etc.

In order to popularize these earthquake-resistant and hurricane-resistant construction methods, an extensive information campaign will be launched. The role of women in the promotion of sustainable and safer housing will be central, in particular to target local populations.
This project contributes to the Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

3.6 Assessment of the Impacts of Crime on Urban Economic Competitiveness, a Pilot Case in Zapopan Municipality (F111)

This project aims to improve local authorities’ capacities to formulate and implement urban strategies for prevention and mitigation of urban crime in a context of economic competitiveness. The pilot case in the first phase shall focus on the Mexican Municipality of Zapopan and shall produce a) Methodology for impact analysis and assessment of crime and violence; b) Report on crime and violence main factors as well as derived impact in local urban economic competitiveness; c) Identification of local stakeholders for a coalition to promote and safeguard urban safety and d) Set of strategies for preventing and addressing crime and violence while improving local economic competitiveness, structured by programmes, projects, and underpinning assessment methodology. A 2nd phase is planned, for further replication in another municipality. As soon as the ongoing municipality selection and project negotiation are finished, the 2nd phase planning shall start and follow the remaining paths of the 1st one.

Crime and violence rates have increased through past years in Mexico and have affected most of the country. Furthermore, this phenomenon has had a negative impact on cities’ ability to achieve their development goals. Fear of crime has an incredibly corrosive effect on individuals and entire communities. UN-Habitat recognizes that people not only need to be safe, but they also need to feel safe. The contribution of urban safety to economic competitiveness is a key element of integrated strategies towards urban sustainable development. Currently, no such strategy exists that enhance urban competitiveness and urban safety.

This project contributes to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration Start</th>
<th>Duration End</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Construction and Operation of a pilot Multifunctional Biogas &amp; WASH Community Centre in Munhava, Beira</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>BASF and various i.e. Norway</td>
<td>Selection of the site of construction undergoing</td>
<td>Good potential for reproduction and high engagement of the Municipality</td>
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<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Developing Guidelines on School Safety and Resilient Building Codes</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>275,000 (UN-Habitat's share 25,000)</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The need for this project has been mentioned at the Council of Ministers, therefore draws important attention from National Institutions. 3 Ministries are involved.</td>
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<td>(Somaliland) Hargeisa, Gabiley, Berbera, Boroma, Sheikh, Burao, Odweyne, (Puntland) Garowe,Bossaso, Galkayo, Gardo, Jariiban, Banda Bayla, Eyle, Adado, (South Central) Mogadishu</td>
<td>UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10,798,889 (Total value of on-going portfolio for 2011-2012, with some estimation due to currency exchange rate)</td>
<td>EU, DFID, SIDA, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Funds contributed towards UN-Habitat work plan within the Joint Programme</td>
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<td>Galkayo, Puntland State of Somalia</td>
<td>Tawakal IDP Community Shelter Settlement Planning and Basic Sanitary Facilities and Housing Construction,</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>The volatile security situation in Galkayo; Logisties; Disagreements and conflicts within the community; 471 beneficiaries received land titles under agreement between UN Habitat and the Galkayo Municipality; 471 beneficiaries received a core 1 room house with sanitary facility; A Child Friendly Space and Women's</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Supporting the Efforts of GOI in Developing the Capacity of the Iraqi Education Sector/Enhancing the Learning Environment in Vulnerable Areas in Iraq for meeting EFA goals</td>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>12,461,062 (UN-Habitats' share 3,860,259)</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td>Centres was established at each of the four neighbourhoods in the settlement; A police station with 3 rooms and 2 sanitary facilities was constructed; Brick making training was carried out for 20 beneficiaries, and 2 brick making machines handed over to the community; Plants were provided to each household beneficiaries and trees planted at selected streets and public spaces.</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>10,057,740 (UN-Habitats' share 1,496,434)</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector in Iraq - Bridging for Phase III</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>750,000 (UN-Habitats' share 465,000)</td>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>(UN-Habitats' share 937,770)</td>
<td>ITF - EC and interest money</td>
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<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Revitalizing Public Spaces in Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Mandera Town Water Supply and Sanitation Project</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya (Regional)</td>
<td>Promoting sustainable transport Solutions for East African Cities</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Kenya (Global)</td>
<td>Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) -Phase III</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat, USAID, SIDA, World Bank, JICA, DFID, EU and Italian Cooperation</td>
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<td>Kenya (Regional)</td>
<td>Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa</td>
<td>2012-2016</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>BSF - Germany</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Support to Kisumu Urban Planning</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNEP/DGEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya (Regional)</td>
<td>Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN) Water for Schools Project for Schools in East Africa</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Mavoko Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Not yet determined</td>
<td>UNEP, GEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Budget (in thousands)</td>
<td>Funding Source(s)</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kibera Soweto East Resource Centre</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Post-disaster rapid improved reconstruction of 300 houses in Pebane and Chinde, Zambezias (Building Back Better)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>OFDA through IOM and cost-sharing through the ERF</td>
<td>The project has high potential for reproduction, although limited in scope and appropriation into national policies of DRR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Supporting Local Mitigation Interventions for Reducing Vulnerability to Cyclones and Earthquakes in Nampula and Manica Provinces (DIPECHO II)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>ECHO and UN-Habitat cost-sharing</td>
<td>15 months Humanitarian cycle does not apply to DRR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Establishing the Conditions for Creating a Sub-Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Centre in Southern Africa and South-West Indian Ocean (DIMSUR) – DIPECHO II</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>ECHO and UN-Habitat cost-sharing</td>
<td>The success of this project is measured by the formal endorsement of its result by 4 countries at the Ministerial Level, the World Bank and the Interest showed by donors to fund the outcome (Pipeline 2013)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Institutional Potential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Capacity Development of Municipalities on Participatory Planning and Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming Programme (PPB)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Government of Spain</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hargeisa, Somaliland, Somalia</td>
<td>Ayaha III Shelter and Settlement Construction, including settlement infrastructure and skills training for Returnees and Internally Displaced People in Hargeisa</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bossaso, Bari Region, Puntland State of Somalia</td>
<td>Integration of long term IDPs into the host community in Bosasso: Including shelter provision, settlement infrastructure and skills training for Returnees and Internally Displaced People Bossaso, Bari Region, Puntland State of Somalia</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia, Mogadishu</td>
<td>Sustainable Employment Creation and Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable Urban Communities in Mogadishu, Somalia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,500,000 Euro</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Volatile security and political situation; lack of coordination among implementing agencies and donors; withdrawal and replacement of SECIL implementing partner; low capacity and institutional backup of local authorities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia, Mogadishu</td>
<td>Support to Bena-dir Regional Administration’s Central Department of Urban Planning</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>£209,720 (£132,525)</td>
<td>UK Conflict Pool Funding, DFID</td>
<td>Changes of authorities at BRA after presidential elections might influence the project negatively.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia, Mogadishu</td>
<td>IDP settlement mapping, planning and physical improvement (access roads and storm water drainages) of IDP settlement areas in Mogadishu</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>CHF 484,505</td>
<td>CHF (Common Humanitarian Fund), and UN-Habitat in kind (16.3 %)</td>
<td>Presidential elections and security incidents might influence project implementation; Land use negotiations and access to land for IDP resettlement may delay the project. The project is being implemented in coordination with the Tri-Cluster agencies and embedded in the tri-cluster strategy for Mogadishu IDPs; UN-Habitat’s project contributes to overall coordination of the humanitarian assistance in the area of infrastructure and shelter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur of Urban and Re-</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,191,020</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>Additional work to cover two newly established states in A cost modification has been submitted to the donor, additional funds will be provided to cover the additional work for the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>Funding Agency</td>
<td>Challenges Encounter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur, Sudan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,414,000</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>Darfur has increased the workload</td>
<td>two newly established states in Darfur. Time extension was included in the submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in two settlements in Southern and Western Darfur, Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,017000</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Access to a number of pre-selected sites by the government was impossible; Security conditions in a number of villages delayed the work progress, hence the time extension was submitted to the donor</td>
<td>Project duration has been extended initially to October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmentally-Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihoods in Blue Nile State, Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,860,000</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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</table>

Asia and the Pacific

A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Challenges Encounter</th>
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<tr>
<td>try/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>in US$</td>
<td>ies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,318,474</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Reported as operationally closed by Feb 2012 in the earlier report but project duration has been extended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,918,245</td>
<td>Japan Voluntary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>215,826</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>977,618</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>905,142</td>
<td>ECHO via UNDP</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>254,288</td>
<td>BASF Germany BASF Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,233,645</td>
<td>KOICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,512,463</td>
<td>DFID</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter Support to the Most Vulnerable Population of Sindh Floods 2011</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>1,400,880</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine</td>
<td>Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impacts</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>511,499</td>
<td>MDTF (Spain MDGF)</td>
<td>To be confirmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Settlement Upgrading and Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) through Community Empowerment, Improved Infrastructure and Services and Local Government Support</td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>11,780,967</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Urban Solidarity Programme (USP)</td>
<td>2012-2012</td>
<td>4,672,897</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme Phase III (Repeater Block Grants)</td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>10,156,262</td>
<td>MRRD</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Emergency Workshop for the Municipalities of Disaster Affected Areas in Tohoku, Japan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>215,826</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td>Not listed in earlier report due to delayed entry in IMIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Operation Of The UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office for Asia and the Pacific Region, Phase IV, July 2012-June 2017</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,136,364</td>
<td>Japan Voluntary</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Priority Action for Life-Saving Response through Integrated Nutrition, WASH and Health Interventions - Nepal 2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>197,424</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Improving Conditions on Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>916,256</td>
<td>AusAID, Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Indian Housing Project</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7,398,815</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Strategic Planning Frameworks for City Development Strategy through Leadership Training</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>140,187</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund through UNDP</td>
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<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Joint WFP - UN-Habitat Initiative on Philippine Cities and Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be confirmed</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>UNICEF - UN Women- UN-Habitat Joint Programme on Safe and Friendly Cities for All</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be confirmed</td>
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<td>The Pacific Region</td>
<td>Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSÜP) Phase 2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be confirmed</td>
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<td>The Pacific Region</td>
<td>Cities Alliance: Regional Institutional Strengthening and Knowledge Management Support to Pacific Island Countries to Strengthen Implementation of the Pacific Urban Agenda under the Pacific Plan; Papua New Guinea Settlement Upgrading Programme; Samoa City Development Strategy Programme</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
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<td>To be confirmed</td>
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<td>Duration End</td>
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<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 the public policies FEC and FSADU / F107</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>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Dialogues on Sustainable Urban Development in Brazil / F109</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>329,670</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment (Brazil)</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Reconstruction with a view to sustainable improvement of housing and living conditions of the population affected by the 12 January 2010 earthquake in the Southeast / F110</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,502,373</td>
<td>AECID / Spanish Government</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
<td>UN-Habitat emergency and recovery response to Haiti earthquake – cholera / F100</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>261,292</td>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Presidential elections might influence project development; Security incidents remain a threat.</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Urban poverty reduction in Mexico / F100</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>450,600</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Development</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Assessment of the Impacts of Crime on Urban Economic Competitiveness, a Pilot Case in Zapopan Municipality / F111</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Zapopan municipality and other Mexican municipalities in Mexico</td>
<td>The project is directly backed by UN-HABITAT, ROLAC</td>
</tr>
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</table>