A. COMPLETED PROJECTS

1. Africa and Arab States

Preparation of Structure Plans for 3 Urban Areas in Anambra State, Nigeria

This project was designed between UN-HABITAT/HAPSO and Anambra State to develop Urban Structure plans for Akwa Capital Territory, Greater Onitsha and Greater Nnewi urban areas in Anambra of Nigeria. Aimed at poverty reduction through the promotion of sustainable human settlements development, this project focused on achieving the Anambra State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (SEEDS) and the Millennium Development Goals in Nasarawa State.

The project resulted in the delivery of a well-reasoned, rationalized and targeted urban structure plan for each of these four cities. These structure plans will provide a framework for guiding, coordinating, and managing the present and future physical, economic, social development activities as they impact the natural environment over the next two decades.

The project contributed to focus area 2 of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

Facilitating Access to Land for Earthquake Affected Rural Landless Families in Pakistan

The 8 October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan caused the physical disappearance of land due to landslides and flooding created by the change in the surface water system. After the earthquake it became evident that some sites were not suitable for rebuilding in-situ due to vulnerability to seismic, soil, or landslide hazards.

The needs of those families who physically lost their land in the earthquake have been addressed in a tailored programme implemented by UN-HABITAT, which supported people to acquire new land and regain the same starting position as others who were reconstructing new homes.

The objective of the programme was to ensure that those who lost land in the earthquake are provided with a new piece of land. Main activities included:

- To assist policy making for efficient and equitable provision of financial assistance to the landless for the purchase of land
- To identify, verify and register landless beneficiaries with legitimate claims
- To disburse financial assistance to beneficiaries to purchase land in an efficient, transparent and safe manner (1,730 families received a land grant)
- To strengthen Government and community capacity to support resettlement, financial assistance and grievance redress processes for the landless
• To promote land ownership (47% of new owners are women)

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

Support Programme to Initiate Local Environmental Agendas (SCP/LA21) in Bogotá

The objective of the Programme was to strengthen national and local capacity for improved urban environmental planning and management through experiences and methodologies of the SCP/LA21 Programme.

The local administration of Bogotá, through its agency in charge of policy, planning, and urban and rural management, defined the development of Local Environmental Agendas as one of its key priorities for action. In this sense, the specific objective of the Programme was to design and implement Local Environmental Agendas in the 20 district localities of Bogotá.

As a first result of this Programme, the SCP/LA21 methodology was conceived as a local management tool that ensures a more adequate response to the needs and specific dynamics of each given locality.

Highlighted results: 20 situational analyses of local environmental conditions carried out and validated; 20 Local Environmental Agendas formulated through local consultations; 20 Civic Pacts endorsed by an extensive number of local actors; and 20 demonstration projects identified by civic organizations in coordination with local and district companies.

4. Europe

Settlement and Integration of Refugees in Serbia - SIRP

The Settlement and Integration of Refugees Programme in Serbia - SIRP, a 15 million Euro project financed by the Government of Italy, started in March 2005 and ended in June 2009. The project’s objective was to ensure long-term settlement and integration of refugees and other vulnerable population through: (a) direct activities to improve living conditions; (b) building local capacities and operational instruments to cope with refugee integration issues; and (c) developing national capacities. SIRP was supporting the formulation of national and local policies, as well as institutional mechanisms to reactivate the social housing sector (self-owned or rental supported schemes). Activities were organized along three components developed in an integrated framework: (1) settlement of refugees with the provision of 670 housing solutions and support for policy and institutional development; (2) social and economic integration of refugees and other vulnerable populations in local labour markets, improvement of civic behaviour and development of appropriate social schemes; and (3) capacity development of local self-governments with tools for local development planning and improvement of information systems.
B. NEW PROJECTS

1. Africa and Arab States

Improving the Housing Delivery system in Erbil, Iraq

UN-HABITAT has helped develop a multi-year Housing Strategy for Erbil Governorate. In line with this Strategy, UN-HABITAT is implementing a 2-year project with three inter-linked outcomes: Improved Governorate capacity to implement the Erbil Housing Strategy; enhanced slum upgrading and energy efficient housing practices; and decentralized housing strategy implementation experience widely disseminated for replication and further policy and legislative reform.

This is expected to result in the following outputs/deliverables: a comprehensive needs assessment for organizational development and capacity-building of relevant institutions at Erbil Governorate and Municipal level, followed by a multi-year Capacity Development Plan, and supported by a state of the art Electronic Data Processing infrastructure; a framework for Public Private Partnerships in the delivery of low-cost energy- efficient housing and sustainable management of infrastructure and service delivery; demonstration of innovative approaches to energy-efficient housing in slum-upgrading, land regularization and redevelopment, design and construction technologies, sustainable management of infrastructure and service delivery, and microfinance; an inclusive and integrated pilot neighbourhood improvement plan; a Policy papers codifying the implementation of the Erbil Housing Strategy, and disseminated through a Housing Delivery Conference at the end of the project.

The project will not construct houses, but will help households to do so, using housing finance and technical assistance (in the form of “type designs” for example), within local area development and upgrading funded and executed by the Municipality. The feedback will be used to extend the approach to the rest of Iraq. The project is being championed by the Government of Erbil, thereby ensuring a remarkably high degree of ownership. Lessons from this initiative will inform the implementation of the National Housing Policy, being developed by the Government of Iraq with UN-HABITAT assistance.

The project contributes to focus area 3 of the MTSIP

Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme in Nairobi, Kenya

The Korogocho Upgrading Programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Kenya with funding support through a debt for development swap entered into by the Government of Italy and the Government of Kenya. The initiative seeks to upgrade Korogocho slum in order to improve the living and working conditions of residents. This will be achieved through coordinated support to the community to provide the residents of Korogocho with security of tenure through an appropriate land tenure system and to prepare and implement improvements of the physical, economic and social living conditions of the Korogocho communities. The
implementation of improvements and provision of services will be through a consultative process involving the community, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith based Organizations (FBOs). Essentially it will combine technical assistance, community mobilization and organization as well as capital investment and ensure partnerships between the community, the government and the private sector.

Habitat components in the project for the first 2 years are: Preparation of a situation analysis of the settlement based on a socio economic study; Preparation of a sustainable integrated plan in collaboration with the Physical planning Department / MoL; and Provision of capacity building for both community and governmental stakeholders.

The project contributes to focus area 3 of the MTSIP

**Preparation of Structure Plans for Four Urban Areas in Nasarawa State (cities: Lafia, Doma, Karu and Keffi), Nigeria**

This project is implemented by UN-HABITAT (HAPSO) and Nasarawa State. It aims at developing Urban Structure plans for Lafia, Doma, Karu and Keffi urban areas in Nasarawa, Nigeria. This project will contribute to poverty reduction through promotion of sustainable human settlements development and management and the attainment of the goals of Nasarawa State and the Millennium Development Goals in these urban areas.

The project will result in the delivery of a well-reasoned, rationalized and implementable urban structure plan for each of these four cities. These structure plans for these cities will provide a framework for guiding, coordinating, and managing the present and future physical, economic, social development activities as they impact on the natural environment in a sustainable way from medium to long term scales (15-20 years).

The project contributes to focus area 2 of the MTSIP.

**Enhancing the capacity of Khartoum State in the formulation and implementation of pro-poor urban planning policies**

The project aims to develop and implement pro-poor policies. This includes support to the Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU) on policy changes as well as the development of interventions in slums upgrading, using different methodologies of community participation introducing technologies such as stabilized soil blocks (SSB). The project provides support to the RC office through technical assistance and guidance on the issue of demolitions and expulsion of IDPs from different areas of Khartoum. UN-Habitat plays the role of lead agency in the search for permanent solutions to housing problems faced by IDPs and migrants especially in the regions of Darfur and the 10 southern states.

The project contributes to focus area 3 of the MTSIP.
2. Asia and the Pacific

**Community Water Supply and Sanitation Recovery in Myanmar**

Approximately 450,000 houses were completely destroyed and 350,000 houses were damaged as a result of cyclone Nargis which struck the Delta of Myanmar on 2 May 2008. After the Cyclone a range of humanitarian actors and the government have been attempting to meet emergency needs and repair damaged infrastructure. The latest estimate is that this task will not be complete before the end of 2011 and this assumes that significant funds will be made available.

The goal of the project is to improve the health of families in the Delta by providing access to safe water and sanitation facilities, while raising awareness of hygiene and health related issues. The project will work with 250 communities rebuilding water and sanitation infrastructure at community level and at household level for improved access to water and sanitation. The project will collaborate with the Water for Asian Cities Programme. Main activities include:

- To improve water supply and sanitation services to 250 villages
- To raise awareness of health and hygiene practices in order to change existing practices
- To collaborate with other agencies for maximum impact and positive change in villages
- To empower communities to take control of reconstruction in their villages
- To empower women to adopt leadership roles in the community

The design of the project has strong pro-poor components and is modelled on a decentralised approach with full engagement and capacity building of communities and cooperation with local authorities at township and sub-township level.

The project contributes to focus area 4 of the MTSIP.

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

Vietnam has been experiencing rapid urbanization owing to economic development since the introduction of Renovation policy in 1986. It is projected that by 2020, city dwellers will amount to 46 million, about 45% of total population. Around 25% of housing stock is classified by the Government as substandard, or temporary. Since the reform, new policies and regulations based on market principles have been introduced to stimulate the housing provision from diversified sources and develop the formal housing market. The lack of regulations, the overlap of functions and responsibilities, and the existence of excessive and arbitrary government control have created many institutional constraints hampering the development of a formal housing market.

The project will provide strategic policy support to the Government of Vietnam on the development of pro-poor housing policy and strategies. A key feature of the project is to operationalize the Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework (ENOF) under the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) on pro-poor land and shelter. Joint technical and programmatic support of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) and the Housing Policy Section (HPS) of the Shelter Branch are embedded in the project implementation cycle. Main activities include:

- To provide government and other actors with a systemic analysis of housing delivery
systems at city and national level through the housing sector profile study
• To strengthen capacity of policymakers to design enabling housing policies
• To support formulation of a national low-income housing strategy.

The project contributes to focus area 3 of the MTSIP.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

Promotion of Gender and Racial/Ethnic Equality in Brazil

This Joint Programme (JP) is the result of an initiative of the United Nations Country Team’s Thematic Group on Gender and Race to provide assistance to the Brazilian Government in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of their respective National Plans.

The six UN Agencies participating in the Programme (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, and UNIFEM) have proposed four interdependent goals, to be achieved through the following approaches: (i) Enhancement of crosscutting themes of gender and race in policies, programmes, and public services; (ii) Capacity building at the sub-national level, to strengthen and integrate actions aimed at promoting gender and racial equality; (iii) Egalitarian, plural and multi-racial expansion of participation of women in decision making areas; and (iv) Increased support from the media for promotion of gender and racial equality. UN-HABITAT will support the goals (i) and (ii).

National Dialogues for Decentralization in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project represents a follow up of the Iberoamerican Conference on Decentralization held in Quito in July 2008. The objective is to support ongoing decentralization processes that have arisen recently in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with special focus on the impact of decentralization on sustainable urbanisation and the delivery of basic local public services. The direct beneficiaries of the Project are the local, intermediate and national government in selected countries. Key partners to this Project are FLACMA, the Barcelona Province, as its holds the Presidency of the UCLG Commission on Decentralization, and the Federation of Spanish Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP). The project will organise four dialogues in different countries addressed to representatives from national and local governments in order to discuss the issues characterising the different process of decentralization and to provide the opportunity to know how the different issues are being faced in other countries in the region.

The project contributes to focus area 2 of the MTSIP.
Strengthening the Effective and Democratic Management of Water and Sanitation to support the Achievement of the MDGs in peri-urban contexts of Chiapas and Veracruz, Mexico.

The project is focused on two States of Mexico with large amounts of poor families, which present the lowest human development index and a high percentage of indigenous population. Expected results include: (a) strengthened social organizations for monitoring and evaluation of water and sanitation service provision by establishing water and sanitation citizen observatories; (b) improved risk management and water adaptation to climate change policies through participatory mechanisms and assessments; and (c) improved access to safe water and sustainable sanitation in selected schools by implementing an integrated water and ecological sanitation model, rainwater harvesting systems complemented by a Sanitation and Hygiene Education programme. Project timeframe is estimated in 3 years and should be implemented in close coordination with other seven UN agencies within the framework of the Joint Programme Document approved by UNDP MDG-F Trust Fund (Spain). UN-HABITAT’s specific participation will focus in a concrete multi-dimensional project that will carry out activities related to pro-poor water governance, integral eco-sanitation, capacity-building, and human-values based water and hygiene education programmes in schools, all under the framework of an integral water resource management (IWRM) approach.

The project contributes to focus area 4 of the MTSIP.