Six-Monthly Report on UN-Habitat Country Activities
October 2012 - March 2013

Introduction

In addition to the biennial printed report on country activities submitted to the Governing Council See CAR 2013 in HSP/GC/22/INF/5, the secretariat has been requested to provide six-monthly updates to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) on UN-Habitat’s country activities.

UN-Habitat’s country activities are focused on supporting governments in the formulation of policies and strategies with a view to creating cities that are both assets and solutions to the challenges confronting human development today and tomorrow. UN-Habitat continues working with partners to address the main challenges and opportunities affecting the sustainable development of cities and other human settlements, while also promoting stronger commitment of national and local governments as well as other relevant stakeholders to work towards the realization of cities and human settlements that are socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable and economically competitive.

In order to effectively translate these ideas into reality, and in accordance with UN-Habitat’s on-going reforms, country-level activities are focusing on the following thematic areas: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance; Urban Planning and Design; Urban Economy; Urban Basic Services; Housing and Slum Upgrading; Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation; as well as Research and Capacity Development.

The present report is organized into two parts. Part A presents, by region, projects completed during the last six months (October 2012 – March 2013). Part B presents, also by region, projects initiated during the last six months. At the end of the report is a comprehensive table providing details on both the completed and new projects, including, for each project: title; location; duration; total budget; source of funds or funding agency; challenges encountered; and comments.

More information on specific activities can be obtained by contacting the Director of the Project Office and the respective Directors of the Regional Offices. Information on the thematic aspects of projects can be obtained from the respective Branch Coordinators.
COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

A. Completed Projects

1. Africa

1.1 Formulation of the Burkina Faso Urban Country Programme, Burkina Faso

Cities Alliance started in Burkina Faso the development of an Urban Country Programme for Burkina Faso (UCPB) and sponsored UN-Habitat to facilitate the formulation process. The main objective of this project was to develop in detail the UCPB document by: (i) collecting the necessary information and identify existing gaps and needs; (ii) creating the conditions to enable the UCPB to catalyse and coordinate more funding from CA members and other partners in Burkina Faso; (iii) adopting a participatory approach to define a clear implementation strategy, ensuring the ownership of the national and local authorities, and presenting it to all partners for validation.

As a result of the formulation phase the following was obtained: 1) a Task-Force Group (TFG) chaired by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHU) responsible for monitoring and advising on the preparation of the UCPB was set up, including representatives of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Security (MATDS), of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), of the Association of the Municipalities of Burkina Faso (AMBF), of the World Bank, of the French Cooperation, of the academic sector (University of Ouagadougou), of the NGOs (Coalition Nationale pour l’Habitat) and of UN-Habitat; 2) A 178 pages report was prepared describing the participatory preparation and the contents of the UCPB thanks to the collected information through literature review, interviews and group consultations and field visits to the 5 cities/towns selected by the AMBF for the implementation of the local activities of the UCPB (i.e. Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou, Dori and Tenkodogo). Importantly, the final version of this report (which is the main output of this GA) has integrated all the remarks received from the participants to the final validation workshop held in Ouagadougou, at the AMBF, on the 5th of October 2012; and 3) Two project proposals - one to be carried out by the MHU and one by UN-Habitat, submitted to the CA Secretariat for approval.

In terms of impacts produced, the participatory and consultative approach adopted led to a strong ownership of the UCPB formulation by the national partners, especially the responsible Ministry (MHU). Interest from the different partners (bi/multilaterals) was raised thanks to the individual interviews, group consultations and validation workshop – this is fundamental as the UCPB wants to attract more funding and establish synergies with on-going initiatives in the urban sector. Valuable information was collected in the 5 municipalities; community representatives were consulted and potential partner NGOs identified. Consensus was reached among all the stakeholders during the validation workshop, despite a complex set up of the UCPB and ambitious objectives. Momentum was created regarding this initiative, which should be exploited as much as possible, and political will ensured.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

1.2 Local Urban Development Project in the framework of One UN, Cape Verde

The project was funded by ONE UN Trust Fund and constituted the UN-Habitat contribution to the Delivering as One framework which is adopted in Cape Verde. It aimed at strengthening local authority’s capacity to promote local democracy, urban security and safety and local economic development. The project achieved the fol-
lowing results: (i) completion of the first phase of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in Cape Verde with the elaboration of 23 city/town profiles; (ii) support to the elaboration of the National Urban Development and Cities Capacity Building Programme, now approved by Cabinet (Programa Nacional de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Capacitação das Cidades- PNDUCC), including of a round table with donors; (iii) carrying out of several training sessions on urban citizenship within the framework of the World Urban Campaign promoted by UN-Habitat; (iv) conduction of a rapid situation assessment regarding the relationship between the organization of urban space and urban violence in Cape Verde covering 7 islands, including islands consultations, publication and launching of the report; (v) delivering of local leadership trainings through ToT in each municipality, one for the national association of municipalities (ANMCV) and 2 for central government officials; (vi) support to the establishment of a National Observatory on Housing and Urban Development through the elaboration of ToRs and training of national experts on urban indicators; (vii) support to the preparation of Local Economic Development Strategies through capacity building of local actors to increase local economic activities and promoting competitiveness in cities and towns of Cape Verde; (viii) Organisation of a national consultation on cities and climate change and disaster risk reduction within the framework of the National Forum of Cities

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia

The Joint Programme (JP) “Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia” was approved by the UNDP–Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F). It aimed to draw on cultural tourism development as a vehicle for poverty reduction, particularly among women, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. In Namibia, the UN System’s programming focus is pillared on the Triple Threat which aims to improve livelihoods, food security and capacities to deliver services as the impact of HIV and AIDS deepens. Hence, programme activities have been designed in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) objective 2, which states that “By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations”. The Joint Programme was designed to support the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) in achieving its developmental goals as elucidated in the Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan (NDP3).

The major role for UN-Habitat in this Joint Programme was to facilitate strong working relations between Habitat Agenda partners – particularly National Habitat Committee, civil society, and the private sector, local authorities and Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD) – in the implementation of the selected projects and help align efforts to achieve sustainable urbanization-related objectives. Within its mandate UN-Habitat coordinated activities in the following outputs as identified in expected outcome 1 and 3 of the programme: 1) urban profiles were produced in 2011 for the three towns in Namibia (Walvis Bay, Opuwo and Aroab). 2) UN-Habitat assisted the Government of Namibia in launching the process leading to the formulation of a National Urban Policy. The first step was a National Workshop held in January 2011 with broad participation from Central, Regional and Municipal authorities, academia and civil society. Furthermore, necessary consultations were carried out and the study was completed in April 2011 with analysis and recommendations. The next step towards the National Urban Policy was a conference held in June 2012 which addressed the two critical issues: spatial strategic planning and urbanization; and 3) Communities’ capacities, end products and livelihoods have been upgraded through establishing the three cultural pilot sites: Ozombu Zovindimba in Omaheke Region, Munyondo gwaKapande in Kavango Region and Omugulugwombashe in Omusati Region of Namibia.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
1.4 Land Surveying and Settlement Planning Training in Warrap, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El-Ghazal States, South Sudan

UN-Habitat in South Sudan was funded by UNDP in June 2012 through a grant of 169,400 USD to deliver training and capacity building activities on land surveying and settlement planning in Warrap, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El-Ghazal States. As a result 7-10 technicians from each state were trained on the job in land surveying and settlement planning, and are now able to carry out planning, survey, demarcation and registration activities under the guidance of state authorities. The 7-week on-the-job trainings were organised as follows: (i) a training needs assessment exercise was conducted through interviews and meetings with stakeholders from the state governments in the first week; (ii) during week 2 the participants were introduced to land surveying and mapping; (iii) in week 3 they were trained in using land surveying instruments; (iv) in week 4 the introduction to land survey measurements was done; (v) in week 5 the training consisted of land survey office data processing and principal of urban and neighbourhood planning; (vi) during the last 2 weeks of the course the participants were taught how to print land survey maps and apply GIS software. These trainings allowed transforming the mindset of the participants from rudimentary to conventional practice of land surveying and mapping; they were able to understand the theory of land surveying and settlement planning. They also acquired skills in the use of modern surveying instruments in field data collection and the production of maps in CAD and GIS software.

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

1.5 Support Sustainable Shelter for Disaster-Prone Population in Saint Louis, Senegal

Saint Louis served for a long time as the capital of French West Africa and then Senegal until 1958, and its historic centre has been declared World Heritage by UNESCO in December 2000. The city counts today with approximately 250,000 inhabitants, and is expanding quickly. Unfortunately, proper and safe land for urban development is lacking. Located in the north coast of Senegal, the position of Saint Louis is highly vulnerable to natural hazards since it is within the area of influence of the Senegal River delta and threatened by the erosive action of the Atlantic Ocean. While the latter is expected to intensify in the near future with the sea level rise resulting from global warming, most of the municipal territory is naturally under flood risk due to its low topography. In addition, it is noticed that the informal areas of the city suffer from high density, in particular in Guet Ndar neighbourhood located in the sandy stretch separating the sea and the river. The goal of this project, supported by UN-Habitat in partnership with the Municipality of Saint Louis, and sponsored by Japan to the tune of 2 million US$, was to reduce the vulnerability of the population of Saint Louis living in disaster-prone areas by identifying and implementing in a participatory manner adequate shelter solutions and establishing more sustainable housing finance mechanisms for the urban poor. There were two expected results: (i) Improved safety for disaster-prone population in Saint Louis; (ii) Improved access to sustainable housing finance mechanisms for disaster-prone urban poor population in Saint Louis.

As a result of the project a socio-economic survey of two targeted slum and flood-prone areas of Saint Louis has been carried out for identifying the beneficiaries. A proper resettlement site was provided by the municipality, for which an urbanization plan was developed. A landfill was prepared up to 80 cm high to protect the site from flooding. A sub-contractor was hired and 70 houses were built using pre-fab technology; at the same time a workshop was installed locally and local man power was trained on this technology for scaling up. The municipality in coordination with national partners is now mobilized to supply water, electricity and other basic services to the site. The selected beneficiaries will have to progressively pay back the construction cost of the house (i.e. at a subsidized cost) and such repayment will constitute a revolving fund for continue with the housing con-
struction. Additional activities are currently being undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the initiative, which the Senegalese authorities would like to replicate in other flood-prone areas of the country.

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

2. Arab States

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 was sporadic and not readily accessible to all. In urban areas, especially in the Lower South, many relied 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 were given 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 had 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 reported a sub-optimal service conditions.

Though problems in the basic social services relevant sectors are numerous, one of the acknowledged problems was the limited abilities within: planning capacity, information, and prioritization and among others. Although the Government had allocated, adequate funding to address the problems associated with inadequate capital investment projects, limited information for informed decision making hampered the ready utilization of available funding. In this connection, the Water and Sanitation Capacity Building Programme directly addressed the problem through providing a phased development programme that allowed immediate implementation of relevant projects. The programme consisted of a dual approach, where the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar 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 was provided both to the three governorates and three adjacent selected ones. Moreover, specialized equipment and machinery was procured for the usage of the governorates of Anbar, Suleimanyah and Thi-Qar, including water and sewage tankers, jetting vehicles, garbage compactors and garbage collection containers.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil, Iraq

In Erbil City the housing delivery system suffered from various shortfalls in spite of land being distributed yet the city experiences a lack of housing finance, unaffordable costs of building materials, insufficient private sector involvement in delivery, and poor regulatory capacities which constrained efficient housing delivery. Unless urgent measures were taken, there would have been a breakdown in urban services coupled with the 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 also sought to demonstrate environmentally friendly and cost effective approaches to housing design and area upgrading. The combined strengths of UN-Habitat and UNDP was brought together to implement the objectives of this project.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
2.3 Support to Decentralization and Local Governance for Service Delivery, Iraq

The UN and Government of Iraq through the project helped the country to achieve decentralized governance in Iraq. The project was 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) intergovernmental relations and local government networks. The project’s aimed at preparing 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 contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.4 Public Sector Modernization Programme – Phase 1, 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 was 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 (viii) 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 the 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 crosscutting issues in relation to poverty, gender, social exclusion and environmental.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.
2.5 Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq

Following decades of centralized control of the Iraqi economy and despite Government of Iraq’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 had focused on providing a social safety-net for the most vulnerable in the Iraqi population, or on attracting foreign investment, but very limited progress were achieved on legal framework aspects. The Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq 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 examined the 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 the 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, 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 contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

2.6 Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem, Occupied Palestinian Territory

One of the main challenges that faced the poorest families living in East Jerusalem was the improvement of the deteriorating conditions of their housing units. The decline of the economic situation of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem was mainly due to increased restrictions imposed by Israel, de-linking the rest of the West Bank and the increased cost of living. An increased number of families were 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. were urgently needed in all cases to protect these families and their children especially during cold winters. It was estimated that over 2000 families in East Jerusalem needed 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 contributed 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 was funded by USAID/OFDA, and aimed at scaling-up its activities in partnership with the governments of the three States of Darfur taking advantage of the lessons learnt and its accumulated experience. This was to be done by delivering a capacity development programme to the three 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 was drafted and urban plans of the main settlements supported. A pilot site was
selected in each State capital for running on-the-job training sessions of the MPUD staff. These sessions involved: (i) participatory planning approach applying both urban and regional 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 was to be carried out. The project was critical for supporting the peace building efforts and initiates a recovery process which can lay the foundations for sustainable urbanization, hence breaking the current vicious cycle of dependency on humanitarian aid.

The project contributed 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 was funded by USAID/OFDA, and implemented in partnership with World Health Organization. It was 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 environmental-friendly construction techniques, and expand the technical support provided to the three SMOHs with particular focus on primary health care.

It focussed on the following gaps: (1) Strengthening the institutional settings and capacities to manage and operate health facilities in the three States of Darfur, and (2) Increase access to quality PHC services benefiting approximately 215,000 people in the three Darfur States. This intervention was inscribed within a much bigger framework needed to establish the institutional and capacity conditions for a gradual recovery and reconstruction of Darfur. Such a transition from humanitarian aid to recovery and development within the UN system started under the lead of the UN Resident Coordinator, as the peace situation progressively stabilised. A comprehensive assessment was made in a number of villages that lacks health services.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 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 was the necessity to build Government’s capacity to address housing and related land issues.

UN-Habitat has been advocating the use of affordable and environmentally friendly technologies in construction of durable shelters since the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005. The success with the pilot demonstration buildings using SSB has proven to have a significant potential for replication in various areas of humanitarian and early recovery assistance in Sudan, particularly in the construction of basic infrastructure and shelters. 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 aimed at providing proper housing conditions in
planning 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 the establishment of two new community youth centres in the two areas.

The project contributed to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

**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 improving 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 contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 5 of the MTSIP.

3. **Asia and the Pacific**

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

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 are: (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.

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

3.2 **Behaviour Change Communication, Afghanistan**

This project was an extension of the previous Behaviour Change project implemented from 2010 to 2011 in two provinces. Under the inter-agency agreement with UNICEF, UN-Habitat continued to jointly implement the BCC strategy focusing on the 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 the basic knowledge in health, education, prevention, immunization, sanitation, life skills and community self-evaluation. The main outcomes were: 1) Estab-
lished self-help and sustainable communication system in each targeted community; 2) Contributed to raising awareness of health promotion, prevention of diseases and the creation of healthy environments 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.

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

3.3 Urban Solidarity Programmer, Afghanistan

Since the fall of the Taliban regime, the inflow of more than 5 million refugees increased the overall population of Afghanistan by 20 per cent, with a varying degree of impact between provinces. Over the recent years, the worsening of security conditions in the South, East and Western provinces has 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 a better life through secondary migration toward major urban centres within Afghanistan. Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Bamyan are some of key cities where a significant number of migrated population, refugees and IDP reside in displacement.

The programme addressed the immediate needs of migrated population, returnees, displaced persons through building community solidarity and improving the living conditions of the 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 included: 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 liveable, and 3) 6,000 plots and properties registered by the Herat Municipality to achieve secure tenure.

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

3.4 Training for Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management, Indonesia

After the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNDP provided assistance to rubble clearing and it 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 of 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.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.
3.5 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).

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

3.6 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 diarrhoeal 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.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

3.7 Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response 2012, Pakistan

On 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 the additional indignity due to non-existent private spaces for defecation.

The flood response project provided emergency supplies of safe drinking water for a limited time, on a 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 the 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 contaminated 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.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

3.8 Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impact, Philippines

This project aimed 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.

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

3.9 Support to ADB’s City Development Initiative for Asian Cities (CDIA), Regional programme, China, Indonesia, Philippines and Sri Lanka

ADB invited UN-Habitat to join its Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) during its Manila launch in 2007, submitting a joint proposal to the 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 kick-started 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 sites in four CDIA prioritized countries where UN-Habitat was seen to have a comparative advantage through its existing NPO and city networks: China, Indonesia, Philippines and Sri Lanka. A close partnership between NPOs and UN-Habitat aimed at ensuring the NPOs was able to sustain these services to the city governments in the coming years.

The project contributed to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

3.10 Rebuilding Community Infrastructure and 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 wells 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.

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

3.11 Humanitarian Assistance to the Municipality of Kalmunai, Sri Lanka

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 the UN-Habitat-ROAP has since utilized in successful emergency assistance project throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

3.12 Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lanka

The primary goal of the project was to establish sustainable disaster resilient and healthier cities and townships in disaster prone regions of Sri Lanka. The project worked with four municipal councils/local authorities 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 authori-
ties 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 assessments; 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 the 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 the institutionalized framework.

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

3.13 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, and national dissemination workshops were organised. In addition, the project documented the procedure of setting up and sustaining an urban observatory system at local level by assisting the central government in the preparation of a Guideline.

The project contributed to Focus Area 1 of the MTSIP.

3.14 Quang Nam Provincial Development Strategy, Vietnam

The Quang Nam Province has seen rapid socioeconomic 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 was 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 from 2009-2018; this project was a successful example of how UN-Habitat worked 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.

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

3.15 Support to the Development of Low-income Housing Policy and Strategy for Vietnamese Cities, Vietnam

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 was especially dire for the low-income sector. Housing policies were not suited to solve the problems and therefore 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.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 5 of the MTSIP.

3.16 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 socioeconomic development plans and Master Plans which prioritise 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 the 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 of 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 socioeconomic development and master plans for improved evidence-based urban planning frameworks and mainstream of crosscutting issues in the plans; 2) Provided technical advice to the National Centre 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.

The project contributed to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

3.17 Assessment of Options for Community Benefit Sharing for Central Asia and South Asia (CASA)

The Central Asian Republics have large energy resource potential relative to their domestic needs, while the neighbouring South Asia Region, especially Pakistan, faces severe electricity deficits. Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market was 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 the 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 programmes 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.

The project contributed to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

3.18 Mainstreaming and Adoption of Tools for the Assessment of School and Hospital Safety for Multi-Hazards in South Asia, Regional programme, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

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 life-line 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 becomes even more critical in light that when a disasters strikes they also serve as vital centres for community shelters and emergency facilities for the affected. To assist countries in South Asia in assessing the 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 was organized, including ToT, workshops, and field
testing, based on specific country needs. These activities mainstreamed the tools in the current national systems. UN-Habitat and UNISDR disseminated 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”.

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

B. New Projects

1 Africa

1.1 Regional Multi-Sectoral Disaster Risk Reduction Assistance Programme for Southern Africa - Basic Infrastructure, Shelter and Urban Risk Assistance, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique

The Southern Africa region is highly exposed to natural hazards, i.e. cyclones, floods, droughts and earthquakes, and especially Mozambique (9 international rivers; 3000 km of coast; Rift Valley; semi-arid areas), Madagascar (Island in the Indian Ocean; semi-arid areas) and Malawi (large rivers; edge of the Rift Valley; semi-arid areas). Every year, hundreds of houses and public buildings are thus destroyed, and loss of lives and economic assets recorded. Increasingly, urban, peri-urban areas and smaller human settlements are affected, which hampers all efforts of sustainable urban development. The effect of climate change is exacerbating the impact of some hazards especially in coastal cities due to sea-level rise, stronger cyclones and winds and food insecurity as a consequence of lower supply from the rural areas. A project was recently approved by the European Union (through DIPECHO) which will see UN-Habitat working in coordination with FAO, CARE and COOPI in the following areas: (i) ensuring the capitalization along with national to local authorities in the 3 targeted countries of disaster risk reduction and management (DRR/M) practices on housing and basic community infrastructure resistant to disaster, so to take stock and transform practices into policies; (ii) delivering innovative urban risk reduction training modules at regional level and pilot DRR planning in cities; (iii) delivering qualified technical assistance on request to national and local authorities, as well as partnering agencies and NGOs in the 3 countries on basic infrastructure and housing/shelter; and (iv) developing and mainstreaming low-cost, highly reproducible techniques in Mozambique to build-back better after 2012 disasters and reduce future occurrences.

This project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4.

1.2 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 Développent (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 3.

1.3 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) in Rwanda

In support of UN-Habitat’s vision on sustainable urbanization, the ‘Achieving Sustainable Urban Development’ (ASUD) Programme is currently being launched in five countries, namely Rwanda, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia and the Philippines. The overarching goal of this global pilot programme is to in-crease UN-Habitat’s capacity to effectively support member states in achieving sustainable urbanization. This support will focus on the areas of urban planning, urban legislation, urban economy and prosperity and urban basic services including energy and mobility. The ASUD Rwanda project is intended to help the country develop the adequate policies and tools as well as capacity building for better management of the urbanization process so that its full potential in trans-forming the economy can be realised. UN-Habitat is working with the government of Rwanda to provide its expertise in the area of planning and urban development, and especially in the three main accomplishment areas of National Urban Policy (NUP), support to urbanization projects and planned city extensions in selected intermediate cities, and the implementation of the Kigali Master Plan.

The goal of this Programme is to ensure that the rapid urbanization process is achieved in a controlled and sustainable manner and that the expected economic benefits deriving from this process translate into an equitable and efficient urban settlement pattern. Over the first 2 years, the goals of the collaboration are to establish adequate policy frameworks, tools and implementation capacities (and experience), and later, in the following 3 years, scaling-up and large scale investments could be envisaged to bring such frameworks to full fruition.

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

1.4 Port and Roads Infrastructure Upgrading in Bossaso, Somalia

The project intends to decongest the port area in the city of Bossaso/Puntland through road and lorry terminal construction, improving port efficiency and creating related livelihoods and increased space for economic activities around the Bossaso port. This project builds upon earlier urban planning interventions by UN-Habitat in Bossaso that included roads network and by-passes.

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

1.5 Support to Benadir Regional Administration’s Central Department of Urban Planning, Somalia

The project supports the establishment and capacitation of the GIS section in the Benadir Regional Administration’s Department of Urban Planning. This project builds upon earlier GIS-based mapping of Mogadishu that provided multiple map layers for public buildings, urban services and others, to facilitate tracking and coordination of reconstruction activities by multiple actors. The project is also the first step to revitalise urban planning in Mogadishu by building capacity from scratch.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

1.6 Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project, Somalia

The project will replace the existing trunk water infrastructure and increase the volume of water supply for Hargeisa city in Somaliland with special emphasis on un-served quarters of Hargeisa. This large-scale engineering
and construction intervention represents the first part of the complete expansion and rehabilitation of Hargeisa’s water infrastructure and supply.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

1.7 **Integration of Long-term IDPs into host community in Bossaso/ Shelter Provision, Reintegration and Improved Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in three Towns in Somaliland/ Integration of long term IDPs into the host community in Bosasso, Somalia**

All above-mentioned projects provide security of land tenure and permanent housing, social infrastructure and skills training for long-term and most vulnerable IDP, such as women-headed households and disabled persons among other IDPs. So far, 4050 houses have been built through similar past projects at 8 locations accommodating 25,000 IDP’s at an average cost of USD 3,600 per permanent house. All IDP settlements are well planned and fully integrated into the urban fabric at their respective locations, allowing IDP’s access to jobs, livelihoods and services. Post-occupation surveys have shown that re-settled IDP communities have become self-reliant and a well-integrated part of the host communities.

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

1.8 **Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, Phase II, average yearly budget, Somalia**

Under this five-UN Agency Joint Programme, UN-Habitat’s role covers mainly Urban Planning, Land Policy/Land Legislation/Land Conflict Resolution, and Municipal Finance including GIS-based Property Taxation, Solid Waste Management, and Local Government Associations in all regions of Somalia. The overall aim of this flagship UN Joint Programme in Somalia is 1) Supporting policy and legislative reforms for functional, fiscal and administrative decentralization that clarify and enhance the role of local government, its relationship to central government, and as a means to improve local service delivery; 2) Improving local government capacity for equitable service delivery; and 3) Improving and expanding the delivery of sustainable services to citizens in an equitable, responsive and socially accountable manner and promoting local economic environment.

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

1.9 **Housing and Livelihood Support for Returnees in South Sudan**

This project, which has been approved by the Government of Japan in March 2013, focuses on the three South Sudanese States with high number of returnees: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. The number of returnees between October 2010 and October 2012 in these three states was 197,027 with continued new arrivals every day. A fast horizontal sprawling of state capitals and major towns is observed, with low income groups settling in urban and peri-urban areas and provoking slum formation and extremely inadequate living conditions. Therefore, a proactive approach is needed to prevent slum formation and to ensure a more sustainable reintegration process based on the application of equitable land allocation strategies, provision of basic housing conditions and urban services, and establishment of livelihood options for returnees.

The goal of this project is to reintegrate returnees to urban centres in South Sudan, with land plots registered to their names, in permanent homes and with access to sustainable livelihoods. To achieve this goal, the host settlements must be properly planned and serviced by local governments and communities must be socially sensi-
tive and responsible towards their members and the environment. The main objective is to support returnees and return process in the three targeted States through provision of housing, livelihoods, basic services and capacity building in the area of participatory planning. UN-Habitat has committed to deliver the following outputs: 1) Three settlement plans of urban expansion areas of the 3 states will be produced, accepted by the community and approved by the respective Ministries of Physical Infrastructure; 2) Up to 6 selected priority basic urban services projects will be constructed in selected urban expansion areas through community involvement; 3) One set of architectural plans and options for typical basic housing units will be prepared using low-cost and environmental-friendly construction technologies such as SSB among other options; 4) 750 housing units will be constructed, promoting self-help mechanisms wherever possible; 5) At least 6 groups, each with 20 returnees will be formed, trained in production of SSB and engaged on construction of houses; 6) Up to 30 manual SSB making press machines will be procured, delivered to sites and used to produce SSB for construction of houses; 7) Start-up packages in support of re-establishing households and livelihoods defined through consultation with communities and at least 250 packages will be purchased and delivered to returnee families in each location; and At least 3 small construction enterprises will be formed and registered within the communities of returnees.

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

1.10 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) in Mozambique

In support of UN-Habitat’s vision on sustainable urbanization, the ‘Achieving Sustainable Urban Development’ (ASUD) Programme is currently being launched in five countries, namely Rwanda, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia and the Philippines. The overarching goal of this global pilot programme is to increase UN-Habitat’s capacity to effectively support member states in achieving sustainable urbanization. This support will focus on the areas of urban planning, urban legislation, urban economy and prosperity and urban basic services including energy and mobility.

The ASUD Mozambique Project will specifically target the Nacala Corridor which links the Bay of Nacala, through the city of Nampula, to the coal districts in the Tete Province and further into Malawi and Zambia. Urbanization rates have predictably shot up and the main cities in the corridor are experiencing unprecedented pressure, growing informality and heightened environmental risk. The programme will address the urban and regional planning gap to allow a sustainable spatial development within the Nacala corridor by promoting linkages between functional territories and administrative units and introducing planning instruments for territorial development and cities/urban extension dynamics. The goal of this Programme is to ensure that the expected economic benefits deriving from enhanced investment and productivity in the years to come translate into a sustainable, equitable and efficient urban settlement pattern.

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

1.11 Adaptation to Climate Change in the Limpopo River Basin, joint UN project, Mozambique

The joint UN project will provide districts and communities of the Limpopo River Basin with tools to adapt to Climate Change. Given the on-going floods emergency, UN-Habitat role is going to scale-up, and will provide Multirisk Assessment in cities of Xai-Xai and Chokwe, along with participatory plans and demonstrative architectural solutions to live with floods.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.
1.12 Regional Multisectoral TA on DRR in Southern Africa, DIPECHO III, Mozambique, Madagascar, Malawi

This is the third cycle of Disaster Preparedness ECHO (DIPECHO) funding for the South East Africa and South West Indian Ocean region. In DIPECHO II, regional partners, CARE Madagascar, COOPI, FAO and UN Habitat, were informally linked and began their full collaboration well into the implementation process. This led to feedback emerging from the National and Regional Consultative Meetings at the end of the DIPECHO II cycle (as outlined below), which encouraged the regional partners to collaborate more fully from the action’s conceptualisation and to the development of a regional partnership. This resulted into a joint programming and three separate but interlinked projects. The UN-Habitat components focus on four areas of intervention: 1) Document/capitalize on experiences of shelter and basic infrastructure; 2) The provision of technical assistance to national institutions and partners, with a focus on DIPECHO III partners and institutions in targeted countries; and 3) The urban risk reduction and resilience tools.

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

1.13 Early recovery and reconstruction in urban areas in Mozambique

On 23 January 2013, the town of Chokwe was evacuated because of heavy rains leaving 150,000 internally displaced people (IDPs). Issues included the continuity of basic services, evacuation sites and routes, strategic planning, governance, shelter, FS, health and protection (vulnerability). UN Habitat will use the experience in Chokwe as an example of the implementation of the various activities outlined above as part of early recovery and reconstruction in urban areas.

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

1.14 Support to decentralization and governance, One-UN Fund, Mozambique

UN-Habitat has a small activity in terms of budget within this joint UN project on support to governance and decentralization. Nonetheless, this activity will ensure that urban issues are advocated for in the agenda of the Country. The activity will be linked to the ASUD project to promote the establishment of a National Urban Forum and then a National Urban Policy.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

1.15 Participatory Budget Housing in Manica, One-UN Fund, Mozambique

This project is planned building on the results of previous activities in Manica, and will ensure a number of houses integrating earthquake resistant measures are built in Manica, through a process of participatory budgeting for Women. The project will also allow for a programme of trainings in the country for better construction. The pilot is pioneering the budgeting in the Country, and will count on a partnership with Private Banks.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.
1.16 Housing and Livelihood Support for Returnees in South Sudan

This project, which has been approved by the Government of Japan in March 2013 with a 1-year grant of 3.2 million USD, focuses on the three South Sudanese States with high number of returnees: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria. The number of returnees between October 2010 and October 2012 in these three states was 197,027 with continued new arrivals every day. A fast horizontal sprawling of state capitals and major towns is observed, with low income groups settling in urban and peri-urban areas and provoking slum formation and extremely inadequate living conditions. Therefore, a proactive approach is needed to prevent slum formation and to ensure a more sustainable reintegration process based on the application of equitable land allocation strategies, provision of basic housing conditions and urban services, and establishment of livelihood options for returnees. The goal of this project, which will be implemented by UN-Habitat in coordination with the concerned State authorities and the central Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, is to reintegrate returnees to urban centres in South Sudan, with land plots registered to their names, in permanent homes and with access to sustainable livelihoods. To achieve this goal, the host settlements must be properly planned and serviced by local governments and communities must be socially sensitive and responsible towards their members and the environment.

The main objective is to support returnees and return process in the three targeted States through provision of housing, livelihoods, basic services and capacity building in the area of participatory planning. UN-Habitat has committed to deliver the following outputs: 1) Three settlement plans of urban expansion areas of the 3 states will be produced, accepted by the community and approved by the respective State Ministries of Physical Infrastructure; 2) Up to 6 selected priority basic urban services projects will be constructed in selected urban expansion areas through community involvement; 3) One set of architectural plans and options for typical basic housing units will be prepared using low-cost and environmental-friendly construction technologies such as SSB among other options; 4) 750 housing units will be constructed, promoting self-help mechanisms wherever possible; 5) At least 6 groups, each with 20 returnees will be formed, trained in production of SSB and engaged on construction of houses; 6) Up to 30 manual SSB making press machines will be procured, delivered to sites and used to produce SSB for construction of houses; 7) Start-up packages in support of re-establishing households and livelihoods defined through consultation with communities and at least 250 packages will be purchased and delivered to returnee families in each location; and At least 3 small construction enterprises will be formed and registered within the communities of returnees

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

1.17 A Comprehensive Urban Development Plan (CUDP), Zambia

A Comprehensive Urban Development Plan (CUDP), which was developed with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), was approved in 2008 by the Lusaka City Council (LCC) and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ). Although it has led to initial investments, such as a ring road system, the plan largely remains unaccomplished. In fact, in the last few years, Zambia and the city of Lusaka in particular has increasingly been receiving significant investments in various social sectors from a multiplicity of bilateral and multi-lateral donors but there does not seem to be any adequate policy and legislative framework or coordinated GRZ efforts to appropriately guide these investments.

The new government, which was elected in September 2011, has made several pronouncements and has shown a high level of political will to address urbanisation. Multilateral and bilateral assistance for urban development is emerging. However, establishing adequate institutional capacity for proper urban planning and development activities, especially through planned city extensions, basic/social services delivery and infrastructure develop-
ment, is still a challenge. An overall framework of intervention, such as an urban policy, is missing. There is a strong need, in particular, to focus on planned city extensions and to promote urban densification as a mean to prevent the formation of slums.

Therefore, the hereby proposed project represents the UN-Habitat contribution to what should become a longer and more comprehensive effort leading to the reinforcement of the national capacity for proper urban planning and development. Therefore the GRZ and the LCC are expected to play an important role in mobilising additional resources for ensuring the continuation of this initiative. The project will complement the on-going Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), a global UN-Habitat initiative currently in its second phase of implementation, and will serve as preparatory work to the UN-Habitat proposal to the Innovative Fund of the Millennium Challenge Account - Zambia (MCAZ), which is expected to open in August 2013.

Thanks to its recognised experience in urban development throughout the Global South and its mandate to coordinate efforts by the international community to achieve urban poverty reduction targets of the Millennium Development Goals, UN-Habitat seeks to assist the GRZ to advance a sustainable urban development agenda.

Between 1997 and 2007, Zambia participated in the UN-Habitat Sustainable Cities Programme together with the City Councils of Lusaka and Kitwe. This programme supported capacity building at city and community levels to reduce poverty through participatory urban environmental planning and management. As follow up, the agency is implementing the second phase of the Participatory Slum Upgrading and Prevention (PSUP) programme funded by the European Commission; the first phase ended up with the publication of a national urban profile. UN-Habitat has developed credibility among key institutional partners such as the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH) and the LCC, and contributed significantly to the establishment of the multi-stakeholder, National Habitat Forum. More recently, the agency has made a political commitment to the Government of Zambia to support the development of a National Urban policy as a much-needed framework to address in a coherent and programmatic manner the challenges presented above. Pilot interventions, starting from Lusaka, are crucial to ground the process and obtain a viable, popularly-recognised policy. This support is translated by UN-Habitat immediate support in preparing a national urban housing profile, in parallel to the government-led process of revisiting the national housing policy approved in 1996 and not yet implemented at scale.

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

1.18 Implementation of PSUP activities in in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, Regional

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries is based on the following overarching principles. These have been agreed with the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission as a follow-up to the last evaluation conducted by external evaluators financed by the European Commission. These principles are key and are the common understanding of all partners of what the PSUP should be about. The overarching principles in this programme are: 1) The PSUP defines slums according to the internationally agreed UN-Habitat definition and therefore prioritizes actions that are tackling one or more of the five deprivations: security of tenure, access to water and sanitation, density and decent housing; 2) Urbanisation cannot be stopped and is an ongoing process. Governments shall prevent the formation of new slums through inclusive urban policies and reviewed land and housing tenure modalities; The PSUP aims to address/improve existing slums and also distances itself from large scale relocation programmes; 3) The PSUP commits governments to no unlawful forced evictions in the programme period and priority areas; it aims to improve security of tenure through facilitating a range of land and housing tenure modalities and increase the supply of affordable, serviced and well-located land through city extensions and urban infill and densification; 4) It aims to trigger the development of comprehensive and interlinked national, city and settlement plans, implement them incrementally, and
update them periodically; 5) It provides the tools to ensure that urban planning processes are transparent, and inclusive and that stakeholders are accountable for their commitments; 6) It implements a city-wide approach to upgrading promoting the full social, economic, environmental and political integration of slums with city fabric and in planning processes and land management; 7) It empowers local authorities in line with decentralization processes and the Post-MDG discussions and emphasizes the coordination role between national governments and citizens; 8) Local and national governments commit to increasingly involve CBOs and NGOs in the participatory implementation process according to the roles in each of the phases; and 9) that at least 10% of the Phase 3 pilot project funds are to be managed by the target community directly; This is to ensure the full implementation of the Right to Participation in decision-making processes. For this special component, PSUP draws upon the experiences of the Community Development Unit, HSUB and the UN-Habitat Youth Programme.

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

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 government. 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 contributes 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 have plagued a variety of modernization and service delivery initiatives throughout Iraq. Phase II of the of the Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme builds on lessons learned and recommendations emerging from the implementation and external evaluation of the Phase I of the project. 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. The programme takes a holistic approach to structural and system 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 government of Iraq 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 Government of Iraq, 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 to the population as a whole. Furthermore, the phase I 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 crosscutting themes.

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

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

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 live 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 programmes. 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.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 5 of the MTSIP.

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

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.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 5 of the MTSIP.
2.5 Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem, Occupied Palestinian Territory

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 and 2 of the MTSIP.

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

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, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.7 Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmentally-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 the Blue Nile. This project will contribute to the application and the realisation of a number of human rights articulated under Paris Declaration; including people of the Blue have the right to a standard of living for their health and well-being, other human rights also include access to employment, basic services and land, housing and property (LHP) rights.

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

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

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

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 the competition over natural resources being one of the main root causes of the conflict; particularly land and water between farmers and pastoralists; along on one of the traditional migration/transhumance routes in Southern Darfur. The two communities will benefit from demarcation of the 115 Km routes, 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 socioeconomic development and regional disparities, which states as an outcome “By 2014, the socioeconomic 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 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.
2.10 Addressing Urban Hot Spots, Lebanon

This is a Joint Project between UNDP and UN-Habitat, funded by the Peace Building Fund and its 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 interrelated 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 three selected areas.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 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 to cover 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 the 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 the 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.

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

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 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 sup-
port effective service delivery. KSP plays a key role in supporting the Local Governance components of the National Priority Programme of the Government.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

3.3 Developing Irrigation Associations for On-Farm Water Management Project, Afghanistan

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.

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

3.4 National Solidarity Programme, Afghanistan

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 the 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 the formation of democratic Community Development Councils (CDCs) in the villages, and enables them to be responsible for the planning and implementation of local development priorities through the provision of block grants. In the current 3rd phase, the proposed 2nd round of the Repeater Block Grant Programme, UN-Habitat will provide facilitation to establish and empower 956 CDCs in seven provinces (Nangrahari, Farah, Kandahar, Herat, Kapisa, Panjshir, and Parwan) through the established participatory planning process and implementation of community development priorities, and thereby contribute in improving local governance, access and services to the communities.

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

3.5 Establishment of UN-Habitat Bangladesh Country Programme, Bangladesh

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 the 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.

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

### 3.6 Land Administration and Management Programme, Myanmar

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.

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

### 3.7 Partnership for Safer Myanmar, Myanmar

Action Aid UK (Lead), Malteser, HelpAge, Oxfam GB, Plan International, and UN Habitat have come together to form a consortium 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 Rhakine State, Ayeyawardaddy, 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.

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

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

The objective of the programme 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 on-going 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 the 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.

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

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

Based on its past experience in conflict-affected IDPs and post disaster recovery, UN-Habitat fosters a holistic approach to settlement 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

3.10 Humanitarian shelter response to address immediate life-saving shelter needs of 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 principle 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 road side 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 labour instructed on the construction of temporary shelters; 100 unskilled/semiskilled labourers from communities trained on masonry including DRR skills, knowledge and practices; 100 trained labourers 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.

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

3.11 Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing, Sri Lanka

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/implementer 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 expected 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 into 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 process; 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

3.12 Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing, Sri Lanka

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 the 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.

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

3.13 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 the analysis and use of urban statistical data and information for evidence-based planning frameworks, monitoring and evaluation, and for socioeconomic development strategies and policies. In order to accomplish this, 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 1 of the MTSIP.

3.14 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’ by 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 a 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

3.15 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) in the Philippines

In support of UN-Habitat’s vision on sustainable urbanization, the ‘Achieving Sustainable Urban Development’ (ASUD) Programme is currently being launched in five countries, namely Rwanda, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia and the Philippines. The overarching goal of this global pilot programme is to in-crease UN-Habitat’s capacity to effectively support member states in achieving sustainable urbanization. This support will focus on the areas of urban planning, urban legislation, urban economy and prosperity and urban basic services including energy and mobility. Philippine cities, like others around the globe, face new needs and problems that 20th century solutions can no longer adequately address. Urbanization in the Philippines is driven by economic growth and transformation, and offers, like elsewhere, economic opportunities and better access to infrastructure services. Migration to urban centres from rural areas is driven by push and pulls factors, namely, the pull factors of relatively higher wages, more educational opportunities and readily available basic services in cities and the push factors of decreasing agricultural productivity and continuing conflict and resultant poverty in rural areas. To respond to these challenges, this is a three-year project that aims to strengthen the capacities of national government agencies and cities in the Philippines by demonstrating innovative approaches in achieving sustainable urban development. The project will focus on two improving capacities of at least two major government agencies to enhance policies promoting sustainable and resilient urban development, and enhancing technical and institutional capacities of cities on sustainable urban development planning, governance and implementation. The programme will support the National Urban Policy (National Urban Development and Housing Framework) processes at the national level, while also giving consideration to properly planned city extensions, urban energy and mobility strategies, and local revenue systems.

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

3.16 Joint WFP – UN-Habitat Initiative on Philippine Cities and Climate Change Adaptation - Regional

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 the 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP

3.17 The Pacific Regional Support Programme: Strengthening Pacific Urban Agenda Implementation - Regional

To assist the Pacific country governments fulfil their commitments to the Pacific Urban Agenda, the country projects within this regional programme to 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 proven 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.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 of the MTSIP.

3.18 Samoa City Development Strategy Programme – Regional

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 introduce its “Peoples Process” to strengthen community-based settlements upgrading in partnership with ACHR, as a potential part of the UN-Habitat/ACHI “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.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
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 the 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 as the convener of the Shelter Cluster in collaboration with UN-Habitat. Shelter partners with 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, Usulután, 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 crosscutting to ensure protection, equity and social inclusion. The project will ensure shelter sector coordination, ensure efficient handover after the emergency period and guarantee crosscutting and inter-cluster coordination.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

4.2 **Support for 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 for 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, 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 **Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD): Potentiate Popular Economy of the Agglomeration Areas in Bogota and the Knowledge Management of the Urban and Regional Economics, Colombia**

In support of UN-Habitat’s vision on sustainable urbanization, the ‘Achieving Sustainable Urban Development’ (ASUD) Programme is currently being launched in five countries, namely Rwanda, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia and the Philippines. The overarching goal of this global pilot programme is to increase UN-Habitat’s capacity to effectively support member states in achieving sustainable urbanization. This support will focus on the areas of urban planning, urban legislation, urban economy and prosperity and urban basic services including...
energy and mobility. The overall objective of ASUD Programme in Colombia is to strengthen national and local governments as well as relevant stakeholder’s capacities for improving urban planning, governance and economy towards sustainable urban development. The programme is present in three cities namely: Bogota, Medellin and Santa Marta.

Informality, segregation and exclusion are critical challenges faced by the City of Bogota, to the extent that the population their economic activity are unevenly distributed spatially in the territory. The ASUD programme in Bogota has its origin in the need to promote a more inclusive urban economy and support local government initiatives to strengthen popular economies by building knowledge centres that encourage innovation and greater competitiveness of small businesses and the reduction of informality and consolidation of economic agglomerations to reduce transaction costs and enhance the strengths of diverse economic sectors, as a mean to foster a more sustainable urban development. The strategy of the project is to design and implement a pilot project which incorporates the technical, methodological, and financing and management of concentrations and/or production cluster approach, associative forms, productive chains or other productive forms provided in the District Development Plan "Bogota Humana". 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 Area 2 of the MTSIP.

4.4 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD): Capacity building in the City of Santa Marta for sustainable urban development, Colombia

The overall objective of ASUD Programme in Colombia is to strengthen national and local governments as well as relevant stakeholder’s capacities for improving urban planning, governance and economy towards sustainable urban development. The programme is present in three cities namely: Bogota, Medellin and Santa Marta. The problem to be addressed 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. Therefore the project will focus on providing capacity development, technical assistance, policy advise, and project development of pilot proposals, to work in partnership with local authorities in strengthening local urban governance and build citizen support through consensus and confidence among citizens. The objective of the ASUD project in Santa Marta is to articulate strategies for sustainable urban development, supporting the management of the city and the implementation of District Development Plan, working specifically on public finance, land management, a new public management model, and a public campaign to recover citizen ownership and confidence on public institutions, based on a UN-Habitat’s global campaign “I am a city changer”. The project will provide special emphasis on bringing national and international best urban practices and UN-Habitat expertise worldwide to the city. Main expected achievements are: 1) the city of Santa Marta has developed a 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 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.
4.5 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD): Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment (PILaR) in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale, Colombia

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 a 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 City 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 Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD): 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), Colombia

The overall objective of ASUD Programme in Colombia is to strengthen national and local governments as well as relevant stakeholder’s capacities for improving urban planning, governance and economy towards sustainable urban development. The programme is present in three cities namely: Bogota, Medellin and Santa Marta.

Through the ASUD programme, UN-Habitat and the city of Medellin have agreed to work on a strategic framework to continue efforts in strengthening local institutional capacities to improve urban and sustainable planning as a mean to fight poverty and exclusion. The city of Medellin has made significant progress on urban development reflected on the fact that it has become a national and international reference having been awarded with important international recognitions. However, the city continues to face challenges, particularly in areas related to inequality and social exclusion. Major progress in urban development needs to be scalable and replicable to address challenges in social development in an integrated manner.

The central issue addressed by this project is to support local institutions to consolidate and strengthen urban development strategies and establish a learning platform that can help develop capacities, secure and scale up on-going urban development initiatives as a mean to address poverty and inequity challenges in the city, particularly by looking into strengthening urban expansion models, addressing current land management policies, strengthening of public management processes, consolidating a more comprehensive approach to the city’s habitat in alignment with new institutional structure, promoting an integrated land use plan, with an effective application of financial and land use instruments for urban development. 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 Areas 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.
4. **Global**

4.1 “Safe and Sustainable Cities for all” Joint Programme

“The Safe and Sustainable Cities for All” is a joint programme between UNICEF, UN-Habitat and UN Women. From September to December 2012, the joint programme was launched in eight pilot cities — Greater Beirut (Lebanon), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Metro Manila (Philippines), Marrakesh (Morocco), Nairobi (Kenya), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), San José (Costa Rica) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras). The Joint Programme is developing innovative approaches to ensure the safety of women, youth and children in public places that could be used for worldwide replication by municipal authorities working in partnership with civil society, women’s and grassroots groups, children, national and local government, amongst others. Some city-level results include: Beirut: A Rapid Assessment was conducted in 7 neighborhoods to improve existing data and identify 3 communities for targeted interventions. The Assessment revealed interrelated challenges of poverty, overcrowding, and lack of safe public spaces for women, girls and children. Marrakech: To help ensure sustainability of the programme, a permanent Safe Cities Committee was created within the Municipality. The programme has helped to increase resources for the Municipal Committee on Equity and Gender Equality. Rio: Community members are engaged in participatory mapping of violence and safety conditions in nine communities, which will be cross-referenced with information available from other geo-referential bases in the area. Manila: Local authorities facilitated dialogues with informal settlers in Mandaluyong City to design collaborative interventions and mainstream ‘safety’ into the city’s planning and budgeting processes, resulting in the creation of a safer and more economically productive neighborhood.

Over the next two years: 1) Improved data collection with and on children (especially girls), youth and women on violence, including sexual harassment and sexual violence; 2) Increased awareness of and commitment to empowerment, social protection and safety measures for women, youth and children amongst municipal and public safety authorities; 3) Increased resources and efforts allocated for women’s empowerment, and protection of children (especially girls) in high-risk city neighbourhoods.

Over five years: 1) Decrease in violence against women, youth and children, including sexual harassment and violence in intervention sites; 2) Improved perception of safety amongst women, men and young community residents in intervention sites; 3) Expanded availability of gender and age disaggregated relevant MDG indicators and other key indicators in intervention sites; and 4) Active and sustainable participation of children (especially girls) and women in urban policymaking;

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.
## A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Formulation of the Burkina Faso Urban Country Programme</td>
<td>2012-2012</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
<td>Very small grant for all the results which were expected</td>
<td>Very small grant for all the results which were expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Local Urban Development Project in the framework of ONE UN Cape Verde</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>500,279</td>
<td>ONE UN Trust Fund Cape Verde</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>877,507</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Difficult to coordinate with all involved Agencies.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Support Sustainable Shelter for Disaster-Prone Population in Saint Louis</td>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td>The local authorities had difficulties to fulfil their commitments for reasons often beyond their control. Solid housing repayment mechanisms still need to be arranged.</td>
<td>Important project to provide housing at an affordable cost using a construction technology (pre-fab) which allows a good productivity. The project was also successful in showing how safe settlement areas can be established in St Louis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Land Surveying and Settlement Planning Training in Warrap, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El-Ghazal States</td>
<td>June 2012-Nov 2012</td>
<td>169,400</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good impact of the project despite low budget available; its replication was much requested by the authorities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## B. New Projects/Activities


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
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<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
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<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Regional (Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique)</td>
<td>Regional Multi-Sectoral Disaster Risk Reduction Assistance Programme for Southern Africa - Basic Infrastructure, Shelter and Urban Risk Assistance</td>
<td>Jan 2013 - Dec 2013</td>
<td>€2,320,427</td>
<td>European Union (DIPECHO)</td>
<td>Late approval process has reduced the implementation period of this important sub-regional action. Synergies will be created between this project and the initiative of establishing a sub-regional technical centre for DRR in Southern Africa, to be soon supported by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery at the World Bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in Rwanda</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>€4,492,700</td>
<td>One UN Funds</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Port and Roads Infrastructure Upgrading in Bossaso</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>€2,000,000</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-June 2013</td>
<td>€209,720</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>2012-2016</td>
<td>€19,500,000</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Integration of Long-term IDPs into host</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>€2,000,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Housing and Livelihood Support for Returnees in South Sudan</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>the Government of Japan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<th>Arab States</th>
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A. Completed Projects/Activities

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<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>10,057,740</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil</td>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>2,987,115</td>
<td>ITF - Republic of Korea &amp; interest money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Support to Decentralization and Local Governance for Service Delivery</td>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>6,118,704</td>
<td>ITF non earmarked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme – Phase 1 (I-PSM)</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Private Sector Development Programme for Iraq (PSDP-I)</td>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>32,850,000</td>
<td>ITF - Spain (28 M), Sweden, and EC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Improved Municipal Governance for Effective Decentralization</td>
<td>2009-2012</td>
<td>725,000$</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of</td>
<td></td>
<td>This Project enabled UN-Habitat Country Programme to upscale the debate on urban planning issues to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Location</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Cost (USD)</td>
<td>Funding Agency(s)</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</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 and Regional Planning and Land Management, Sudan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,128,315</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>Additional work to cover two newly established states in Darfur has increased the workload; Cost modification submitted to the donor, additional funds to be provided to cover additional work in the two newly established states in Darfur. Time extension was included in the submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Strengthening Primary Health Care System in 3 States of Darfur, Sudan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,414,000</td>
<td>USAID/OFDA</td>
<td>Access to a number of pre-selected sites by the government was impossible; Security conditions in a number of villages delayed the work progress, hence time extension was submitted to the donor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in two settlements in Southern and Western Darfur, Sudan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>904,219,940</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Late signature of MoU resulted in delay of funds transfer; review of MoU and reduction of target hous-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Safe Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls in Cairo</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>125,750</td>
<td>Plan Egypt, Ford Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraq Public Sector Modernization Programme – Phase II (I-PSM)</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>17,845,412</td>
<td>Iraq UNDAF Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Towards Sustainable Solutions for Improved Living Conditions of Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
<td>460,000$</td>
<td>Suisse Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) / UNDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Addressing Urban Hot Spots in Lebanon</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>291,575$</td>
<td>Multi Partner Trust Fund (Peace Building Fund)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Urban Observatory Project in Lebanon</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>18,526$</td>
<td>ROAAS</td>
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<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>2007-2013</td>
<td>7,657,652</td>
<td>The Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief</td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional funding for an existing project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Occupied Palestinian territory | Technical Cooperation Trust Fund                                           | 2013     | 1,000,000          | The Government of the Kingdom                         |                        | Additional funding for the TCTF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Previous Financing</th>
<th>Current Financing</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinan territory</td>
<td>Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Previous: 1,195,844</td>
<td>French Government through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Additional funding for an existing project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinan territory</td>
<td>Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,667,000</td>
<td>Belgium Government</td>
<td>Additional funding for an existing project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupied Palestinan 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>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmentally-Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihoods in Blue Nile State, Sudan</td>
<td>2013</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>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Safe and Sustainable Cities for all” Joint</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>125,000$</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global/Regional</td>
<td>the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in 34 African,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 2014 900,000 European Union</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Asia and the Pacific

#### A. Completed Projects/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in US$</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<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 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 2013</td>
<td>7,794,859</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Prevailing bad security situation in the Lashkar Gah city, Helmand province, posed a major challenge and limited movements of the project staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Behaviour Change Communication BCC2 AFG10X05-D295</td>
<td>2010 2013</td>
<td>1,767,500</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Urban Solidarity Programme (USP) AFGF2002-D341</td>
<td>2012 2012</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Training for Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management (TIM SWM)</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)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,780,813</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Priority Action for Life-Saving Response through Integrated Nutrition, WASH and Health Interventions - Nepal 2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>211,244</td>
<td>CERF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistan Monsoon Humanitarian Flood Response 2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</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)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>MDTF (Spain MDGF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Rebuilding Community Infrastructure &amp; Shelter in Disaster</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,344,050</td>
<td>Munich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affected Areas of Batticaloa SRL05X01-D137</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>563,058</td>
<td>Munich</td>
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<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong> Humanitarian Assistance to the Municipality of Kalunai SRL05X03-D145</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,069,860</td>
<td>AusAID, Australia</td>
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<td><strong>Sri Lanka</strong> Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lanka Cities SRL11X02-D335</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund through UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Vietnam</strong> Urban Observatory System in Vietnam VIE09X01-D260</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>439,000</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund through UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Vietnam</strong> Quang Nam Provincial Development Strategy VIE09X02-D261</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>463,000</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund through UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Vietnam</strong> Support for development of low-income Housing Policy and Strategy for Vietnamese Cities VIE09X03-D262</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>MDTF One UN Fund through UNDP</td>
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<td><strong>Vietnam</strong> Mainstreaming Strategic Planning Frameworks for City Development Strategy through Leadership Training VIEA3001-D347</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>ADB</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regional</strong> UN-HABITAT Support to ADB’s City Development Initia-</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>ADB</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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<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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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Kabul Solidarity Programme (KSP) AFGF2006-D356</td>
<td>2012 - 2013</td>
<td>4,418,993</td>
<td>JICA</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Developing Irrigation Associations for On-Farm Water Management Project (OFWMP) AFGF2-</td>
<td>2012 - 2014</td>
<td>378,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock / AFG Reconstruction Trust Fund</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>National Solidarity Programme (Repeater Block Grants – 2nd Round)</td>
<td>2013 - 2015</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>MRRD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Funding Source</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 Baluchistan Provinces of Pakistan (CERF PAK 12-HAB-002) PAKF2001-D361</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>575,000</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Humanitarian shelter response to address immediate life-</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>564,890</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<td>Region</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Number of Beneficiaries</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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<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Samoa - Greater Apia City Development Strategy SAMB001-D354</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Improving Conditions on Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing SRLF2001-D344</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15,324,676</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Strategic Planning</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Green Growth led City Development Strategy and Solutions</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>GGGI</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Shelter response: Construction and rehabilitation to ensure the safe return of 175 families affected by the tropical depression 12E in El Salvador (F112)</td>
<td>2012</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 backstopped by UN-Habitat, ROLAC A project started later than the proposed start date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Support for transformations of the Housing Sector in Cuba (F113)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>US2,500,000</td>
<td>COSUDE (so far, 222,000)</td>
<td>Achieve strengthened partnership for complete and successful Project implementation Envisaged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
<td>Achieve strengthened partnership for complete and successful Project implementation The project is directly backstopped by UN-Habitat, ROLAC This is an umbrella project. Complementary funding is being sort for with other donors (UE, AEID, CIDA and others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Potentiate Popular Economy of the Ag-</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>Economic Development Sec-</td>
<td>So far no unexpected chal-</td>
<td>The project is directly backstopped by UN-Habitat, ROLAC</td>
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<td>glomeration Areas in Bogota and the Knowledge Management of the Urban and Regional Economy (F114)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>retary (Secretar- ia de Desarrollo Econ6mico - SDDE)</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>956,487</td>
<td>ECOPETROL</td>
<td>So far no unex- pected chal- lenges. Envis- aged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>PILaR GLOBAL PILOT: Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment (PILaR) in Colombia for Sustain- able Urban De- velopment at Scale (F116)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,565,000</td>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>So far no unex- pected chal- lenges. Envis- aged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Support and Assis- tance of the en- hancement of the Mayor's Office of Medellín in the Muni- cipal Development Plan of 'Construyamos Unidos un hogar para la Vida' (Let's Build a Home for Life); (F117)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>Medellín</td>
<td>So far no unex- pected chal- lenges. Envis- aged challenges are detailed in the ProDoc.</td>
</tr>
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