Draft strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

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Overall orientation

Mandate

1. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) serves as the focal point for the implementation of the human settlements programme within the United Nations system. The mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the Habitat Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996. The twin goals of the Habitat Agenda are adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world. The UN-Habitat mandate is also derived from General Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX), by which the Assembly established the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; resolution 32/162, by which the Assembly established the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 56/206, by which the Assembly transformed the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

2. The mandate of UN-Habitat is further derived from other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Assembly resolution 55/2), in particular the target on achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020; and the target on water and sanitation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, which seeks to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Through Assembly resolution 65/1, Member States committed themselves to continue working towards cities without slums, beyond current targets, by reducing slum populations and improving the lives of slum-dwellers.

3. The Governing Council of UN-Habitat, approved a six-year strategic plan for the period 2014-2019, through its resolution 24/15 of April 2011. This strategic plan is implemented through three successive biennial strategic frameworks and work programmes and budgets for 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019. This strategic framework is thus aligned to the six year strategic plan, in line with Governing Council resolution 24/15.

4. The Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, with new goals and targets, will be adopted in late 2015. In addition, the outcome document of the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) scheduled to take place in 2016 will be a “New Urban Agenda”, as specified in General Assembly resolutions 66/207 and 67/216. In the light of this, the strategic framework for 2016-2017 may need to be substantially revised to take into account both outcome agendas.
5. Cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanization, with more than 50 per cent of humanity now living in urban areas and 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to be residing in urban areas by 2030. Over 90 per cent of this growth will take place in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. In the absence of effective urban planning, one of the most significant challenges today and in the next few decades is how to address the housing, water supply and sanitation needs of the rapidly urbanizing population. The developing countries, many of which are ill equipped to address these challenges, have to deal with a youth bulge, whereby 60 per cent of their urban inhabitants will be under the age of 18 by 2030. Conversely, most developed countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as some developing countries, face the challenge of an ageing urban population and declining fertility that requires increased health care, recreation, transportation and other facilities for the elderly.

6. Climate change, a significant environmental challenge, poses a serious threat to sustainable urbanization, with cities contributing significantly towards global warming and up to 70 per cent of the world’s total greenhouse gas emissions. This negatively affects the world’s estimated 1 billion vulnerable slum-dwellers who are not adequately protected by construction and land-use planning regulations and who do not possess sufficient resources to improve their own lives. In many developing countries, changes in agricultural productivity are caused by multiple factors, among them climate change-related shifts in weather patterns, under-investment in agriculture, as well as conflict over scarce resources. These factors are partly responsible for pushing many rural residents into urban areas. Experience shows that most cities of developing countries lack the capacity to formulate and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, or to build the resilience necessary for effectively responding to climate change-related and other disasters.

7. Waste management and sanitation is another major environmental concern. Managing the built environment while coping with environmental pollution and degradation has become a major challenge in the cities of developed countries and an overwhelming one for many cities in the developing world, with fewer than 35 per cent of them able to treat their wastewater. Between one third and one half of the solid waste generated within most cities in low and middle-income countries is not collected. Worldwide, 2.5 billion people lack basic sanitation and 1.2 billion lack access to safe drinking water. Only 61 per cent of the people in Sub-Saharan Africa have access to improved water supply sources, compared with 90 per cent or more in Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and large parts of Asia.

8. Owing to the global economic crisis that started in 2008, urbanization is taking place within the context of a relatively weakened global economy, with reduced investment prospects in some parts of the
world. The slump in economic growth could adversely affect slum upgrading and prevention programmes, urban renewal and poverty-reduction initiatives, which traditionally rank low in priority, and seriously threaten the possibility of achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. Unemployment remains high, with the global unemployment rate for 2010 being 6.2 per cent and youth unemployment being three times higher than that of adults, globally. However, some countries, including many in Africa, have experienced positive economic growth in recent years, thus opening up opportunities for planned urbanization to contribute significantly to sustainable development.

9. Social challenges reflect the impacts of the demographic, economic and possibly environmental factors and include increasing levels of poverty within urban areas, the proliferation of slums, increasing levels of inequality and rising crime rates. Urban poverty is also associated with social exclusion. In some contexts, the presence of displaced populations adds an additional layer of complexity to issues of urban poverty. Although urbanization brings with it many problems, it also offers many opportunities for the diversification of strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, especially through urban planning and design. Moreover, it has long been established that the level of urbanization is positively correlated to the level of national economic development. There is a need for much greater awareness and sensitization of the impacts and opportunities related to human settlements and urbanization.
Organizational structures

10. In addressing the above challenges in line with the strategic plan, UN-Habitat will implement its programme of work through its seven thematic branches and four regional offices. The seven thematic branches, each of which will work with all regional offices, are aligned to the following seven subprogrammes:

(a) Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance;
(b) Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design;
(c) Subprogramme 3: Urban economy;
(d) Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services;
(e) Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading;
(f) Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction and rehabilitation;
(g) Subprogramme 7: Research and capacity development

Strategies for addressing the above challenges

11. The main strategies that UN-Habitat and partners will employ in addressing the human settlements and urbanization challenges include advocacy efforts to raise awareness on sustainable urbanization issues; providing evidence-based policy advice; building capacities; developing tools, norms and standards based on best practices; implementing demonstration projects; and providing assistance to Governments, local authorities and other public institutions responsible for urban issues. UN-Habitat’s outreach and communications strategy will complement these efforts in order to increase public knowledge and strengthen existing partnerships.

12. Subprogramme 1, Urban legislation, land and governance, will provide policy and operational support to Governments and cities with respect to governance, legislation and land. Building on the experience of the Global Land Tool Network and in partnership with local government organizations, UN-Habitat will address existing urban land problems as requested by member States and also support the development of adequate legislation and governance models for inter-municipal cooperation. It will also promote the international guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and on access to basic services for all, as well as social inclusion and participation.

13. Subprogramme 2, Urban planning and design, will provide city and national governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at different scales. This subprogramme will also focus on how urban planning and design can enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation action and also apply a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population
and economic density of urban settlements and, where appropriate, mixed land-use, diversity and better connectivity.

14. Subprogramme 3, Urban economy, will promote urban strategies and policies that strengthen the capacity of cities to realize their potential as engines of economic development and also enhance their contribution to employment and wealth creation. The subprogramme will contribute to the formulation and implementation of effective urban strategies and policies supportive of local economic development, creation of decent urban jobs and livelihoods, especially for young people, and enhanced municipal finance.

15. Subprogramme 4, Urban basic services, will place emphasis on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for expanding access to urban basic services, specifically targeted at the urban poor. Policy and technical assistance will be provided to partner countries and local authorities. The subprogramme will have four programmatic clusters, namely: (a) water and sanitation; (b) urban waste management; (c) urban mobility; and (d) urban energy.

16. Subprogramme 5, Housing and slum upgrading, will advocate a twin-track approach that focuses on improving the supply and affordability of new housing through the supply of serviced land and housing opportunities at scale, which can curb the growth of new slums, alongside implementing citywide and national slum-upgrading programmes that can improve housing conditions and quality of life in existing slums.

17. Subprogramme 6, Risk reduction and rehabilitation, will engage in both reducing urban risk and responding to urban crises through its Resilient Cities Programme and Settlements Recovery Programme, respectively, in partnership with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Making Resilient Cities Campaign. The subprogramme will address crisis-affected cities and other human settlements in terms of both disaster prevention and disaster response.

18. Subprogramme 7, Research and capacity development, will report the results of global monitoring and assessment to Governments and Habitat Agenda partners through the World’s Cities Report. It will publish official statistics globally through the Urban Indicators Programme and support the production of local urban knowledge. Information from best practices in different contexts will be collected and used to inform the design of new programmes. The subprogramme will provide expertise in developing institutional and individual capacities to ensure that the delivery of evidence-based policies and programmes benefit urban stakeholders.

Implementation Strategy

19. In implementing the subprogrammes, UN-Habitat will continue to use the matrix structure in which each branch works closely with the four regional offices that play a critical role in implementing
programmes and projects at the country and regional levels. The delivery of UN-Habitat’s work programme at the regional and country levels, is led by the regional offices, taking into account national priorities highlighted by the Habitat country programme documents and national urban policies developed under the guidance of UN-Habitat. Regional offices will operate, where possible, within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to deliver as one with sister agencies. To ensure that the normative work of UN-Habitat is mainstreamed into technical cooperation activities, relevant thematic branches take an active role in concept development, planning, implementation, and evaluation of technical cooperation field projects. Lessons learnt from country programmes are also integrated into updated policies and strategies.

20. UN-Habitat will continue to implement an Advocacy, Outreach and Communications strategy supporting the dissemination of the normative and technical work developed by the subprogrammes, in order to strengthen the corporate image and positioning of the Programme, increasing outreach and disseminating key messages to enhance global awareness and sensitization on sustainable urbanization issues. Habitat III, the biennial World Urban Forum, the World Urban Campaign, World Habitat Day and awards programmes, as well as national urban forums and national urban campaigns, are some of the key global advocacy platforms on human settlement issues and for cooperation with Governments and Habitat Agenda partners.

21. UN-Habitat will mainstream four cross-cutting issues, that is, gender, youth, human rights, and climate change, throughout the seven subprogrammes, ensuring that all policies, knowledge management tools and operational activities incorporate these issues in their design and implementation. Work on the cross-cutting issues will follow a two-track approach consisting of mainstreaming and issue-specific projects. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues will ensure that these issues are integrated in the work of all focus areas, both conceptually and in operational projects. Issue-specific projects will seek to fill identified gaps in the field and will be located in the appropriate subprogramme. The Project Advisory Group, an in-house peer review mechanism, will ensure that cross cutting issues are consistently incorporated in all projects at design stage, during implementation and at completion. This is done systematically for all project documents, including those to be implemented in countries which are not beneficiaries of the United Nations operational activities for development.

22. To strengthen results-based planning and programmatic coherence and alignment in programme implementation and ensure that all organizational units, including regional offices, are delivering the approved work programme UN-Habitat will hold annual programming retreats for developing an organization wide annual work plan. Senior managers and the Programme Advisory Groups will be accountable for ensuring that all projects are derived from the approved annual work plan. UN-Habitat will track progress made in implementation of the strategic plan and the work programme and budget.
continuously through the Project Accountability and Accrual System and report through the annual progress report, in line with Governing Council resolution 24/15 of April 2013. The evaluation and monitoring reports will inform learning, management decision-making, performance improvement and accountability.

23. During the 2016-2017 biennium, UN-Habitat will continue to strengthen results-based management in line with Governing Council resolution 24/15 of April 2013. The organization will undertake evaluations on three levels, corporate evaluations of strategic significance, programme and project evaluations and self-evaluations of all projects that will have closed in the biennium. Other specific evaluations, including impact evaluations will be prioritized and conducted as planned. The programme of work will also incorporate lessons learned, best practices and the conclusions and recommendations of the sessions of the World Urban Forum. Special efforts will be made to promote North-South and South-South cooperation and exchange of experiences, as well as triangular cooperation.

24. In executing its programme of work, UN-Habitat will cooperate and collaborate with other United Nations organizations to deliver its expected accomplishments. It will work closely with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, public-private partnerships, academic and research institutions and many other Habitat Agenda partners, in line with its partnership strategy.
Subprogramme 1: Urban Land, Legislation and Governance

**Objective of the Organization:** To foster equitable sustainable urban development through the formulation and adoption of enabling legislation, increased access to land, and strengthening of systems of decentralized governance for improved safety and service delivery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Increased capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement urban legislation in the urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance areas</td>
<td>(i) Number of consultative legal reform processes to improve urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance with the technical support of UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Increased capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement programmes that improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, youth and indigenous people</td>
<td>(i) Number of programmes to improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, youth and indigenous people implemented by partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Increase capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to develop and adopt or adapt policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralised governance and inclusive urban management and safety</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner local and national authorities and other Habitat Agenda Partners that have adopted the Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Services for All</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner local and national authorities that have adopted local crime prevention strategies</td>
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</table>

**Strategy**

25. Subprogramme 1 is aligned with focus area 1 of the six-year strategic plan for 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and all regional offices of UN-Habitat.

(a) The expected accomplishments for the sub-programme will be achieved through global advocacy efforts, upstream policy advising in the areas of urban legislation, land, governance, and safety,
partnership formation with Habitat Agenda Partners, and capacity development of local and national governments in the utilization of tools, methodologies and approaches.

(b) In terms of urban legislation, UN Habitat will focus on supporting local and national governments and Habitat Agenda partners in utilizing specific methodologies for legal assessments and reform in core areas such as land, planning and decentralization, with the view to develop a substantial portfolio of country level projects through the provision of such services. This will be supported by the Urban Law Database which will contain a collection of relevant, innovative and current legislation and which will be utilized to support peer-to-peer exchange and learning through comparative analysis and study. Lastly, UN Habitat will be supporting the implementation of national urban policies and planned city extension and densification exercises.

(c) In the area of land, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) and its 60 partners will be the key vehicles for achievement of the expected accomplishment. At the global, regional, and national levels, advocacy for the continuum of land, targeting national and local governments and Habitat Agenda Partners, will continue in order to support their endorsement and application. Tools will also be developed to support city extension/densification and other in-demand exercises. These tools will be coupled with requisite capacity development and partnership support for the regional, national, or local government entities applying them. Significant country level work to improve tenure security and access to land will be conducted through the GLTN Phase II Programme and increased delivery through the GLTN partners themselves.

(d) In the area of governance and safety, global, national and local advocacy will continue to focus on enabling, effective, and collaborative forms of multi-level governance that empower cities and human settlements and build dialogue between spheres of government with the aim of improving safety and service delivery. At the national and local levels, UN Habitat will support governments and Habitat Agenda Partners in applying capacity assessment and development tools in the areas of inter-municipal cooperation (under the rubric of metropolitan governance and city densification exercises, or urban-rural linkages for city extension); effective participation and leadership of youth, women, informal settlement dwellers in urban governance; transparency and anticorruption. In addition, the Global Network on Safer Cities and operational joint programmes on women and girls’ safety will be key vehicles to strengthen urban safety through a city led, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.

(e) With regards cross-cutting issues, a key focus will be put on youth as assets and agents of change, especially concerning land, governance, and safety. Given the current demographic reality, youth will be core to the achievement of the expected accomplishments. Gender equality will be advanced through specific projects on women’s empowerment.
External Factors

26. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) there is successful mobilization of external partners for the purposes of knowledge generation, advocacy, distillation of norms, and implementation of programmes; (b) the coordination of local government associations is maintained, given the essential nature of local governments in relation to the objective. The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments is an essential coordinating platform globally for associations of local authorities and their representative bodies. Such coordination allows for significant collaboration and joint advocacy opportunities. Should such a coordination mechanism not be further supported and strengthened then opportunities would be lost for furthering the achievement of the expected accomplishments.
Subprogramme 2: Urban Planning and Design

Objective of the Organization: To improve policies, plans and designs for more compact, better integrated and connected, socially inclusive and climate-resilient cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved national urban policies or spatial frameworks for compact, integrated and connected cities adopted by partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities that have adopted national urban policies or spatial frameworks that support compact, integrated and connected cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improved policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods adopted by partner cities</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner cities, that have adopted policies, plans or designs for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighbourhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change adopted by partner city, regional and national authorities</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner city, regional and national authorities that have adopted policies, plans and or strategies that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategy

27. Subprogramme 2 is aligned with focus area 2 of the six-year strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and all the regional offices of UN-Habitat. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is informed by evidence-based best practice and lessons learned. The strategy is as follows:

(a) Promoting, within the context of decentralization and multilevel governance and through multi-stakeholder processes, a number of critical principles, such as optimizing the population and economic density of urban settlements, where appropriate, ensuring mixed land-use, diversity, better social capital, innovation and improved connectivity in order to take advantage of agglomeration of economies and to minimize mobility demand. In particular, the new approach will emphasize the need to plan in advance for urban population growth, on a scale commensurate with the challenges faced, in a phased approach and with a view to fostering job creation and the development of social capital. The approach will build on local cultural values and will promote endogenous development within the context of regional, national and global development. A monitoring system is being developed to measure improved urban
planning and design against the set of principles embodied in this approach, namely, more compact, better integrated and connected, socially inclusive and climate-resilient cities;

(b) Improving urban planning and design at the national, regional and local levels will be operationalized within the framework of decentralization, as broadly provided for by the International Guidelines on Decentralization and the Strengthening of Local Authorities and other key UN-Habitat documents. It will be further operationalized through the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning which are being developed in response to Governing Council resolution 24/3;

(c) Developing at the regional and global levels a set of tested approaches, guidelines, frameworks and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through national urban policies, planning and design on various scales, including slum and neighbourhood, city, regional, national and supranational scales;

(d) Making such approaches, guidelines, frameworks and tools available to city, subnational and national Governments;

(e) Capacity development at local, national and global levels, supported by dedicated strategies and programmes, including human resources development, tool development, organizational development and institutional strengthening components. Particular attention will be placed on strengthening collaboration with planning schools, urban planning associations and local government organizations at global, regional and national levels.

(f) Ensuring that national urban polices and plans and designs at all levels are accompanied by effective implementation mechanisms, in consultation with all relevant sectors and actors;

(g) Performing a catalytic role by reinforcing existing partnerships, and establishing new strategic partnerships with agencies of the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations, educational establishments, scientific institutions and professional bodies that have the collective financial resources, infrastructure and expertise to work with the subprogramme;

(h) Working within the United Nations country team framework to mainstream urban planning and design within the overall approach to urban sector support.

External Factors

28. It is anticipated that expected accomplishments will be achieved, provided, first, that there is national commitment to urban policy reform for achieving the objective at a sufficient scale; second, that cities have the financial and technical resources necessary to implement plans and policies; and, third, that the evolving international mechanisms to address climate change encourage cities to act on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Subprogramme 3: Urban Economy

Objective of the Organization: To improve urban strategies and policies that promote inclusive economic growth, livelihoods and enhanced municipal finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved capacity of partner cities to adopt strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth.</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner cities that prepared local economic development plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner cities that set priorities based on local economic assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Enhanced capacity of partner cities to adopt urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner cities that have adopted urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved capacity of partner cities to implement plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner cities that have implemented plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategy

29. Subprogramme 3 is aligned with focus area 3 of the six-year strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and all the regional offices of UN-Habitat. Subprogramme 3 promotes urban, regional and national authorities to adopt or implement inclusive policies and strategies that are supportive of local economic development, creation of equitable economic opportunities for all, particularly for young men and women and vulnerable groups, and improved municipal finance. The strategies for achieving the three expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) Sharing knowledge and good practices on city-specific policies, strategies and tools for achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in cities; raising awareness among mayors, city managers, and urban professionals of economic benefits of good urban form, and provide technical tools and advisory services on spatial economic analysis to support planning decisions and urban and economic development projects; creating, through training and coaching, community of local economic development practitioners to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building of local governments in local economy assessment, planning and implementation;

(b) Improving the quality and impact of One Stop Centres through advisory and capacity building services that are focused on providing content development, innovations, bench marking, up scaling and
monitoring results, and linking skills development to labour market surveys and local economic development initiatives; expanding and diversifying the resource base of the Urban Youth Fund by supporting the establishment of national windows and fostering partnerships, with special focus on the governance and employment streams. Establish alumni network to facilitate experience sharing among Youth Fund recipients, increasing the capacity of youth groups, non-governmental organizations and local authorities to mainstream the youth agenda in urban development policies, strategies and programmes using lessons, models and insights derived from operational projects, Urban Youth Fund experience and urban youth research work; raising awareness among all relevant stakeholders about emerging key urban youth issues by conducting research and disseminating results through publications such as the State of Urban Youth Report, to advance the urban youth agenda and enhance the decision-making capacity of institutions and policymakers;
(c) Building the technical and institutional capacity of local authorities, particularly in Africa, to implement necessary institutional and legal reforms to generate additional revenue through innovative endogenous instruments; mainstreaming urban economy issues in national economic development planning processes and providing capacity building support to national governments for scaling up the application of innovative urban and municipal financing instruments.

**External Factors**

30. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) paucity of urban data at disaggregated level, which constrains the research and advocacy work of the agency, including on youth and urban economy, is effectively addressed; (b) there is political will to establish an enabling environment for successful implementation of planned interventions; (c) commitment of partners vis-à-vis the Youth Programme is maintained and strengthened given that success of the Youth Programme depends largely on commitment by external parties whose objectives for youth development may not be always in line with the goals of the Youth Programme.
Subprogramme 4: Urban Basic Services

Objective of the Organization: To increase equitable access to urban basic services and the standard of living of the urban poor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services implemented by partner local, regional and national authorities</td>
<td>(i) Increased number of partner local, regional and national authorities implementing policies and the International Guidelines on Decentralization and the Guidelines on Access to basic services for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Increased flow of investments into urban basic services catalysed by UN-Habitat programmes in partner countries with a focus on the urban poor</td>
<td>(i) Amount of investments into urban basic services catalysed by UN-Habitat programmes in partner countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Increase in the use of sustainable urban basic services by target population in partner cities</td>
<td>(i) Percentage of targeted consumers in partner cities with access to sustainable water and sanitation services. (ii) Percentage of targeted households in partner cities using sustainable energy supply (iii) Percentage of targeted population in partner cities using sustainable modes of transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategy

31. Subprogramme 4 is aligned with focus area 4 of the six-year strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and all the regional offices of UN-Habitat. A key focus of subprogramme 4 is on supporting local, regional and national authorities responsible for urban and human settlements issues to develop and implement policies for increasing equitable access to urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor. UN-Habitat’s strategy in achieving the subprogramme’s three Expected Accomplishments is as follows:

(a) With regard to access to sustainable urban basic services, the Subprogramme will support local, regional and national authorities to strengthen their legislative and institutional frameworks for expanding access to urban basic services. Efforts will focus on advocacy and networking on basic services to
contribute to the Post-2015 sustainable development agenda through collaboration with UN-Water, UN-Energy, the UN Secretary General’s Technical Working Group on Transport, Regional Economic Commissions, and inter-governmental bodies. Support will also be given to national and subnational policy and sector reform processes to develop and implement pro-poor policies. To achieve this, the subprogramme will strengthen its involvement in the development of country support strategies through active engagement with other UN partners under the umbrella of “One UN” activities and increased collaboration with the UN-Habitat regional and country offices will be strengthened. The subprogramme will also support the implementation of the International Guidelines on Decentralization and the Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for all, and the development and dissemination of toolkits, standards and guidelines as valuable tools for expanding access to urban basic services. The normative tools will be used in training and capacity building programmes aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of basic service providers.

(b) In order to increase the flow of investments into urban basic services, the subprogramme will build a broad range of innovative, strategic partnerships, especially those with regional development banks, regional economic commissions and the private sector. Existing partnerships with the regional development banks will be strengthened to provide pre-investment support and technical assistance to partner countries. The subprogramme will also continue to strengthen its work with the private sector to channel financial support to expand access to urban basic services. Pro-poor financing mechanisms will also be developed to mobilize support for the poor and vulnerable groups. The subprogramme will continue to engage with other UN Agencies under the “One UN” Umbrella and will use this platform to increase investments in urban basic services, especially in fragile states and countries recovering from human and man-made disasters.

(c) Regarding the use of sustainable urban basic services, the subprogramme will support programmes and projects aimed at enhancing the use of such services in partner cities. A rights-based approach will be promoted to enhance effective collaboration between duty bearers and rights holders in improving access to basic services. The subprogramme will continue its support to the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation to ensure that these services are available, accessible, safe, acceptable and affordable for all without discrimination. Based on this experience, the Subprogramme will contribute in informing the global debate on the right to other services, including drainage, transport and energy. Of special relevance here is also the Secretary General’s initiative on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). Consumers and users of urban basic services will also be engaged to promote sustainable consumption practices through awareness and education programmes.
The three expected accomplishments are interrelated and the linkages amongst them underpin the overall strategy. Policy dialogue, normative work and operational activities on the ground, including demonstration projects, to directly and rapidly benefit communities, will go hand-in-hand to achieve all three expected accomplishments.

**External Factors**

32. The Subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) there will be continued interest and willingness by development agencies, financial institutions, national governments and the private sector to support the development and implementation of policies for increasing equitable access to sustainable urban basic services, including safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, waste collection and management, domestic energy and sustainable transport; and (b) there will be political stability, commitment, goodwill and conditions for good governance in the participating cities, regions and countries.
### Subprogramme 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading

**Objective of the Organization:** Improved access to sustainable, inclusive adequate housing and improved standard of living in slums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved housing policies, strategies or programmes that promote the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner countries that are implementing improved housing policies, strategies or programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner countries that are implementing frameworks or programmes preventing unlawful forced evictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improved slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies or programmes</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner countries that are formulating improved slum upgrading and prevention policies or strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable and participatory slum upgrading and prevention programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Enhanced capacity of slum communities to partner with national and local authorities implementing policies or programmes on access to adequate housing and improved standard of living</td>
<td>(i) Number of partner countries that are enabling equitable community representation in coordinating bodies such as the National Habitat Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner countries where communities are empowered to lead and implement initiatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategy

33. This Subprogramme is aligned with Focus Area 5 of the six-year strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented by the Branch and all the Regional Offices of UN-Habitat. In 2013, the 24th session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, adopted the Global Housing Strategy framework document1, as well as resolutions 24/7 and 24/9 that mandate UN-Habitat to make slums history and to formulate inclusive national and local housing strategies to achieve a paradigm shift towards achieving the goal of adequate housing for all and to contribute to the global discourse on the post 2015 agenda, which includes economically viable, environmentally and culturally sustainable and socially inclusive housing. To achieve this mandate, UN-Habitat will support national and local authorities to develop rights-based, gender responsive, and housing and slum upgrading strategies and programmes formulated with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders. The Global Housing Strategy aims to assist Member States in working towards the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, particularly aiming to reduce unlawful forced evictions. UN-Habitat has developed several approaches and tools for sustainable and participatory housing and slum upgrading including for example through the global Network for Sustainable Housing, the UN Housing Rights Programme, and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

(a) Achievement of EA1 on improved housing policies, strategies and programmes, will be done through provision of policy advice, technical support and capacity development to national and local authorities in their efforts to develop housing strategies based on the principles and guidelines provided by the Global Housing Strategy. The strategies will include the promotion of increased access to adequate housing, slum upgrading and prevention, and community development through five cross-cutting strategies: advocacy; knowledge management; policy advice; capacity development at the national and local levels; and support to implementation of operational activities. Guidance will be developed to support partners to interact and work in a concerted way to implement their mandates and roles; capacity will be developed to support this through dedicated strategies and programmes, including human resources, tool development, resource and organizational development, and institutional strengthening components. Furthermore, support will be given to countries to translate their strategies into programmes and develop and implement their sustainable building codes.

(b) In partnership with the political support of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries (ACP) Secretariat, UN-Habitat will implement EA2 through the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries. Lessons learnt and capacity built in 40 countries and more than

1 For more information on the Global Housing Strategy Framework document, please go to the following link:
http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/11991_1_594827.pdf
150 cities are to be leveraged for an up-scaling at community, city and national levels globally. UN-Habitat will provide policy advice, technical support and capacity development to support national and local authorities in developing slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies and programmes and highlighted in their national priorities that address one or more of the slum deprivations related: (1) poor access to water; (2) poor access to sanitation; (3) lack of durable housing; (4) over crowdedness; and (5) lack of security of tenure. Livelihoods and particularly the living standards of women, children and youth are to be improved. UN-Habitat, utilizing its urban profiling methodology, will support country teams in diagnosing the slum conditions in selected cities; undertake policy reviews and through participatory processes develop and implement city wide slum upgrading strategies and interventions.

(c) For the sustainability of policy frameworks and interventions, an inclusive process is essential. To achieve EA3, community members are to be empowered to contribute to the policy formulation and implementation process through the right to participate in decision-making processes and through capacity building for full participation. Furthermore, UN-Habitat’s “Community Contracting” approach, widely utilized in Asia, will be adapted to empower communities to engage with local authorities and to directly implement community initiatives. Broad ownership and clear roles and responsibilities of urban actors in coordinating bodies are crucial to sustain continued efforts and up-scaling of housing and slum upgrading and prevention initiatives.

External Factors

34. The subprogramme will achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) risks associated with changes in government which could potentially slow down the progress of initiatives on land and housing will be minimal; (b) Member States respond positively to the guidance and recommendations provided; and (c) social and political stability prevails in the areas where projects are being implemented.
Subprogramme 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

**Objective of the Organization:** To increase the resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made crises and undertake rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved urban risk-reduction policies, strategies and programmes adopted for greater resilience of cities and other human settlements</td>
<td>(i) Number of local, regional and national governments that have included urban risk reduction and management in their plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improved settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions for long-term sustainability in cities and other human settlements</td>
<td>(i) Percentage of partner cities and other human settlements that have implemented sustainable urban reconstruction programmes including risk reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved shelter rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses contributing to sustainable and resilient cities and other human settlements</td>
<td>(i) Percentage of shelter rehabilitation programmes contributing to disaster-resilient permanent housing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategy**

35. Subprogramme 6 is aligned with focus area 6 of the strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and the regional offices of UN-Habitat. The subprogramme will provide substantive support and monitor the projects under its responsibility, including knowledge management activities of the substantive themes. Through a gender-sensitive, youth-aware, environmentally-friendly and rights-based approach, the subprogramme will support the increase of resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made disasters, and undertake recovery and rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development. The strategy for achieving the three expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Facilitating coordination and supporting implementation of all urban risk reduction, settlements recovery and shelter rehabilitation work of UN-Habitat through provision of technical support to field operations, regional offices, and other thematic branches of the agency; generating knowledge, lessons learned, tools, guidelines, and policy review with respect to UN-Habitat projects; contributing to inter-agency cooperation, partnerships and networking for emergency interventions linked to long-term technical and capacity building support to countries facing or recovering from crisis to improve efficiency and facilitate early recovery in line with UN-Habitat policy;
(b) Providing substantive inputs to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) member agencies at global and country level to promote sustainable settlements recovery and reconstruction; maximizing the use of humanitarian funding to catalyse early recovery; utilizing humanitarian funding resources for meeting immediate needs and catalysing early recovery of settlements through implementation of UN-Habitat policy addressing human settlements and crisis; and collaborate with Humanitarian agencies and UN Country Teams to link humanitarian action to development planning processes at local and national levels;

(c) Facilitating the design and implementation of sustainable and equitable disaster risk reduction programmes in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and other urban risk reduction and urban resilience initiatives; promoting development of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks related to human settlements addressing equitable land rights, security of tenure, long-term economic revitalization and local economic development, provision of basic infrastructure, strategic land use planning, and restoration of urban environments; and promoting all post-crisis programming and projects associated with the Urban Risk Reduction, Settlements Recovery and Shelter Rehabilitation projects to integrate gender responsive, youth-aware, environmental-friendly and rights-based approaches in strategic, incremental, and capacity-development oriented activities designed with long-term goals.

**External Factors**

36. The subprogramme will achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) There is an enabling environment for responding to natural and complex emergencies, and requests to make cities more resilient; and (b) partners will accept UN-Habitat advice on sustainable urban development, including urban resilience.
Subprogramme 7: Research and Capacity Development

Objective of the Organization: To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues and capacity for implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes at national, local and global levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved monitoring of urban conditions and trends</td>
<td>(i) Number of urban observatories using UN-Habitat monitoring tools, methods and data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner national statistical offices producing urban data and indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improved knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues at the local, national and global levels</td>
<td>(i) Number of local and national governments that have used UN-Habitat flagship publications and best practices database for policy formulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Number of partner countries producing national cities reports to enhance local and national policy planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate evidence-based policies or programmes</td>
<td>(i) Number of national and local authorities and partners that are formulating evidence-based policies or programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategy

37. Subprogramme 7 is aligned with focus area 7 of the strategic plan 2014–2019, which will be implemented jointly by the Branch and all the regional offices of UN-Habitat.

(a) In order to improve the monitoring of urban conditions and trends, the strategy of the subprogramme will specialize in a number of data and information areas in order to become a well-known service provider both in-house and externally. Possible areas include: city prosperity index, streets and public space data, security of tenure, slums and income inequalities. The Urban Indicators Programme will be strengthened so as to contribute to preparations for Habitat III and the Urban Info, a data sharing platform, is key for the strategy; Redesigning the Global Sample of Cities. In 2002, the Global Urban
Observatory (GUO) created a Global Sample of Cities (350 cities, representative the MDG regions). The new sample will include spatial data and new indicators to respond to emerging themes. The sample will be permanently fed with information, working strategically with various partners such as universities, centers of excellence, urban observatories, etc.; outsourcing the data collection and analysis functions. In the medium term, the Global Urban Observatory will consider outsourcing some of its monitoring activities, such as those associated with geo-spatial tools, with the private or not-for-profit sector as a way of increasing efficiency by utilizing the advanced methods and technologies not necessarily available in the Global Urban Observatory.

(b) In order to improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, the subprogramme will be analyzing available data and information to generate knowledge and insights that can constitute evidence and also form a basis for improved policy formulation and implementation; publishing and disseminating flagship documents on cutting-edge issues related to sustainable urban development; Developing partnerships with knowledge centres, including research institutions and universities with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experiences on sustainable urban development; promoting dialogues with and among practitioners in Member States with a view to harnessing knowledge and experience from the ground; Fully engaging in the process of preparing for Habitat III and subsequently compiling and following up on the outcome of its deliberations; and continuing to extract and analyze the feedback obtained in the operationalization of the major tools emanating from the flagship publications;

(c) With regard to improving capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate evidence-based policies or programmes, the strategy of the subprogramme is to make use of current funded programmes to create necessary tools to deliver the outputs that will lead to the expected accomplishment. Some of these programmes include the Habitat University Network Initiative (UN-Habitat UNI), the Korea IUTC project, the Cities Alliance’s Dissemination Strategy for the Quick Guides on Housing the Poor in Africa and the World Urban Forum. The UN Development Account Project focusing on training institutions will be used further; implementing the Cities Alliance’s dissemination project for the Quick Guides on Housing the Poor for Policy Makers in Africa, and the Korean funded Support to IUTC-Korea, leading to the development and implementation of training packages focusing on housing the poor and other thematic areas related to sustainable urbanization; and establishing the UN-Habitat Urban Institute of Excellence in order to provide tailored services to cities and institutions as well as their cadre and Habitat Agenda partners.

External Factors

38. The Subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) the global setting which will evolve in the Post-MDG and Post Habitat III period will be smoothly
factored in; (b) duplication in training activities will not take place; and (c) host city for the UN-Habitat Urban Institute of Excellence will be able to meet its obligations, and that the financial contribution expected of the private partners will materialize.
Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

3327 (XXIX) Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

S-25/2 Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium

55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration

56/206 Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome

64/135 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

64/213 Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

67/216 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

67/173 Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2003/62 Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

2011/6 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

2011/21 Human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

19/11 Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

20/1 Youth and human settlements

20/7 Gender equality in human settlements development

20/15 Habitat Programme Managers and regional offices

21/2 Medium-term strategic and institutional plan for 2008-2013
Gender equality and empowerment of women in sustainable urban Development

World Urban Forum

Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2012-2013

Governance of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Gender equality and women’s empowerment to contribute to sustainable urban development

Urbanization and sustainable urban development in the post-2015 development agenda

Country activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme


**Subprogramme 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance**

**Governing Council resolutions**

Enhancing the involvement of civil society in local governance

Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

Women’s land and property rights and access to finance

Third session of the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable development

Sustainable urban development through policies for safer cities and urban crime prevention

Sustainable Urban Development through Expanding Equitable Access to Land, Housing, Basic Services and Infrastructure

Pursuing sustainable development through national urban policies

**Subprogramme 2: Urban Planning and Design**

**General Assembly resolutions**

Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
63/281  Climate change and its possible security implication

**Governing Council resolutions**

19/5  Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers

20/6  Best practices, good policies and enabling legislation in support of sustainable urbanization and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals


20/20  Thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

22/3  Cities and climate change

23/4  Sustainable urban development through access to quality urban public spaces

24/3  Inclusive and sustainable urban planning and elaboration of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning

**Subprogramme 3: Urban Economy**

**General Assembly resolutions**

67/289  The United Nations in global economic governance

67/263  Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation

67/215  Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

65/10  Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

**Governing Council resolutions**

22/4  Strengthening the development of urban young people

23/7  Urban youth development the next step

23/10  Future activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in urban economy and financial mechanisms for urban upgrading, housing and basic services for the urban poor

24/11  Promoting sustainable urban development by creating improved economic opportunities for all, with special reference to youth and gender

24/12  Youth and sustainable urban development
Subprogramme 4: Urban Basic Services

General Assembly resolutions
67/291 Sanitation for All
65/153 Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

Governing Council resolutions
22/8 Guidelines on access to basic services for all
23/12 Coordinated implementation of the guidelines on access to basic services for all and the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
23/17 Sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure
24/2 Strengthening the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on urban basic services

Subprogramme 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Governing Council resolutions
19/18 Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories
21/7 Sustainable public-private partnership incentives for attracting large-scale private-sector investment in low-income housing
21/8 Africa fund/financing mechanism on slum prevention and upgrading
21/10 Strengthening the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: experimental financial mechanisms for pro-poor housing and infrastructure
22/1 Third session of the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable development
23/3 Support for pro-poor housing
23/8 Third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development
23/9 Global and national strategies and frameworks for improving the lives of slum dwellers beyond the Millennium Development Goals target
23/16 Formulation of a global housing strategy
24/6 Supporting action for the creation of safer cities
Making slums history: a worldwide challenge

Regional technical support on sustainable housing and urban development including the Arab States Ministerial Forum on Housing and Urban Development

Inclusive national and local housing strategies to achieve the Global Housing Strategy paradigm shift

Inputs for and support to the preparatory process of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III)

**Subprogramme 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation**

*General Assembly resolutions*

59/239  Implementation of outcome of HABITAT II Conference, including support to risk reduction and rehabilitation programmes

61/200  Natural disasters and vulnerability

65/1  Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

65/133  Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

65/135  Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction in response to the humanitarian emergency in Haiti, including the devastating effects of the earthquake

65/136  Emergency and reconstruction assistance to Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and other countries affected by Hurricane Tomas

65/158  International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

66/199  International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

67/231  International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

*Governing Council resolutions*

20/17  Post-conflict, natural and human-made disaster assessment and reconstruction

23/18  Natural disaster risk reduction, preparedness, prevention and mitigation as a contribution to sustainable urban development
Subprogramme 7: Research and Capacity Development

*General Assembly resolutions*

34/114  Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements

66/137  United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training