Draft strategic framework for the period 2008-2009

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

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Overall orientation

12.1 The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) serves as the focal point for coordination of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and a UN-system wide focal point on human settlements issues. The current mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda - resulting from the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) - comprised of “adequate shelter for all” and “sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world”. The mandate of the programme also derives from General Assembly resolutions 3327 (XXIX), by which the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established, 32/162 that established the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and 56/206, through which the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was elevated to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). UN-Habitat is guided by its Governing Council that reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every two years, and by a Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi which serves as a formal inter-sessional body. Important recent mandates derive from the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-/25, Millennium Development Goal 7 target 11 of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020, and target 10 on water and sanitation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. These two targets were subsequently re-emphasized by the 2005 World Summit Outcome that highlighted slum prevention as a priority issue in human settlements. Additional mandates come from relevant legislative bodies regarding Agenda 21 (chaps. 7, 21 and 28) and relevant resolutions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

12.2 World urban population is currently expanding at the rate of about 70 million people per year. Most of these people live in overcrowded urban slums where the main challenges are inadequate housing, lack of secure tenure, uncertain employment and lack of basic services, especially safe water and sanitation. Rapid urbanization in most developing countries is characterized by deterioration in shelter conditions for the urban poor while conflicts and disasters are compounding the daunting task of creating sustainable human settlements. Central to meeting the challenge of urban poverty is replacing policies that foster social and physical exclusion with policies that recognize and respect the rights of all, especially women and people living in poverty and those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families. These rights include adequate food, clothing, housing, water and sanitation, and the continuous improvement of living conditions. In consultation with Governments, UN-Habitat develops and strengthens mechanisms for monitoring the impact of human settlements policies and programmes on the lives and livelihoods of women, men and children in cities, especially those in low-income areas and slums.

12.3 The strategy of UN-Habitat in meeting its objectives rests upon four pillars that correspond to its four subprogrammes: (a) advocacy of agreed norms for improving the lives of poor people particularly slum-dwellers, and building the capacity of central governments and local authorities using as primary vehicles the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance (Subprogramme 1: Shelter and sustainable human settlements development); (b) information generation and knowledge management for
assessing progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda and monitoring human settlements conditions and trends, with a particular focus on slum formation and the living conditions of slum dwellers (Subprogramme 2: Monitoring the Habitat Agenda); (c) operational activities focusing on technical assistance and capacity-building to test methods and concepts to be scaled up and transferred and to provide feedback to policy makers at all levels (Subprogramme 3: Regional and technical cooperation); and (d) facilitating pro-poor financing of housing and urban infrastructure and services that contribute towards sustainable human settlements development and the improvement of living conditions of slum dwellers (Subprogramme 4: Human settlements financing). UN-Habitat will continue to mainstream gender in human settlements and empowering women. The Programme’s efforts in promoting women’s access to shelter were further endorsed by the 2005 World Summit Outcome, paragraph 58 (b) that promotes women’s free and equal rights to own and inherit property and their security of tenure of property and housing.

12.4 The focus of the above strategy is subject to an ongoing strategic planning and institutional development exercise initiated in 2005 further to the recommendations of an in-depth evaluation of the programme completed by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in 2005 and subsequently endorsed by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 20th session, also in 2005.¹ These recommendations call for the strengthening of the programme’s normative focus, greater cohesion between its advocacy, normative, monitoring and operational activities, and the broadening of the programme’s funding base. The first phase of the exercise, to be carried out throughout 2006, is designed to inform the 2008-2013 medium-term strategic plan to be presented to the Governing Council at its 21st session in 2007. Preliminary results of this exercise are already reflected in the present document in two key areas: (i) the strengthening of the programme’s normative activities, spearheaded by its global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance, through their tightened relationship with global programmes and their alignment with Goal 7 targets 10 and 11 of the Millennium Development Goals, as reflected in Section 12.6 paragraph (c) of the strategy for Subprogramme 1; and (ii) the reallocation of resources devoted to human settlements finance, previously subsumed under Subprogramme 2 (Monitoring the Habitat Agenda), to Subprogramme 4 (Human settlements financing) to ensure greater cohesiveness between substantively related advocacy, monitoring and normative activities.

12.5 The work of UN-Habitat is concentrated in developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries where sustainable human settlements are necessary for effective post-conflict and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction (e.g. Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Mozambique, Province of Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Pakistan). UN-Habitat works directly with Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners in implementing its plan of work.

¹ Kindly note that instructions for preparing the strategic framework have yet to be received from UNHQ. In the event that significant changes are made in response to new instructions, the document will be referred back to you later.
Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

**Objective of the Organization:** To improve the shelter conditions of the world’s poor and to ensure sustainable human settlements development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved access to housing, property and land for the poor.</td>
<td>(i) Increased number of partnerships and alliances promoting improved access to housing, property and land for the poor.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Increased number of Governments, partnerships and alliances adopting and implementing effective shelter strategies and improved regulatory frameworks and capacities that provide for the progressive realisation of housing, land and property rights.</td>
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<td>(iii) Increased number of partners and alliances taking measures to reduce arbitrary and unlawful forced evictions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Improved capacity and environment to facilitate the provision and access of urban infrastructure and basic services, especially safe drinking water and sanitation.</td>
<td>(i) Increased number of countries implementing policies, strategies and programmes designed to increase provision and sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.</td>
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<td>(ii) Increased number of secondary urban centres in developing countries benefiting from national reforms for improving safe drinking water and sanitation services.</td>
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<td>(iii) Increased number of countries working with UN-Habitat to promote access to diverse and efficient energy services as well public and non-motorised transport.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Accelerated provision of infrastructure and services to achieve Millennium Development Goal 7 target 10 in small urban centres.</td>
<td>(i) Number of secondary urban centres provided with safe drinking water and basic sanitation services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Improved capacity for participatory, accountable and pro-poor urban governance.</td>
<td>(i) Increased number of countries introducing and implementing policies, legislation and national action plans and strengthening institutional planning and</td>
</tr>
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</table>
management arrangements for promoting good urban governance.

(ii) Increased number of cities measuring the quality of urban governance, applying and promoting urban governance tools, and adopting strategies for pro-poor urban governance.

(iii) Increased number of Habitat Agenda Partners adapting, applying and promoting urban governance tools.

(e) Improved capacity and national advocacy for urban developments that are more environmentally sustainable, safer, less prone to disasters and better able to manage post-conflict and post-disaster situations.

(i) Increased number of governments and cities working with UN-HABITAT to establish urban environmental management capacity frameworks for sustainable urban development;

(ii) Increased number of governments and cities working with UN-HABITAT to promote safer cities for sustainable urban development.

(iii) Increased number of governments and cities undertaking management of human settlements in crisis through project interventions for disaster risk reduction and for sustainable human settlements’ rehabilitation.

(f) National training and capacity-building institutions strengthened to achieve more impact in meeting present and emerging training and capacity-building needs in sustainable shelter and human settlements development.

(i) Increased number of national training and capacity-building institutions using UN-HABITAT manuals and methods in shelter and sustainable human settlements development.

Strategy 12.6

(a) The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division (also called the Global Division). The subprogramme’s main strategy consisting of global advocacy will be spearheaded by the Global Campaigns for Secure Tenure and Urban Governance and supported by global programmes. The two campaigns will be aligned with efforts to attain Millennium Development Goal 7 targets 10 and 11 on reducing by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by the year 2015 and achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by the year 2020.
(b) This sub-programme will seek to mobilize all Habitat Agenda partners to enhance the global visibility and impact of the campaigns to achieving not only the goal of slum upgrading, but also slum prevention, to avoid the escalation of the urbanization crisis. The campaigns will serve as entry points to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and link operational and normative activities at all levels. Particular focus will be placed on new forms of urban planning, and the enforcement of approved development plans through site demarcations, town planning by laws and observance of appropriate building codes and standards as an integral part of good urban governance, and as cost-effective ways to achieve slum prevention and upgrading, as emphasized in Paragraph 56 (m) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. Observance of appropriate building codes and standards will also be promoted as a means for reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.

(c) The global programmes, which include normative, capacity-building and knowledge management activities on secure tenure, housing and property rights, land and property administration, urban environmental management, water and sanitation, disaster prevention and management and safer cities, will be carried out within the context of the campaigns, thereby assisting in translating normative work into practical real-life processes at the national and community levels. Global programmes will support national campaign launches and the implementation of follow-up national campaign action plans through the development of new policies and tools. The capacity at the national and local levels to undertake effective planning, management and delivery of shelter, land, infrastructure and services will be supported by dedicated training and capacity-building programmes and institutional strengthening. A special feature of the strategy will be to focus on the role of women and the youth, community-based organizations and people affected by HIV/AIDS as active participants and beneficiaries in the efforts to improve shelter conditions, urban governance and access to basic services.

(d) For water and sanitation, the focus will be on establishing strategic partnerships among key water and sanitation stakeholders to promote increasing levels of pro-poor investment. UN-Habitat’s Water for African Cities and Water for Asian Cities programmes aim to strengthen the capacity of cities to improve coverage at the municipal level. In order to contribute towards the attainment of Millennium Development Goal 7 target 10, UN-Habitat will adopt ‘quick impact initiatives’, a strategy mandated in paragraph 34 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. This strategy will be employed in supporting secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria region in Africa and the Mekong River delta in Asia to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Both regions are home to mostly least-developed countries. Major focus will be placed on change strategies that are locally owned and activities designed to strengthen the political will to adopt pro-poor investment policies and regulations. In this context the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund will be used as a tool to leverage and improve aid effectiveness from donor sources and to field-test investment designs for long-term sustainability.
Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

**Objective of the Organization:** To monitor and assess, through analytical research, progress towards achieving the goals of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation, and of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and to disseminate the results globally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Improved knowledge among governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda partners on urban conditions and trends and on progress made in implementing the Habitat Agenda as well as in achieving the relevant United Nations Millennium Development targets.</td>
<td>(i) Proportion of cities in the urban indicators database for which urban indicators have been produced. (ii) Number of urban observatories that use urban indicators, including Urban Information and Geographical Information Systems technology, for urban management, policy-making or urban planning. (iii) Higher demand for and use of global data on human settlements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Improved awareness among governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners of effective and balanced territorial planning and development strategies for mutually reinforcing urban-rural linkages in human settlements development and management.</td>
<td>(i) Number of requests for UN-Habitat policy and strategy guidelines on balanced rural-urban linkages in human settlements development and management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved understanding at both global and national levels of the contribution of urban economic growth to national development, through income generation, employment creation and poverty reduction.</td>
<td>(i) Increased number of requests from governments and other Habitat Agenda partners for information and advisory services on pertinent urban economic issues and policies. (ii) Increased demand for and reviews of UN-Habitat publications and meetings in the area of the urban economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Improved global reporting and dissemination of information on human settlements conditions and trends</td>
<td>(i) Increased demand for and number of substantive reviews of the Global Report on Human Settlements and of the State of the World’s Cities Report in reputable journals and in the media and other feedback from academia and researchers;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(e) Improved awareness among Governments and Habitat Agenda Partners on best practices, related policies and on elements of replication and up-scaling.

(ii) Increased number of languages into which the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World’s Cities Report are translated and disseminated.

(i) Increased number of best practices, including those that point to policies contributing to their success, identified, documented and disseminated;

(ii) Increased number of enabling policies on the Habitat Agenda and relevant MDG issues identified, analyzed and disseminated;

(iii) More examples of successful best practice transfers identified, analyzed and disseminated.

(f) Enhanced capacity for mainstreaming gender partnerships and youth concerns in human settlements activities.

(i) Increased number of human settlements that mainstream gender and promote women’s empowerment.

(ii) Increased number of human settlements programmes that mainstream partnerships;

(iii) Increased number of partnerships and alliances engaged in the monitoring and implementation of human settlements programmes;

(iv) Increased number of human settlements programmes that mainstream youth concerns and youth-led development.

Strategy

12.7 The responsibility for the programme is vested in the Monitoring and Research Division. The strategy consists of working in close collaboration with Habitat Agenda partners and establishing national and local urban observatories to engage in a coordinated and systematic effort in:

(a) Collecting, collating, analysing, documenting and disseminating global and national data and information on human settlements conditions and trends, including indicators,
best practices, good policies and enabling legislation, for assessing progress towards
achieving the goals of the Habitat Agenda as well as those of the Millennium Declaration
as set forth in General Assembly resolution 55/2, especially on slums, safe drinking water
and sanitation;

(c) Identifying, developing, testing, disseminating and mainstreaming new and innovative
policies and strategies on urban planning, urban economic development, urban-rural
development linkages, municipal finance, urban poverty eradication and employment
generation, gender and women’s empowerment and partnerships and youth;

(d) Promoting the transfer and exchange of lessons learned from best practices on a north-
south, south-south basis with a particular focus on city-to-city co-operation;

(e) Disseminating results and findings through various publications including the two
flagship reports: the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World’s
Cities Report.

Subprogramme 3
Regional and technical cooperation

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the formulation and implementation of
urban and housing policies, strategies and programmes and to develop related capacities
primarily at the national and local levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Enhanced regional, national and local capacity to implement human settlements</td>
<td>(i) Number of countries that strengthen their institutions’ ability to develop</td>
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<tr>
<td>policies, strategies and programmes with special strategies to reduce urban poverty</td>
<td>their institutions’ ability to develop</td>
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<tr>
<td>and focus on reduction of urban poverty and response to natural and human-made disasters.</td>
<td>(ii) Number of countries that strengthen their institutions’ competence to respond to</td>
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<td>disasters and to enforce town planning laws and appropriate pro-poor building codes and</td>
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<td>standards to reduce vulnerability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Improved national policies on housing and urban development in line with UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>(i) Number of countries implementing norms of urban governance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>global norms and increased regional knowledge of urban conditions and trends.</td>
<td>(ii) Number of countries implementing slum upgrading and slum prevention policies and</td>
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<td>strategies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iii) Number of partners participating in the monitoring of human settlements conditions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>through documentation of best practices and preparation of national and regional state-of-the-cities reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9
(c) Improved integration of sustainable urbanization into United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction development assistance frameworks. (i) Number of UN-country teams that have integrated pro-poor and sustainable strategy papers, where they exist.

**Strategy 12.8**

(a) Responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division. To achieve the objective, UN-HABITAT combines normative and operational functions. The normative functions include setting standards, proposing norms and principles and examples of best practices and good policies built on experience gained at country level.

(b) The operational activities consist of technical assistance in policy formulation, capacity-building programmes and demonstration projects that support the normative work of UN-HABITAT in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, at the request of Governments. National UN-HABITAT programme managers will continue to support normative and operational activities and contribute to the monitoring and implementation of the Habitat Agenda as well as the relevant Millennium Development Goals at national and local levels. Their role will be particularly crucial given paragraph 22 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome that calls for the adoption of comprehensive national development strategies for achieving international agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals.

(c) Regional offices will backstop operational activities at the country level, continue to build capacity in disaster prevention and management and ensure rapid and effective response where there are post-conflict crises and disasters. Women and the youth are expected to be active participants and beneficiaries of the programmes and projects implemented under this subprogramme.
## Subprogramme 4
### Human settlements financing

**Objective of the Organization:** To facilitate the mobilization of investments from international and domestic sources in support of adequate shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Strengthened United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as an effective institution to assist Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to mobilize investment for their pro-poor human settlements development, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition</td>
<td>(i) Increased level of resources mobilized at country level for affordable housing and infrastructure, with particular focus in informal settlements and slums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Improved investment in human settlements development leveraged by the Foundation including its Slum Upgrading Facility and related trust funds such as the Water and Sanitation and other earmarked funds from domestic private and public sources through innovative mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure.</td>
<td>(i) Number of countries working with the Foundation to strengthen mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Improved political commitment and capacity of Member States and other Habitat Agenda partners to promote policy and regulatory reforms and institutional arrangements that facilitate the mobilization of public investment, community savings, and private capital for affordable housing and related infrastructure.</td>
<td>(ii) Number of financial instruments designed and effectively applied,</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) Expanded partnerships between UN-HABITAT and international and regional financial institutions that ensure that the advocacy and technical assistance activities of the organization promote and leverage investment by financial institutions in affordable housing and related infrastructure, thereby improving coherence and impact of</td>
<td>(iii) Number of bankable projects identified, packaged, and financed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iv) Increased level of public investment, private capital, and community savings mobilized for slum upgrading, including water and sanitation and slum prevention programmes and the country level.</td>
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<td>(i) Number of countries that have promoted relevant policy and regulatory reforms and institutional arrangements.</td>
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<td>(i) Number of partnerships established to enhance investment allocations for improving human settlements.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Increased level of loan and loan guarantee portfolio by international and regional financial institutions in affordable housing and infrastructure.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
development assistance.
(e) Improved understanding at both global and national levels of the contribution of collaborative pro-poor housing finance to human settlements development.
resulting from these partnerships.
(i) Number of requests from Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners for information and advisory services on pertinent housing and urban finance tools, instruments and policies.

Strategy

12.9 The responsibility of this subprogramme is vested in the Human Settlements Financing Division that serves as the institutional anchor for the activities of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Foundation is dedicated to working with Member States to mobilize resources for affordable housing and related infrastructure initiatives. The strategy for implementing the objective includes:

(a) Strengthening the Foundation for more effective mobilization of resources, both from the public and private sectors, for shelter and related infrastructure in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, with special focus on the needs of slum-dwellers and low-income groups and on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals on slum upgrading and paragraph 56(m) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome on slum prevention.

(b) Providing technical assistance and targeted seed capital through the Slum Upgrading Facility of the Foundation to develop and support mechanisms for mobilizing domestic savings and capital to improve the availability of affordable housing, adequate shelter and infrastructure in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition;

(c) At the request of Governments, providing technical advice and facilitating peer exchanges designed to advance national policy frameworks, regulatory reforms and institutional arrangements that Member States can use to enable private banks, insurance companies, micro-finance institutions, and community-based savings and credit organizations to finance affordable housing and related infrastructure - thus leveraging limited public investment and official development assistance.

(d) Consolidating experiences worldwide of innovative approaches to mobilizing resources for affordable housing and related infrastructure in order to develop effective tools, instruments and policies, making these available to Member States and Habitat Agenda partners.

(e) Working with the World Bank Group, regional development banks, other development banks, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other relevant partners to link the normative and technical cooperation activities of UN-HABITAT with the investment portfolios of the financing institutions, and to mobilize finance from international sources to play a catalytic and preparatory role in leveraging domestic investment for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development.

(f) Identifying, developing, testing and mainstreaming new and innovative pro-poor policies and strategies on housing and urban finance.
### Legislative mandates

#### General Assembly resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53/242</td>
<td>Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54/232</td>
<td>Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55/2</td>
<td>United Nations Millennium Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/144</td>
<td>Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/206</td>
<td>Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role, and functions of the United Nations Centre for the Human Settlements (Habitat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-25/2</td>
<td>Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/270 B</td>
<td>Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57/275</td>
<td>Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/218</td>
<td>Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/226</td>
<td>Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/230</td>
<td>Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 2 and 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58/269</td>
<td>Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/227</td>
<td>Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/239</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/244</td>
<td>Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60/1</td>
<td>2005 World Summit Outcome</td>
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#### Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/1</td>
<td>Agreed conclusions 2002/1 on strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/6</td>
<td>The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/62</td>
<td>Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda</td>
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#### Governing Council resolutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18/4</td>
<td>Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (subprogrammes 1 to 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/2</td>
<td>Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2004-2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19/5 Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers
19/6 Water and sanitation in cities
19/16 Women’s role and rights in human settlements development and slum upgrading
20/1 Youth and human settlements
20/7 Gender equality in human settlements development
20/10 World Urban Forum
20/19 Work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme for the 2006-2007 biennium

Subprogramme 1
Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

General Assembly resolutions
58/25 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
58/114 Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
58/213 Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
58/214 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
58/215 Natural disasters and vulnerability
59/141 Strengthening of the Coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.
59/212 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development.
59/231 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
59/233 Natural disasters and vulnerability
59/279 Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster.
59/311 International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.
60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome

Governing Council resolutions
16/7 The realization of the human right to adequate housing
17/10 Rural dimension of sustainable urban development
18/3 Global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance
18/5 International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda
18/11 Intensifying dialogue on effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities within the framework of the Habitat Agenda
19/3 Global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance
19/5 Implementing and monitoring the goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum-dwellers
19/12 Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
20/16 Enhancing the involvement of civil society in local governance
20/18 Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
20/20 The thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Subprogramme 2
Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

General Assembly resolutions
Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements

Scope to be covered by the special session of the General Assembly on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

World survey on the role of women in development

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

2005 World Summit Outcome

Policies and programmes involving youth

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Rural dimension of sustainable urban development

The role of local authorities

Urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization

Enhancing the engagement of youth in the work of UN-Habitat

Youth and human settlements

Gender equality in human settlements development

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

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

Rural dimension of sustainable urban development

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Gender equality in human settlements development

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

Regional and technical cooperation

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

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Natural disasters and vulnerability

Strengthening of the Coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Africa.

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

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Natural disasters and vulnerability

Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy.

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster.

International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

2005 World Summit Outcome
Governing Council resolutions

19/7 Regional and technical cooperation
19/15 Countries with economies in transition
19/18 Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories
20/14 Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People
20/15 Habitat Programme Managers and regional offices
20/17 Post-conflict, natural and human-made disaster assessment and reconstruction

Subprogramme 4
Human settlements financing

General Assembly resolutions

3327 (XXIX) Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
59/225 Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.
60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome

Governing council resolutions

19/11 Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
20/11 Strengthening the slum upgrading facility of the United Nations Habitat and Human settlements Foundation