Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

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Overall orientation

1. The strategic framework for 2012-2013 is fully aligned to UN-Habitat’s six-year Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan for the period 2008-2013, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) at its twenty-first session through its resolution HSP/GC/21/2 of 20 April 2007. In line with the same resolutions, the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (also to as the Plan) was subsequently refined and a focus area results framework developed in 2009. The main elements of this strategic framework are derived from the Plan’s focus area results framework. A strong emphasis on results-based management will continue to inform UN-Habitat’s programme planning, performance management, learning and accountability. A mid-term evaluation of the Plan will be undertaken in 2010, and depending on the outcome, this strategic framework may need to be revised to align it with the new decisions. In that event, the provisions of resolution 58/269 are expected to prevail.

2. Mandate: Responsibility for the human settlements programme within the United Nations system is vested in UN-Habitat, which serves as the focal point for its implementation. The mandate of UN-Habitat derives from the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, comprising “adequate shelter for all” and “sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world”, which is an outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II). The mandate of the programme also derives from resolution 3327 (XXIX), by which the General Assembly established the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and resolution 32/162, through which the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established by the General Assembly. Through resolution 56/206, the General Assembly elevated the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Other internationally agreed development goals include those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, particularly its target 11 on 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 reaffirmed by the General Assembly in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which highlighted slum prevention as a priority issue in human settlements. Additional mandates come from relevant legislative bodies and resolutions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. UN-Habitat is guided by its Governing Council, which reports every two years to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and by a Committee of Permanent Representatives of UN-Habitat, which serves as a formal intersessional body.

3. Challenges: Cities are the habitat of half of humanity and, by 2050, 70% of the world’s population will reside in urban areas. Urban growth averages 5 million new urban residents per month in developing regions where many new megacities of 10 million and hypercities of 20 million will emerge. In developing countries, the result of this is the rapid growth of slums and informal settlements, whose population currently stands close to 1 billion, or 32% of the world’s urban population. Slums are a glaring manifestation of urban poverty and a testimony of the failure of national planning policies and institutions in providing for the basic needs of the urban population. The urban poor face inequitable and life threatening conditions, poverty, environmental disasters and social crises. A key problem is that most of this rapid and uncontrolled urban growth is taking place in countries whose governments are least able to cope with the provision of adequate housing, urban infrastructure and basic services. The main social effects of unplanned urbanization include inadequate housing, chaotic peri-urbanization, lack of basic services, especially safe drinking water and sanitation, lack of secure tenure, vulnerability to natural and human-made disasters and crime, uncertain employment, as well as social exclusion of the poor, vulnerable and other disadvantaged groups, including the disabled,
youth and the elderly. The recent economic crisis has exacerbated urban poverty, accelerated unemployment and rapid expansion of the urban informal sector with its low profit activities and a disproportionate concentration of women. The World Urban Forum noted the particular vulnerability of indigenous people’s to the effects of chaotic and unplanned urbanization. In spite of these challenges, urbanization is increasingly being seen as a positive phenomenon and a precondition for improving access to services economic and social opportunities, and a better quality of life.

4. Climate change, one of the most significant environmental challenges, most negatively affects the world’s estimated 1 billion vulnerable slum dwellers who are neither adequately protected by construction and land use planning regulations, nor do they possess sufficient resources to improve their own lives. The nexus between rapid urbanization and climate change has multiple impacts on highly vulnerable groups, particularly women, young people, the elderly and the extremely poor. Climate change has negative impacts on health and also threatens access to water and food security, and increases the urban poor’s vulnerability to flooding and land slides. In many developing countries, actual and expected changes in agricultural productivity as a result of climate change related weather patterns, as well as conflict over scarce resources, are pushing many rural residents into urban areas. Most developing country cities lack the capacity to formulate and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and to help build the resilience necessary for effectively responding to climate change related disasters.

5. **Interventions to address challenges:** In addressing these challenges, UN-Habitat works in close consultation and collaboration with Governments and many Habitat Agenda partners. The primary means of addressing the challenges of urban poverty and social and physical exclusion is to promote and uphold the rights of all, especially women, youth, disabled and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to an adequate standard of living, including water and sanitation. The Fourth World Urban Forum of 2008 stressed the need to put people at the centre of development and for balanced territorial development as important aspects of sustainable and harmonious urbanization. The Forum stressed that provision of affordable housing is a strategic means to attaining the Millennium Declaration targets. In terms of addressing the challenges posed by climate change, UN-Habitat will help cities to achieve more compact urban expansion; take stock of their renewable energy and green infrastructure potentials; identify appropriate green technology innovations, especially in the energy, construction and transport sectors; and integrate use of these innovations into planning and building regulations. These interventions, which facilitate mitigation and adaption to climate change, will also stimulate a green economy which can create dynamic new industries, quality jobs and income growth. Urban planning, land use management, housing policy and basic infrastructure can significantly influence how cities mitigate and adapt to climate change.

6. Against this backdrop UN-Habitat’s six-year Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, on which this biennial strategic framework is based, lays the necessary conditions for concerted international and national efforts to stabilize the growth of slums and for the subsequent reduction in and reversal of the number of slum-dwellers. The Plan comprises five substantive focus areas: effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships; participatory urban planning, management and governance; pro-poor land and housing; environmentally sound basic infrastructure and affordable services; and strengthened human settlements finance systems. The Plan will continue to be implemented at the global and national levels, in line with the approved United Nations reforms, including support for enhanced harmonization, coherence and alignment of international development assistance. Excellence in management, the sixth focus area of the Plan, creates an enabling environment for the effective implementation of the five substantive focus areas. Its full implementation will have a significant impact on UN-Habitat’s management, institutional operations and corporate culture. In particular, UN-Habitat is strengthening and mainstreaming the results-based management approach. Results-based
management will enhance the organization’s accountability, efficiency and effectiveness considerably.

7. The Plan will continue to be implemented incrementally through the biennial work programme and budget for 2012-2013, which will be fully aligned to it. The activities of UN-Habitat for the period 2012-2013 constitute the final phase of the Plan, as clearly articulated in the roadmap for the period 2012-2013. The period 2008-2009 constituted the kick-start phase, while the period 2010-2011 was the roll-out phase. The implementation process will be closely monitored and reported on through biannual progress reports for the consideration of Member States. In implementing the Plan, UN-Habitat will strive to achieve regional balance in the implementation of all programme and project activities and also facilitate the exchange of information and good/best practices, especially between south-south.

8. The UN-Habitat programme of work will be implemented through four interlinked subprogrammes, namely: subprogramme 1, shelter and sustainable human settlements development; subprogramme 2, monitoring the Habitat Agenda; subprogramme 3, regional and technical cooperation; and subprogramme 4, human settlements financing. The subprogrammes work in close cooperation and collaboration through an integrative and synergetic approach that has subprogrammes leading in the implementation of some focus areas but contributing to all of them. This promotes internal cohesion, alignment and coherence, particularly through the enhanced normative and operational framework. The Habitat country programme documents, to which all subprogrammes contribute, will also enhance internal cooperation and collaboration, to the benefit of Member States. A strengthened programme review mechanism will mainstream results based-management, and reinforce internal cohesion and information sharing among different units in UN-Habitat.

, water and sanitation utilities and civil society, including community based organizations.

9. **Gender integration**

UN-Habitat’s efforts in promoting women’s access to shelter will continue to be strengthened, in line with the 2005 World Summit Outcome (see resolution 60/1, para. 58) that guarantees women’s free and equal rights to own and inherit property and ensures security of tenure of property and housing. In order to address the disparities between men and women in decision-making at all levels and differences in access to land and housing, as well as benefits from programmes implemented, UN-Habitat will assess the gender implications of all planned normative and operational programmes, in line with the UN-Habitat Gender Equality Action Plan. In-house, the Gender Mainstreaming Unit will work with all units, including through the programme review mechanism, to ensure that all interventions adopt a gender perspective.

10. **Partnerships**

The work of UN-Habitat is concentrated in developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries in need of specialized international assistance for post-conflict and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. As the focal point for the implementation of the human settlements programme within the United Nations system, UN-Habitat will collaborate and cooperate with other United Nations organizations. Outside the United Nations, UN-Habitat will also cooperate with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, the public-private partnership, Habitat National Committees, academic and research institutions, and many other Habitat Agenda partners. Significant mechanisms for global advocacy on human settlements issues and cooperation with Governments and Habitat Agenda partners are the World Urban Forum, which is held every two years to address pressing human settlements issues and the World Urban Campaign on Sustainable Urbanization, which
was launched in late 2008. The sixth session of the World Urban Forum will take place in 2012.
Subprogramme 1  
Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division

**Overall objective:** To improve inclusive urban planning, management and governance and access to land and housing at national and local levels for sustainable urbanization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Sub-expected Accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(a) Focus Area 2:</em> Improved policies, legislation and strategies support inclusive urban planning, management and governance</td>
<td>(i) Improved Policy Analysis</td>
<td>(i) Extent to which sustainable urbanization principles are incorporated into policies, legislation and strategies in targeted countries with assistance from UN-Habitat,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(ii) Policy advocacy improved, including through campaign (see FA 1)</td>
<td>Performance measures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iii) Increased application of best policy practices</td>
<td>Baseline 2008-2009: 28 countries at different stages of improving their policies, legislation and strategies for urban planning, management, and governance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iv) Effective policies and strategies related to UPMG, including in crisis-prone and post crisis human settlements contexts.</td>
<td>Estimate 2010-2011: 30 countries at different stages of improving their policies, legislation and strategies for urban planning, management, and governance</td>
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**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 28 countries at different stages of improving their policies, legislation and strategies for urban planning, management, and governance

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 30 countries at different stages of improving their policies, legislation and strategies for urban planning, management, and governance

**Target 2012-2013:** 35 countries at different stages of improving their policies, legislation and strategies for urban planning, management, and governance

- Number of crisis-prone and post-crisis countries working with UN-Habitat, whose urban planning, management and governance policies, legislation and strategies incorporate urban risk and vulnerability-reduction measures

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 9 countries whose policies incorporate urban risk, vulnerability-reduction
**Focus Area 2: Strengthened institutions promote sustainable urbanization**

(i) Strengthened organisational structures and processes for UPMG

(ii) Improved competencies and enhanced base of human resources for UPMG

(iii) Improved development of, access to and application of tools for UPMG

Degree to which strengthened institutions working with UN-Habitat actively apply sustainable urbanization dimensions

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 10 institutions fully applying newly acquired knowledge in promoting sustainable urbanization.

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 20 institutions fully applying newly acquired knowledge in promoting sustainable urbanization.

**Target 2012-2013:** 30 institutions fully applying newly acquired knowledge in promoting sustainable urbanization.

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**Focus Area 2: Cities implement inclusive urban planning, management and governance**

(i) Improved inclusive action planning.

(ii) Enhanced strategic partnerships for UPMG.

(iii) Improved management of financial resources for UPMG

(iv) Improved capacity to apply UPMG

Number of cities effectively implementing inclusive urban planning, management and governance with assistance from UN-Habitat.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 112 implementing different aspects of urban planning, management and governance

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 139 implementing

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1 The different aspects of UPMG policies, include safer cities, climate change, environmentally responsible planning & development and capacity strengthening.
including in crisis-prone and post-crisis human settlements contexts different aspects of urban planning, management and governance

**Target 2012-2013:** 209 implementing different aspects of urban planning, management and governance

**Focus Area 3:** Improved land and housing policies implemented, including increased security of tenure

(i) Govt/HAP knowledge of innovative land and housing policies and programmes improved

(ii) Govt/HAP capacity to promote hazard resistant and sustainable housing construction increased

(iii) Govt/HAP capacity to implement land and housing policies increased

(i) Extent to which targeted countries working with UN-Habitat are in various stages of implementing land, housing and property policies with support from UN-Habitat.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 28 countries at different stages of implementing land housing and property policies, including 2 that have completed

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 30 countries at different stages of implementing land housing and property policies, including 4 that have completed

**Target 2012-2013:** 32 countries at different stages of implementing land housing and property policies including 6 that have completed

(i) Number of countries implementing policies to improve security of tenure and reduce forced evictions in collaboration with UN-Habitat

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 19 countries implementing policies to improve security of tenure, including 2 that have completed reforms

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 21 countries implementing policies to improve security of tenure, including 4 that have completed reforms
(iv) Govt/HAP utilize alternative approaches to forced evictions

Target 2012-2013: 23 countries implementing policies to improve security of tenure, including 6 that have completed reforms

(e) Focus Area 3: Slum improvement and prevention policies under implementation

(i) Govt/HAP knowledge on slum upgrading and prevention improved

(i) Degree to which slum prevention and improvement policies are implemented in targeted countries with support from UN-Habitat.

Performance measures
Baseline 2008-2009: 24 countries implementing slum prevention and improvement
Estimate 2010-2011: 26 countries implementing slum prevention and improvement
Target 2012-2013: 28 countries implementing slum prevention and improvement

(ii) Govt/HAP capacity to develop slum upgrading and prevention policies and strategies strengthened

(iii) Govt/HAP supported in implementing slum upgrading and prevention policies and strategies
Strategy

12. The responsibility for the sub-programme is vested in the Shelter and Sustainable Human Settlements Development Division. In line with the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, this subprogramme will take the lead on the implementation of Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan focus area 2, promotion of participatory urban planning, management and governance, and focus area 3, promotion of pro-poor land and housing, and will also contribute to the other three focus areas, since they are all cross-cutting. This strategy will make a substantive and progressive contribution towards the achievement of the Millennium Declaration and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets on slums and water and sanitation. The strategy for implementing the programme of work is as follows:

(a) With respect to the objective of improving inclusive urban planning, management and governance at national and local levels, during the biennium, UN-Habitat will use three programmatic entry points (thematic challenges) to contribute towards the expected systemic results. These are: developing local capacities to mitigate and adapt to climate change; enhancing urban safety and the reduction of vulnerability to natural and human-made hazards and; promoting economic development. All the entry points will be operationalized within the framework of decentralization as broadly provided for by the Guidelines on Decentralization and the Strengthening of Local Authorities;

(b) For achieving the objective relating to improved access to land and housing the sub-programme will initiate systematic reforms to promote access to land and housing for all. UN-Habitat’s approach to realizing access to land and housing for all will rely on three cross cutting strategies, i.e. knowledge management and advocacy; capacity building at the global and regional levels; and, supporting implementation at the country/local level. Throughout this approach, issues of gender, as well as youth and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups will be mainstreamed. These strategies will be implemented in parallel and not in a linear approach. Knowledge and lessons learned, for example, will be reaped from existing successes and could thus be used in advocacy campaigns and capacity building through the enhanced normative and operational framework. On the other hand where tools do not exist, they will have to be developed, tested at country level and then advocated for, translated into policy and used in capacity building;

(c) Capacity building will be undertaken at global, national and local levels to promote sustainable urban development and to undertake effective planning, management and delivery of shelter, land, infrastructure and services. These will be supported by dedicated strategies and programmes, including human, tool development, resource development, organizational development and institutional strengthening components;

(d) Engaging with crisis affected countries is an important component of the human settlements programme. This work includes building the resilience of countries; assisting countries and cities to mitigate and adapt to crises, as well as work with settlements to recover from crisis. UN-Habitat’s engagement in crisis work is derived from the Agency’s Strategic Policy on Human Settlements in Crisis and Sustainable Relief and Reconstruction Framework, which articulates pertinent aspects of the Habitat Agenda and Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan in both crisis prevention and recovery;
(e) UN-Habitat will assume a catalytic role in implementing Focus Areas 2 and 3 by reinforcing existing partnerships, and establishing new strategic ones with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, educational establishments, scientific institutions and financial bodies that have the collective resources, infrastructure, expertise and the financial power to work with it;

(f) All interventions in the subprogramme will be implemented in line with the Gender Equality Action Plan and also taking into account the needs and involvement of youths. To enhance gender sensitive interventions and policies, the program will as appropriate, conduct gender analysis on all projects, including policies, to establish gender gaps and strategies for addressing them. Further, to enhance gender balance in program participation and equitable access to programme benefits will, as much as possible, all programme data will be disaggregated by sex. The programme will make all efforts to create conditions that support women, and to ensure that program interventions promote activities that increase women’s empowerment and participation.

External Factors

13. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that there will be: (a) political will to support the ability of local authorities to implement such programmes; (b) successful resource mobilization given the recent global financial instability; (c) and that the orientation of many institutions and university research and training priorities include sustainable urban development; (d) and finally, no crises including massive and un-coordinated injection of humanitarian and recovery capital, as well as a deteriorating security affecting implementation. The program will closely monitor and continually access all these factors and will accordingly develop risk mitigation or adaptation plans to ensure that gains made by the program are not lost.
Subprogramme 2  
Monitoring and Research Division (Urban Secretariat)

**Overall objective:** To monitor progress towards the attainment of internationally agreed human settlements goals and targets, including those of the Habitat Agenda and Millennium Declaration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Sub Expected Accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Focus Area 1: Improved awareness of sustainable urbanization conditions and issues at the local, national and global levels</td>
<td>(i) Effective dissemination of evidence based knowledge on urban issues</td>
<td>(i) Trend in downloads of the <em>State of the World's Cities</em> report and the <em>Global Report on Human Settlements</em> from the UN-Habitat website</td>
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<td>(ii) Expanded use of evidence-based knowledge in education</td>
<td>Performance measures</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Baseline 2008-2009: 11,200 downloads</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Estimate 2010-2011: 15,000 downloads</td>
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<td>Target 2012-2013: 20,000 downloads</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) Focus Area 1: Habitat Agenda Partners actively participate in the formulation of sustainable urbanization policy</td>
<td>(i) Improved awareness increase HAP participation</td>
<td>(ii) Degree to which Government and Habitat Agenda partner institutions are using the <em>Global Report on Human Settlements</em>, the <em>State of the World’s Cities</em> report and the <em>Best Practices Database</em> in their education and training programmes</td>
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<td>(ii) HAP commit to agreed norms and principles</td>
<td>Performance measures</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Baseline 2008-2009: 65 institutions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate 2010-2011: 200 institutions</td>
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<td>Target 2012-2013: 350 institutions</td>
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for sustainable urbanization

(iii) HAP capacity in monitoring government policy and implementation strengthened

Performance measures
Baseline 2008-2009: 203 diverse partners contributing to policy formulation in sustainable urbanization
Estimate 2010-2011: 256 diverse partners contributing to policy formulation in sustainable urbanization
Target 2012-2013: 319 diverse partners contributing to policy formulation in sustainable urbanization

(ii) Level of participation of women and youth in policy-making on urbanization in targeted countries working in collaboration with UN-Habitat.

Performance measures
Baseline 2008-2009: data to be provided on women
Estimate 2010-2011: 
Target 2012-2013: 

(c) Focus Area 1: Monitoring of sustainable urbanization conditions and trends improved

(i) Increased capacity for implementation of urban monitoring systems

Performance measures
Baseline 2008-2009: 
Estimate 2010-2011: 
Target 2012-2013:

(ii) Increased demand for evidence-based knowledge in policy making and practice,

Performance measures
Baseline 2008-2009: 
Estimate 2010-2011: 
Target 2012-2013: 

(i) Number of operational local and national urban observatories producing evidence for policymaking and implementation with support from UN-Habitat

2 The above figures are an aggregation of diverse partners, including international orgs (25), Governments (45), research institution/training and universities (25), foundations, (9) local authorities (38), private sector (26) and civil society organisations (35) for the 2008-2009 biennium which is the baseline.
including sex and age disaggregated data

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 140 countries with local urban observatories producing evidence for policymaking and implementation

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 160 countries with local urban observatories producing evidence for policymaking and implementation

**Target 2012-2013:** 200 countries with local urban observatories producing evidence for policymaking and implementation

(ii) Degree to which local and national urban observatories adopt UN-Habitat urban indicator guidelines.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 50 local urban observatories adopt UN-Habitat urban indicator guidelines fully adopted

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 40 local urban observatories partially adopt UN-Habitat urban indicator guidelines

**Target 2012-2013:** 45 local urban observatories have consulted on UN-Habitat urban indicator guidelines

(d) **Focus Area 2 and 5:** Improved awareness among Governments, and Habitat Agenda partners of the contribution of urban economic development and finance to poverty reduction and sustainable human settlements development

(i) Trends in requests from Governments and other Habitat Agenda Partners for UN-Habitat policy guidelines on urban economic development and finance systems

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 20

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 30

**Target 2012-2013:** 70
(ii) Increased number of requests for information and publications on urban economic development and finance systems developed by UN-Habitat.

*Performance measures*
Baseline 2008-2009: 9,000
Estimate 2010-2011: 15,000
Target 2012-2013: 25,000
Strategy

14. The responsibility for sub-programme 2 is vested in the Monitoring and Research Division. This division is responsible for monitoring progress towards the attainment of the goals of the Habitat Agenda, and the targets of the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on slums, safe drinking water and sanitation. The division leads in the implementation of focus area 1 of the MTSIP, namely effective advocacy, monitoring and partnerships, but also contributes to all the other focus areas. The strategy to achieve the overall objective and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme includes: collection and analysis of evidence-based information, gender and age sensitive knowledge and statistics; policy dialogue; strategic partnerships; gender and youth empowerment, as well as communication and exchange of best practices, experience and tools. These strategy components are both normative and operational and are implemented at the global, regional, national and local levels, in line with the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan’s enhanced normative and operational framework. Working in close collaboration with Habitat Agenda partners, the division will engage in a coordinated and systematic effort in:

(a) Collecting, collating, analysing, documenting and disseminating global and national data and evidence-based information on human settlements conditions and trends, including indicators, best practices, good policies, tools, experiences and enabling legislation, for assessing progress towards achievement the goals of UN-Habitat, especially on slums, security of tenure, safe drinking water and sanitation; and use of such data and information for policy formulation;

(b) Identifying, developing, testing, disseminating, promoting and mainstreaming innovative policies, strategies and tools on monitoring of urban conditions, local economic development and finance, urban-rural development linkages, urban poverty reduction, gender equality, women and youth empowerment, and strategic partnerships;

(c) Raising awareness on the role and capacity of public-private partnerships for up scaling pro-poor and inclusive shelter and related infrastructure;

(d) Promoting the transfer and exchange of lessons, experiences and tools learned from best practices and field pilot projects on a North-South and South-South basis;

(e) Disseminating results of monitoring and assessment through various publications, both hard copy and electronic, including the two flagship reports, the Global Report on Human Settlements and the State of the World’s Cities, and publications on human settlements finance systems and tools as well publications as in the global urban economic dialogue series;

(f) Through the “Opportunities Fund for Urban Youth Led Development”, UN-Habitat will utilize the small grant mechanism to catalyze its work with youth partners to go to scale. The strategy is to build upon the strengths and compensate for the weaknesses of youth organizations, whose strong connections lie in local knowledge of their communities, to support innovative projects with a strong entrepreneurial focus that impact on their lives and their communities;

(g) Providing leadership on matters related to UN-Habitat partners, as well as support partner engagement throughout the agency and particularly in four key areas: civil society organizations, youth organizations, parliamentarians and the private sector;

(h) Enhancing gender sensitivity in interventions and policies by supporting gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment, and ensuring that all of UN-Habitat’s data
collection tools and evidence-based information on human settlements conditions and trends disseminated is, as much as possible, disaggregated by gender and age;

External Factors

15. This subprogramme will achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on condition that: (a) National data, which is the key mechanism for monitoring, is reasonably accurate and is disaggregated by rural and urban, as well as by gender and age; (b) Governments and local authorities provide support to monitoring of urban development and progress in the implementation of internationally agreed goals and targets; (c) Habitat Agenda partners are willing to collaborate on sustainable urbanization issues; and (d) there are adequate resources for implementing the planned programme.
Subprogramme 3  
Regional and technical cooperation

**Overall objective:** To strengthen the formulation and implementation of urban and housing policies, strategies and programmes primarily at the national and regional levels.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Sub Expected Accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| (a) Focus Area 1: Improved sustainable urbanization policies from local to regional levels | (i) Improved national planning policies  
(ii) Improved awareness of urbanization issues at national level | (i) Degree to which National Habitat Forums working with UN-Habitat promote a coordinated approach to sustainable urbanization issues.  
**Performance measures**  
**Baseline 2008-2009:** 12 National Habitat Forums fully promoting a coordinated approach to sustainable urbanization issues  
**Estimate 2010-2011:** 17 National Habitat Forums fully promoting a coordinated approach to sustainable urbanization issues  
**Target 2012-2013:** 20 National Habitat Forums fully promoting a coordinated approach to sustainable urbanization issues  
(ii) Extent to which sustainable urbanization issues are integrated into national planning instruments, including UNDAF and PRSs, with support from UN-Habitat.  
**Performance measures** |
(b) **Focus Area 2:** Improved urban planning, management and governance at national and local levels.

(i) improved capacity for policy formulation (i) at national and local levels

(ii) Strengthened institutions

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Sustainable urbanization issues are integrated into 23 UNDAFs\(^3\)

**Estimate 2010-2011:** Sustainable urbanization issues are integrated into 20 National Development Plans

**Target 2012-2013:** Sustainable urbanization issues are integrated into 10 Poverty Reduction Strategies

Degree to which comprehensive urban planning, management and governance are promoted from the national level in targeted countries working in collaboration with UN-Habitat.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 19 promoting comprehensive urban planning, management and governance

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 22 promoting comprehensive urban planning, management and governance

**Target 2012-2013:** 28 promoting comprehensive urban planning, management and governance

(ii) Number of cities working with UN- Habitat, with improved capacity to apply urban planning, management and governance in post-crisis situations

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 11 cities applying urban planning, management and governance

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 13 cities applying urban planning, management and governance

**Target 2012-2013:** 15 cities applying urban planning, management and governance

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\(^3\) United Nations Development Assistance Programs
(c) **Focus Area 3:** Improved access to land and housing

(i) Government and Habitat Agenda Partners capacity to achieve equitable land and housing and housing rights strengthened.

(ii) Government and Habitat Agenda Partners capacity to effectively address housing, land and property in crisis-prone and post-crisis contexts increased.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 48 cities improving access to land and housing

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 52 cities improving access to land and housing

**Target 2012-2013:** 53 cities improving access to land and housing

(d) **Focus Area 4:** Expanded access to environmentally sound basic infrastructure services with special focus on the unserved and underserved population

(i) Level of access to environmentally sound urban infrastructures and services, especially in post-crises countries supported by UN-Habitat.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Data to be provided

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**
Strategy

16. Responsibility for the subprogramme rests with the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division. The Division will not lead in the implementation of any focus area of the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, but will participate in all five substantive focus areas at the country and regional levels through the enhanced normative and operational framework. To achieve the subprogramme’s objective and the expected accomplishments, UN-Habitat will effectively combine normative and operational functions in line with the enhanced normative and operational framework. The normative functions include setting standards, proposing norms and principles and providing examples of best practices and good policies built on experience gained at the country level. The operational activities consisting of provision of technical assistance in policy formulation, capacity building programmes and demonstration project that support the normative work of UN-Habitat in developing countries and countries with economies in transition will be implemented in line with the identified national priorities and approved UN reforms. The strategies to achieve the objective and expected accomplishments include:

(a) Strengthening the formulation and implementation of urban planning, management and governance and housing policies, strategies and programmes;

(b) Developing commensurate capacities at the regional, national and local levels in environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure services for the urban poor;

(c) Setting of standards, proposing of norms and principles and providing examples of good and best practices;

(d) National Habitat Programme Managers will support normative and operational activities at country level, as well as coordinate the formulation of UN-Habitat country programme documents that inform engagement with Governments, United Nations country teams, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, poverty reduction strategy processes and resource mobilization at country level. Habitat programme managers will contribute to the visibility of human settlements issues and promote the mainstreaming of human settlements in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and other national development policy documents.;

(e) The Regional Offices will coordinate activities carried out at the regional and country levels and contribute to knowledge management activities in close collaboration with all subprogrammes. They will also backstop operational activities at the country level and build capacity in disaster prevention, management and ensure rapid and effective response to post-conflict crises and disasters, as required;

(f) Disseminating results of monitoring and assessment through various publications, both hard copy and electronic, including the flagship report series, the State of the Region’s Cities.

(g) To enhance gender equality in its interventions and policies, the Division will conduct gender specific analysis on all interventions, as appropriate. Further, to ensure expanded and equitable access to programme benefits, efforts will be made to create conditions that support women’s participation and that ensure that program interventions promote and support activities that increase women’s empowerment.
External Factors

17. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) there is sufficient funding to support planned activities; (b) there will be reduced or no volatile political circumstances that interfere with programme implementation at the regional, national and/or local levels; (c) there will be political will at the international, national and/or local levels to support the planned activities; and (d) there will be improved opportunities for resource mobilization at the country level.
### Overall objective:
To improve access to finance, institutional and policy arrangements for housing and basic infrastructure and services for the urban poor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected accomplishments</th>
<th>Sub Expected Accomplishments</th>
<th>Indicators of achievement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a) Focus Area 4:</strong> Increased institutional efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of basic urban infrastructure services</td>
<td>(i) Strengthened service-provider capacity</td>
<td>(i) Number of people in target communities with access to environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure services with support from UN-Habitat.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Improved service delivery monitoring mechanisms and inform decisions</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(iii) Enhanced capacity of service providers to address climate change</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Performance measures**

- **Baseline 2008-2009:** 1 million people in target communities with access to environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure
- **Estimate 2010-2011:** 1.3 million people in target communities with access to environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure
- **Target 2012-2013:** 1.6 million people in target communities with access to environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure

- (ii) Percentage of consumers of UN-Habitat partner service provider organizations reporting satisfaction with service provided.
(b) **Focus Area 4:** Enhanced consumer demand for efficient and environmentally sustainable basic urban infrastructure and services

(i) Environmentally sound standards and practices in place

(ii) Enhanced knowledge of consumers

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**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 33% of service providers recovering at least 95% operation and maintenance cost of services

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 40% of service providers recovering at least 95% operation and maintenance cost of services

**Target 2012-2013:** 50% of service providers recovering at least 95% operation and maintenance cost of services

(iii) Percentage of service providers recovering at least operation and maintenance cost of services with assistance from UN-Habitat.

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 79.8% satisfied with provision of water, 75.6% satisfied with provision of sanitation

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 84.8% satisfied with provision of water, 80.6% satisfied with provision of sanitation

**Target 2012-2013:** 89.8% satisfied with provision of water, 85.6% satisfied with provision of sanitation

(i) Percentage of consumers ranking basic urban infrastructure services in the first three of their priority needs

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on their rights to basic urban infrastructure and services.

(iii) Sustainable consumption practices utilised.

(ii) Percentage difference in the price of basic infrastructure services paid by the poor vis-à-vis the rest of consumers in selected communities working with UN-Habitat

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** 25%

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 22%

**Target 2012-2013:** 20%

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Data on baselines to be provided

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**

(ii) Percentage of housing loans by domestic banks and microfinance institutions going to lower-income deciles and or people with informal incomes.

**Performance measures**

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**(d) Focus Area 5:** Increased investment in affordable and social housing stock and related infrastructure.

(i) Established sustainable revolving credit and loan facilities

(ii) Local finance facilities to facilitate slum upgrading through blended commercial and community finance and partnerships between government, communities and the private sector

(iii) Effective mechanisms for technical assistance to Banks, microfinance institutions and community groups in housing finance.

(i) Value of commercial loans, government subsidies and donor grants made available for projects financing affordable housing, upgrading and basic infrastructure in targeted countries and communities working with UN-Habitat

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Data on baselines to be provided

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**
(e) **Focus Area 5:** Increase in activities in municipal finance and affordable housing finance.

(i) **Targeted government programmes to support affordable housing and slum upgrading.**

(ii) **Effective consumer education and protection systems in housing finance.**

(iii) **Catalyzing local institutions to provide access to financial services and financing of basic infrastructure.**

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**Baseline 2008-2009:** Still to establish baseline

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**

(iii) Number of households with new or improved housing and infrastructure supported by UN-Habitat.

*Performance measures*

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Data still to be provided

**Estimate 2010-2011:** 33,000 households with new or improved housing and infrastructure

**Target 2012-2013:**

(i) **Level of municipal finance sector activity**

*Performance measures*

**Baseline 2008-2009:** Baselines still to be established

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**

(ii) **Level of affordable housing finance sector activity**

*Performance measures*

**Baseline 2008-2009:** data to be provided

**Estimate 2010-2011:**

**Target 2012-2013:**
(iii) Level of growth in borrower financial literacy programmes in the Local Finance Facility and ERSO project countries

**Performance measures**

**Baseline 2008-2009:** data to be provided  
**Estimate 2010-2011:**  
**Target 2012-2013:**
Strategy

18. Responsibility for subprogramme 4 rests with the Human Settlements Financing Division which also 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 and domestic and international financial institutions to mobilize resources for affordable housing, water and sanitation and related infrastructure initiatives. In the implementation of the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, the Human Settlements Financing Division takes the lead in focus area 4, environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services, and on focus area 5, strengthening human settlements finance systems, as the principal areas of work while collaborating with and contributing to all other MTSIP focus areas.

A key strategy of subprogramme 4 is to mobilize local and international public funds, community savings and private sector capital to enable at scale investments in the sector generally, and in pro-poor housing, basic-infrastructure and services. The strategy of this subprogramme will make a substantive and progressive contribution towards the achievement of the targets of the Millennium Declaration and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on slums and water and sanitation. The strategy for subprogramme 4 will comprise the following elements:

(a) Strengthening the catalytic role of UN-Habitat, as called for by the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, by working with a range of partners and new arrangements to invest and leverage external financing in affordable housing, social housing (including subsidized housing and subsidized rental schemes) and environmentally sound basic infrastructure and services in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition. Special focus will be placed on the needs of slum-dwellers and low-income groups;

(b) Expanding current revolving credit and local finance credit enhancement facilities providing start-up funds, catalytic credit enhancement and targeted technical assistance to communities, domestic banks, and micro-finance institutions and municipalities for the purpose of building affordable and social housing finance and related infrastructure;

(c) Providing support to the Water for African Cities Programme, Water for Asian Cities Programme and Water for Latin America and Caribbean Cities Programme through the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, together with support to the replicable model-setting initiatives in the Lake Victoria and Mekong regions. Focused on improving access for the urban poor to water supply and sanitation, these programmes and the replicable model setting initiatives demonstrate innovative approaches on the ground in partnership with governments, water and sanitation utilities and civil society including community based organizations. Pro-poor governance is a key guiding principle for these programmes. These programmes also provides an operational link to normative work, such as that on the rights based approach to water and sanitation, water demand management and Human Values Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education;

(d) Strengthening the Global Water Operators’ Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA) and supporting Water Operators’ Partnerships activities worldwide and regional Water Operators’ Partnerships platforms in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia-Pacific, Arab region, and Latin America and Caribbean regions in partnership with regional development banks and other substantive and financial partners;
(e) Promoting strategic partnerships among municipalities, private sector utility operators, financial institutions, and central Governments; and collaboration in designing infrastructure and housing investments with stakeholder beneficiaries key among them being community organizations, women, youth and other vulnerable groups;

(f) Promoting sustainable transport, especially non-motorized transport, such as bicycles, bus lanes and other forms of mass transit and sustainable transport designed to encourage economic growth in urban areas benefiting all urban residents;

(g) Undertaking energy efficiency audits of water utility operations, as well as working with local electricity utility companies in slum electrification programmes, in anticipating partnership with financing analysis for programme implementation;

(h) Working with the World Bank Group, regional development banks, and other development banks, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other relevant partners to link the normative, technical cooperation and catalytic funding activities of UN-Habitat with such institutions to leverage international and domestic capital for investment to achieve sustainable cities.

(i) Addressing the needs of individual borrowers for financial literacy training, of domestic banks for technical assistance in working with informal income borrowers, of microfinance institutions in expanding into micro-finance housing lending, and of community groups in developing viable housing and infrastructure improvement projects.

(j) Programmes in human settlements finance, and water and sanitation will be decentralized to regional offices to encourage more rapid transfer of knowledge and funding to local institutions and communities.

(k) This subprogramme will take into account the different needs and priorities of women, men and vulnerable groups in decision-making and implementation of programmes on human settlements financing, sustainable water and sanitation, infrastructure, slum upgrading, energy and transport and address the gender imbalances and inequalities in the provision of all these services at all levels. To enhance gender sensitive interventions and policies, efforts will be made in all programmes to create conditions that support women, including capacity building. Where appropriate, the subprogramme will conduct gender analysis on interventions, including policies.

External Factors

This subprogramme is expected to meet its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) start-up investments to leverage scale investments by a wide range of partners, such as community organizations, national and local governments, donor agencies and national or international financial institutions will be available (b) the priorities of the wide range of stakeholders contributing to the programme will continue to include slums. (c) there is an upward turn in the national and global economy; (d) there is political will to develop and implement conducive policies and regulations, promoting domestic and international investment; (e) there is no political instability that could hamper the flow of aid and functioning of relevant institutions; and that national fiscal and economic policies support pro-poor development. The program will closely monitor and continually access all the high risks and will accordingly develop risk mitigation or adaptation plans to ensure that gains made by the program are not lost. Lessons learnt and best practices will be used to inform decisions related the identified risks.
**Legislative mandates**

*General Assembly resolutions*

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

53/242  Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements

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)

57/144  Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

57/270 B  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

57/275  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)


58/269  Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change

60/1  2005 World Summit Outcome (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)

60/15  Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

60/124  Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (subprogrammes 1 and 3)

60/125  International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (subprogrammes 1 and 3)

60/130  Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

60/188  Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

60/193  Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

60/194  Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (subprogrammes 1 and 3)

60/195  International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (subprogrammes 1 and 3)

60/196  Natural disasters and vulnerability (subprogrammes 1 and 3)

60/2  Policies and programmes involving youth

60/203  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)


60/228  Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

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

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

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

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)

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries


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

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

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Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the 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

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)

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Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
A/63/281 Climate change and its possible security implications
A/59/484 Security of tenure including land and property administration
3327 Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(XXIX)

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2002/1 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

2003/62 Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

2005/48 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

2007/250 Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

18/4 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)

18/10 The role of local authorities

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

19/10 Urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization


19/13 Enhancing the engagement of youth in the work of UN-Habitat

19/16 Women’s role and rights in human settlements development and slum upgrading

20/1 Youth and human settlements

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

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

21/1 Proposed work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for 2008-2009

21/2 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan for 2008-2013

21/3 Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

21/5 Sustainable development of Arctic human settlements
Urban youth development
Women’s land and property rights and access to finance
Strengthening the development of urban young people
Habitat Awards

Subprogramme 1

Governing Council resolutions

16/7 The realization of the human right to adequate housing
17/10 Rural dimension of sustainable urban development
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
19/12 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 Thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
21/3 Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
21/5 Sustainable development of Arctic human settlements
22/1 Third session of the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable development
22/3 Cities and climate change
22/8 Guidelines on access to basic services for all

Subprogramme 2

General Assembly resolutions

34/114 Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements
55/194 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)
59/248 World survey on the role of women in development
60/2 Policies and programmes involving youth
60/140 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
63/159 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
Economic and Social Council resolutions

2001/22 Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

2006/247 Human settlements

2007/249 Human settlements

2007/250 Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

17/10 Rural dimension of sustainable urban development

18/10 The role of local authorities

19/10 Urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization

19/13 Enhancing the engagement of youth in the work of UN-Habitat

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

21/6 Urban youth development

21/9 Women’s land and property rights and access to finance

22/4 Strengthening the development of urban young people

22/6 Habitat Awards

Subprogramme 3

General Assembly resolutions

59/243 Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

59/250 Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

60/128 Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

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

General Assembly resolutions

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

63/229 Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
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

21/4 Guiding principles on access to basic services for all

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

22/2 Affordable housing finance

22/8 Guidelines on access to basic services for all