Agenda Item 7:

Quarterly Report on UN-Habitat Country Activities (HSP/CPR/40/7/rev.1).
Quarterly Report on UN-HABITAT Country Activities
March 2011

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 three months (December 2010 -February 2011)\(^2\).

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 Solid Waste Management for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra, Iraq

Iraq’s streets are littered with garbage and Municipalities lack effective means of collection and disposal. Existing landfill sites are run with outdated equipment and antiquated operating procedures; modern landfill sites are desperately needed; centralized recycling programmes are non-existent. The lack of effective handling of solid waste constitutes a major national environmental and public health problem. The Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) through its Municipalities is responsible for addressing this problem. To that effect, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF have proposed to carry out its responsibility in implementing a waste management project with two components: (1) strengthening the capacity of the MMPW to develop new national level waste management laws, policies and programmes; and (2) developing an integrated solid waste management master plan for Basrah governorate, rehabilitation/upgrading the existing landfill site, establishment of demonstration project, procurement of sanitation vehicles/landfill equipment and capacity building of governorate staff.

The project contributed to Focus Areas 2 (35%) and 4 (65%) of the MTSIP.

1.2 Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Phase II, Iraq

The project is a second phase of a completed technical assistance and capacity building project in the housing and housing finance sectors. The project continued the process of capacity building, policy and legal reform, supporting the Ministry of Construction and Housing to effectively participate in the International Compact for Iraq process.

The project was developed to assist the Ministry (1) with the design and implementation of a comprehensive housing information system; (2) with the design of a new institutional and legal framework for the housing sector, which will include new legislation, policies and programmes in the areas of Building Materials & Construction, Housing Finance & Micro-finance, Subsidy Mechanisms, Land & Housing Delivery Systems, and Housing Market Information Systems, and (3) establish a Knowledge and Training Centre to provide training, advisory and information services to a wide constituency of stakeholders.

The project contributed to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

1.3 Improvement of Living Conditions of IDPs in Jowhar and Baidoa, Somalia

The project’s aim was to improve the protection and the living standards of IDPs and Returnees as well as provide them with durable solutions for reintegration and resettlement in Jowhar and Baidoa in Somalia. Armed conflict and insecurity in Mogadishu have resulted in recurrent waves of thousands of people fleeing the capital to neighbouring regions. The new displacement signals a significant deterioration in an already serious humanitarian emergency that has affected over 800,000 people. The displacement creates a need for rapid intervention for new IDPs, including provision of clean water, shelter, food, health services, sanitation, and protection. The present crisis places an extra burden as well on host communities who face critical conditions and have not received adequate assistance to date. Humanitarian assistance for the displaced-, host-, and rural communities in the Shabelle and Bay regions are therefore necessary to avert a humanitarian crisis of serious magnitude.

The project contributed to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.
1.4 City Development Strategy, Uganda

The objective of the programme is 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. Project activities include the documentation of city profiles and organization of city consultations, participative development of action plans, adaptation and implementation of Habitat's learning tools for local leaders and elected officials and documentation of the learning through action process and development of guidelines for formulation and implementation of a coordinated and participative pro-poor city development strategy. It also includes: Formulation and validation of the City Development Strategy (CDS) including definition of a five-year investment programme and a priority action plan for developing basic infrastructure and improving access to basic services; Capacity building of national and local institutions; Formulation of a resources mobilization strategy to finance the implementation of the action plan.

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

1.5 Urban Sector Profiling, Uganda

UN-HABITAT embarked on A Participatory Slum Upgrading Program to carry out Urban Profiling in Selected Urban Centers in Uganda. The program is being undertaken in conjunction with 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, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.
2. **Asia and the Pacific**

2.1 Ger-area Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan for Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar City is facing a population explosion from rapid rural-urban migration that is threatening government and international efforts to more sustainably manage the city’s growth and development. An earlier Cities Alliance funded City Development Strategy for Ulaanbaatar had injected vision into the Master Plan 2020, specifically for Ger area upgrading through broad-based participatory processes. In 2005, the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) sought funding support from Cities Alliance and technical assistance from UN-HABITAT to better define the options, opportunities and management arrangements.

The overall objective is to help it to shift from a central planning paradigm to an approach that reflects economic realities and market demand for development investment, and in particular give MUB a better understanding of its role as an enabler and not a controller of the urban economy that will improve the living conditions of the poor. The project specifically targets support to the MUB in achieving the MDGs, in particular those relating to shelter upgrading, water supply and health; and will include mechanisms to ensure that gender issues are addressed.

The project contributed to Focus Area 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

2.2 Resettlement of the IPDs affected by the Koshi Flood, Nepal

On the 18th of August 2008, the Sapta Koshi River burst through its eastern embankment, resulting in extreme levels of flooding of significant areas of the Sunsari district in eastern Nepal. Vast areas of countryside were completely submerged in water, resulting in the mass destruction of homes, asset depletion, farmland inundation and mass displacement of communities from several Village Development Committee (VDCs) including; Ghuski, Shreepur, Haripur, Narshimha, Madhuban and Basantapur. An estimated 70,000 people were directly affected by the floods with 35,000 people or 7584 households internally displaced.

There response by the humanitarian community, working under the cluster approach response was effective, with much of the humanitarian needs of the target population met. By May 2009, all of the 7,854 registered IDP’s were sufficiently confident and willing to return to their places of origin; this despite still extensive damage to vast areas of land. The IDP’s opted to return after agreeing a government return grant of 50,000 NRs, this being eligible for all returnees; coupled with assurances of financial compensation package. The details of the package is still under negotiation and being calculated based on damage to land, home and crops. Among the returnee population were the 1,422 families from the landless community. They also accepted the return package and now reside in the same locations prior to the flood; living on a combination of private or government land. The landless community are predominantly indigenous to the area, with many families having resided in the area for several generations. Those landless living on private land are sitting tenants, employed as sharecroppers or as daily labourers for the landowner.

As part of the recovery package, government has provided a guarantee to assist all the registered landless affected by the Koshi floods and to provide each family with (a) distribution of 2 Kathhas (660 metres2) of land for homestead (b) cash compensation of NRs 50,000 and for some, but not all, potentially an additional NRs 20,000 for home compensation. In preparation for this resettlement, the government has to date identified six plots of land and are currently negotiating with landowners to purchase two further plots. The government has selected sites that are in close proximity to where the landless currently reside.

Whilst on the surface the recovery package for the landless would appear a generous offer, in reality, however, the financial compensation offered is inadequate for the landless to construct a home to the natural seasonal elements. The vast majority of the landless incurred substantial debts and owe/repaid much of the 50,000 NRs provided by the government as a return package. Crucially, not all of the landless will qualify for the 20,000 NRs house compensation. The landless, understandably, excluded from any land or crop compensation. Furthermore,
the two kattah of land (this will in fact be less) is insufficient to construct a home and produce a crop to meet even the families’ basic food security requirements. Taking all of these factors into consideration, UN-Habitat within the framework of Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) of UNDP has proposed to assist the families in securing land rights from the government and to construct a shelter unit that will withstand the climatic challenges in the area.

The limited resources available for this phase cannot meet the needs of all 1,422 families. Therefore, for this phase of work, UN Habitat proposes to provide shelter assistance to a minimum of 225 landless. Within the framework of the project, UN Habitat will follow the people’s process to develop a durable shelter solution as a key objective for 225 families. This will allow the direct and indirect engagement of the target group and others in a process of familiarisation, implementation and monitoring of the project activities. To include, capacity building and awareness in sanitation and disaster preparedness, and the establishment and operation of women’s saving and credit groups.

The project aims to provide durable and sustainable shelter solution to the landless families. Moreover, familiarise other landless families on the peoples process by replicating the solution, thereby further strengthening their operational capacity in preparation for their eventual the settlement.

The project contributed to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.
B. New Projects

1. Africa and Arab States

1.1 Tawakal IDP Community Shelter Settlement Planning and Basic Sanitary Facilities and Housing Construction, Galkayo, Somalia

Spatial planning and durable settlement development have become essential to improve the living conditions of IDPs through proper demarcation of plots, public spaces, public facilities, and construction of basic sanitary facilities and housing. An approximate 800 IDP households that were previously settled inside Galkayo town are now residing on a settlement site 3 km outside the town. The goal of the project in Tawakal is to improve the Tawakal IDP settlement and the living conditions of its IDP community through supporting the preparation of an integrated settlement plan for sustainable development. Expected project accomplishments focus on i) enhancement of the integrated and spatial development of Tawakal through extensive micro-planning with representative groups of children, youths, adults and local authorities, and skills training, and capacity building of local authorities and other key partners (MTSIP FA 2); ii) reduction of the threat of displacement and negotiating secure tenure (MTSIP FA 3); iii) enhancement of the quality of life and resilience of IDPs through access to basic water and sanitation facilities and provision of upgraded and durable shelter (MTSIP FA 4); and improvement of the coping mechanism of IDPs through supporting livelihoods opportunities, basic building on-the-job skills training and production of appropriate building materials. Environmental, socio-cultural, and economical aspects will be given adequate consideration for Tawakal to become successful both in the short-term and sustainable in the long-term.

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

1.2 Halabokad Permanent Shelter and Social Infrastructure, Somalia

This UNHCR project is an expansion of the Tawakal IDP Shelter project to the nearby Halabokad IDP settlement in Galkayo. Activities at the Halabokad settlement are funded though the Peace Building Fund (PBF). UN-HABITAT’s role is to provide technical advice to UNHCR and its implementing partner NRC on sustainable human settlements planning and integration of the Halabokad settlement in line with the principles of integrated settlement planning and appropriate shelter design.

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

1.3 UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia (2 new projects), 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 Focus Areas 2, 3 and 4, and will include the following during the 12-month period of this project fund.

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

1.4 Strengthening Kuwait Office Regional Operation, Kuwait
The Ministry agreed to provide additional contribution to Kuwait Office particularly to expand its technical assistance to State Ministry of Municipality, prepare a Kuwaiti Owned Country and Regional Programme ensuring the its follows the enhanced normative and operational framework (ENOF), while implementing a set of national and regional activities within ENOF contributing to MTSIP focus areas and Kuwait National Programme. This include; support Kuwait Urban Observatory with study tours and training an other Arab Towns Observatories with the support of Arab Towns Organization; target Kuwaiti youth with initiatives than maximize their civic engagements, organize field visits from African cities to Kuwait and other Arab cities; additional support to the preparation of state of Arab Cities Report; Kuwait Housing Profile; and Kuwait Solid waste report, initiate a city in climate change initiative in an Arab Towns that is considered to be seriously affected by climate change.

It is worth mentioning, The Government of Kuwait provided this additional contribution to allow the office to consolidate as Sub-regional Office for Gulf States, with delegated authority, bank account and additional national staff and speedy operations within the project period before increasing the annual contribution regularly. It is with the aim of also contributing to the sixth focus area on Excellence in Management, the project will review the mechanism for operations that suites regional office operations in a net contributing country context with the aim of strengthening efficiency and effectiveness of its planned regional operations and maximizing resource mobilization and hence speed its implementation.

The main expected result are: 1) consolidated UN HABITAT a sub-regional office for Gulf states in Kuwait with a business plan and organizational structure, competent international and national staff and delegated authority; 2) a complete country and regional programme based on ENOF widely debated and agreed with GCC and an active Kuwait Habitat Committee established; 3) operational urban observatories in Kuwait, and supported other Arab cities; 4) enhanced monitoring and Knowledge capacity in Kuwait and sub-region on Housing, planning, governance and environment; and 5) strengthened partnerships capacities of Kuwaiti institutions in urban management, observation, housing and city development to organize capacity building activities for other less developed countries.

The project contributes to Focus Areas 1 and 2 of the MTSIP.
1.5 Kasoli Slum Upgrading project, Uganda

The project aims to establish 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 out 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, 4 and 5 of the MTSIP.

1.6 UN Joint Programme of support for implementing the National Population Policy, Uganda

UN-Habitat will be supporting the Government of Uganda in this ‘special area of focus’, because the goal and objectives of the national population policy and programme cut across the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP). UN-Habitat has developed projects to be implemented, within the framework of UNDAF 2010 – 2014 in the spirit of Delivering-as-One, in this Joint Programme to support the implementation of the national population policy and programme. This will enable UN-Habitat to derive such other benefits as: reduction of transaction costs; elimination of duplication and wastage of resources; utilization of technical competencies within participating agencies; sharing of knowledge, experiences, lessons and innovations; and increasing lobbying power through collective actions.

The overall goal of the Joint Programme is to create the necessary conditions to accelerate the onset of a beneficial demographic transition. The key outcomes of the UNJPP are as follows: Fertility reduced in line with individual/couple choices especially among young people; Prepared, protected and healthy mothers, children and youth; Youth and vulnerable groups have competitive skills and opportunities to actively participate in the economy and urban development; Adequately resourced, coordinated and managed national population programme.

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

1.7 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 centres 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 and 4 of the MTSIP.
2. **Asia and the Pacific**

### 2.1 Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity – Phase 2 (PACCS2), Afghanistan

Compared to the previous year, 2010 has seen a large influx of internally displaced persons (IDP) migrate into safer areas due to rapidly increased security incidents across the country and military operations in the southern region. UN-HABITAT, with financial support from the Government of Japan, initiated Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (PACCS Phase 1) to leverage on the foundation laid by National Solidarity Programme at the community level and further consolidate the gains of solidarity and peace-building. It has become urgent to enhance and enlarge the coverage of the activities implemented by PACCS Phase 1 in order to further secure and stabilize rural and urban areas through community empowerment and improvement of living conditions of people who are excluded communities, returnees, demobilized combatants and IDPs. In ten provinces across the country, the Project aims at securing and stabilizing urban and rural areas across the country by responding to the needs of recently displaced people, demobilized combatants, and returnees through community empowerment, enhancing their access to basic services, and improving their livelihoods thereby enabling them to live in dignity. This Project comprises of the following three components with respective expected achievements.

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

### 2.2 Post-Conflict Assistance to West-Timorese Women and Indigenous Communities, Indonesia

Several areas of Indonesia have gone through a process of early recovery and peace building in a context of recurrent and intense civic strife. In the case of West Timor, the ignition was the independence of Timor Leste and continued civil conflict caused by mass displacement has continued since.

The Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) programme of the European Union has been delivering direct assistance to people affected by conflict and displacement in East Indonesia. This AUP funded programme is the last one and addresses those most vulnerable groups of uprooted people which fail to receive government assistance because of a serious lack of capacity within the decentralised local authorities. These ‘most vulnerable’ are women, children, female headed households and certain groups of indigenous people.

The project will train 120 local government officials and local elected officials and council members in two districts in West Timor on issues related to delivering government services and outreach more effectively. The common themes for the capacity building are related to land and gender, being recognised by all stakeholders as two issues straining continued peace building. The project is reaching out to 10,000 affected households.

As a result of the project, local authorities should be able to more confidently channel public funding and public initiatives to the needs of peace building and integration in general and especially the needs of women 'left behind'.

The project contributes to Focus Area 2 and 3 of the MTSIP.

### 2.3 Safe and Sustainable Access to Wash for Rural Communities, Myanmar

The project will be a focused initiative implement in one township in the Mandalay Division of the Dry Zone. Communities in 38 remote village communities of Wundwin Township will be provided with community access to safe water and sanitation facilities. Over 48,000 people will benefit from the AUSAID support. The programme proposed to focus on only one township in order to effectively improve conditions for a higher proportion of the population represented with the area in meeting basic WASH needs, whilst also education wider communities, particularly school children, on safe hygiene practices, training communities on safe building
methods, promoting improved local governance via the ‘People’s Process’-providing a platform for sustainable development, led by the people.

The immediate objectives of the programme are fourfold: a) To enhance capacities of the communities for project implementation through the ‘People’s Process’; b) To provide basic infrastructure to access water and facilitate water distribution and storage schemes; c) To educate communities on safe hygiene practices and d) To develop skills of community in disaster resilience construction methods leading to sustainable skill transfer and in-house knowledge of safe retrofitting/maintenance practices in order that they will provide these services in future to their own villages and outside. Objectives (a), (b), and (d) also have spill-over effects as they act as Livelihoods drivers for the community through facilitation of improved agricultural processes, sustainable capacity building for management of water systems and improved skill-sets and income generation capacity of local craftsmen, masons and artisans.

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

2.4 Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities, Pakistan

The floods of August 2010 in Pakistan have exacerbated the situation for millions of already displaced people and recent returnees. The military operations in and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan and the consequent displacement of households and communities from their areas of origin, has resulted in destruction, damage and depreciation of their settlements. The movement of people from operational areas has resulted in the displacement of 2.6 million individuals, registered and verified by authorities, in the period between April and June 2009. To facilitate the return, started in July 09 and estimated in 1.65 million individuals, normal life has to begin in these areas. People need basic facilities like water, access roads, schools and community infrastructures to restart their lives. While these basic facilities are necessary, they also need employment opportunities to restart their lives. Therefore, investment on rehabilitation of community infrastructure and facilities can achieve the twin goals of assisting people to have access to basic facilities and have access to employment.

The needs returned and host communities are the same; provision of basic services such as water, interrupted or decreased during the crisis, and important infrastructures that were destroyed or damaged. Lack of resources does not allow repairs. The Government is focused on public infrastructures and pay limited attention to communities’ infrastructure. The crisis has adversely affected local economic activities, from agriculture to small scale trades. Therefore, Investment in infrastructure provision through communities’ involvement would provide income and opportunity directly to the affected communities.

The project is directed to support provision community infrastructures over two year’s period to an estimated 200 communities in return areas and 150 in displacement areas. The methodology will empower communities in deciding their priorities. The contracts will be awarded to community based organization, which technical assistance from UN-HABITAT is strengthening managerial capacities of CBOs and supervising finance and construction works. The impact will be on empowering living conditions with better infrastructures generating incomes at local level while other important impact will be on empowering communities in taking decisions regarding their own welfare and contributing to peace and building during the process.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.5 Early Recovery Project for Rural Sanitation, Pakistan

The recent July-August monsoon rains caused devastating floods in Pakistan affecting all the four provinces of the country and over 20 million people have been affected. Keeping in view the hygiene and sanitation situation, there is a high risk of water born diseases with will further aggravate the already compromised nutritional status of children and pregnant /lactating women resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. The Pakistan’s Flood Emergency Plan launched on September 18, 2010 urgently calls for the protection of 13.3 million people
who are in dire need of safe drinking water and basic sanitary assistance. Currently in the flood affected areas the biggest threats are the outbreak of water-borne disease i.e. diarrhoea, cholera and malaria particularly among the children.

Responding to this dire and urgent need UNICEF and its partner organizations including UNHABITAT have planned to reach 700,000 people which will include 350,000 children, 154,000 women and 196,000 men in four districts of the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhawa provinces. The PRA tools will be developed keeping in view situation of flood-affected population based on respect, dignity, and pride. A comprehensive mass awareness campaign will be developed and launched to reach the target communities using different communication tools and mediums. The program also focuses on school children through School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS). To bridge the increased demand and required supply a cadre of masons will be trained and local sanitary entrepreneurs will be oriented and mobilized to fill in the gap of demand-supply in regard to sanitation materials. At the end of the project it is envisaged that 500 Village Sanitation Committees will be formed; 400 villages will have built /repaired the latrines; 100 per cent of the target people will be practicing hand washing with soap after defecation and before taking /handing food; 300 schools have reached with school sanitation messages by about 500 teachers (men /women). UN-HABITAT’s role under this project includes: Technical support to consortium, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials provision, design of project requisite tools, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.6 Shelter assistance for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable returned in Sindh Province, Pakistan

In Sindh, the most recent statistics indicate 3,684,267 households affected and 1,098,720 houses damaged. Sindh was affected by river floods, bringing water and silt into homes and dissolving mud walls and mud-mortar brick walls. Bricks are fired but often also unfired ‘adobe’. The damage to the lower half of the construction weakened or destroyed the entire house. Further south in the estuary of the Indus River, many houses are entirely made of fibre materials, often no more than frames and mats (‘jumphari’) or twigs and grass (‘manna’) woven into walls and roofs. These houses had been completely destroyed with very little salvaged material.

The problems in Sindh are, in the north, large-scale debris-clearing; a large number of repairs, which need to be undertaken by households incrementally. Land issues are expected to be complex, with the responses of tenants and owners to be uncertain – because of impacts on livelihoods but also because of the claims on the rebuilding grants by both landlords and tenants. In the south, specific problems of waterlogged and even months-long flooded sites, continued displacement, complex tenure issues but also straightforward problems like the absence of abundant no-cost fibre materials until the next growth/harvest season (March 2011).

UN-HABITAT proposes to provide 825 low-cost life saving shelter solutions in the district Kamber-Shahdadkot, Sindh, where the return rate is about 40 %, in the badly affected areas, targeting the most and extremely vulnerable households of the returned population who has limited or no capacity to recover by themselves, therefore are in need of life saving intervention. This proposal also targets extremely vulnerable households, such as women headed households.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

2.7 Implementation of the inter-cluster Survival Strategy through WASH activities, Pakistan

The recent floods in Pakistan have affected over 20 million people, creating conditions that greatly increase the risk of disease outbreaks and increased malnutrition. In order to minimise deaths resulting from these conditions, it is critical that actions are taken to address the multiple health risks associated with unsafe water and sanitation, food shortages and inadequate nutrition, and lack of access to health services, both during displacement and the return process.
Members of the Health, Nutrition, WASH and Food clusters came together to develop a joint “survival strategy” to ensure a more integrated, effective and timely survival response in priority flood affected districts. CERF funding will be used to support the implementation of this strategy, and will prioritize the essential life-saving activities from each of the four clusters’ strategies. In addition, it identifies principles for coordination and steps to be taken to strengthen joint planning and implementation across these clusters.

The overall objective of the strategy is to save lives and to reduce morbidity among flood-affected populations through the provision of food, life saving maternal and neonatal, preventive and curative health and nutrition services, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices, for both the displaced population as well in the early phase of the return, when the vulnerabilities will remain extremely high and the availability of social services and water supply will still be limited.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.8 Internally displaced persons and communities affected by the floods in Pakistan

Heavy monsoon rains across Pakistan and subsequent flooding has resulted in loss of life, extensive destruction of homes and livelihoods, and widespread displacement. The damage estimates to housing is in the range of 1.8 million affected households, as stated by NDMA on 10 September 2010. Families, including women and children and the aged have taken refuge along roads, and temporary relief sites in the hope of gaining life-saving humanitarian assistance. Many of those who were forced to leave their houses and flee from rising waters have remained close to home – finding safety from rising waters in inadequate makeshift structures, overcrowded tents, or public buildings such as schools while others remain under open skies. 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.

Jaffarabad, on the border of Sindh province, is the most densely populated district of Baluchistan. Jaffarabad District has 57,142 homeless families as a result of flood, as per PDMA data, and hosts also 100,000 IDPs from Sindh. The entire town and nearby villages had been completely washed out and most of the area is still under water. The water level is decreasing and, according to the local authorities, it will hopefully reside by end of November. All road access to the district has been disrupted until the first week of September, preventing relief and emergency assistance to be undertaken. The residents of the district are in dire need of shelter, food, water and NFI. Flood affected households are in urgent need of vital life-saving humanitarian assistance such as the provision of shelter. UN-HABITAT specifically targets those areas wherein communities have experienced multiple and protracted crisis leaving them highly vulnerable which, in this particular case, is Jaffarabad District.

UN-HABITAT plans to intervene through this particular project for protection of those vulnerable women, children and men on Jaffarabad who have become homeless due to this disastrous flood.

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

2.9 Community-Driven Shelter interventions in Sindh as Response to Pakistan 2010 flood, Pakistan

This community driven project responds to the immediate needs (shelter including community infrastructures) of 28,800 persons (36,000 households) in the province most affected by the Pakistan Flood, Sindh, focusing on 3 especially hard hit Union Councils of Jacobabad district: their area, under normal circumstances not prone to such floods, now devastated by a series of flows never experienced before. The community’s base has been whipped out –effectively and literally: not only the shelters, but also the topographical base of the communities have crumbled back to mud. The flood devastated the community infrastructure: the centres are damaged, link roads cut off, irrigation channels clogged and water is contaminated.

The people that have returned to the communities so hard hit by the Pakistan 2010 Flood shall recover in a joined, community based approach, to enable them to face the actual and future threats. Organized communities
will be capable and assisted to undertake shelters construction to benefit community members and, in the process, to better prepared to face future hazards. 3,400 households shall regain an adequate shelter, safe, flood resistant, technically adapted to their environment, skills and culture. The decision making of the community is strengthened while defining and executing physical works, therefore community are empowered as result of the process.

UN-HABITAT, in Pakistan experienced in emergency response and already active here, will guide and support this community driven project with a wide range of national field staff, experienced on technical and community aspects. This ensures that the support (material, logistic, labour) focuses on the needs of the affected people, including 20% most vulnerable. As UN-HABITAT’s Pakistan’s staffs are well linked with the people and the authorities, it will make every effort to adjust and complete the project even in an unstable situation.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

2.10 Pakistan Settlements Floods Recovery, Pakistan

Exceptionally heavy monsoon rains in August 2010 ravaged 100,000 square kilometres of land in Pakistan affecting 20 million people. The floods have damaged or destroyed 1.8 million homes across the six battered provinces. Infrastructure and facilities are seriously affected. A second Flood Emergency Appeal requested for US$1.9 billion to assist the Government of Pakistan in relief and recovery works. UN-Habitat was included with proposed emergency activities of around US$ 60 million for shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, land and community restoration.

This project is the result of the Government of Japan’s response to UN-Habitat’s appeal and has allocated the below mentioned generous amount to assist the people affected by the recent floods in Pakistan, through: Increasing the provision of basic, adaptive shelters to vulnerable households and providing adequate shelters to extremely vulnerable households, especially female-headed households; Ensuring that returning male and female IDPs have equal rights to housing, land and property, security of tenure and equal access to inheritance. Capacity building of the revenue departments at district and Provincial levels to identify flood prone areas for establishment of future safer settlements; Reducing incidence of mortality and morbidity due to waterborne diseases among women, girls, boys and men by providing safe drinking water and basic sanitation through the restoration and rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities for flood affected families; Assisting local government, community organizations and private sector through capacity building, institutional strengthening and training; Enhancing sustainable community recovery and return through the rehabilitation of community infrastructure and cash for work programmes targeting debris removal. The cornerstone of UN-HABITAT’S humanitarian approach is ‘sustainable relief and recovery’ leveraging investments in the emergency and recovery phases into the longer-term development of human settlements. The Government of Japan funded project budget is US$ 44.6 million.

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

2.11 Project Title: Improvement of 29 school buildings in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa, Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the eight countries that agreed at the highest level to pilot One UN programme as an integral part of the UN Reform in the country. The current ‘One UN programme’ is a product of a collaborative effort between the Government of Pakistan and the UN System. The ‘One UN Programme’ covers five focus areas – called joint Programs, JPs–of which Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is one. The second component of DRM (JP Component 2) relates to the challenges being faced by Pakistan in dealing with: (i) the aftermaths of hosting more than 3.4 million Afghan refugees over a period of past 35 years and (ii) the continued presence of some 1.7 million Afghan refugees inside the country. The programme documents titled ‘Refugee-Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA programme)” lists the range of desired interventions in the affected areas with a view of ameliorate the impacts as well as the outcomes, and calls all UN agencies to participate in implementing the RAHA programme.
UNESCO is the specialized UN agency in the field of education, science and culture. It has a vast experience of advocacy for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

Under the RAHA Programme, UNESCO seeks the assistance of UN-HABITAT for improvement of schools buildings which are located in the settlements where Afghan refugees are living with local population in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

2.12 Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing, Sri Lanka

This project is awarded by the European Union to a partnership of UN-HABITAT with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and AusAID (Australian Government) as a result of a Call for Proposals for ‘Support to Conflict Affected People through Housing in Sri Lanka’. This partnership combines the skills, knowledge and experience of three highly experienced, relevant agencies currently operating in post-conflict housing reconstruction in Sri Lanka. The overall project is expected to construct 4,400 houses for returning IDPs, while this EU-financed component of the project will enable UN-Habitat to support about 3,000 houses through repair and reconstruction.

The overall objective is to contribute to a sustainable solution for the returnees in the North. The specific objective is to improve the living conditions and social cohesion of displaced people, returnees and their host communities in the North through provision of permanent housing. Through a participatory Home Owner Driven process 2,200 vulnerable families will receive support to reconstruct their homes. 2,200 families will receive support to repair their homes and bring the house back in to use. 2) More than 50 villages will be strengthened through housing reconstruction as a ‘vehicle’ for community rebuilding, community harmony and conflict resolution. Women will be less vulnerable and other disadvantaged groups will be more secure. 3) Over 180 young people will receive 6 months formal construction training (National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority) and a further 420 people will receive additional training and have improved livelihood opportunities. 4) In excess of 1,000 families will benefit from increased security of tenure. 5) Communities will benefit from a range of additional inputs from being more closely linked to Local Government and District Level Planning strategies and more organised and visible, by being part of several coordination mechanisms with other development actors. The sense of hopelessness, injustice and despair experienced by many in the target districts will be reduced and a return to conflict will be less likely.

The project contributes to Focus Area 3 of the MTSIP.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

3.1 UN-HABITAT Emergency and Recovery Response to Haiti Earthquake - Community-based responses to the Cholera, Haiti

UN-HABITAT within its response to the 2010 earthquake is involved in a number of informal neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince, implementing a community based approach for recovery and reconstruction. This approach promotes the full involvement of the communities in taking the lead for the return of displaced people, the management of debris, the reparation of damaged houses, the reconstruction of housing and the restructuring of informal neighbourhoods with the ultimate aim of improving the living conditions. This initiative is being implemented by UN-HABITAT, but mostly through national and international NGOs that are providing required contributions in various sectors including: access to water and sanitation, construction, creation of livelihood community planning, etc.
When the cholera outbreak reached Port-au-Prince, some of the communities that are being supported by UN-Habitat requested to be involved in the cholera response and requested UN-HABITAT to help them get access to information and prevention but more importantly to have proximity access to treatment. At the same time, UN-HABITAT was approached by health partners that are not familiar with informal settlements to get UN-Habitat support to approach community leaders to be able to operate in informal settlements. The involvement of UN-Habitat in the cholera response was the result of communities and health actors’ requests which happen after the Cholera Appeal was finalised. This is the reason why this project does not appear in the appeal.

UN-HABITAT already facilitated the set-up of a community based response in Bristout-Bobin (Pétion-Ville), through sensitization and adequate information to the community; access to 15 Oral Rehydration Centers (ORC), the set-up of a 10 beds Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) and adequate means for evacuation to Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC). In addition, procedures have been put in place for disinfection of contaminated households/tents and Solidarité is reinforcing its action in terms of access to clean water and latrines.

On the basis of this initial experience, UN-HABITAT is already replicating the experience in Jalousie (Pétion-Ville) and Fort-Mercredi (Port-au-Prince). The targeted areas of the project hosting about 250,000 beneficiaries are the following: Pétion-Ville Commune: Bristout-Bobin, Jalousie, Dupont, Boulay, Nan Rak, Meyotte, Girardeau, Jacquet, Morne Lazard/Nerette, Deshermites/ Juvenat, Bouk Champagne; Port-au-Prince Commune/Carrefour Feuille Area: Fort Mercredi/Cité Neuf, Descayettes, La Montagne.

The project contributes to Focus Area 4 of the MTSIP.

### 3.2 Coordination of the Haiti Shelter Cluster by UN-HABITAT, Haiti

Within the days following the earthquake of 12 January 2010, a Shelter Cluster was setup in Haiti in order to coordinate the shelter issues in the main cities affected by this natural disaster. Currently led by the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), this Cluster has established a well functioning coordination and information management structure.

In terms of coordination, while no clear government counterpart has ever engaged with the Shelter Cluster at national level, the shelter Cluster managed to established platforms at the municipal level with a lead role being taken by local authorities. In terms of information management, the Shelter Cluster put in place a very well performing Information Management System linked with a Geographic Information System. Information collected from shelter partners allows to identify needs, gaps and to monitor the shelter response.

Since June 2010, discussions have been taking place between the IFRC and UN-HABITAT on the preparation of the handing over of the Shelter Cluster from IFRC to UN-Habitat.

This project aims to have UN-HABITAT to keep operating the Haiti Shelter Cluster, while giving to this coordinating body a new lease of life, and providing some change in the programme.

The three main results that have been identified to be achieved are: (1) A well functioning coordination mechanism among shelter partners with the leadership of national and local authorities; (2) Development and adoption of shelter strategy that respond to the need of affected population and especially to the need of the most vulnerable; and (3) a well functioning monitoring and reporting mechanism to evaluate response efficiency and impact and producing quality information for planning purpose and public awareness.

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

### 3.3 Strengthening activities of the Youth and Gender Assemblies, Brazil

As part of the 5th Session of World Urban Forum, the Fundação Vale showed interest in financing activities related to the Youth and Gender Assemblies, especially those connected to cultural diversity. After meetings for
definition of what could be done together, some activities were prioritized, key to UN-HABITAT, and of particular interest to the Fundação Vale. In summary, the following activities were prioritized: Youth Assembly: to prepare a catalog with pictures and videos of the event "Messengers of Truth" and the Gender Assembly: to prepare a catalog with photos of the cultural event of the opening ceremony.

First, this project will be an opportunity to document UN-HABITAT’s work in two events for future publication and to strengthen the institutional memory. Moreover, this initiative will open new possibilities of working together with the Fundação Vale, which cares and invests in social and environmental projects. The main objective of this project is to strengthen UN-HABITAT visibility regarding the work done by the Agency related to youth and gender.

The project contributes to Focus Area 5 of the MTSIP.

3.4 SOLACC - State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities, LAC (Regional)

The main objective of the proposed initiative is to prepare the first issue of the Regional Report on the State of LAC Cities (SOLACC 2010).

The content of the report will draw upon the main characteristics of the region that include urbanization, decentralization, urban poverty and inequality. The report will provide selected data and highlight recent urbanization trends, therefore contributing to the preparation of the next UN-HABITAT’s “State of the World’s Cities Report” (SOWC).

Beyond the production of the first report itself, this project aims at promoting a “culture of information” among decision-makers and their advisers at the national and local level so that public policies can directly address the elements pointed out by indicators and other analyzed data. The project also entails preliminary steps for the creation of a Regional Urban Observatory.

The objective of the Project is to help the national and local governments to better formulate urban policies for promoting sustainable urban development of their territories through the provision of key urban information. The Expected Accomplishments are availability of the first issue of the Regional Report on the State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities; increased political awareness and support towards sustainable urban development policies, including aspects of decentralization and slum regularization and upgrading policies; and the political agreement for the launching of a LAC Regional Urban Observatory, which would be expected to lead/support the achievement of (i) and (ii) on the medium term.

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

3.5 Contribution to the Systematization of Housing Recuperation Experience in three Provinces, Cuba

The general objective of this project is to assist in the process of systematizing housing reconstruction experience in Cuba in the aftermath of hurricane season. This contribution includes: (i) implementing a training/planning process applying the risk approach on a local scale, (ii) application of the experience of the local production of materials in 9 Municipalities of the Pinar del Río province, and (iii) providing roofing learning sites and roof reconstruction in Holguín and Las Tunas provinces.

This one-year project is aimed at involving the population in housing solutions and carrying out on-site demonstrations of innovative, natural-disaster-resistant solutions to minimize damage, so that it can be replicated in other Cuban provinces.

The overall objective of this project is to assist in the systematization of the housing reconstruction experience post-hurricanes in those three Cuban provinces, including a training/planning process applying the risk approach on a local scale. The project also contributes to the application of the experience of the local production of mate-
The project contributes to Focus Areas 3 and 5 of the MTSIP.

3.6 Support to UN-Habitat Normative and Operational Activities in the LAC Region, LAC (Regional)

The purpose of the proposed initiative is to strengthen and support ROLAC in its normative and operational activities in the region, in order to accomplish its main objective of improving sustainable urbanization through the formulation and implementation of urban and housing policies, strategies and programmes, primarily at the national and regional level, with focus on the reduction of urban poverty and the response to natural and man-made disasters and in line with UN-HABITAT norms and procedures.

The project contributes to Focus Area 1 of the MTSIP.
### List of Completed or Initiated Projects during the last 3 months (November 2010 - February 2011)

#### Africa and Arab States

**A. Completed Projects/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Solid Waste Management for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra</td>
<td>July 2007</td>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>6,317,000 (UN-Habitat’s share 2,396,426)</td>
<td>ITF - EC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Phase II</td>
<td>December 2006</td>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>2,385,917</td>
<td>ITF – Government of Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Improvement of Living Conditions of IDPs in Jowhar/Baidoa, Somalia</td>
<td>January 2008</td>
<td>January 2011</td>
<td>3,150,000</td>
<td>SIDA and Italian Cooperation</td>
<td>Project received NCE (Italy) up to Jan 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>City Development Strategy</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Pilot projects are very small to be felt</td>
<td>Need to put in place big projects in order to feel the impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Urban Sector Profiling</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Late disbursement of funds</td>
<td>Timely disbursement very important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Lack of logistical support to monitor the project</td>
<td>Need to facilitate the office of the HPM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. New Projects/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Total Budget in USD</th>
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<th>Challenges Encountered</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>(Kuwait Office) Regional Operations in Arab Cities</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,794,829.89</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Kuwait</td>
<td>Budget revisions took more time than expected.</td>
<td>Additional funds received from Kuwait Government to strengthen knowledge development, monitoring of urban trends in Arab Cities. Kuwait government is very supportive to regional activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Tawakal IDP Community Shelter Settlement Planning and</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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<td>Challenges Encountered</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Basic Sanitary Facilities and Housing Construction, Gal-kayo</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>169,908</td>
<td>Peace Building Fund</td>
<td>Funding through UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Halabokad Permanent Shelter &amp; Social Infra-structure, Gal-kayo, Somalia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,126,807</td>
<td>Italian Cooperation</td>
<td>Funds contributed by towards UN-HABITAT work in Mogadishu within the Joint Programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>256,591</td>
<td>Government of Norway</td>
<td>Funds contributed by towards UN-HABITAT work plan within the Joint Programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>UN Joint Programme of support for implementing the National Population Policy.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,440,000</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Non participation of Hqt staff in the formulation process leading to misunderstanding of the project.</td>
<td>Need to work in harmony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Kasoli Slum Upgrading project</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat, DFCU bank</td>
<td>Committed funds are below the bid sum for construction.</td>
<td>Need to raise more funds for this project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Empowerment of Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights Phase II</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Slow pace of implementation by the UWLAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Otuke Housing project</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>Delayed approval of the project.</td>
<td>Need to communicate on the fate of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>A. Completed Projects/Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>&quot;Ger Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan&quot; (GUSIP)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>361,871</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Resettlement of the IDPs affected by the Koshi Flood</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7,130,410</td>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Technical Cooperation Development Fund</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>TOH (sub-allot.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to Returnees in Conflict Affected Areas in NWFP and FATA</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,456,705</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to Flood Affected Population</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>690,150</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to Flood Affected Population (WASH)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>552,756</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter assistance for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable returnees in Sindh Province</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Implementation of the inter-cluster Survival Strategy through WASH activities</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>401,338</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**B. New Projects/Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Global/Regional</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity - Phase 2 (PACCS II)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>28,500,000</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Funding Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>European Union Aid to Uprooted People Programme - Indonesia Post-Conflict Assistance to West Timorese Women and Indigenous Communities</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,234,720</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Safe and Sustainable Access to WASH for Rural Communities</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>541,110</td>
<td>AusAID, Australia</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,460,000</td>
<td>KOICA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Early Recovery Project for Rural Sanitation</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>115,432</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Shelter assistance for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable returnees in Sindh Province</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Implementation of the inter-cluster Survival Strategy through WASH activities</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>401,338</td>
<td>UN CERF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Internally displaced persons and communities affected by the floods in Pakistan</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Extending</td>
<td>781,047</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Community-Driven Shelter Interventions in Sindh as Response to Pakistan 2010 Flood</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,721,624</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>44,629,670</td>
<td>Government of Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Improvement of 29 school buildings in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>137,745</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Housing for IDPs in</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15,876,363</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country/Global/Regional</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Duration Start</td>
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<td>Total Budget in USD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>VALE Foundation/ F097</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>107,000</td>
<td>Vale Foundation</td>
<td>Risks that may affect this project are technical in nature, as the photos and videos made during both events can be in a low resolution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Contribution to the Systematization of Housing Recovery Experience in 3 Provinces in Cuba/ F087</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>270,161</td>
<td>AECID</td>
<td>A natural disaster that occurs while the project is being implemented may have a negative impact on timeframes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT emergency and recovery response to Haiti earthquake – cholera / F0100</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>261,292</td>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>Presidential elections might influence project development; Security incidents remain a threat.</td>
<td>The project is directly backstopped by UN-HABITAT, ROLAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Coordination of the Haiti shelter cluster by UN-HABITAT / F099</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>632,300</td>
<td>ECHO EU</td>
<td>Presidential elections might influence project development; Security incidents remain a threat.</td>
<td>The project is directly backstopped by UN-HABITAT, ROLAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC (Regional)</td>
<td>SOLACC – State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities / F096</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>Cities Alliance</td>
<td>Incomplete data received from collaborating countries and partners.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC (Regional)</td>
<td>Support to UN-</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>295,000</td>
<td>Habitat Founda-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat normative and operational activities in the LAC region/ F083</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tion</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>