Overview

- Introduction
- Portfolio 1998-2016
- Main donors
  - Main country programmes
  - Regional office support and resource mobilisation
- Regional Strategy 2014-2019
- Region-wide approaches and initiatives
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) - Fukuoka

Location: ACROS Fukuoka
Established in 1997
22 staff members (11 countries)
Covering: 28 countries/region

Field Offices in Asia: app. 60
Field Staff: app. 1,000
* Many of them are project staff
Project Budget:
app. $323million (2015)

Contribution from Fukuoka Pref., City, Coop. Comm., Civil Society, MLIT, MOFA
UN-HABITAT ROAP Number of Projects and Portfolio, 1998-2015

- Total Project Budget (USD mil)
- No. of operational projects
- Annual expenditure excluding PSC (USD mil)
UN-Habitat ROAP: 2014-2015 Project Budget by Donors

Other donors:
- Norway
- Mongolia
- ADB
- Private Sector
- Adelphi
- Rockefeller
- AfDB
- SDC
- Asian Habitat Society
- Spain
- BASF
- Sri Lanka
- Canada
- Sub-allot
- China
- UK
- Cities Alliance
- UNDP
- Dev Acct
- UNFPN
- Dutch
- UNHCR
- ESCAP
- UNICEF
- HQ sub-allotment
- WHO
UN-Habitat ROAP: 2014-2015 Expenditure by countries

- AFG: 47%
- SRL: 19%
- MYA: 12%
- JPN: 1%
- PAK: 7%
- PHI: 3%
- BGD: 2%
- NEP: 2%
- GLO: 4%
- VIE: 1%

Other countries: 2%
ROAP KM, regional liaison & resource mob

- Habitat Bangkok Office – inter-agency and partner liaison
- 2015 Indonesia – APUFY (+ADB) & APUF (+ESCAP) @ H3 events
- APMCHUD liaison 2006-
- ROAP / Fukuoka networking

**Resource mobilisation lead and coordination**

- regional and in country
- continuous interaction with local networks and country offices
- guidance to country offices and networking
- HPM/CTA/CPM as in-country and one-UN-Habitat focal point
- presence and positioning UN Habitat within country representation in UNCT, UNDAF, clusters, member of development partners forums
- linking HQ and countries through branch focal point mechanism
- responsive to country demands and linking it to global strategic plan
- cross fertilization of projects and programs

**Resource mobilisation challenges**
ROAP Regional Strategy 2014-2019

Ongoing issues: slum upgrading, basic services, post-conflict & disaster

New anchor countries, new donors, new thematic issues, new opportunities, new approaches HQ-ROAP

LDCs

MICs and OECD countries
A renewed emphasis on **land tenure** as a precursor for governance, and legislation (FA1, SDG11.1/3/4/7 and 11.a)

Anchoring urban **planning** as a central component in ROAPs projects on sustainable urban development (FA1, FA2, FA3, SDG11.2/3/4/7 and SDG11.a)

Transform people-driven **settlement development** into genuine urbanization programmes contributing to ending poverty (FA3, FA4, FA5, SDG11.1/3/7 and SDG11.a)

**Urban Resilience:** Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, COP21 and the Sendai Framework (FA2, FA6, SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)

Responding to cities and communities in **crisis** (FA6, SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)

**Knowledge, Research and Capacity Development** (SDG 11.3/7 and 11.a/b)

- Nepal country action planning and RLTN partner platform
- Myanmar — Yangon CPE, slum mapping, planning guidelines, housing pilot
- Afghanistan — Kabul Solidarity Programme and new EU/USAID projects
- New donors and regional resource mobilisation (Adaptation Fund, IKI,...)
- SLK, Indian Housing Project, Nepal
People’s Process
ROAP’s flagship approach

People at the center: Inclusive and right based
- Unlocking potential of the people
- Identify local needs
- Space for youth/women
- Injecting capital to local economy through Community Contracts
- Sense of ownership
- Linking to government
- Sustainability
- Scale up /connect to mainstream development

ROAP’s work to date
Post disaster /post conflict/development
- Afghanistan
- Indonesia
- Maldives
- Myanmar
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka

The shift …….designed into new programmes

Grassroots to governance
- Afghanistan Municipal Support Programme
- Afghanistan future cities programme
- Myanmar – urban transformation
- Philippine – ASUD
- Sri Lanka – Disaster resilient planning
- Pakistan – State of Pakistan report
- Cambodia – Mainstreaming Climate change

Reconstruction to development
- Myanmar – urban housing
- Sri Lanka – housing for plantation communities
- Vietnam – city development strategies
- Mongolia – basic services
ROAP’s Resilience Pillar

Building on existing strengths

Urban Resilience: ROAP’s work to date

Cities and Climate Change Initiative:
17 countries and 30 cities

Disaster Risk Reduction:

Mainstreaming of Resilience:
Building Back Better, Climate Change and Resilience as cross-cutting issues

Urban Resilience:
Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management, COP21 and the Sendai Framework
(FA2, FA6, SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)

Strengthening Urban Resilience in ROAP

Resilience as entry point for NUA: Building on Planning capacities and established principles (public space, density, mixed use, planning legislation, urban economy and livelihoods)

Convergence of Resilience Programmes:
One integrated approach (e.g. CCCI and CRPP)
Integration of normative and operational approach for bigger programmes and stronger impact:

- New Funding opportunities: International Climate Initiative, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund.
- Strengthened partnerships: ADB, ASEAN