Agenda Item 8:

Six-Monthly Report on UN-Habitat Country Activities
March 2013

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 (October 2012 – March 2013)\(^2\).

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

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

\(^2\) Projects with budgets below USD100,000 are not reported in the tables
SELECTED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

A. Completed Projects

1. Africa

2. Arab States
   A. Completed Projects

2.1 Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme Iraq

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. tankered 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 per cent of the rural population has access to piped potable water while in Baghdad City, certain areas remain underserved. Additionally, around half (48 per cent) 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 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 Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil - Iraq

In Erbil City the housing delivery system suffers from various shortfalls in spite of the fact that land is distributed yet the city experiences lack of housing finance, unaffordable costs of building materials, insufficient private sector involvement in delivery, and poor regulatory capacities which constrain efficient housing delivery. Unless urgent measures are taken, there will be a breakdown in urban services coupled with large scale proliferation of slums and illegal land and housing development. A strategy for addressing these challenges has already been formulated by the relevant KRG authorities with UN-Habitat support.

The project aimed at supporting the implementation of the strategy by helping to strengthen local capacities through institutional reform measures. The project has also sought to demonstrate environment friendly
and cost effective approaches to housing design and area upgrading. The combined strengths of UN-Habitat and UNDP have been brought together to implement the objectives of this project.

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

2.3 Support to Decentralization and Local Governance for Service Delivery - Iraq

The Support to Decentralization and Local Governance for Service Delivery Project entails a UN and Government of Iraq effort to begin to realize decentralized governance in Iraq. The project has been structured around four pillars: (i) legal, policy and institutional frameworks for decentralized governance, (ii) local government systems and capacities, (iii) civic education and participation strategies in three governorates, and (iv) inter-governmental relations and local government networks. The project’s aim was to prepare the groundwork for developing policies and frameworks to clarify and enable decentralization and local government reform in Iraq by improving knowledge among national, regional and local government officials and civil society groups. The principal focus was to put in place a comprehensive capacity development strategy; develop civic education and participation and e-government strategies; pilot improved business processes for increasing service delivery in selected municipalities.

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

2.4 Public Sector Modernization Programme – Phase 1 (I-PSM) - Iraq

Prior to the 1991 war, Iraq was highly regarded within the Middle East for its superior public sector management capability, for its highly competent and well-trained civil servants and for its strong emerging economic policy and social welfare programmes. While institutional capacities still exist, the impact of years of war and international isolation led to many constraints which limited service delivery effectiveness and efficiency. The Iraq-Public Sector Modernization programme, which is a joint UN Programme, was established to support the Government of Iraq (GoI) in modernizing its public sector by adopting a public sector reform strategy and launching its implementation in three key sectors namely: health, education and water and sanitation. The main objective of the I-PSM Programme was to strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework and processes of national and local governance to enhance service delivery.

The programme was designed to address existing public sector governance constraints through a government-led, centrally administered and coordinated approach that (i) rationalizes the architecture and machinery of government, (ii) improves human resource management and culture, (iii) enhances administrative functionality and generalized management systems, (iv) develops clearly defined and costed service delivery models in target sectors, (v) approaches decentralization through a service delivery lens on a sector-by-sector basis, (vi) increases the devolution of service delivery to local government to secure effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability, with enhanced participation, and (vii) improves the capacity of local government institutions for decentralized service delivery. UN-Habitat’s expertise and background in service delivery, particularly in the field of water and sanitation, its on-going relationship with the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, and its knowledge of effective modes of decentralization are key reasons for UN-Habitat’s participation in the programme. UN-Habitat has focused on providing assistance to the Government of Iraq in developing reform and modernization plans for the Water and Sanitation Sector, as well as implementing reforms related to municipal services and improving decentralized service delivery in target sectors – with enhanced local governance and participation. The programme has been successful in establishing synergies with existing UN programmes aimed at addressing corruption, and has ensured the active participation of civil society and the integration of cross-cutting issues in relation to poverty, gender, social exclusion and environment.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 and 1 of the MTSIP.
2.5 Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq (PSDP-I)

Following decades of centralized control of the Iraqi economy and despite GoI’s recent successes in achieving macroeconomic stabilization (national budget, retail prices), the capacity of the Iraqi private sector to provide sustainable employment and alleviate poverty continues to encounter difficulties. So far, public efforts have focused on providing a social safety-net to the most vulnerable in the Iraqi population, or on attracting foreign investment, but very limited progress has been achieved on legal framework aspects.

The Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq (PSDP-I) was designed to create and enable an effective, coherent, and comprehensive framework for private sector development in Iraq at both the national and governorate levels in three priority Governorates. At the national level, policy support intervention was provided with the aim of shaping a more conducive private sector environment. Through its contribution to the Programme, UN-Habitat has been examining land and planning constraints to private sector development and working with government on land policies, management tools and practices. At the governorate level, challenges of private sector growth and increasing employment opportunities in the private sector were addressed through provision of training programmes to unemployed youth in construction skills and improving business practices of small construction firms. The programme, which involves seven UN agencies, has managed to assist Iraq in developing a growth-orientated and rules-based private sector economy to enhance living standards, and to lay the groundwork for future economic stability.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

2.6 Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem (Phase I) - OPT

One of the main challenges facing the poorest families living in East Jerusalem is the improvement of the deteriorating conditions of their housing units. The decline of the economic situation of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem is mainly due to increasing restrictions imposed by Israel, de-linking the rest of the West Bank and the increasing cost of living. An increasing number of families are unable to do the necessary maintenance to their housing units to meet at least the minimum standards. Maintenance works, which require no building permit from the Israeli authorities, such as insulation for roofs and façades, plastering, painting, windows repair, installation electrical wires, etc. are urgently needed in all cases to protect these families and their children especially during cold winters. It is estimated that over 2000 families in East Jerusalem in need for immediate assistance to do necessary maintenance in their shelters before cold winter. During Phase I, self-help rehabilitation of 56 shelters was completed.

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

2.7 Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management - Sudan

The project is funded by USAID/OFDA, and it aims at scaling-up its activities in partnership with the governments of the 3 States of Darfur taking advantage of the lessons learnt and its accumulated experience. This will be done by delivering a capacity development programme to the 3 MPUDs focusing on urban and regional planning and land management, by embedding qualified technical advisers within those institutions, and bringing in additional national and international expertise as required. As concrete results, a regional physical development strategy for Darfur will be drafted and urban plans of the main settlements supported. A pilot site will be selected in each State capital for running on-the-job training sessions of the MPUD staff. These sessions will involve: (i) participatory planning approach applying both urban and re-
gional planning concepts; and (ii) facilitating land demarcation, registration and allocation operations, as well as the implementation of land conflict management mechanisms; and (iii) providing support to the MPUDs’ housing reconstruction and infrastructure development effort in terms of planning, design and identification of proper technical solutions. Finally, an important component of tools and awareness raising materials preparation and dissemination will be carried out. The proposed project will be critical for supporting the peace building efforts and initiate a recovery process which can lay the foundations for sustainable urbanization, hence breaking the current vicious cycle of dependency on humanitarian aid.

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

2.8 Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur, Sudan

The project is funded by USAID/OFDA, and is being implemented in partnership with WHO. The project is designed to help the Ministry of Health in the three states of Darfur to address institutional capacity gaps and increase the number of operational primary health care facilities using low-cost and environmentally friendly construction techniques, and expand the technical support provided to the three SMOHs with particular focus on primary health care.

The project will focus on the following gaps: (1) Strengthen the institutional settings and capacities to manage and operate health facilities in the 3 States of Darfur, and (2) Increase access to quality PHC services benefiting approximately 215,000 people in the three Darfur States.

This intervention is inscribed within a much bigger framework needed to establish the institutional and capacity conditions for a gradual recovery and reconstruction of Darfur. Such transition from humanitarian aid to recovery and development within the UN system is starting now, under the lead of the UN Resident Coordinator, as the peace situation is progressively stabilising.

A comprehensive assessment was made in a number of villages that lacks health services and the following matrix shows the identified priority areas for installing/rehabilitating primary health care facilities in Darfur.

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

2.9 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 construction of basic infrastructure and shelters. Building on the success of the first phase; UN-Habitat and UNHCR have signed a new MOU to expand this initiative to Western Darfur as well. The project aims at providing proper housing conditions in planned extensions to existing cities and open new livelihood opportunities for 80 IDP vulnerable families living in poor conditions in two camps in western and southern Darfur states, and establishment of two new community youth centres in the two areas.
The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTISP.

2.10 Improved Municipal Governance for Effective Decentralization in Lebanon:

This was a 3 year project funded by the Italian Government and it aimed to promote institutional reforms at the national and local levels in order to empower local authorities and enable them play a leading role in improve living conditions in Lebanon and decreasing regional development disparities. The overall objectives were 1) To support the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities in empowering municipalities in Lebanon 2) To improve the technical, planning, administrative and financial capacities of municipalities 3) To promote national information exchange and networking among municipalities in Lebanon.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 7 of the MTISP.

3. Asia and the Pacific

3.1 Assessment of Options for Community Benefit Sharing for CASA

The Central Asian Republics have large energy resource potential relative to their domestic needs, while the neighboring South Asia Region, especially Pakistan, is facing severe electricity deficits. Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market is a concept for developing electricity trade among the countries of the two regions through a set of projects and investments. The first phase enabled a trade of about 1300 MW of electricity between Central Asia and South Asia, referred to as “CASA-1000”. UN-Habitat was approached by the World Bank because of its extensive experience on National Solidarity Programme, covering community development coupled with research oriented activities and institutional support structure. The project identified and developed options including tentative costing for community benefit sharing programs applicable for the CASA-1000 and other similar power transmission lines in Afghanistan. The project enhanced local ownership of the CASA-1000, and significantly reduced security risks for CASA-1000 during construction and implementation. Specific outputs: 1) Communities identified along the proposed 562 km transmission line en-route Kunduz, Baghlan, Parwan, Kabul, Laghman and Nangarhar; 2) Assessment of: (i) existing gaps of off-grid power ascertained, and (ii) where off-grid power options are unfeasible, other local projects prioritized by community were included as integral option for benefit sharing; and 3) Model developed highlighted institutional framework, cost estimate and operations and maintenance requirements for: (a) off-grid electrification solutions suitable for the Afghan rural communities along the area of influence of CASA-1000; and, (b) other development projects.

3.2 Strengthening Municipal and Community Development in Helmand, Afghanistan - Phase III

UN-Habitat implemented the Strengthening Municipal and Community Development in Lashkar Gah project funded by DFID, in three Phases during 2007-2012 (the Phase III 2010-2012). Final Phase achievements: (i) improved the capacity of Lashkar Gah Municipality to initiate citywide and community-level infrastructure, basic service delivery and improve living environment; (ii) generated job opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons; (iii) registered 12,100 plots/households and distribute sanitation “safayee” tax notebooks to 422 registered households by the municipality; (iv) expanded collection to 1.54 million Afghani from those registered households; (v) continued supporting improvement of the access road to the cereal market; and (vi) ensured that regular coordination meetings are conducted among the key development stakeholders to discuss and promote sub-national governance in Lashkar Gah effectively. By working at the community and municipal levels, UN-Habitat strengthened trust, confidence, social cohesion and collaboration between communities and government authorities, and helped authorities better understand and respond to the needs of citizens. Also UN-Habitat collaborated with the municipality in strengthening its governance structure by adopting pro-poor policies.
3.3 Behavior Change Communication, Afghanistan

This project was an extension of the previous Behaviour Change project implemented from 2010 to 2011 in two provinces. Under the interagency agreement with UNICEF, UN-Habitat continued to jointly implement the BCC strategy focusing on reduction of mortality and morbidity of children and mothers in rural communities of Afghanistan. Empowerment of rural families with relevant knowledge and skills enabled change in behaviour and attitudes and hence improved household care practices for children’s and mothers’ survival. The project also established a self-help, knowledge and sustainable systems among the parents, community groups, community elders, Mullahs and authorities throughout the country regarding basic knowledge in health, education, prevention, immunization, sanitation, life skills and community self-evaluation. The main outcomes were: 1) Established self-help and sustainable communication system in each targeted communities; 2) Contributed to raising awareness of health promotion, prevention of diseases and creation of healthy environment through equipping communities with basic recommended behaviours; and 3) Provided knowledge and skills to change community’s behaviours, attitudes and knowledge in order to improve household care practices so that children and mothers survive.

3.4 Urban Solidarity Programmer, Afghanistan

Since the fall of Taliban regime, the inflow of more than 5 million refugees has increased the overall population of Afghanistan by 20 percent, with a varying degree of impact between provinces. Over the recent years, the worsening of security conditions in the South, East and Western provinces have forced further waves of population movements and internal displacement (IDPs). Unable to reintegrate in the communities of origin, particularly returnees and IDPs have sought for better life through secondary migration toward major urban centers within Afghanistan. Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Bamyam are some of key cities where significant number of migrated population, refugees and IDP are currently living in displacement.

The programme addressed the immediate needs of migrated population, returnees, displaced persons through building community solidarity and improving the living conditions of citizens. It also strengthened the municipalities through capacity development, public infrastructure, settlement regularization and registration of land and properties for collecting of property tax. The main results in the targeted towns include: 1) Communities assisted to improve their living conditions through sustainable access to basic services and prioritized infrastructure, settlement upgrading and regularization at clustered/CDC levels and reintegrating the population living in the areas into the society; 2) Contributed to enhanced governance and management capacity of municipalities to absorb the influx of the migrated people, returnees and IDP to help them reintegrate into the communities, and to effectively plan and manage urban development so as to make cities more livable, and 3) 6,000 plots and properties registered by the Herat Municipality to achieve secure tenure.

3.5 Training for Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management

After the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNDP provided assistance to rubble clearing and this evolved into a 7 year Solid Waste Management (SWM) programme in Aceh and Nias for 13 districts. In its 3rd stage, capacity building of the sanitation/SWM departments was assigned to UN-Habitat. This initial 18-month project was extended to 34 months. The project successfully strengthened the institutional and human resource capacity within district sanitation departments (Dinas) in the local government units responsible for SWM service delivery. The project worked on building the capacity of collection service staff and managers, waste disposal site staff and managers, treatment facility and recycling staff and managers, and raised awareness on the importance of sustainable SWM for government policy makers, politicians and financial planners. Specific outcomes included: 1) Training on sustainable solid waste management conducted over two years (1508 participants); 2) Operational waste management planning carried out with local government stakeholders; 3) 18 training manuals and 6 operation plan manuals documented in English and Bahasa Indonesian as good practice for future reference and national mainstreaming for SWM capacity building.
3.6 Disaster Response & Preparedness - Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk, Myanmar

In response to Cyclone Nargis, this post-disaster project enhanced human safety and security, including that of community and urban assets, by raising the awareness of urban and coastal communities of mitigation measures in areas prone to earthquakes, fires, cyclones, storm surges, and flooding. The project was designed to introduce a culture of community-based response. The main results: 1) Housing and buildings are disaster resilient and meet the needs of the households both in coastal and urban community through the development of townships, state and national level policies and guidelines on disaster resilient construction practices in provision of model houses and technical support, and land policy; 2) People from Myanmar gained knowledge on the hazards of cyclones, storm Surges, floods, fires and earthquake by capacity support to communities (raining of trainers and implementation of gender-based community disaster mitigation measures).

3.7 Priority Action for Life-Saving Response through Integrated Nutrition, WASH and Health Interventions – Nepal

Under the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund, Nepal obtained funding for food security related interventions. The main objective was to save lives of under five-year old children affected with acute malnutrition in selected two high-burden districts and reduce diarrhoea incidence and associated mortality. It also targeted at prevention of incidences of diarrheal diseases in two diarrhoea outbreak prone districts (Bardiya and Kapilvastu). The main responsibilities and results of the UN-Habitat project were: 1) Improved physical infrastructure of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in 34 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes/Stabilisation Centres (OTPs/SCs); 2) Improved basic hygiene behaviour among health workers of these facilities in the target districts; 3) Strengthened nutrition, WASH and Health Cluster coordination mechanism and integrated information system, rapid assessment and surveillance mechanism, integrated emergency preparedness and response; 4) 1,344 health staff, Female Community Health Workers and other community health workers and selected government counterparts trained on integrated WASH and Nutrition life-saving interventions.

These interventions resulted in 40% rate of practicing basic comprehensive hygiene behaviours such as toilet use, safe water and hand washing with soap in both selected districts.

3.8 Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response 2012

In September 2012, a late monsoon hit several areas of Pakistan. The most affected provinces were Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, particularly the districts of DG Khan, Rajanpur, Kashmore, Jacobabad, Naseerabad and Jaffarabad. Flood affected people faced serious difficulties in accessing safe drinking water as all community sources of drinking water were either dysfunctional or contaminated by floods or previous neglect. Women and girls suffer from additional indignity due to nonexistent private spaces for defecation. The flood response project provided emergency supply of safe drinking water for limited time, on needs basis, and storage facilities by tanks and providing women and children-friendly jerry cans for 6000 families (42,000 people). It also provided disinfection and repaired total of 400 existing water facilities including drinking water quality testing of 400 samples, at source and at point of use (collected through women facilitators). The project constructed 2,000 emergency latrines, addressing the needs of the most critical families, and the special needs of women, disabled and elderly people, as a lifesaving intervention. This required rehabilitation of 2,000 existing septic tanks and latrines that had been contaminating ground water. The project also distributed 6,000 hygiene kits, catering special needs of women and girls, including mosquito repellents and anti-scabies soaps. Campaigns for positive Health and Hygiene practices promotion targeted approx. 6,000 families were facilitated by a team that included women. These activities significantly reduced the incidence of morbidity and mortality in the targeted spontaneous settlements providing the living space for 6000 families, especially pregnant women and children under 5 and other vulnerable people. They also
facilitated shared decision-making and responsibilities for water and sanitation between women and men, and enabled women and girls to utilize WASH facilities with dignity and privacy.

3.9 Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impact

This project targeted at supporting the Sorsogon city to become a climate change resilient human settlement as a pilot city for the within the Cities and Climate Change Initiative. It ‘climate proofed’ the nationally mandated local planning guidelines and the local shelter planning manuals. The main achievements were: 1) Created synergies and links on climate change policies founded on global/ regional best practices by establishing Philippines’ strong linkage/partnership with SUD-NET CCCI Asia network; 2) Introduced the urban dimension into national climate change policies/strategies anchored on global/regional best practices and documented the national situation analysis on Climate Change related good practices, policies, partnerships, tools and gaps; 3) Designed social and institutional infrastructure for Sorsogon City to become climate change resilient city; 4) National Climate Change adaptation and mitigation strategies were localized, elaborating the responsibilities of different spheres of government and society. A Vulnerability Assessment Report of Sorsogon City was prepared, with an emphasis on human settlement areas; 5) Piloted innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies and mechanisms in the urban/coastal setting by designing model sites and developing innovative local financing mechanism; 6) Codified a set of adaptation options for vulnerable human settlement; and 7) National Government units, local authorities and construction industry are guided and encouraged to develop policies, programmes and projects related to the production and use of energy-efficient and low greenhouse gas emitting building materials and construction technologies to mitigate climate change, within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol.

These experiences have been replicated in other Philippine cities: Tuguegarao, Santiago, Cauayan, Olongapo, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Butuan and Davao.

3.10 Support to ADB’s City Development Initiative for Asian Cities (CDIA), Regional programme

ADB invited UN-Habitat to join its Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) during its Manila launch in 2007, submitting a joint proposal to ADB’s Japan Special Fund to finance UN-Habitat capacity development and knowledge management support to selected cities in Asia. This first phase of the CDIA-UN-Habitat collaboration project was designed to: 1) Bridge the gap between City Development Strategies and prioritised project Feasibility Studies through better project prioritisation and the preparation of fast-track Pre-Feasibility Studies (PFS) that will kick-start the development of the more detailed feasibility studies and capital investment packages; 2) Build the capacities of National Partner Organisations (NPOs) to support cities in the preparation of these PFS; and 3) Better mobilise domestic-, international-, public and/or private financing in order for the PFS and FSs have a better chance of successful financing.

The CDIA partnership supported selected NPOs and pilot cities in four CDIA prioritized countries where UN-Habitat is seen to have a comparative advantage through its existing NPO and city networks: China, Indonesia, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Close partnership between NPOs and UN-Habitat aimed at ensuring the NPOs will be able to sustain these services to the city governments in the coming years.

3.11 Mainstreaming and Adoption of Tools for the Assessment of School and Hospital Safety for Multi – Hazards in South Asia, Regional programme

The South Asian countries located in the seismically active northern fringes such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan have witnessed several devastating earthquakes in the past. Similarly, the countries with exposed to low-lying coastline such as Bangladesh, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka have borne the fury of cyclones, tsunamis and coastal erosion. In addition to these, floods, landslides, droughts have also caused devastation in the countries of South Asia. It has been observed that in case of natural disasters the important community and lifeline structures such as schools and hospitals receive irrecoverable damages and it takes a long time to restore them to function for the communities. The safety of these structures be-
comes even more critical in light that when a disasters strikes they also serve as vital centers for community shelter and emergency facilities for the affected.

To assist countries in South Asia in assessing safety of schools and hospitals for multi-hazard, UN-Habitat Bangkok sub-Office, in partnership with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC-DMC), developed assessment tools for school and hospital safety, funded by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The Toolkit explains the process of retrofitting existing facilities as well as ensuring safe construction of new infrastructures in a practical manner. After the completion of the Kit in 2012, to help countries South Asia to further their efforts in DRR, wide range of dissemination activities of the tools will be organized, including ToT, workshops, and field testing, based on specific country needs. These activities will mainstream the tools in the current national systems. UN-Habitat and UNISDR will also disseminate the tools in global campaigns: “One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making Cities Resilient - My City is Getting Ready” and UN-Habitat spearheaded “World Urban Campaign”.

3.12 Rebuilding Community Infrastructure & Shelter in Disaster Affected Areas of Batticaloa, Sri Lanka

The objective of the project was to provide immediate assistance to communities and local governments to restart functioning with a minimum delay, a short-term assistance to support communities rebuild their infrastructure and housing, so they may begin a normal life and enable them to recover from the trauma caused by the tsunami of December 2004. This required support in removing debris, salvage materials, rebuild houses and well as repairing essential infrastructure so that the basic services and housing become available again. Alongside this, the social recovery targets of the affected communities are of core importance. This was done through application of the ‘people’s processes, mobilizing and organizing the communities so the affected people set their own reconstruction priorities, as well as shaped the content of the assistance packages. In addition, their livelihoods were regenerated through direct investments of the assistance packages within the communities, creating local employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. This successful project strategy, initially signed in 2005 as a €100,000, 3-month intervention, gained several extension phases and donors and was finally closed in 2013. Lessons from the Sri Lanka projects helped UN-Habitat increase its focus on assistance to local disaster risk assessments and preparedness with several local/municipal authorities in Sri Lanka and other countries in the region.

3.13 Humanitarian Assistance to the Municipality of Kalmunai, Sri Lanka

3.14

To enable the Kalmunai Municipality to provide basic services and assistance following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, UN-Habitat provided the technical assistance required by the Municipality of Munich, Germany, to provide the local authorities with basic, priority service equipment. The equipment assistance consisted consulting with the Municipality of Kalmunai on the urgent equipment and technologies and suitability of the proposed items. Similarly to the community infrastructure assistance of Un-Habitat in the tsunami-affected areas in Sri Lanka, this initially small initiative gained several extension phases between 2005 and 2013 and valuable experiences and lessons learned that UN-Habitat-ROAP has since utilized in successful emergency assistance projects throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

3.15 Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lanka

The primary goal of the project was to establish sustainable disaster resilient and healthier cities and towns in disaster prone regions of Sri Lanka. The project worked with four municipal councils/local authorities which are vulnerable to disasters in two relatively poor provinces, Eastern and Sabaragamuwa, declared as urban development areas with potential for urban growth, but unavailability of development and land use plans. The main outcomes: 1) Formulating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Preparedness plans for selected four local/municipal authorities and aligned risk reduction and preparedness plans to city land use plans and city development plans; Introduced DRR into the building guidelines based on DR risk assess-
ments; 2) Established City Disaster Preparedness Committee (CDPC), ensured women representation in each municipal council/local authority, and made CDPC mandatory through council resolution; 3) Established and linked community-based Disaster Response Teams, including women teams, to municipal councils and the National Disaster Management Centre; 4) Implemented Disaster Mitigation pilot projects in each local authority with a scope of city-wide up scaling under the city development plans; and 5) Documented and disseminated lessons and good practices in selected local authorities and in national and international forums.

As an important sustainability and institutional support result, through this project UN-Habitat was able to influence the policies on urban development in multi-level governance, national level to city level. The policy influence was on incorporating DRR and urban planning, building guidelines and planning regulation, resource allocation through city budgets. It was also able to create a space for a dialogue between communities and the city council to implement disaster resilient city plans through institutionalized framework.

3.16 Urban Observatory System in Vietnam

Over the past five years, evaluation of progress towards MDG/VDGs targets was mainly conducted without a systemic mechanism to monitor and evaluate local situation, particularly in the middle and small cities in Vietnam. Therefore progress was only shown for five major cities directly under the management of the central government. A set of urban indicators and a broader urban observatory system are required to monitor and evaluate the urban development goals in Vietnam. Along with this it is crucial to strengthen the capacities of national and local statistics officials to sustain monitoring tasks.

The Urban Observatory project supported the central government in developing a set of 97 gender-specific urban indicators for measuring performance of the city as a whole and for the development of city policy and user support for these provided through the project partner, Association of Cities in Viet Nam (ACVN). Secondly, a Vietnam Urban Observatory System was set up and urban data collected from 77 ACVN member cities. This wealth of information was then documented in a ‘Viet Nam City Profile’ based on the analysis of data from the 77 cities. A Data Analyst was recruited to develop, supervise and analyse data entry module. Lastly, in cooperation with the Urban Development Agency, Ministry of Construction, national dissemination workshops were organised. In addition, the project documented the procedure of setting up and sustaining urban observatory system at local level by assisting the central government in the preparation of a Guideline.

3.17 Quang Nam Provincial Development Strategy, Vietnam

The Quang Nam Province has seen rapid socio-economic changes manifesting in a rapid emergence of large-scale industrial zones and tourist facilities. However, the rapid growth puts pressure on environmental protection in this disaster-prone province. Therefore, the Hoi An city requested long-term technical assistance from UN-Habitat to i) strengthen the initial City Plan; ii) improve the capacities of local leaders to plan and implement the Eco City concept adopted by Hoi An by adopting multi-sector, inclusive urban planning and management systems; iii) devise long term strategies for strategic planning towards sustainable urbanization in Hoi An. The second phase of this support project focused on the strengthening of local capacities in formulation of Hoi An Eco city development strategy. A Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptability Assessment (VAA) and related capacity building for Hoi An was the base for the strategy formulation. The project also facilitated policy dialogue on the core values of eco-city development, in order that ‘real changes’ in urban sustainability will be fulfilled in pursuit of socially equitable growth in Hoi An. These resulted in inclusive and strategic planning approach by the Quang Nam Province and Hoi An city in the formulation of Quang Nam Provincial Development strategy and Hoi An Eco-City Development Strategy. This strategic planning approach was then promoted at national level for up-scaling and institutionalization of PDS/CDS. In conclusion, jointly with the Vietnam Urban Observatory support programme between 2009-2018 (also funded through the UN Vietnam One Plan Fund), this project is a very successful example of how UN-Habitat is working with the national and city governments on the core issue of better planning and
management capacities, systems and data for sustainable urbanization in the emerging middle-income countries. UN-Habitat Vietnam continues the support to Provincial and City Development Strategies in new programme partnerships in 2013.

3.18 Support to the Development of Low-income Housing Policy and Strategy for Vietnamese Cities

Vietnam has experienced rapid urbanization owing to the economic development since the introduction of Doi Moi policy in 1986. Vietnam is still feeling much pressure on ensuring adequate housing for all the people. Around 25% of housing stock is classified by the Government as substandard, or temporary. The situation is especially dire for the low-income sector. Current housing policies are not suited to solve the present issues. With this regard, the Ministry of Construction requested UN-Habitat support in providing a systemic analysis of pro-poor housing mechanisms at city and national levels, including recommendations for the improvement of the housing sector. This project was designed to also strengthen the capacity of housing policy makers to design enabling housing policies, including establishment of institutional and financial frameworks for low income housing provision and equitable access. This led to collaboration in formulation of a National Low-income Housing Development Strategy until 2020 and Vietnam Housing Sector Profile. Both focus on low-income groups and enabling policies for initiatives from community level, and identify shortcomings in housing provision and accessibility in Viet Nam. The project also organised training on housing policy for selected national and local government staff.

3.19 Mainstreaming Strategic Planning Frameworks for City Development Strategy through Leadership Training, Vietnam

Vietnam has a top-down urban planning system with a central bureaucracy to allocate resources. Within this, each city formulates socio-economic development plans and Master Plans which priorities high economic growth, with little attention to environmental sustainability and social equality. Vietnam’s traditional planning practices also appear to be of little relevance to a market economy with multi-stakeholders investment, and lacks systematic criteria for selection of public investment programmes as well as inter-ministerial coordination in investment planning. Other core problems are the poor investment environment for the private sector and lack of public consultation and thus community ownership on the investments made. The key outcomes of the leadership training project: 1) Facilitated pro-active engagement and participation of different sectors and stakeholders in reviewing city socio-economic development and master plans for improved evidence-based urban planning frameworks and mainstream of cross-cutting issues in the plans; 2) Provided technical advice to the national Center for Leadership and Policy Studies (CLAPS) in the development of training curriculums and conducting leadership training programmes for city leaders and deputies (special attention paid to women leaders). This component was a joint initiative with national think tanks and UNDP. All materials designed for the leadership training were formulated into Guidelines for the follow-up phases during UN-Habitat’s 5-year project plan on strategic planning support; and 3) The leadership training programme was mainstreamed and institutionalized in the curriculums of the Ho Chi Minh Academy and CLAPS’s training courses at the Provincial level.

4. Latin America and the Caribbean

4.1 Shelter response: Construction and rehabilitation to ensure the safe return of 175 families affected by the tropical depression 12E in El Salvador

The arrival of Tropical Depression 12E in El Salvador on 10 October 2011 brought unprecedented heavy rainfall, leading to torrential rains for more than ten days, causing severe flooding and landslides in 181 municipalities, affecting more than 500,000 people and flooding 2,000 km2. The coordination mechanism in shelter has been integrated under the "Mesa Sectorial" led by Housing Vice-Ministry and co-led by the
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as convener of the Shelter Cluster, in collaboration with UN-Habitat. Shelter partners in associations with local governments; plan to attend individual shelter needs for the most vulnerable communities. Main partners are the Ministry of Housing, Local Governments of San Vicente, Usulutan, La Libertad and La Paz, as well as NGOs which work in the affected area with the Municipalities. The project will ensure safe return of 175 families in San Vicente, Usulutim, La Libertad y La Paz, in El Salvador. The project will also improve standards for repair and reconstruction in the affected locations and will guarantee the consideration of cross-cutting to ensure protection, equity and social inclusion. The project will ensure shelter sector coordination, ensure efficient handover after the emergency period and guarantee cross-cutting and inter-cluster coordination.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

4.2 Support to transformations of the Housing Sector in Cuba

This project is part of a midterm Cooperation Program by UN-Habitat and the Cuban Government and it meets the updating of the Cuban economic model in the habitat and housing structure. It shall also be part of the Global Housing Strategy to the year 2015 launched by UN-Habitat. The project’s general objective is to contribute to the transformation of the Cuban housing sector with cognitive, technological, normative and financial support to the integrating and sustainable management model of habitat and housing in the construction process. The main intervention strategy to secure this important objective is based on the concept of Popular Education (Practice-Theory-Transformed Practice). The main partners include the National Housing Institute, Provincial and Municipal Governments and the Cuban Congress’ Industry and Construction Commission. The outcomes to be reached are (1) a better understanding of challenges of the housing sector and development initiatives from an integral approach; (2) good Housing and Habitat practices of the Latin American and Caribbean region, -known, transferred and adapted to Cuba- to strengthen political, technological and citizen’s visions and capacities; (3) pilot projects of new integral management models of habitat and housing are implemented; and (4) good Cuban practices of Habitat and Housing management are promoted as socialist and reiterative mechanism.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

4.3 Potentiate Popular Economy of the Agglomeration Areas in Bogota and the Knowledge Management of the Urban and Regional Economy

Informality, segregation and exclusion are important challenges faced by the City of Bogota, to the extent that the population their economic activity are unevenly distributed spatially in the territory. More specifically, the project seeks to discourage informality and promote economies of scale by leveraging clustering models that increase the competitiveness of the city improving the productive chains that result from popular economy, benefiting small and medium businesses from the city and improving economic and social cohesion. The strategy of the project is to design and implement a pilot project which incorporates the technical, methodological, and financial and management of concentrations and/or production clusters approach, associative forms, productive chains or other productive forms provided in the District Development Plan "Bogota Humana". Main partners are the Mayoralty of Bogota through the Economic Development Secretary (Secretaria de Desarrollo Económico - SDDE), unions and Productive associations in Bogota, the academic sector, labour Unions and trade organizations and the Civil Society Organizations.

The project’s goal is to achieve improved conditions of competitiveness of the city of Bogota, based on a model of inclusive economic development with territorial approach and as a learning platform.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 of the MTSIP.
4.4 Capacity building in the City of Santa Marta for sustainable urban development

The problem to address is poor urban governance and the lack of involvement and confidence of citizens in public Institutions in the overall management of the city. In addition, the city has weak administrative, technical and financial resources to meet proper planning and management due to historic mismanagement by previous administrations. The main strategies are: 1. Strengthen Sustainable Urban Development policies and tools within Santa Marta's Development Plan in line with national and international best practices, specifically focused and mainstreamed in each of the 5 strategic pillars within the Santa Marta development plan; 2. Align the development priorities of the Plan of Santa Marta with the National Development Plan 2010-2014 and other existing territorial planning instruments, such as the Territorial Legislation law, the Victims and land Restitution law, the Royalties law, the Public Safety Law, among others, as an input for the National Urban Strategy and in the framework of the Association of city capitals of Colombia – ACCC; 3. Undertake a broad and Inclusive city dialogue by promoting active citizen participation and mobilization along the lines of "I am a city changer’ UN-HABITAT global campaign. Main partners are ECOPETROL SA and the Municipality of Santa Marta. Main expected achievements are: 1. The city of Santa Marta has developed new urban planning and management models and tools, which enhanced Its Institutional capacities and local governance; 2. The citizens of Santa Marta participate actively as change agents.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 of the MTSIP.

4.5 Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment (PILaR) in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale

This is a 25-months project that amounts to USD 2,065,000 and is located in Medellin, Colombia. It aims at helping Medellin undertake a land readjustment for city extension / densification in an inclusive and sustainable manner. This project is designed as the UN-Habitat’s global pilot to demonstrate how to undertake a participatory and inclusive land readjustment initiative in a developing country through the example of Medellin, a city with higher institutional capacity that is looking at identifying its built-up area. A pilot site within Medellin will be selected and a participatory process will be undertaken with all local stakeholders to design a compact, connected and inclusive neighbourhood. This project will be implemented by the city of Medellin and UN-Habitat, in coordination with the national government of Colombia. The expected accomplishments are: 1) Strengthened policy framework by Medellin and other relevant levels of government in Colombia with enabling policies and plans to undertake land readjustment in a participatory and inclusive manner for city extension / densification in the pilot site; 2) Increased capacity of Medellin and stakeholders to undertake PILaR for city extension / densification; 3) Improved global knowledge on land readjustment (or developing countries with PILaR). The main project partners are the Medellin Cioty Hall and the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory of Colombia.

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

4.6 Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Mayor’s Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan of 'Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida' (Let's Build a Home for Life)

Over the past years Medellin has gone through a successful urban and social transformation process. Nevertheless, the city continues to face significant challenges such as Inequality, inadequate urbanization processes in mountain areas, and the lack of land that can be urbanized for low-Income housing. Also, the city lacks an integrated, modern and efficient urban policy that promotes the participation/involvement of citizens on public issues and strengthens the exchange of knowledge and information among various sectors with respect to the issues that affect urban development. To face these challenges, the project focuses on the following aspects: 1. Accompanying the institutional adjustments required to improve urban management; 2. Support for land planning and management processes; 3. Encourage the creation of partnerships and
promote social and public participation in strategic decision-making for urban development; 4. Make Medellin’s actions visible to promote sustainable urban development and foster the exchange of experiences, knowledge and good practices. Detailed strategies can be reviewed through the ProDoc.

Main partners are: The Mayor’s Office of Medellin, through the following entities engaged: ISVIMED (Institute of Housing of Medellin), Planning Department and EDU (Urban Development Corporation), the Association of Capital Cities of Colombia- ACCC, the Ministry of Cities, Housing and Territories and the National Planning Department. The expected accomplishments envisage that “The city of Medellin has improved its institutional capacities in order to address the rapidly growing urban challenges ahead using a comprehensive and participatory approach strengthening its position as an urban reference at national, regional and global”.

The project contributes to Focus Area 5 of the MTSIP.

5. Global

5.1 Safe & Friendly Cities

This is part of UNICEF, UN-Habitat and UN Women global Joint Programme entitled “Safe and Friendly Cities for All”. In close cooperation with Beirut Municipality, the proposed joint project intends to work in 1 or 2 of selected ‘vulnerable” poor urban neighbourhoods in order to respond to the immediate needs of accessing services, promoting safety and address issues related to violence.

During the first phase of the project (which shall terminate in Match 2013), the following five activities are planned to be carried out: 1) Conducting a baseline survey of vulnerability to safety, lack of basic services and violence in selected marginalized communities and informal settlements; 2) In consultation with community groups, assess community knowledge gaps around violence and prevention; 3) Establish community and municipal partnerships for the five-year programme and conduct initial consultations on prevention with women’s, adolescent girls’ and children groups in targeted communities; 4) Develop a five-year work plan, based on needs assessed, together with women and adolescent girls, municipal leaders and UN Women and UN-HABITAT Partners; and 5) Implement initial interventions in target communities, including lighting, police consultations, simple infrastructure upgrading and/or public awareness campaigns.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 4 & 6 of the MTSIP.

B. New Projects

1. Africa

1.1 Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya

Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2014, is a new project starting in 2013. In 2011 the Government of Kenya and members of the Urban Local Government and Decentralization Group (ULGDG), specifically: the World Bank, Agence Française de Development (AFD) and the Embassy of Sweden, established three programmes to address the core issues that are constraining the development potential, efficiency, equity and competitiveness of Kenya’s urban areas: 1) Kenya Municipal Program (KMP), lead agency: Ministry of Local Government; 2) Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP), a multi-sector operation with Ministry of Housing as lead agency; and 3) Nairobi Metropolitan Services Project (NMSP), a multi-sector operation with Ministry for Nairobi’s Metropolitan Development as lead agency.

ULGDG has suggested that a Strategic Advisory Component be created through this new project, to improve harmonization among major urban programmes and coordination among key urban actors and development partners in Kenya, thereby enhancing the impact of development efforts in the urban sector.
This project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2 and 4.

1.2 Port and Roads Infrastructure Upgrading in Bossaso, funded by Italian Cooperation

Decongesting the Bossaso Port through construction of roads and lorry terminal, thus increasing port efficiency and supporting livelihoods in this fast-growing town and most important port of northern Somalia

This project contributes to Focus Areas.

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

Establishment of GIS Section in the Urban Planning Department of Benadir Regional Administration (Mogadishu) to enable the Department to start coordinating multi-actor's reconstruction activities in the city.

This project contributes to Focus Areas.

1.4 Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project

The reconstruction of trunk infrastructure and increase of volume of water supply for the city of Hargeisa in Somaliland.

This project contributes to Focus Areas.

1.5 Integration of Long-term IDPs into host community in Bossaso

Supplementary support towards the on-going IDP's settlement project in Bossaso, which will increase total permanent shelter built to 650 units, accommodating and proving secure land tenure to close to 4,000 long-term IDP's.

This project contributes to Focus Areas.

2. Arab States

2.1 Safe Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls in Cairo - Egypt

Plan International and the Ford Foundation have contributed substantially to the “Safe Cities” umbrella initiative in Greater Cairo Region. The programme aims at “increased safety reduced violence and improved quality of life for women, youth and children in urban settings”. The overall purpose of the initiative is to improve the quality of life for Egyptians through the creation of safe neighbourhoods and communities that are free from violence against women and girls. Despite national level policy recommendations, the program aims at making local level interventions by upgrading public spaces in the pilot neighbourhoods. UN-Habitat will collaborate with local NGOs and closely work with local government and community representatives in identifying confined challenges and developing a vision for the pilot neighbourhoods as well as identify priority interventions. The General Organisation for Physical Planning (GOPP) is the national counterpart supporting the project activities, and will support the drafting of Detailed Plans for neighbourhood upgrading schemes. Furthermore, the project will lobby with the private sector and local businesses for financing the implementation of priority projects mutually agreed upon by communities and local govern-
ment. The Urban Upgrading Units at the Governorate level will assist the communities in implementing their priorities. The work will be expanded to an additional neighbourhood and will in total cover four informal areas in GCR: (1) Ezbet El-Haggana, (2) Mansheiat Nasser, (3) Embaba and (4) Ezbet El-Khairalla.

The project will equally contribute to Focus Area 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Public Sector Modernization Programme Phase II - Iraq

Weak institutional capacity and public sector governance has plagued a variety of modernization and service delivery initiatives throughout Iraq. Phase II of the of the Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme (I-PSM) builds on lessons learned and recommendations emerging from the implementation and external evaluation of the I-PSM Phase I. I-PSM Phase I is the foundation for the analytical assessment and preparatory work enabling Government to develop a system-wide public administration reform plan, as well as sector-specific modernization plans for three pilot sectors. Initially under Phase I of the Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme UN-Habitat, working with UNICEF, anchored a consultative process for the preparation of Roadmap for Reform of the Water and Sanitation Sector. Under Phase II of the Programme UN-Habitat takes forward key actions identified in the Roadmap and frames the conditions for piloting activities in one or more Governorates to test implementation of service delivery. In addition, UN-Habitat will work on enhancing the quality of decentralized service delivery at the provincial level and strengthening dialogue on federal-provincial relations to improve urban governance. UN-Habitat will ensure partnering with key stakeholders, including the Iraq Local Government Association, for the preparation of position papers, advocating policy change and introducing focused training tools targeted at urban local government officers and elected representatives.

The programme takes a holistic approach to structural and systems reforms, capacity development and public sector modernization. The sector reform will initially focus on three key sectors, i.e. health, education and water and sanitation – sectors chosen because they have the most direct impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Iraq. System-wide reform will enable the GoI to function as an efficient, modern and inclusive entity, whereby information can be shared across the system and with the public. Support to local governance initiatives will pilot service delivery models that, if judged appropriate and effective by the GoI, can then be scaled up across the entire government system. By focusing on service delivery, the Government can demonstrate to the Iraqi people that public sector modernization has concrete and tangible benefits for the population as a whole. Furthermore, the I-PSM programme is expected to strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework and processes of national and local governance to enhance service delivery, and will continue its work on establishing synergies with existing UN programmes aimed at addressing corruption, involve the active participation of civil society, and integrate cross-cutting themes.

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

2.3 Establishment of a Housing and Income Generating Programme for Poor Women in Hebron, West Bank

Hebron city is located in the south of Palestine, with a population of more than 200,000. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world. Over 60% of the population lives on less than $2 a day. At least one third of the workforce is unemployed. In such difficult economic conditions, which adversely affect poor women, micro-small enterprise (MSEs), and often home-based business or cooperatives- does well because it provides affordable alternatives to more expensive products in the formal market. These small businesses generate income for the families, which in turn stimulates the local economy. The overall development objective of the Project is to improve the livelihood of poor women and their families through the construction of 100 housing units in Hebron; and empowering those families through income generating projects (cooperatives and/or small-scale enterprise activities) and vocational and economic training pro-
grammes. The Project will also contribute to capacity building of national and local institutions; enhancement of local economic development; and developing mechanisms for various aspects of poverty alleviation.

2.4 Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People

UN-Habitat's Governing Council, during its twenty-third session, adopted by consensus a new resolution on the occupied Palestinian territory (GC23/2), calling upon UN-Habitat "to further focus its operations on planning, land and housing issues in view of improving the housing and human settlement conditions of Palestinians, addressing the urbanisation challenges, supporting the building of a Palestinian State, humanitarian action and peace-building, in the areas where there are acute humanitarian and development needs, identified through technical assessments by UN-Habitat in coordination with all concerned parties". The Resolution also calls upon Member States to financially support UN-Habitat's core work through UN-Habitat's Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory. This note sets out how UN-Habitat intends to use funds mobilized, what the focus, approach and the expected results would be. Transparency and follow up will be organized, through amongst others, an Advisory Board, composed of supportive Member States. The overall goal is a more integrated approach to planning, land and housing results in better protection for Palestinian families, more sustainable urbanisation, and enables housing production and infrastructure investment.

2.5 Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem - OPT

Since the illegal annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel in 1967, Israel has strived to limit and restrict planning and development of the Palestinian neighbourhoods. Palestinians living in East Jerusalem face restrictive construction policies and, as a result, experience a growing housing and property crisis. Basic services and access to land are unequally distributed and are insufficient to cater to Palestinians’ development, natural growth and housing needs. The project addresses priorities under the Urban Planning Sector and will help to prepare detailed plans based on Palestinian needs, and facilitate pooling and networking of legal and enhanced planning expertise. In addition, the programme will focus on pragmatic advocacy to induce changes on the ground. The Overall objective of this project is to facilitate the immediate improvement of living conditions and easing displacement pressures, while securing growth opportunities for Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem. The main activities of the project will involve setting in place broad-based, inclusive consultative mechanisms and ad-hoc task forces, targeted advocacy and awareness raising, use of participatory surveys, formal development and submission of statutory plans, enhancing capacities of related professionals, etc.

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

2.6 Planning support to Palestinian communities in Area C, West Bank, OPT

Displacement of Palestinian families in Area C is closely linked to the lack of planning and/or the application and enforcement of restrictive zoning, planning and permit policies and regulations, adopted by the Israeli Civil Administration. Palestinian families and communities have problems to develop and sustain their livelihoods and remain vulnerable to forced evictions, house demolitions and displacement. Over 12,500 demolition orders are pending in Area C and hardly any plans exist to cater for the natural growth needs of the Palestinian Communities. The project is part of the implementation of a coordinated Strategic Action Plan "Planning Support for Palestinian Communities in Area C", led by the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government. Other partners helping in the implementation of the overall Strategic Action Plan are GIZ (German Development Agency) and the Belgian Technical Cooperation. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen resilience of Palestinian communities in Area C and facilitate basic infrastructure and service upgrading.
The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

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

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 Blue Nile. This project will contribute to the application and 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.

2.8 Support Peace Building and Land Conflict Resolution in two localities in North and South Darfur

The project is funded by the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) administered by UNDP; the fund is designed to promote community level trust, confidence and peace building throughout the Southern state of Darfur. It is envisioned that the DCPSF will address the root causes of violence and provide a platform for dialogue to promote reconciliation across ethnic, tribal and political divides by Facilitating confidence and trust at the grassroots level.

The project will contribute to the peace building along the selected migration route through a realistic participatory approach to address of the competition over natural resources being one of the main root causes of the conflict; particularly land and water between farmers and pastoralists; a long of one of the traditional migration/transhumance routes in Southern Darfur. The two communities will benefit from demarcation of the 115 Km routs, establishment of new water projects and Income Generation Activities (IGAs) for young unemployed young men and women along the route.

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

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

The proposed Joint Programme will contribute to the achievement of national priorities and international commitments. Firstly, through the UNDAF, the action is aligned with the programmatic area of priority related to socio-economic development and regional disparities, which states as an outcome “By 2014, the socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to sustainable livelihood opportunities and quality basic social services are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities”. The project also contributes to reducing urban tensions and building bridges between the neighbouring Lebanese and Palestinian communities through addressing the governance of access to basic urban services.
Secondly, the scope of this programme is also aligned with the UN-HABITAT global agenda, in which it focuses on improving access to adequate basic urban services for all as a key means to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). UN-HABITAT acknowledges access to adequate BUS as a major component that contributes to human dignity and the acquisition of fundamental human. The scope of the programme is also aligned with UNDP’s Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan 2010-2014, where the improvement of living conditions and building trust in Palestinian and Lebanese surrounding communities were prioritized for UNDP’s work. Finally, the proposed programme builds also on the lessons learnt from other initiatives that have been carried out by a number of international and national NGOs as well as UN agencies to rehabilitate infrastructure networks in the Adjacent Areas of Palestinian Refugee Camps.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 4, 6 and 7 of the MTSIP.

2.10 Addressing Urban Hot Spots

This is a Joint Project between UNDP and UN-Habitat, funded by the Peace Building Fund and it aims to reduce and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions in selected urban areas of Lebanon with the potential for conflict, through a set of inter-related interventions. In particular, this initiative will seek to address local tensions in two urban hot spots, and will work in up to four neighbourhoods within these two priority areas, to respond to existing conflict dynamics reflecting both tensions between Lebanese groups as well as between the Lebanese and Palestinian informal gatherings and adjacent areas. The main objectives are: 1) Inclusive strategies for safer neighbourhoods in the two selected areas are developed; 2) Locally agreed peace building interventions are implemented with concerned stakeholders in the selected three areas.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 4, 6 and 7 of the MTSIP.

2.11 Project Development and Resource Mobilization Towards the Establishment of a Project to Reform Urban Planning Systems in Lebanon

This is a prefunded project by IDF aims to contribute to reforming urban planning systems and approaches in Lebanon and to enable national and local institutions take on a leading role to promote sustainable urbanization.

As such, the project specific objectives focus on the three main aspects of the desired reform process, which include the institutional, technical and legal/administrative aspects: 1) Enhancing the institutional role of the DGU as main national actor in charge of managing and coordinating the urban planning reform process, including local planning frameworks and approaches; 2) Strengthening the technical capacities of concerned national and local stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental actors) to address local planning matters in a comprehensive and integrated manner; and 3) Institutionalizing local planning frameworks and approaches through the adoption of required administrative and legal procedures.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2, 6 & 7 of the MTSIP.

2.12 Establishment of an Urban Observatory for the City of Beirut

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 2, 6 and 7 of the MTSIP.

3. Asia and the Pacific

3.1 National Solidarity Programme NSP III Sub-phase A: Rollout of Remaining communities in Farah and Nangarhar, Afghanistan
The Government of Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development has been implementing the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) to build peace and solidarity amongst the rural people in collaboration with UN-Habitat since 2002. This flagship programme of the Government aims covering the entire rural Afghanistan. As the largest Facilitating Partner, UN-Habitat has supported programme implementation in more than 4,600 communities in 47 districts across 9 provinces. The Programme supports formation of Community Development Councils (CDC) in villages, and enables them to take charge of planning and implementation of local development priorities through the provision of block grants. The NSP III Sub-Phase A was a continuation of previous phases to support the remaining communities in two provinces (Farah and Nangarhar). Under this Sub-Phase, UN-Habitat facilitated the establishment and empowerment of 161 CDCs in two provinces through established participatory planning process, supported implementation of their development priorities to help improve access and services and contribute in improving local governance with local authorities.

3.2 Kabul Solidarity Programme, Afghanistan

The need for infrastructure and basic services remain large in Kabul, which receives a huge influx of people migrating to the city, due to the expected better employment opportunities compared to rural areas, and deteriorating security condition in the south and east of the country. Approx. 70% of the estimated over 4 million inhabitants of Kabul are living in informal areas. The Kabul Solidarity Programme (KSP) assists in decentralizing the government authorities, in increasing municipal revenues from tax collection and in encouraging community members to get involved in and financially and in-kind contribute to the implementation process. In addition, KSP continues to support the representation of community groups in the government’s decision making at all levels, such as Neighbourhood Development Councils (NDC), Gozar Assemblies and in the future up to the Municipal Council. By building capacity of municipal structure and its staff in engineering, community mobilization, and in increasing transparency and accountability of finance and administration, KSP enables them to better access intergovernmental financial transfer for delivery of local development projects in a technically effective and efficient manner. The Municipality of Kabul extends its assistance to other districts of Kabul and continues to support effective service delivery. KSP plays a key role in supporting the Local Governance components of the National Priority Programme of the Government.

3.3 Developing Irrigation Associations for On-Farm Water Management Project

The Government of Afghanistan recognizes that support to the rural economy and agriculture-based livelihoods are the key to poverty reduction, building better governance structures, and ensuring social-political stability. UN-Habitat supports the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock to implement the On-Farm Water Management with an aim to advance communities/farmers’ productivity and thereby contribute to economic and social development in Afghanistan. With a large coverage of the rural area by UN-Habitat it was requested by the Government, through the Ministry Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock, in the establishment of irrigation associations in two provinces, out of five provinces covered by On-Farm Water Management Project, and contribute in improving agricultural productivity.

3.4 National Solidarity Programme: Repeater block grants 2nd round

The Government of Afghanistan has been implementing the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), since 2002, with the goal of building peace and solidarity amongst the people and to empower them to be responsible for local level governance and development. This flagship programme of the Government is aimed at covering whole of rural Afghanistan. In 2002, UN-Habitat assisted the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development in the design of the NSP. UN-Habitat has supported NSP implementation in more than 4,600 in 47 districts of 9 provinces. NSP supports formation of democratic Community Development Coun-
cils (CDCs) in the villages, and enables them to be responsible for planning and implementation of local development priorities through the provision of block grants. In the current 3rd phase, the proposed 2nd round of Repeater Block Grant Programme, UN-Habitat will provide facilitation to establish and empower 956 CDCs in seven provinces (Nangrahär, Farah, Kandahar, Herat, Kapisa, Panjshir, and Parwan) through established participatory planning process and implementation of community development priorities, and thereby contribute in improving local governance, access and services to the communities.

3.5 Establishment of UN-Habitat Bangladesh Country Programme

During the recent mission to Bangladesh by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat the Government of Bangladesh through the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, reiterated its request that UN-Habitat opens a Country Liaison Office in Bangladesh within the Ministry in order to strengthen its technical assistance and policy support given the enormous challenges the country is phasing regarding high urbanisation and concentration in limited geographical areas, the high rate of urban poverty and the continuous formation of slums with lack of tenure security, inadequate urban planning and management policies. All these are exacerbated by impacts of climate change and disaster risks further that will accelerate rural-urban migration. There are several donor initiatives and interests (including DfID, ADB, the World Bank, AusAID) in building on the support provided by Habitat through the present Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction (UPPR) programme. The initiation phase will develop a UN-Habitat Country Programme Document, including Phase II proposal of the UPPR, and the establishment of the Liaison Office.

3.6 Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP)

The goal of the Myanmar LAMP project is to contribute to a land management system that addresses critical shortcomings in land and property rights in view of rapid economic growth and urbanization and the resulting dislocation of small farmers and the poor from their land. The specific objectives are:

To enhance capacity of SLRD to operationalize the Farmland Law 2012 by way of providing: (i) improved methods to update existing cadastre, (ii) improved training materials for land surveyors & FMB officials, (iii) upgraded training facility at CLRDTC, (iv) clearly articulated Procedures and Regulations, and (v) a forum (Steering Committee) capable of working towards a common vision on land. The main expected results include: 1) Research/studies conducted to acquire a good understanding of existing land tenure and land management systems; 2) SLRD supported in developing new methods of updating and upgrading existing land records and expanding their coverage to new areas; 3) TA to making the Farmland Law 2012 operational; procedures drafted for Government approval; assistance to the government in developing principle-based detailed procedures; and 4) Capacity building through the SLRD Training Centre and CSOs, professional bodies and NGOs: enhance capacity of SLRD to rapidly train its staff in new methods of carrying out land surveys in the country, and that of civil society entities in dissemination of information on the new regulations and procedures to farmers and local leaders.

3.7 Partnership for Safer Myanmar

Action Aid UK (Lead), Malteser, HelpAge, Oxfam GB, Plan International, and UN Habitat have come together to form a consortia to increase the scope and impact of the ECHO Disaster Preparedness 8th Action Plan intervention in Myanmar. The consortia designed a project targeted at helping the most vulnerable communities in hazard-prone coastal and urban areas of the Rakhine State, Ayeyardwaddy, Thanintharyi, Bago, and Sagaing Regions of Myanmar to better prepare for, mitigate, and respond to recurrent natural hazards through plans and good coordination. Three major results agreed by the partners: 1) Targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacities and tools that enable them to develop and implement their inclusive DRR action plans in an organized, coordinated, and sustainable manner; 2) Key DRR stakeholders have increased knowledge, capacities and tools to include the vulnerable people into their DRR work; and 3) Local and national authorities, and civil society organizations have increased knowledge,
awareness, and understanding to implement improved DRR policies and plans within a better functioning DRR institutional framework.

3.8 Disaster Risk Reduction for Safe and Resilient Burmese Coastal Communities, Myanmar

The objective of the programmer is to enhance resilience of coastal communities to natural hazards through vulnerability reduction and safer settlement planning. It supports the implementation of priority activities identified in MAPDRR and also complements UN-Habitat’s ongoing Myanmar Comprehensive DRR and Settlement Support Programmes by implementing community based work targeting the most vulnerable coastal communities as well as advocating for a supportive programmer implementation environment. The overarching goal of the programme is to enhance resilience of coastal communities to current and future risks through evidence-based information for policy advocacy and mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning. Its three main objectives are: 1) Minimize exposure and vulnerability of coastal communities to current and future risks through safe settlement planning; 2) Institutionalize capacity building of carpenters in vulnerability reduction of built environment through disaster resilient construction and green building concepts; and 3) Advocacy among high level government officials at National, State and Township levels and awareness raising at community level.

The project works in high-risk villages and townships in the Rakhine State, Ayeyarwaddy Region, Yangon Region, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region as well as with national level officials. It will directly benefit 9200 people through trainings, workshops, community level interventions and indirectly approx... 100,000 people through land use, early warning systems and improved shelter construction activities.

3.9 Immediate WASH assistance addressing the lifesaving needs of 6,500 most vulnerable flood affected families in three districts of Sindh and Baluchistan Provinces of Pakistan

Based on its past experience in conflict-affected IDPs and post disaster recovery, UN-Habitat fosters a holistic approach to settlements recovery by integrating the shelter intervention with the provision of drinking water and sanitation, hygiene promotion campaigns, and restoration of critical community infrastructure. This project responds to the September 2012 floods that extensively damaged infrastructures, crops and a settlement coupled with casualties and loss of livestock in large areas in Pakistan, and is part of a broader approach that covers shelter, WASH and community infrastructure. However, in the IASC Cluster system, this approach is divided into three projects. This one addresses the WASH sector. UN-Habitat has been requested by District Administrations to intervene with immediate humanitarian response in North Sindh and districts of Jaffarabad and Naseerabad in Balochistan due to the successful, extensive assistance to flood affected communities in 2010. UN-Habitat intends to achieve the following within the short project duration: 1) Reach 15,000 families with safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation; 2) Significantly reduce the incidence of morbidity and mortality in spontaneous settlements caused by lack of safe drinking water and poor sanitation among targeted 4,500 families (31,500 people), specifically pregnant women, girls, children under 5 and other most vulnerable people; 3) Reduce risk for outbreak of diseases related to WASH among 31,500 targeted people; 4) Equal participation in decision-making on and responsibilities for water and sanitation between women and men; and 5) Women and girls able to utilize WASH facilities with dignity and privacy.

3.10 Humanitarian shelter response to address immediate life-saving shelter needs for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable flood affected people in the province of Baluchistan, Pakistan

This project is another component of the comprehensive emergency response following the September 2012 floods in Pakistan that extensively damaged infrastructures, crops and a settlement coupled with casualties and loss of livestock in large areas. The entire UN-Habitat intervention covers WASH (see 2.8 above), shelter and community infrastructure. This project addresses the latter two components by promoting community self-activity for low cost shelter solutions amongst the flood affected populations. UN-Habitat’s princi-
People is to support the maximum number of people and hence the project focuses on the provision of emergency shelters and retrofit/repair of existing but damaged shelters. These include technical training and cash grants/construction materials. It is essential that the beneficiaries are put in charge of their own shelter construction, while UN-Habitat provides technical support to the communities during the construction. The planned activities of this short-term intervention in the targeted Union Councils and Districts will result in: 1) Immediate debris/mud removal through distribution of 2,465 tool kits and community participation; 2) Immediate protection of 865 affected families living on roadsides or elevated places with distribution of roadside temporary shelters; protection provided to 1,600 homeless families with assisted self- construction of emergency shelters with provision of materials and tool kits; 3) Minimum of 1,600 unskilled labors instructed on the construction of temporary shelters; 100 unskilled/semiskilled laborers from communities trained on masonry including DRR skills, knowledge and practices; 100 trained laborers provided with new knowledge on good practices and tools and start working as trainers for income generation; 4) Returnees return to their original place with some experience and knowhow in shelter construction; and 5) Better shelter cluster coordination and shelter approach in cooperation with other humanitarian actors.

3.11 Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response

This project commenced and closed during the reporting period. Please see the results in 2.9 under Closed Projects.

3.12 Joint WFP – UN-Habitat Initiative on Philippine Cities and Climate Change Adaptation (Regional programme)

Following the passing of the Climate Change Act of 2009 in the Philippines, the national government set up a Climate Change Commission. To date, it has facilitated the development of a National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and translated the strategy into a National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). Guided by the NCCAP, local government units are mandated to develop their local climate change action plans. However, most local authorities have limited capacities to develop their LCCAP that is meaningful to their local risk context and development strategies. To contribute to building resilient cities in the Philippines in the face of climate change and other disasters, this project intends to increase city governments’ capacities in participatory risk and vulnerability assessments as basis for planning and operationalizing community-based adaptation actions. These are designed to benefit vulnerable poor families in high-risk zones in particular. The main planned outcomes in the four target cities of Cagayan De Oro, Davao, Iloilo and Butuan are: 1) Authorities are supported in conducting participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessment (VAA) as an input to expand the ecological profiling of their areas as basis for the enhancement of their local development plans and programmes; 2) Cities assisted in crafting their climate sensitive multi-sector development plans; and 3) Cities guided and mentored in developing and implementing quick-wins for adaptation.

3.13 The Pacific Regional Support Programme: Strengthening Pacific Urban Agenda Implementation

To assist the Pacific country governments fulfill their commitments to the Pacific Urban Agenda, the country projects within this regional programme respond directly to the urban needs of each country by commencing the process of developing local partnerships and building partner capabilities for participatory urban governance within the structured framework of City Development Strategies (CDS) and Settlement Upgrading Strategies (SUS). The lessons learned will be documented for mainstreaming into country NSDP’s, urbanization policies, operational plans, and as core resources for regional dissemination and policy dialogue stimulation under this regional support. The planned result of the programme is strengthened institutions that promote inclusive and integrated urban planning and management and contribute to urban economic development and improved land and housing policies. The project plans to: 1) Develop and provide regional ToT to support the foundations for country up-scaling and regional replication of CDS, SUS and other prov-
26

en good urbanization practices and processes; 2) Help implement the Pacific Urban Agenda of the Pacific Plan national obligations and commitments; 3) Institutionalize urban policy dialogue in regional and national planning so as to establish consensus with stakeholders on urbanization priorities, strengthen partnerships, and up-scale resource mobilization, and 4) Develop CDSs and SUSs and Pacific Urban Knowledge Management portal.

3.14 Mainstreaming and Adoption of Tools for the Assessment of School and Hospital Safety for Multi – Hazards in South Asia, Regional programme

This project commenced and closed during the reporting period. Please see the results achieved in point 2.12 under the Closed Projects.

3.15 Samoa City Development Strategy Programme

This project responds to a specific request in 2007 for increased UN-Habitat to strengthen its urban planning and management support to Pacific Island Countries to help them better implement their responsibilities under the Pacific Urban Agenda, within the Pacific Plan, by providing the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) and its partners in Samoa with practical guides and experiences of “The Peoples Process”. This approach will support the implementation of the Planning and Urban Management legislation and policies of Samoa through pilot projects in the Greater Apia Area. This request recognizes UN-Habitat as one of the leading pro-Pacific urbanisation advocates, building on earlier support the Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) and the (EU supported) Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme (PSUP), that utilized RCDB’s toolkits. Building especially on the recent PSUP and CCCI inputs, this project will therefore further share UN-Habitat-ROAP’s experience in participatory City Development Strategies (CDS) and Settlements Upgrading (SUS) processes and related tools, as a preparatory step to later introducing its “Peoples Process” to strengthen community-based settlements upgrading in partnership with ACHR, as a potential part of the UN-Habitat/ACHR “300 Cities Initiative”. The project also documents this approach, feeding the experiences into the Pacific Regional Support Programme’s knowledge management and policy/advocacy activities. Cost sharing support will be provided from CCCI and PSUP (city Profiling) Phase 2 activities, which will lead later into the preparation of settlement upgrading strategies and action plans, with pre-feasibility study preparation for potential follow-up infrastructure financing with ADB’s CDIA programme.

3.16 Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing

This project is the AusAID funded Phase II of a jointly funded initiative of the European Union, Ausaid and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), implemented by UN-Habitat and SDC. The partnership was developed during Phase I and built on the 2010-2011 AusAID Northern Housing Project, and has proven to be one of the most successful donor/implmenter partnerships in post-conflict Sri Lanka. Over 8,400 reconstructed houses (AusAID 3,785 and Phase I 4,657) will be delivered. The Government of Sri Lanka is particularly supportive of this partnership due the remarkable level of results yielding from the experienced partners. This overall project Phase II is expecting to construct approximately 3,800 houses for returning IDPs, some of which are financed through this AusAID component. The key expected results are: 1) Through a participatory Home Owner Driven process, 2,430 vulnerable families will receive support to reconstruct their homes; 1,370 families will receive support to repair their badly damaged homes and bring their house back in to use; 2) Approx. 40 villages will be assisted through housing reconstruction as a ‘vehicle’ for community rebuilding, community harmony and conflict resolution. Women will be less vulnerable and other disadvantaged groups will be more secure; 3) Over 120 young people will receive 6 months formal construction training (National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority) and a further 420 people will receive additional training and have improved livelihood opportunities; 4) Over 2,500 families will benefit from increased security of tenure through land adjustment process which is a part of the resettlement pro-
cess; and 4) Communities will benefit from a range of additional inputs from being more organized and closely linked to Local Government and District Level Planning strategies, by being part of several coordination mechanisms with other development actors.

3.17 Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing

This is the European Union funded component of the housing project in point 2.15 above. It follows on from the successful implementation of the ‘Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing in Sri Lanka’, the Phase I of the four-way partnership. The overall objective is to contribute to a sustainable solution for the returnees in the North and the East. The specific objective is to improve the living conditions and social cohesion of displaced people, returnees and their host communities through provision of permanent housing. The project will lead to the direct housing provision of 4,000 families through major repair of approximately 1,000 houses and full reconstruction of approximately 3,000 houses, along with the provision of community infrastructure. The target groups of the project included the returning and returned IDPs in Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Vavuniya, Mannar districts in the Northern Province and Batticaloa district in the Eastern Province. The main beneficiaries are the victims of conflict, approximately 4,000 families - the disabled, elderly people, illness affected families, women (specifically female headed households), and the youth. Expected results: 1) Through a participatory Home Owner Driven process, permanent housing will be provided for at least 4,000 families in a conflict sensitive and equitable manner; 2) Improved tenure security of beneficiary communities; 3) Improved livelihood capacity locally and poverty alleviated through temporary/new job opportunities, vocational training and capacity building; and 4) Improved community access to social infrastructure.

3.18 Strengthening Urban Observatory and Statistical Systems for Urban Evident-based Development Planning and Policies, Vietnam

This project is in response to the request of the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) for technical assistance from UN-Habitat to the Government Statistics Agencies towards strengthening the quality of urban statistics databases and capacity of statisticians, aiming to facilitate more evidence-based, multi-sector master planning frameworks that are better suited to the present realities of the development dynamics of Vietnamese cities. The project continues the work done under the Urban Observatory System programme (2009-2012) reported in point 2.17 under the Closed Projects. This phase is designed to address two aspects: (i) Improvement of quality of urban statistical information and data, especially on those regarding urban inhabitants with focus on gender issues, infrastructure development, basic services, housing profile, land use, migration, pollution, and environment etc.; (ii) Enhance the capacity of the General Statistic Office of MPI and Urban Development Agency’s officers and statisticians to better coordinate among government planning professionals, policy makers, researchers on analysis and use of urban statistical data and information for evidence-based planning frameworks, monitoring and evaluation, and for socio-economic development strategies and policies. In order to accomplish these, the project will provide GSO and the MPI with technical support in the review of existing statistic data/information, research on standardization of databases, capacity building programs. This will be done in coordination with UNFPA as it would enable the project to engage with the cadre of statisticians trained by UNFPA under the 5-year joint programme of UN-Habitat and UNFPA, and the statistical systems already set up and operating for several years.

3.19 Green Growth-led City Development Strategies and Solution, Vietnam

Upon the current transformative momentum of growth and changes in Vietnam, urban sustainability is becoming a national norm, as seen earlier in an initial impetus of ‘Oriented strategy for sustainable development in Vietnam’ of the Prime Minister in 2004. A few initiatives such as CDS (City Development Strategy) and PDS (Provincial Development Strategy) have been supporting the practice of strategic planning to build long-term vision of livable cities. In addition, there is high demand to integrate the recent National
Green Growth Strategy of the Government into the overall city development planning. However, finding a feasible mechanism to implement CDS with adequate financial resources, ownership of stakeholders, and institutionalize the sustainable development process has proved challenging. In order to deal with the identified issues, this project focuses on four main outcomes in collaboration with local government partners and multi sector stakeholders in the target cities of Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh: 1) Strategic planning framework and Green Growth principles adaptation process mainstreamed into CDSs; 2) Increased knowledge of options to overcome barriers and constraints, and enabling conditions to implement CDS through policy instruments and multi-sector partnerships; 3) Key investment strategies responding to sustainability challenges developed through applying green growth principles into the overall investment framework; and 4) Institutionalized multi-sector green growth led investment planning with key stakeholders. To further facilitate the implementation of green growth investments, UN-Habitat is formally collaborating with ADB's CDIA Vietnam programme to link the provincial and city leaders and CDSs to CDIA’s investment planning tools which provide effective analysis of financing options for infrastructure investments and assists cities in project proposal preparation for feasible financing institutions, including ADB.
# List of Completed or Initiated Projects during the last 6 months (October 2012 - March 2013)

## Africa

### A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Start</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2014</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15,000,000 SEK</td>
<td>Embassy of Sweden, World Bank, Agence Française de Dévelopement (AFD)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Port and Roads Infrastructure Upgrading in Bossaso</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Italian Cooperation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Support to Benadir Regional Administration's Central Department of Urban Planning</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Integration of Long-term IDPis into host community in Bossaso</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHF/OCHA</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Arab States

### A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Start</td>
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<td>End</td>
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29
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>try/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>in US$</th>
<th>cies</th>
<th>countered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10,057,740</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,987,115</td>
<td>ITF - Republic of Korea &amp; interest money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Support to Decentralization and Local Governance for Service Delivery</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6,118,704</td>
<td>ITF non earmarked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme – Phase 1 (I-PSM)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq (PSDP-I)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>32,850,000</td>
<td>ITF - Spain (28 M), Sweden, and EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Improved Municipal Governance for Effective Decentralization in Lebanon</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>725,000$</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Italy</td>
<td>This Project enabled UN-Habitat Country Programme to upscale the debate on urban planning issues to the national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem (Phase I)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>681,044</td>
<td>French Government through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Phase I is completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,128,315</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>Additional work to cover two newly es-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>try/Global/Regional</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


and Regional Planning and Land Management, Sudan

| Sudan | Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur, Sudan | 2011 | 2013 | 1,414,000 | USAID/OFDA in partnership with WHO | 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 time extension was submitted to the donor | Project is ongoing |

| Sudan | Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in two settlements in Southern and Western Darfur, Sudan | 2012 | 2012 | 904,219.940 | UNHCR | Late signature of MoU resulted in delay of funds transfer; review of MoU and reduction of target housing units from 100 to 80 | Expected completion date: 03.2013 |

**B. New Projects/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraq Public Sector</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>17,845,412</td>
<td>Iraq UNDAF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Name</td>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernization Programme – Phase II (I-PSM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Safe &amp; Friendly Cities for All</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>125,000$</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Towards Sustainable Solutions for Improved Living Conditions of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>460,000$</td>
<td>Suisse Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) / UNDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Addressing Urban Hot Spots in Lebanon</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>291,575$</td>
<td>Multi Partner Trust Fund (Peace Building Fund)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Project Development and Resource Mobilization Towards the Establishment of a Project to Reform Urban Planning Systems in Lebanon</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>100,000$</td>
<td>IDF</td>
<td>Delays in the start of activities due to slow procedures within DGU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Urban Observatory Project in Lebanon</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18,526$</td>
<td>ROAAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>The Establishment of a Housing and Income Generating Programme for Poor Women in Hebron, West Bank, occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Previous: 6,300,00 Additional: 1,357,652 Total: 7,657,652</td>
<td>The Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief</td>
<td>Additional funding for an existing project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Technical Co-operation Trust Fund</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain</td>
<td>Additional funding for the TCTF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupied Palestinian territory</th>
<th>Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Previous: 681,044 Additional: 514,800 Total: 1,195,844</th>
<th>French Government through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance</th>
<th>Additional funding for an existing project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Previous: 2,720,000 Additional: 1,947,000 Total: 4,667,000</td>
<td>Belgian Government</td>
<td>Additional funding for an existing project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinian territory</td>
<td>Planning support to Palestinian communities in Area C, West Bank</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>665,000</td>
<td>French Government through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>New Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmental-Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihoods in Blue Nile State, Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,860,000</td>
<td>Government of Norway</td>
<td>Access denied by Government to Blue Nile State for 3 months, hence project is expected to last beyond its targeted date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Support Peace Building and Land Conflict Resolution in two localities in North and South Darfur</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>763,982</td>
<td>Multi donors Fund-DCPSF (UNDP)</td>
<td>Project implementation in partnership with World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Asia and the Pacific
## A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration Start</th>
<th>Duration End</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Assessment of Options for Community Benefit Sharing for CASA-1000 XB-AFG-F2-00 (D345)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>99,999</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Strengthening Municipal and community Development in Helmand - Phase III AFG10X03-D291</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,794,859</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Prevailing bad security situation in Lashkar gah city, Helmand prov-ince, posed a major challenge and limited movements of the project staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Behavior Change Communication BCC2 AFG10X05-D295</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,767,500</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Urban Solidarity Programme (USP) AFGF2002-D341</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Training for Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management (TIM SWM) INS09X03-D271</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>765,457</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Disaster Response &amp; Preparedness - Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk (DRP-CURB) MYA09X05-D270</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,780,813</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Priority Action for</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>211,244</td>
<td>CERF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response 2012 PAKF2002-D364</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impacts (MDTF Ref. no. MDTF1656-E-03e-PHL/ No. 00097145) PH109X01-D246</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>MDTF (Spain MDGF)</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT Support to ADB's City Development Initiative for Asian Cities (CDIA) RAS11X01-D319</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>ADB</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>Mainstreaming and Adaption of Tools for the Assessment of School and Hospital Safety for Multi - Hazards in South Asia RASF1001-D357</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNISDR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Rebuilding Community Infrastructure &amp; Shelter in Disaster Affected Areas of Batticaloa SRL05X01-D137</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,344,050</td>
<td>Munich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Humanitarian Assistance to the Mu-</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>563,058</td>
<td>Munich</td>
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<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme NSP III Sub - Phase A (Rollout of Remaining communities in Farah and Nangarhar) AFGF2005-D351</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>1,545,600</td>
<td>MRRD</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Kabul Solidarity</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>4,418,993</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount (USD)</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Developing Irrigation Associations for On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP) AFGF2-</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>378,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock / AFG Reconst. Trust Fund</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme (Repeater Block Grants – 2nd Round) AFGF-</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>MRRD</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Establishment of UN-Habitat-Bangladesh Country Programme BGDA1001-I011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>IDF</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Land Administration and Management Program (LAMP) for Myanmar MYAA1001-D359</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,963,332</td>
<td>LIFT/UNOPS (MDTF)</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Partnerships for Safer Myanmar Initiative MYAF1001-D360</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>476,991</td>
<td>ActionAid (DipECHO)</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction for Safe and Resilient Burmese Coastal Communities (DRR-SBCC) MYAF1002-D371</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>636,650</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Immediate WASH assistance addressing the lifesaving needs of 6,500 most vulnerable flood affected families in three districts of Sindh and Baluchi-</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>UN CERF started</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Starting Agency</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Humanitarian shelter response to address immediate life-saving shelter needs for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable flood affected people in the province of Baluchistan PAKF3001-D362</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>564,890</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td>started</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response 2012 PAKF2002-D364</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>started</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>Joint WFP-UN-Habitat Initiative on Philippine Cities and Climate Change Adaptation PHIB3001-D358</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>376,964</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>The Pacific Regional Support Programme: Strengthening Pacific Urban Agenda Implementation RASG3001-D355</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>349,600</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Mainstreaming and Adaption of Tools for the Assessment of School and Hospital Safety for Multi - Hazards in South Asia RASF1001-D357</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNISDR</td>
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<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Samoa - Greater Apia City Development Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Total Budget in US$</td>
<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Improving Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing</td>
<td>2012 - 2013</td>
<td>985,400</td>
<td>AusAID, Australia</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing</td>
<td>2013 - 2015</td>
<td>15,324,676</td>
<td>EU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Strategic Planning Frameworks for City Development Strategy</td>
<td>2012 - 2012</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund thru UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Green Growth led City Development Strategy and Solutions</td>
<td>Jan-13 - Jul-13</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>GGG1</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Shelter response: Construction and rehabilitation to ensure the safe return of</td>
<td>2012 - 2013</td>
<td>315,554.00</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>So far no unexpected challenges. Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
<td>The project is directly back-stopped by UN-Habitat, ROLAC Project started later than the proposed start date.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Support to transformations of the Housing Sector in</td>
<td>2012 - 2017</td>
<td>US$2,500,000</td>
<td>COSUDE (so far, 222,000)</td>
<td>Achieve strengthened partnership for</td>
<td>Achieve strengthened partnership for complete and successful Project implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba (F113)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Complete and successful Project implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Potentiate Popular Economy of the Agglomeration Areas in Bogota and the Knowledge Management of the Urban and Regional Economy (F114)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>400,000 SDDE 1,000,000 Total 1,400,000</td>
<td>Economic Development Secretary (Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico - SDDE)</td>
<td>So far no unexpected challenges. Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Capacity building in the City of Santa Marta for sustainable urban development (F115)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>400,000 ECOPETROL 656,487 Total: 956,487</td>
<td>ECOPETROL</td>
<td>So far no unexpected challenges. Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>PILaR GLOBAL PILOT: Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Re-adjustment (PILaR) in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale (F116)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Spanish ASUD: 565,000 Medellín: 1,000,000 Total Budget: 1,565,000</td>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>So far no unexpected challenges. Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Mayor's Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>300,000 Mayor's Office of Medellin 600,000 Total 900,000</td>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>So far no unexpected challenges. Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of 'Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida' (Let's Build a Home for Life); (F117)