Agenda Item 4:

Quarterly Report on UN-HABITAT Country Activities
November 2010

In addition to the biennial printed report on country activities submitted to the Governing Council(1) and widely disseminated, the secretariat has been requested to provide quarterly updates to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) on UN-HABITAT’s country activities.

The present report is organized in two sections. In the first section some completed and new projects are highlighted as particularly relevant to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) / Enhanced Normative Operational Framework (ENOF) action plan. The second section presents the tables of all projects which (i) have been completed and (ii) have been initiated in each region during the last 3 months (September-November 2010)².

More information on specific activities can be obtained by contacting Director of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division (RTCD) and the respective Regional Offices as well as other Division Directors.

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¹ See CAR 2009 in HSP/GC/22/INF/3
² Projects with budgets below USD100,000 are not reported in the tables
SELECTED COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

A. Completed Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Phase 3 Bridging Projects, Iraq

Through the first two phases of the Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Project, UN-HABITAT has supported the Government of Iraq (GoI) in identifying key bottlenecks in housing delivery and preparing a national policy and local strategies to address them. These processes were carried out with close participation of the Iraq National Habitat Committee (NHC), Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH), Ministry of Planning (MoP) and housing related institutions within the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW), and were accompanied by a capacity enhancement programme. The Bridging project aims to consolidate lessons learnt from previous phases of the programme, regionalize the Housing Policy to meet specific criteria of Kurdistan Regional Government, identify roles and responsibilities of key housing related institutions in line with functions described under the National Housing Policy and undertake studies related to establishing a housing finance market in Iraq. The project paves the way for a longer term proposed Phase III project, which will provide technical support and assistance to government institutions, as well as private sector and civil society, which are envisioned to play a key role in the future of Iraq’s housing sector, in the application of key actions related to the implementation of Iraq’s National Housing Policy and local strategies.

The four key Expected Accomplishments of the proposed programme are: (i) The evidence base for planning and implementing reforms within the housing sector will be strengthened; (ii) Decentralized institutional framework conducive to implementing the National Housing Policy (iii) Expanded private sector engagements in the housing sector; and (iv) Adequate, affordable housing for low-income households.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3, 5 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.2 Urban Shelter Profiling, Uganda

The national Housing Profile Study of Uganda is one of a series commissioned by UN-HABITAT to provide a review and assessment of the housing sector as a basis for enabling stakeholders in public, private and civil society organizations to formulate and implement housing policies and programmes to meet existing and future needs.

Uganda is a land-locked country in East Africa with enormous economic potential. Sustained population growth and the re-mergence of peaceful conditions throughout the country have encouraged the rapid growth of cities, and the capital, Kampala in particular. As urbanization has gained pace, the need for affordable housing has also become acute. While the housing and property market and the construction industry represent significant opportunities for economic growth and wealth creation, coordinated government policy intervention in the housing sector is necessary if Uganda’s cities are to be made safe, healthy and productive spaces for the low-income majority.

The main objective of the Shelter Profile is to provide the Uganda Government, local authorities and other actors with a systemic analysis of the shelter delivery system; and to formulate recommendations for the improvement of shelter provision in Uganda.

* The NHC is an high level interministerial body, headed by the senior deputy minister of Construction and Housing, charged with overseeing progress I the Housing Sector, in line with the Habitat Agenda
The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Urban Sector Profiling (Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme), Uganda

UN-HABITAT embarked on A Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme to carry out Urban Profiling in Selected Urban Centers in Uganda. The programme is being undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MHL&UD), and the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG). The program is aimed at carrying out the Rapid Urban Sector Profile Surveys (RUSPS) focused on the following Urban Sectors; Governance, Gender, Local Economic Development, Slums (Shelter), Municipal Finance, Basic Urban Services and the Environment. This program is to covers three Urban Centers i.e. Mbale, Mbarara Municipalities and Kitgum Town Council.

The overall goal of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is to positively contribute to the Millennium Development Goals and to urban poverty alleviation. Urban Profiling is a process that encourages the participation of various stakeholders in urban decision-making: a) local, central and regional institutions, b) private sector, c) academia, d) civil society groups and non-governmental organizations and e) donors and other international organizations.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 1, 5 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.4 City Development Strategy, Uganda

City Development Strategy (CDS) - is an instrument to develop pro-poor urban governance in cities. The CDS approach is based on three important principles of enablement, participation and capacity building. This project supports the City of Kampala and municipalities of Jinja and Entebbe in extending technical assistance to them to formulate and implement a City Development Strategy for sustainable development of those towns and for enlisting worldwide support for implementation of priority projects. Further more it is aimed at creating an efficient framework for guiding development, attracting investment from the private sector and international institutions for priority projects; prepare a strategic development plan and initiate implementation of priority projects; formulate a major programme to involve local human resources in the development process and generate new jobs in tourism-related small enterprises; establish an environmental management programme to deal with pollution and environmental degradation; and accomplish an integrated training and human resources development programme for the local administration staff, community leaders and NGOs.

The objective of the programme was to assist the government of Uganda and the City of Kampala and Municipalities of Jinja and Entebbe to develop a participatory strategy to improve municipal infrastructure and access to basic urban services for the poor living in slums.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3, 5 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.5 Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, Somalia

The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG) for Somalia is a 5 year Programme of ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF. It is aligned to the programming frameworks of the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Programme 2008-12, the UN Transition Plan 2008-10 and UN Somali Assistance Strategy 2011-15. JPLG applies a comprehensive approach to rendering local governments as credible and professional service providers, increasing public investment in basic services, and strengthening civic awareness and participation in local decision-making and development. The overall objectives are: 1) Communities have equitable access to basic services through local government, and 2) Local governments are accountable and transparent. Strong emphasis will be placed on gender and women in local government, human rights and local governance, and good governance principles of transparency, accountability and participation. UN-Habitat’s activities within the JPLG are aligned to the MSTIP and included the following during the 12 month period of this project fund:
- Review of the draft land policy and land law of Somaliland by local legal institutions
- Design of capacity building programme for Somaliland Land and Urban Management Institute
- Operational support to the Hargeisa Land Dispute Tribunal
- Review of Somaliland Planning Standards & Building Codes
- Organisational establishment and staff capacity support to Somaliland Local Government. Association
- Training in Local Leadership, Conflict Management and in Gender of councillors and key staff
- Finalisation of Urban Planning Manual for Somaliland
- Design a Roadmap for Municipal Finance Policy development
- Consolidation of Integrated Financial Management Systems
- Expansion of the GIS-based revenue collection system development; update of databases
- District Council office rehabilitation in 4 districts

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

**1.6 Joint Programme on Protection, Reintegration, and Resettlement of IDPs in Bossaso, Somalia**

During the last 15 years, the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning refugees escaping the ongoing conflict or discrimination in other parts of Somalia have multiplied the population of the city of Bosasso in the northern coast of the Puntland State of Somalia. This UN-DRC coordinated joint programme targets at integrated humanitarian and development assistance through advancement of immediate human security, protection and long-term livelihoods, resettlement and reintegration of the IDPs settled in Bosasso. It seeks to establish best practice for long-term options for protection and reintegration (resettlement and livelihoods) of IDPs that can be applied in other parts of the Somali region. The sequenced coordinated activities of the programme target at three main outcomes:

- Immediate improvement of living conditions in temporary IDP settlement by establishment of a protective legal framework and emergency shelter and service provision for the worst affected.
- Durable resettlement and reintegration of IDPs in Bosasso through provision of improved security of tenure, basic services and infrastructures and sustainable economic opportunities.
- Develop opportunities for resettlement of IDPs in rural/coastal areas or in the areas of origin through development of innovative solutions for livelihoods and reintegration.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

**1.7 Mombasa Slum Upgrading Programme, Kenya**

The Government of Kenya in collaboration with UN-HABITAT initiated in 2002 the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), and committed resources to articulate a national programme for slum upgrading. For Mombasa, the Government committed KSH30 million that was used in Ziwa la Ng’ombe slum which is on Government land with a population of about 20,000 people.

The objectives are to initiate and support the upgrading of selected informal settlements in Mombasa with the aim to significantly improve living conditions and livelihoods of the residents as a means to alleviate poverty in accordance with Millennium Development Goals.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

**1.8 Lake Victoria City Development Strategies Initiative in Kisumu City and Homa Bay, Kenya**

The initiative aims to mobilize the city authorities and other stakeholders to develop a regional framework for laying out City Development Strategies. These strategies uphold popular and public participation in decision-making and focus on building consensus on key environmental and poverty issues. The project has been an ef-
fort to address the absence of effective planning in cities and to complement the master planning approach, which emphasizes physical and spatial planning and is non-inclusive. The main achievements made are: Kisumu and Homa Bay have completed and approved CDS; the government of Kenya has endorsed the CDS process as a planning framework; a communication strategy for the CDS initiative developed and under implementation; one regional HIV and AIDS mainstreaming strategy developed and disseminated; HIV and AIDS resource centre established in Kisumu Municipal Council and equipped with materials; and City assessments in Homa Bay and Kisumu undertaken and in partnership with ICRAF, urban agriculture and nutrition identified as entry point for intervention.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.9 Dallas Basic Urban Services Project, Embu, Kenya

Dallas village is situated in Embu District of Eastern province. It has a population of more than eighteen thousand (18,000) residents. The settlement has most of the characteristics of urban informal settlements where residents live in squalid conditions where settlement is highly congested. This project aims at addressing these problems through an integrated process that would lead to direct and indirect intervention within the various problem areas. The core focus is handling the sanitation issues, flooding control and livelihood programs aimed at poverty alleviation. The project is an integrated program that will have a spiral effect that will result in an overall improvement of living standards within the community.

The achievements made are the established a community-managed savings and revolving credit facility which has enabled 16 groups save up to KES. 500,000 and maintain an excellent repayment record on loans advanced to the members; maintained an active process of dialogue with the Municipal Council of Embu, the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and the Ministry of Housing on basic urban services, flood mitigation, climate change and alternative shelter technologies; and embraced the dam and proposed measures to conserve, rehabilitate and make it into a place of choice recreation and income generation.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2. Asia and the Pacific

2.1 Inter-Communal Rural Development Project, Afghanistan

In response to the request of Government of Afghanistan to accelerate community-led development at inter-community level by building on the experiences of National Solidarity Programme (NSP), the Government of Japan (GoJ) financed the Inter-Communal Rural Development Project (IRDP) in Balkh, Bamyan and Kandahar and it is in its third year. UN-HABITAT is facilitating IRDP activities in 13 Cluster Community Development Councils (CCDCs, 6 in Kandahar and 7 in Bamyan) of 56 NSP CDCs in three districts of Bamyan and two districts of Kandahar.

The objective of IRDP is to alleviate rural poverty and to strengthen the governance of the community, Kandahar and Bamyan Provinces by: Establishing of Cluster CDC as the decision-making body for the cluster of villages to expand the effect of community development and to achieve its; sustainability; Funding and implementing priority sub-project to improve the livelihood of people living in Cluster CDC; and Development of the community capacities through participatory processes and training.

The project has achievement the following, the project successfully completed its all activities in all 13 selected Cluster Community Development Councils (CDC) and 56 CDCs in Bamyan and Kandahar provinces; capacity development activities through on-the-job trainings, workshops and other project implementation activities were conducted in all the Cluster CDCs and CDCs; a total of 19 sub-projects were completed in 3 districts in Bamyan Province and in 2 districts in Kandahar Province; in Bamyan Province, these sub-projects include micro hydro
power projects in Yakawlang and Sayghan districts, flood protections walls in Sayghan District and gravity wa-
ter supply system in Markaz District; micro Hydro Power produces electricity for more than 1,000 families of
Nayak Cluster CDC in Yakawlang District of Bamyan Province; and in Kandahar, these sub-projects include
solar panel project and community road improvement project in Dand District and irrigation improvement in
Daman District.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Getting Children Back to School in Gansu Province, People’s Republic of China

A massive earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter scale struck eastern Sichuan Province on Monday, 12 May,
2008. Over 120 million people were exposed to the effects of the earthquake not only in Sichuan but also in the
adjoining provinces of Gansu, Chongqing, Yunnan and Shaanxi. Many of them live in rural and mountainous
areas. The crisis hit children especially hard with more than 6,500 schools in Gansu, severely damaged. Because
Gansu Province operate on a “daylight saving” schedule, most children were still taking a long mid-day break at
home when the earthquake struck, resulting in fewer student casualties than in Sichuan. Some 40,000 students in
Gansu Province remain out of school altogether. These are mainly in remote rural areas in the mountains, where
the roads have either been obstructed or destroyed by the earthquake, making it difficult for students to access
educational settings and difficult for aid workers to offer relief. In many of these areas, interventions have been
minimal.

The objective of the project is to provide approximately 1,100 children in mountainous areas severely affected
by the earthquake in Xihe, Wenxian and Wudu Counties in Gansu Province with pre-fabricated classroom units
so they can resume their education. These pre-fabricated units, which protect against the sun and can withstand
winter conditions, will last more than five years, allowing sufficient time for permanent reconstruction by the
government to be completed.

The project has achievement the following, an Inter-Agency Agreement was signed between UN-HABITAT
ROAP and UNICEF China for the implementation of this project (September 2008); and 21 pre-fabricated class-
room units have been procured and installed in record time (20 days) in Xihe County in Gansu Province. These
pre-fabricated classroom units, each one of which benefits 50-60 students, were ready to use on 20 October
2008.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.3 Transitional Shelter Provision for Baluchistan Earthquake Victims, Pakistan

Baluchistan Province in South-Western Pakistan was hit by an earthquake of the magnitude of 6.4 on 29 October
2008. The affected area extends from Ziarat district, some 110 kilometres northwest of Quetta, to Pishin and
Harnai districts. According to Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) the total population affected
by the EQ is 68,200 people with the worst hit areas being Ziarat district 51%, Harnai district 10% and Pishin
district 40% affected. An estimated total of 7,612 houses have been affected (3,487 destroyed and 4,125 dam-
aged). UN-Habitat’s close working relationship with ERRA since 2005 and NDMA since 2006 will ensure this
intervention will shape the larger response in the shelter sector.

The main objective of the project will, in coordination with the NDMA, ERRA and Local Government authori-
ties, provide shelter assistance to vulnerable families in Balochistan Province, following the below schedule: (i)
In full Baluchistan District for 800 vulnerable families, within a maximum period of three months. (ii) In Ziarat
district for 365 vulnerable families within a maximum period of one month. Additionally, assist two partner or-
ganizations, IFRC and Muslim Hand to assist 1,000 and 300 families respectively to construct basic transitional
shelter.
The project has achieved the following, shelter Cluster Coordination undertaken by UN-HABITAT from 27 January until 30 April 2009; after taking over the cluster coordination, UN-HABITAT conducted shelter distribution Gap analysis and monitored the provision of remaining shelters in earthquake affected districts; 1461 transitional shelters built by those affected by the earthquake in Ziarat and Pishin districts; 300 latrines in Ziarat District; 35 shelters for health unit in Harnay, Ziarat and Pishin; 1 video on shelter assistance produced and distributed; 1 model house on improved mud construction techniques realised to produce posters for NDMA; and assistance provided to Muslim Hand to facilitate the construction of 300 shelters.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 of the MTSIP.

2.4 Improving Living conditions of IDPs out off camps through WASH Interventions, Pakistan

Displacement as a result of the military actions shows that just fewer than 23,000 families were registered as displaced in the two neighbouring districts of Hangu and Kohat in NWFP. IDPs were living in overcrowded accommodations with their host families caused rapid deterioration of the hygiene conditions of host dwellings and were in need of extra water to adequately supply them. IDPs occupy/rent substandard houses, lacking basic facilities such water and latrines. Lack of latrines negatively affects women and girls. High concentration of IDPs was negatively impacting on existing communities’ resources in terms of water supply and facilities such as water points and community latrines in Mosques. Living conditions are similar to the one observed in the lower part of NWFP districts, with IDPs living in overcrowded accommodations with their host families, causing rapid deterioration of the host dwellings. It was observed that from 15 to 23 people were sharing one room. IDPs need extra shelter to be adequately accommodated. IDPs occupy/rent substandard houses, lacking basic facilities and privacy that is fundamental for women to be able to conduct daily activities in a less stressful environment.

The WASH project will, in coordination with WASH Cluster, UNICEF, PDMA/PaRRSA, the NWFP Ministry of Social Welfare and Women Development and local Government authorities, Red Cross Movement, provide WASH assistance to 2,500 of the most vulnerable IDPs families living off camp in Hangu, NWFP, and their host communities.

The Shelter project will, in coordination with Shelter and NFI Cluster, UNHCR (that is providing shelter material and/or tents), PDMA/PaRRSA, the NWFP Ministry of Social Welfare and Women Development and local Government authorities, provide shelter assistance to 1,400 of the most vulnerable IDP families living off camp in NWFP, focusing on women headed households. The districts of intervention are Kohat, Hangu, DI Khan and Tank.

The project has achieved the following, based on detail assessment 2,000 tents received from UNHCR were distributed among the vulnerable IDPs; around 2,200 substandard houses rented by IDPs were repaired, this were mainly construction of boundary walls to ensure privacy for the women; around 700 latrines were constructed for the host vulnerable families; around 200 hand pumps were installed that were shared by the IDPs and the host families; around 5,000 hygiene kits, 4,000 jerry canes and buckets were distributed; and awareness campaigns on health and hygiene were conducted that targeted the 5,000 beneficiaries that received hygiene kits.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.
B. New Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP) Phase II, Iraq

The goal of the Local Area Development Programme (LADP) is sustainable local social and economic development. This programme is proposed as a Bridging Phase linking work achieved so far and building on lessons from LADP Phase I thus allowing for a transition into a Phase II. The programme targets support to the Governorates through promoting inclusive and participatory planning practices to promote the prioritisation of development programmes and annual budgeting while providing focused technical assistance to the Governorates to improve essential service delivery. In addition, two further work streams are proposed, focusing on citizen empowerment to promote an active voice in governorate affairs and engagement with ministries at a national level to institutionalize an agreed devolved framework for improved local planning and service delivery. Preparatory work is proposed around three areas anticipated in the final design of a Phase II.

The LADP Bridging Phase will contribute to three Outputs that will prepare the ground for LADP Phase II: Output 1 Stronger institutional capacity in selected districts and governorates to plan and manage sustainable socio-economic development, Output 2 Local men and women empowered to identify and address their needs and priorities for poverty reduction; Output 3 Ministry of Planning Development Cooperation has improved capacities to facilitate and monitor local planning in relation to central planning. The Bridging Phase will include working with the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation.

LADP II will continue to build synergies with other relevant UN initiatives to support the Government’s plans for improved services delivery and local governance. UN-HABITAT will lead on urban development with a focus on housing and municipal services including urban planning, and solid waste management;

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2 of the MTSIP.

1.2 Otuke Housing Project, Uganda

This project is aimed at supporting the provision of basic services through providing adequate housing for teachers and a technical vocational training institute in Otuke district particularly on those areas furthest from existing towns and trading centers and where large IDP populations have returned. The project will also introduce an environmentally friendly and cost-effective method of construction through the use of alternative building materials and technology. The project is also intended to inject immediate cash into the returnee communities through using primarily a cash-for-work approach.

The overall objective of the project is to facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration processes of Northern Uganda by supporting the reliable provision of basic services, such as schooling in Otuke district, Lango sub region.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Joint Gender Equality Project, Uganda

Lack of basic services and lack of security in areas of return is a principal constraint to the IDPs returning to their home areas. While many service facilities are currently being rehabilitated, they remain less than fully functional due to lack of professional staff being in place. UN-Habitat is to support the provision of basic services through providing adequate housing for the police officers responsible for family and children affairs in order to respond to victims of domestic violence, initially in conflict affected parts of the Acholi, and Lango sub-regions in northern Uganda. UN-Habitat is also interested in supporting other agencies to access evidence-based information on victims of violence and the situation of women and girls in northern Uganda. This will boost the
quest to improve statistics, gender analysis and knowledge base for policy making and programming. UN-Habitat already incorporates issues of gender in its advocacy and monitoring work and with such programmes is aiming to scale up such efforts and experiences from field operations in gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women.

The main objective is to facilitate sustainable return and resettlement through reliable provision of basic services such as safety and security and civilian access to justice in areas of return and resettlement.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.

1.4 Kasoli Upgrading Project, Uganda

The project aims to establish a partnership with both central and local government, the Kasoli Housing Association representing the community, DFCU Bank, UN-Habitat and its agents to pilot a new initiative of partnership to slum upgrading that would lead to full recovery (repayment) and sustainability. The project aims at facilitating access to land and loans for housing construction and business development contributing to the country’s assets, improving health and productivity. The target group of this project consists of 250 low income households comprising 1,200 people in Kasoli village, who are members of the Kasoli Housing Association.

The overall objective of the project is to pilot a new initiative of packaging low income mortgages introduced by partnership between several parties to minimize risks while aiming at full recovery. This will lead to an improvement in the living conditions/quality of life of the slum dwellers in Kasoli village, Tororo municipality.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 2, 3, 5 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.5 Empowerment of Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights Phase II, Uganda

The program whose main goal is economic empowerment of urban poor women entrepreneurs through housing and business development aims at improving the security of tenure of this target group as well as empower them and ultimately in the long term make minimal contributions towards the attainment of the targets set under MDG Goal 7 Target 11. Additionally, the program aims at contributing to the attainment of commitments at the local level towards internationally agreed development goals. At the household level, the program aims at forming the women’s groups into Housing Co-operatives to improve livelihoods and the standard of living, access to finance, enhance community participation, security of the family and an environmentally healthy environment.

The overall objective of the program is to pilot innovative and sustainable approaches to low cost housing development, security of tenure and economic empowerment.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1, 3, 2, 5 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.7 Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, Somalia

The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) for Somalia is a 5 year Programme of ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF. It is aligned to the programming frameworks of the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Programme 2008-12, the UN Transition Plan 2008-10 and UN Somali Assistance Strategy 2011-15. JPLG applies a comprehensive approach to rendering local governments as credible and professional service providers, increasing public investment in basic services, and strengthening civic awareness and participation in local decision-making and development. The overall objectives are: 1) Communities have equitable access to basic services through local government, and 2) Local governments are accountable and transparent. Strong emphasis will be placed on gender and women in local government, human rights and local governance, and good governance principles of transparency, accountability
and participation. UN-Habitat’s activities within the JPLG are aligned to the MSTIP Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4, and will include the following during the 12 month period of this project fund:

- Finalization of the review of the draft land policy and land law of Somaliland
- Start of capacity building activities for Somaliland Land and Urban Management Institute
- Continued support to Hargeisa Land Dispute Tribunal
- Support to Somaliland Local Governance Association and establishment of Puntland LGA
- Implementation of the Roadmap for Municipal Finance Policy development
- Expansion of Integrated Financial Management Systems
- Expansion of the GIS-based revenue collection system development; update of databases
- Projects to improve solid waste management system and infrastructure in Puntland
- District Council and partner Ministry office rehabilitation

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

1.8 Improvement of living conditions of IDPs in SC-Somalia (Mogadishu), Somalia

The Ministry of Agriculture in Mogadishu was one of the key sectors in the lives of the Somali people and played a leading and prominent role in the economic development of the nation. However, due to the ongoing and devastating civil war the entire national infra-structure collapsed, including the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). For the last 20 years over 140 IDP families from different regions of Somalia have been occupying the buildings and compound of the MoA and this is a main hurdle for the Minister and his staff to carry out their duties.

Therefore, the MoA has planned to revitalize the basis services of the ministry and seeks to relocate and adequately and durably resettle the respective IDP families and has allocated adequate land in Mogadishu to this effect. This request would be a first step in starting and up-scaling the resettlement of IDPs and rehabilitation and upgrading of public buildings and of neighbourhoods in Mogadishu. The larger Mogadishu area requires a longer term approach going beyond initial rapid emergency response and promotes durable shelter settlements linked to livelihood opportunities, and more comprehensive neighbourhood rehabilitation as powerful peace-building interventions. Shelter settlement activities cannot be dissociated from the broader, longer-term, urban development conditions in Mogadishu hence, IDP resettlement must be clearly linked and integrated with other activities like water-sanitation and opportunities for livelihoods.
2. Asia and the Pacific

2.1 Behaviour Change and Communication (BCC2), Afghanistan

For the majority of Afghanistan’s population, the objective of reducing child and maternal deaths can be turned into reality if they are empowered with knowledge and skills to improve household care practices so that children and mothers survive. Since almost 90 per cent of childbirths in Afghanistan take place at home, it is critical that behaviour change communication for child and maternal survival be addressed at household level. The Country Programme of Co-operation 2006–2008 between UNICEF and the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) uses communication strategies to induce positive behavioural change at the family and community level to improve the lives of women and children.

This Project seeks to enhance behaviour changes, promote health, education and well being of children and their families and increase the participation of Afghan youth, women and men in the development and advancement of their country.

The project has achieved the following, empowering 652 communities by providing participatory methods in thirteen districts of five provinces; Herat, Bamiyan, Parwan, Logar and Nangarhar; establishing strong linkage between CDCs, village health committees and community health workers networks in all districts; establishing and maintaining a communication system among households, communities and district level to address the health related issues, status, problems and concern to improve health conditions of mothers and children; conducting the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) Methodology Workshop; forming a team of social mobilizers, a village planner and a district manager for each district; and establishing and strengthening village health committees and village education committees.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 and 4 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Shelter Assistance to Flood affected Population, Pakistan

Heavy monsoon rains across Pakistan started on 21 July this year and have led to the incidence of flash and river flooding in numerous parts of the country; already causing loss of life, extensive destruction of homes and livelihoods, and displacement. An urgent humanitarian response is required to assist those households that are most affected by the worst floods to hit Pakistan since 1929. Current estimates place the number of affected people at more than 15.3 million of which 1,404 people have died and an estimated 893,662 have seen their homes damaged or destroyed. Many of the displaced are women and children who have taken refuge along roads, and temporary relief sites in the hope of gaining life-saving humanitarian assistance. Those who have been displaced are seeking shelter from the rain in inadequate makeshift structures, tents, or public buildings such as schools. Critically, thousands of people are without adequate shelter or access to even the most basic facilities. This fact is particularly difficult for women and children and the aged who are the most vulnerable. Furthermore, the relief support in flood-affected areas has been severely restricted due to the damaged roads and bridges.

In coordination with the Shelter/NFI Cluster, NDMA, PDMA of Baluchistan and KPK, SDMA in AJK, and local Government authorities, the Federation, the proposed project will provide shelter assistance to 1,450 vulnerable families affected by the flood, focusing on women headed households, within a maximum period of three months while also providing critical support to shelter cluster coordination with technical expertise and information management. The Provinces of intervention are Baluchistan (Districts Sibi and Naseerabad), KPK (Districts Charsadda and Nowshera) and Punjab (Districts Muzaffargarh).

The project has achieved the following, support to shelter cluster coordination and well coordinated shelter provision with other humanitarian actors; debris/mud removal through distribution of 1,450 tool kits and community participation in Baluchistan (Districts Sibi and Naseerabad), KPK (District Charsadda and Nowshera) and Punjab (Districts Muzaffargarh); improved shelters for vulnerable households through distribution of 850 temporary shelters and/or constructed in the communities of origin in Baluchistan (Districts Sibi and Naseer-
bad); and improved shelters for flood-affected victims through improvements to 600 emergency shelters in the communities of origin KPK (350 in District Charsadda and Nowshera) and Punjab (250 in Districts Muzaffargarh).

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 of the MTSIP.

2.3 WASH Assistance to Flood affected Population, Pakistan

Heavy monsoon rains across Pakistan started on 21 July this year and have led to the incidence of flash and river flooding in numerous parts of the country; already causing loss of life, extensive destruction of homes and livelihoods, and displacement. An urgent humanitarian response is required to assist those households that are most affected by the worst floods to hit Pakistan since 1929. Current estimates place the number of affected people at more than 15.3 million of which 1,404 people have died and an estimated 893,662 have seen their homes damaged or destroyed. Many of the displaced are women and children who have taken refuge along roads, and temporary relief sites in the hope of gaining life-saving humanitarian assistance. Those who have been displaced are seeking shelter from the rain in inadequate makeshift structures, tents, or public buildings such as schools. Critically, this has meant that thousands of people are without access to safe drinking water or sanitation facilities. This fact is particularly difficult for women and children who are the most vulnerable.

The relief support in flood-affected areas has been severely restricted due to the damaged roads and bridges. According to recent reports from the health cluster, there are 115,000 suspected cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea. Cholera outbreak has not been reported but remains a constant risk. According to the WASH cluster, 750,000 people are surviving on 5 litres of water daily and only 140,000 people have received hygiene kits. On August 18, 2010, National WASH cluster reported that only 5% of the total affected population has been received water and sanitation assistance.

The project will provide vital life-saving WASH assistance to reduce the vulnerability of 6,000 flood-affected families through the provision of clean drinking water, hygiene promotion and kits to 865 families and sanitation to 865 families, focusing on female-headed households, within a maximum period of three months in coordination with WASH Cluster, NDMA, PDMA of Baluchistan, Sindh, Punjab and KPK, and local Government authorities, and the Federation. The provinces of intervention include Baluchistan (District Sibi and Naseerabad), Sindh (District Sukhur), Punjab (District Muzaffargarh) and KPK (District Charsadda and Nowshera).

The project has achievement the following, provision of WASH assistance in a well coordinated manner alongside other humanitarian actors; 6,000 families provided clean drinking water for reduction of water-borne disease – particularly diarrhoea, in Baluchistan (District Sibi and Naseerabad), Sindh (District Sukhur), Punjab (District Muzaffargarh) and KPK (District Charsadda and Nowshera); 5,150 hygiene kits distributed for reduced mortality through improved hygiene practices Baluchistan (District Sibi and Naseerabad), Sindh (District Sukhur), Punjab (District Muzaffargarh) and KPK (District Charsadda and Nowshera); 5,150 families will be mobilized for improved hygiene habitats and prevention of diarrhoea Baluchistan (District Sibi and Naseerabad), Sindh (District Sukhur), Punjab (District Muzaffargarh) and KPK (District Charsadda and Nowshera); and 865 emergency latrines installed for shelter beneficiaries, improving access to basic sanitation.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 of the MTSIP.
### List of Completed or Initiated Projects during the last 3 months (September - November 2010)

#### Global and Regional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Completed Projects/Activities</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>End</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Start</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. New Projects/Activities</th>
<th></th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Start</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### Africa and Arab States

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td></td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>End</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Phase 3 Bridging Project</td>
<td>Sept 10 - Dec 11</td>
<td>750,000 (UN-HABITAT’s share is USD465,000)</td>
<td>ITF</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery</td>
<td>Jan 09 - Dec 10</td>
<td>1,273,663</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Joint Programme - Protection, Reintegration, and Resettlement of IDPs in Bossaso</td>
<td>Apr 08 - Dec 10</td>
<td>2,732,804</td>
<td>UNHSTF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Mombasa Slum Upgrading Programme</td>
<td>Jan 07 - Oct 10</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Government of Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Lake Victoria City Development Strategies Initiative in Kisumu City and Homa Bay</td>
<td>Dec 06 - Dec 10</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Dallas Basic Urban Services Project, Embu</td>
<td>Jan 08 - Nov 10</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>Government of the Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Urban Shelter Profiling</td>
<td>Mar 10 - Dec 10</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme</td>
<td>Mar 10 - Dec 10</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat/EU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>City Development Strategy</td>
<td>2005 - Dec 10</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat/SIDA</td>
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<p>| B. New Projects/Activities       |                                                                              | Start        | End                 |                  |                        |          |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|                  |                        |          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP) Phase II</td>
<td>Sept 10</td>
<td>Dec 11</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>ITF</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>(UN-Habitat’s share is USD465,000)</em></td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery</td>
<td>Dec 10</td>
<td>Dec 11</td>
<td>707,525</td>
<td>DANIDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds contributed towards UN-HABITAT work plan within the Joint Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Improvement of living conditions of IDPs in SC-Somalia (Mogadishu)</td>
<td>Nov 10</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>395,000</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
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<td>NB. Extension of Jowhar/Baidoa Sida-funded IDP project in Mogadishu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Otuke Housing Project</td>
<td>Dec 10</td>
<td>Jun 11</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td>The approval of this project has unnecessarily taken too long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Gender Equality project</td>
<td>Dec 10</td>
<td>Mar 30</td>
<td>79,400</td>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
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<td>The disbursement of funds for the implementation have been delayed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Kasoli Slum Upgrading project</td>
<td>Jun 10</td>
<td>Dec 12</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat/DFCU/GoU</td>
<td></td>
<td>The bids for the construction have been opened and on the 18th Dec. the contract will be awarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Empowerment of Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>Norway/UN-Habitat/DFCU Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>The 2nd phase is due to be launched soon</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Asia and the Pacific**

**A. Completed Projects/Activities**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Inter-Communal Rural Development Project (IRDP-2) Facilitating Partner Services and Baseline Survey Implementation</td>
<td>Jul 06</td>
<td>Sep 10</td>
<td>3,094,867</td>
<td>JICA (via KEI)</td>
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<td>China P.R</td>
<td>Getting Children in Shifang Country Back to School</td>
<td>Jul 08</td>
<td>Sep 10</td>
<td>$159,444</td>
<td>BASF/Germany</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Emergency Transitional Shelter Provision for Baluchistan Earthquake Victims</td>
<td>Jan 09</td>
<td>Oct 10</td>
<td>470,395</td>
<td>DFID via UNICEF</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to</td>
<td>Aug 10</td>
<td>Nov 10</td>
<td>615,571</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
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<td>Funding Agencies</td>
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<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to Flood Affected Population (WASH)</td>
<td>Aug 10 - Nov 10</td>
<td>247,810</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Behaviour Change Communication BCC2</td>
<td>Sep 10 - Aug 11</td>
<td>2,090,000</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Sep 10 - Dec 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to Flood Affected Population (WASH)</td>
<td>Sep 10 - Dec 10</td>
<td>552,756</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
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