

# BI-ANNUAL

## PROGRAMME ACTIVITY REPORT

DECEMBER 2015

(WORK PROGRAMME 2014 - 2015)



SUBMITTED BY PROGRAMME DIVISION TO THE  
61<sup>ST</sup> REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

# BI-ANNUAL

## PROGRAMME ACTIVITY REPORT

### DECEMBER 2015

(WORK PROGRAMME 2014 - 2015)

SUBMITTED BY PROGRAMME DIVISION TO THE  
61<sup>ST</sup> REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

# BI-ANNUAL

## PROGRAMME ACTIVITY REPORT DECEMBER 2015

(WORK PROGRAMME 2014 - 2015)

SUBMITTED BY PROGRAMME DIVISION TO THE  
61<sup>ST</sup> REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme 2015

All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA

Tel: 254-020-7623120 (Central Office)

[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

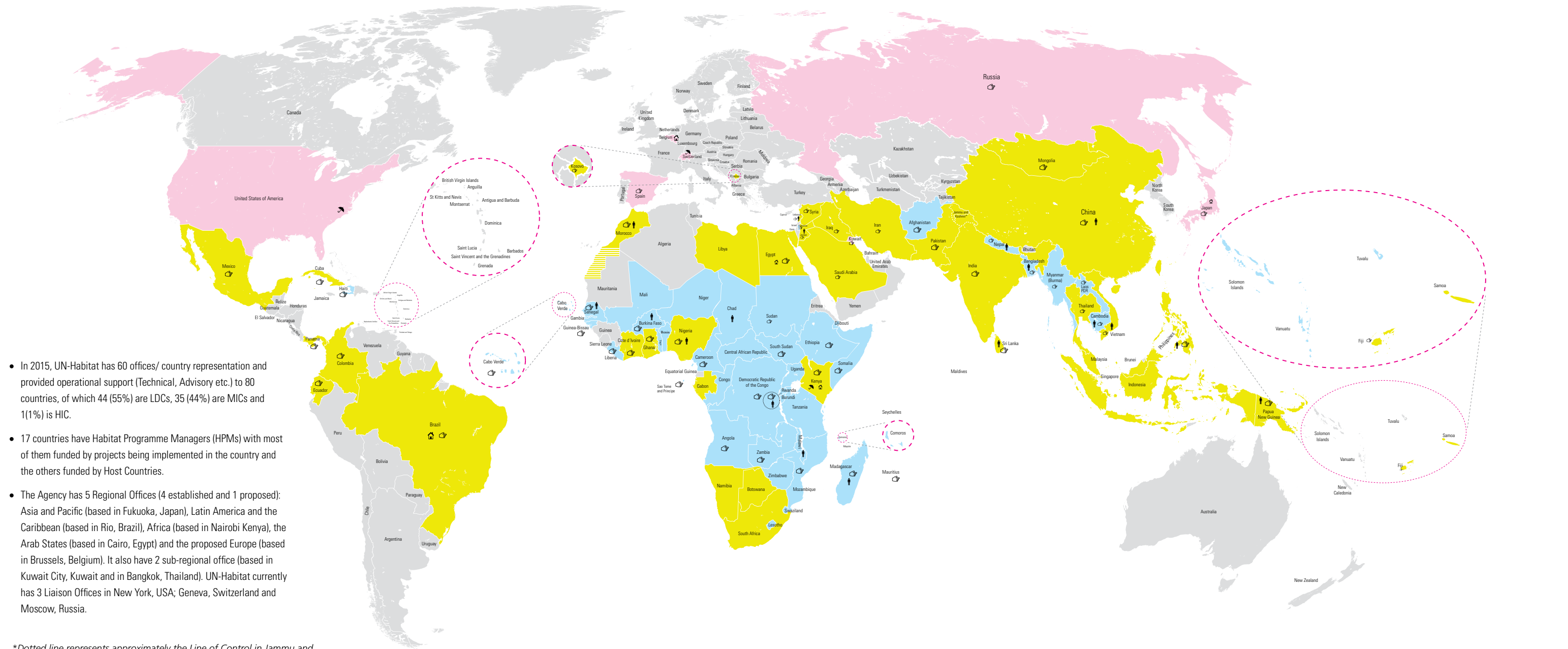
Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations, or its Member States.

Excerpts may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO AND DELIVERY ANALYSIS .....	10
ANALYSIS BY SUBPROGRAMME .....	11
01: URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE (ULLG) .....	11
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE (ULLG) .....	12
02: URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN (UPD).....	15
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN (UPD) .....	16
03: URBAN ECONOMY (UE).....	19
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> URBAN ECONOMY (UE).....	20
04: URBAN BASIC SERVICES (UBS).....	23
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> URBAN BASIC SERVICES (UBS).....	24
05: HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING (HSU).....	29
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING (HSU).....	30
06: RISK REDUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RESILIENCE (RRRR).....	33
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> RISK REDUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RESILIENCE (RRRR).....	34
07: RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (RCD).....	37
<b>DEMONSTRATING RESULTS:</b> RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (RCD).....	38
FROM THE BENEFICIARIES.....	41
ANALYSIS OF PORTFOLIO BY REGION.....	43
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES (ROAS).....	43
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA (ROAF).....	45
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ROLAC) .....	46
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ROAP).....	48
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES HIGHLIGHTS.....	50
SAFER CITIES .....	50
GENDER .....	51
CLIMATE CHANGE .....	51
HUMAN RIGHTS .....	51
YOUTH .....	52
CHALLENGES DURING 2015.....	53

# UN-HABITAT - GLOBAL PRESENCE IN 2015



- In 2015, UN-Habitat has 60 offices/ country representation and provided operational support (Technical, Advisory etc.) to 80 countries, of which 44 (55%) are LDCs, 35 (44%) are MICs and 1(1%) is HIC.
- 17 countries have Habitat Programme Managers (HPMs) with most of them funded by projects being implemented in the country and the others funded by Host Countries.
- The Agency has 5 Regional Offices (4 established and 1 proposed): Asia and Pacific (based in Fukuoka, Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean (based in Rio, Brazil), Africa (based in Nairobi Kenya), the Arab States (based in Cairo, Egypt) and the proposed Europe (based in Brussels, Belgium). It also have 2 sub-regional office (based in Kuwait City, Kuwait and in Bangkok, Thailand). UN-Habitat currently has 3 Liaison Offices in New York, USA; Geneva, Switzerland and Moscow, Russia.

\*Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## KEY:

- Countries with the HPMs
- Countries with UN-Habitat Regional Offices
- Country representation/Project Offices
- HQs
- Least developed countries (LDC)
- Middle or upper income countries (MIC)/(UMIC)
- High income countries (HIC)

Country	The CTAs Presence	The HPMs Presence	UN-Habitat Office/Country representation	Least developed countries (LDC)	Middle or upper income countries (MIC)/(UMIC)	High income countries (HIC)
Afghanistan						
Angola						
Bangladesh						
Benin						
Belgium						
Botswana						
Brazil						
Burundi						
Central African Republic						
Cambodia						
Cameroun						
Cabo Verde						
Chad						
China						
Colombia						
Comoros						
Congo Brazzaville						
Côte d'Ivoire						
Cuba						
Democratic Republic of Congo						
Djibouti						
Ecuador						
Egypt						
Ethiopia						
Fiji						
Gabon						
Gambia						
Ghana						
Guinea Bissau						
Haiti						
India						
Indonesia						
Iran						
Iraq						
Japan						
Jordan						
Kenya						
Kosovo						
Kuwait						
Laos PDR						
Lebanon						
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Libya						
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Malaysia						
Mauritius						
Mexico						
Mali						
Mongolia						
Morocco						
Mozambique						
Myanmar						
Nepal						
Niger						
Nigeria						
Pakistan						
Papua New Guinea						
Panama						
Philippines						
Russian Federation						
Rwanda						
Samoa						
Sao Tome & Principe						
Saudi Arabia						
Senegal						
Singapore						
Somalia						
South Africa						
South Sudan						
Spain						
Sri Lanka						
State of Palestine						
Sudan						
Switzerland						
Tanzania						
Thailand						
Togo						
Uganda						
USA						
Vietnam						
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						

## ACRONYMS

10YFP	The 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ACP Secretariat	The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States.	GEF	Global Environment Facility
ADB	Asian Development Bank	GIZ	German International Cooperation
AFD	Agence Francaise de Development	GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
AFDB	African Development Bank	GNSC	Global Network on Safer Cities
AFUS	African Forum for Urban Safety	GWOPA	Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance
AISRGD	African Institute for Strategic Research Governance and Development.	HABITAT UNI	UN Habitat's Partnership with universities worldwide.
ALGASL	Association of Local Government Authority Somaliland	HSUB	Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch
ASUD	Achieving Sustainable Development	IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	IASG CPRD	United Nations Inter – Agency Support Group to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
BORDA	Bremen Overseas Research and Development	ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
CAHF	Centre for Affordable Housing Finance Africa	ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
CBOs	Community Based Organizations	IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
CCODE	Center for Community Organization and Development	IESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development.
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
CLGF	Commonwealth Local Government Forum	IHS	Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies.
CMAP	Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform	IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
COP 21	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate 21 <sup>st</sup> Conference Of Paris	IUTC	International Urban Training Centre.
CPI	City Prosperity Index	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean.
CPI	City Prosperity Initiative	Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic.
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representative	MINURVI	The General Assembly of Ministers and High Authorities of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean
CRPP	City Resilience Profiling Programme	MOD	Management and Operation's Division
CSW59	59 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission for the Status of Women	MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
D.C	District of Colombia	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DEVCO	International Cooperation and Development	MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
DEWATS	Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems.	NORCAP	Norwegian Capacity to International Operations
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	NUA	New Urban Agenda
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction Techniques	NUP	National Urban Policy
EALAN	Eastern African Land Administration Network	OECD	Organization for Economic Co operation and Development
EC	European Commission	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America	PD	Programme Division
EGM	Expert Group Meeting	PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
EIB	European Investment Bank	RCDB	Research Capacity and Development Branch
ESCAP	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
EU	European Union	ROAP	Regional office for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	ROAS	Regional Office for Arab States
FIG	International Federation of Surveyors	ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
FUPOL	Future Policy Modeling Project	RRRB	Risk, Reduction and Rehabilitation Branch
GA	General Assembly	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
		SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SDI	Slum Dweller International	UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute		
TRL	Transport Research Laboratory	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
TST	Technical Support Team	UNHRP	United Nations Housing Rights Programme
UBSB	Urban Basic Services Branch	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UBSTF	Urban Basic Services Trust Fund Programme	UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UEB	Urban Economy Branch	UPD	Urban Planning and Design
ULLG	Urban Land, Legislation and Governance	UPDB	Urban Planning and Development Branch
UMOJA	The Umoja Enterprise Resource Planning System	VDC	Village Development Committees.
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund	VNG	International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	WCR	World Cities Report
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	WHO	World Health Organization
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa		
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe		

## INTRODUCTION

- The 2015 workplan was delivered under the matrix structure that brought together normative and operational work under each project/programme.
- UN-Habitat continued to advocate for the 3 pronged approach where urban legislation, urban planning and urban economy (municipal finance) are seen as the levers for transforming cities and human settlements into centres of greater environmental, economic and social sustainability and as a foundational approach upon which the other subprogrammes (basic services, housing and risk reduction and rehabilitation and research and capacity development) are built; the three legged/pronged approach could be seen as pre-condition for their success.
- The 25<sup>th</sup> session of the Governing Council was held in April, 2015.
- The Agency hosted the Habitat III Prepcom 2 in April 2015, in Nairobi.
- UN-Habitat sustained the momentum on ASUD throughout 2015 as a pathway to urban development that can meet current needs without prejudicing those of the future.
- In 2015, The Agency invested heavily in coordination and providing technical expertise in the SDG formulation process and as per Resolution 24/10, adopted by its Governing Council in 2013, UN-Habitat continues to engage in all relevant processes including the transition from formulation to implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized sustainable urbanization as an important tool for sustainable development, particularly through Goal 11, “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Likewise, acknowledging that over 80% of global GDP is produced in urban areas.
- The SDG-11, as well as the urban related aspects of the other SDGs, enhance the relevance of UN-Habitat and place the organization in a central position of the international agenda.
- Since the adoption of the SDGs in September 2015, UN-Habitat has been working to align its work fully to Goal 11, and other SDG indicators that have an urban component.
- In terms of implementation, there are significant areas of congruence between the UN-Habitat 2014-19 Strategic Plan (SP), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 10 targets of SDG-11 have strong or moderate linkages with the SP. In addition, 30 targets related to other Goals also have strong or moderate linkages with the SP.
- UN-Habitat made considerable progress in evolving towards a more strategic, fit-for-purpose, programme, specializing in sustainable urban development. As part of its transformative efforts, the Agency re-focused its resources on aligning its normative expertise and a growing technical cooperation portfolio with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the Paris Climate Change Agreement.
- UN-Habitat’s vision of the proposed New Urban Agenda represents a paradigm shift that views urbanization as a transformative force to harness economic growth, inclusiveness, and prosperity. Specifically, this concentrates on three areas: urban planning and design; municipal finance; and urban governance and legislation. These three fundamental pillars are operationalised through basic urban services, housing and slum upgrading and risk reduction and rehabilitation. All components act in concert to empower governments at all levels to adequately plan for, design, and manage sustainable urban expansion and growth.
- The entry point for the proposed New Urban Agenda at country level lies in National Urban Policies. At sub-national level, the entry point for the proposed New Urban Agenda combines a set of normative advisory services with technical solutions to build local governments’ capacity to sustainably absorb urban expansion; increase revenues; and ensure equitable and inclusive delivery of basic services. In 2015 UN-Habitat continued to operationalize this vision in several countries with the development of National Urban Policies, and planned city extensions and in-fills.



- UN-Habitat is working to establish a clear link between the proposed New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Development Agenda (SDGs indicators for Goal 11 and other urban SDGs) and other global agreements and agendas (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Paris COP21, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, etc.).
- Much effort has commenced internally in response to the 2030 Agenda. Among others, the Agency:
  1. Is reprioritizing existing resources to identify capacity gaps of relevant institutions, partners and stakeholders at regional, national and local levels to monitor SDGs indicators. The agency is creating a strategy to produce tools, guidelines and handbooks on data and methods to provide specialized training. It is also developing strategies of dissemination, including the development of online webpage and systems for the visualization of data and information.
  2. Adapted the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) that is currently implemented in more than 300 cities across the world to better align with the global monitoring framework for the SDGs. By adopting the CPI, national and local governments will have the possibility to organize monitoring in a single platform, minimizing efforts and avoiding duplication in the reporting process.
  3. Is developing agreements with various UN Agencies that have a role in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of Goal 11 indicators.
  4. Created the “ Urban Basic Services Trust Fund Programme” (UBSTF), with an estimated value of US\$ 60,000,000, aimed at improving access for the poor to the basic services of water supply, sanitation, energy, mobility waste management and drainage, in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.
  5. Is developing, with other UN agencies and local and regional government organizations, a toolkit to support local governments and their associations in the implementation of all relevant SDGs at local level.
  6. Continues to build the technical and institutional capacity of local authorities, particularly in Africa, to improve the municipal revenue-generating capacity

from existing revenue sources, as well as to embark on necessary institutional and legal reforms to generate additional revenue through endogenous approaches.

- The Umoja Enterprise Resource Planning System (UMOJA) launched in June 2015 created an enabling environment for enhanced financial accountability, and provided features to support IPSAS compliance.

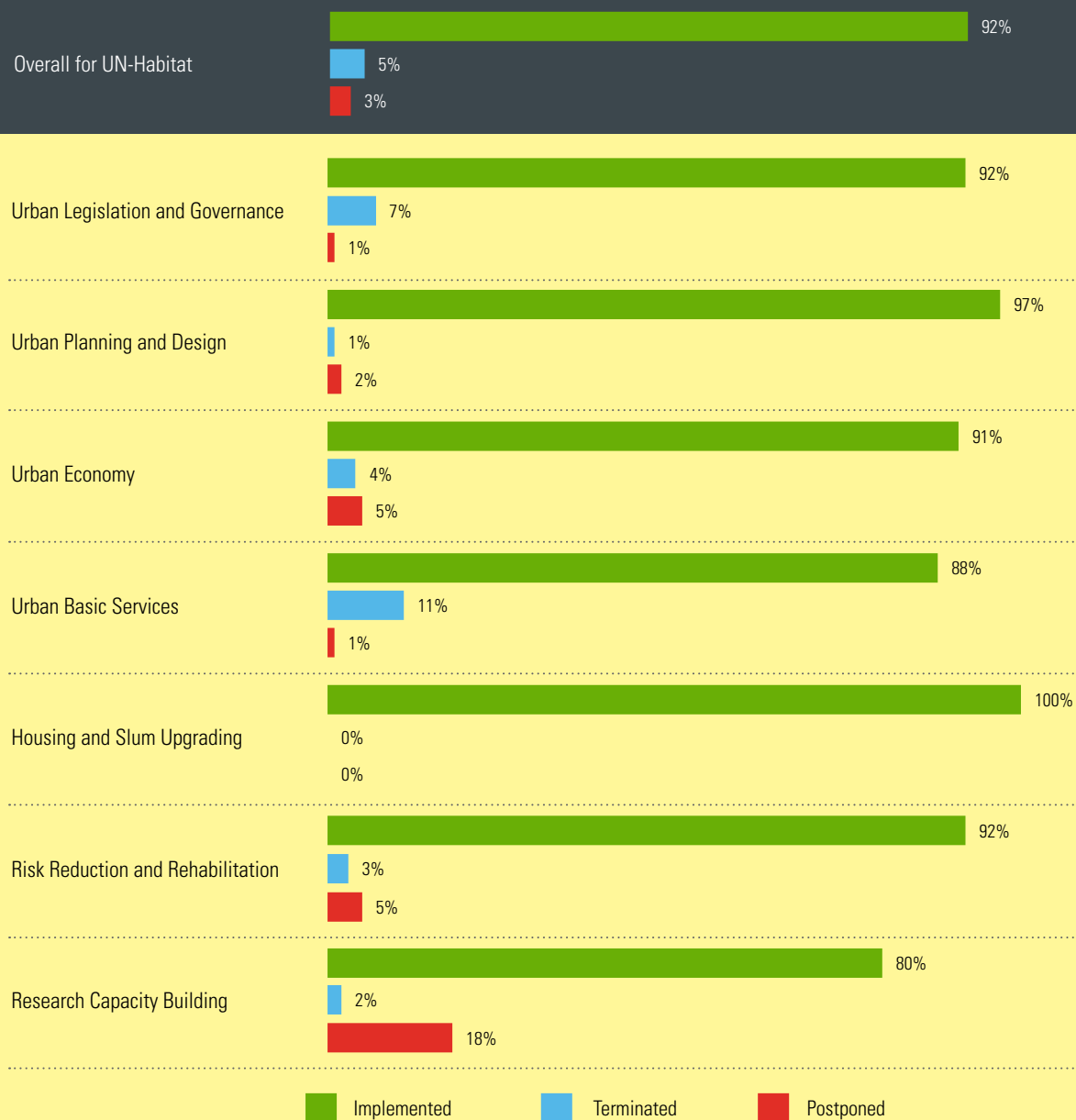
This report is submitted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) on a bi-annual basis. It provides summary analysis and report on project/programme portfolio and performance during the year 2015 that helps to assess the implementation of the annual work plan for 2015 and biennial work programme (2014 – 2015) hence making it a useful read for other interested stakeholders. This report is for 2015 and marks the end of the biennial 2014-2015.

The report starts with a world map depicting the global presence of UN-Habitat in 2015, then an introduction giving an overview of UN-Habitat highlights for 2015; followed by a graph showing the status of implementation of the biennial work programme 2014-2015. Subsequent sections focus on 2015 activities and on the seven (7) thematic subprogrammes starting with an introduction and some highlights of results for each subprogramme (this comprise of combined results achieved by both the Branches and the Regional Offices), with top 10 donors and partners for related Branches (including new donors and partners). The next section presents the Regional Offices, starting with an introduction and providing regional top 10 donors and partners (including new donors and partners). The report concludes with a section on the cross-cutting issues, short statements from Beneficiaries and a section highlighting the challenges faced by the Agency in the implementation of its 2015 work plan.

The regular format of the report includes reporting year’s project portfolio performance analysis by subprogramme and under each subprogramme by project owners (Regions or Branches) and by sub-theme. It also includes project portfolio analysis for each of the region by country, subprogramme and sub-theme. Three annexes showing detailed project information is also included. However, for 2015 report, there is no project portfolio performance analysis and its related annexes.

# PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO AND DELIVERY ANALYSIS

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME 2014-2015 (IMDIS) - DECEMBER 2015



UN-HABITAT SUBPROGRAMME

**Note:** The chart above focus on 2014 - 2015 Biennial work programme.

**Sources:** UN-Habitat 2015

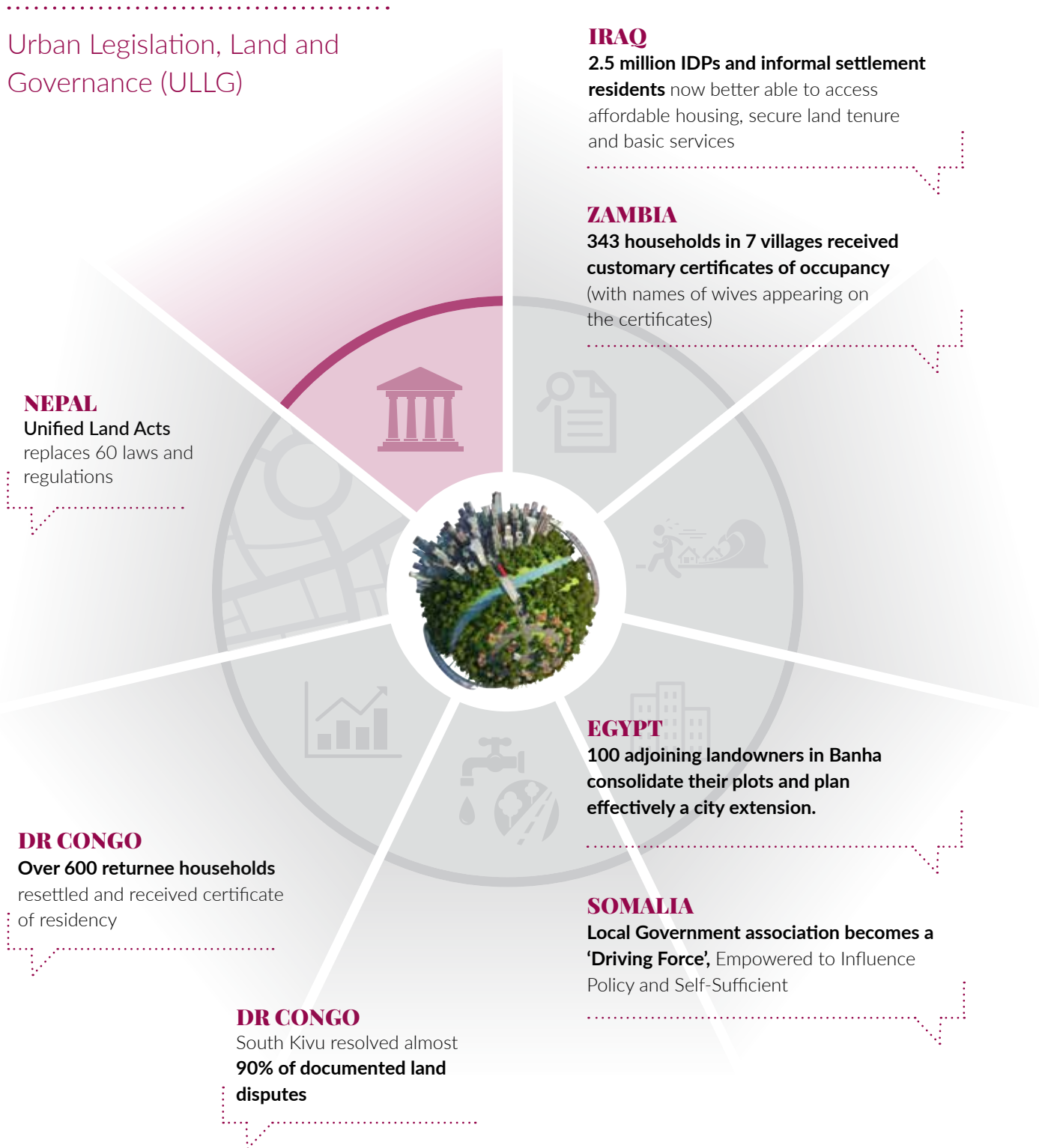
# ANALYSIS BY SUBPROGRAMME

## 01: URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE (ULLG)

- The year 2015 was a momentous year; UN-Habitat's approach to urban law gained visibility and further attention in 2015, being recognized both within the United Nations system and by governments and partner organizations, through requests to: advise on global legal challenges and provide country level legal assistance that contributes to improved urban development.
- GLTN through the Global Land Indicator initiative (GLII) successfully contributed to the insertion of land in the SDGs goals (goal 1 and 5) and proposed the land indicator 1.4.2 to measure tenure security which was adopted and now an official SDG indicator. Likewise GLTN and partners are involved in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on land governance and fisheries endorsed by the Global donor platform on land and the Committee for Food Security (CFS).
- Within the United Nations system, the Agency is currently working on global urban law initiatives, such as the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group on the role of rule of law and human rights in the broader framework of the United Nations, where UN-Habitat has been designated as the focal point. The Agency also drafted and coordinated the Habitat III Issue paper on Urban Rules and Regulations that was approved by the United Nations Task Team, composed of 20 UN agencies.
- The Expert group meeting on urban Planning Laws for Arab States facilitated the exchange of experiences and generated knowledge on solutions to address common issues in the region.
- UN-Habitat joined the Global donor platform on Land, offering an opportunity to give more visibility to the GLTN work and partnership. The contribution to the donor work plan through this platform also opens doors for reporting and information sharing by GLTN partners.
- The 6th GLTN Partners' meeting took place in November 2015 and was the most successful meeting in terms of presentations by partners and collaborative discussions, as well as tool demonstration. The meeting resulted in reinforced commitments by partners and consolidation of the network. This is crucial for the implementation of the GLTN agenda and for achieving the joint vision of land tenure security for all in the future and to keep the network more vibrant.
- The year 2015 was a year of transitions in the Land and GLTN Unit as it went through a change of leadership. New members also joined the International Advisory Board.
- In 2015, UN-Habitat continuous support enabled local governments to engage in global agenda discussions for joint processes, including for the localization of post-2015 Agenda. The Agency strengthened the alliances and increased the joint activities with Local Governments Associations and City Networks such as UCLG, CLGE, Metropolis, CEMR, FMDV, among others. This approach has multiplied the possibility of dissemination within networks and reached the administrations that are normally out of the beaten.
- GLTN has used its platform building and partnership experience to steer the work on land and conflict in 2014 and 2015. An issue-based coalition around a common agenda that includes land issues as an integral part of conflict prevention, peace agreements and peacebuilding was officially recognized at the Land and Conflict Forum in November 2015 in Nairobi, which gathered 40 organisations from both humanitarian and development sectors.
- Upon request from the Office of the Secretary General, Rule of Law unit, UN-Habitat is leading the creation of a Secretary General's Guidance Note on land and conflict, under their coordination. To achieve this, a functional analysis of over 18 Agencies and how they engage with land and conflict was carried out and endorsed by the stakeholders.
- A new funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has provided the opportunity to focus on the development and adaptation of conflict sensitive land tools, Fit for Purpose conflict sensitive land administration and strengthening of the issues based coalition. This platform is an opportunity for GLTN partners to get more involved in dealing with land in the context of conflict for sustainable approach to improve production conditions and sustain peace.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Urban Legislation, Land and Governance (ULLG)



NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.

## Supporting Peace Building in Nepal - 3 Districts now peacefully address disputes in land

- Land issues were one of the roots causes for the 10 year conflict between the Government of Nepal and Maoists. Despite the political and democratic progress since the end of the conflict, Nepal continues to face multiple land issue. As a result of UN-Habitat's support:
- Draft Unified Acts and Revised Acts has been prepared with very high probability of adoption (currently, Nepal has more than 60 laws and regulations that guide land rights and land use)
- Glossary of contentious, sensitive and frequently used land terminologies produced
- 36% of participants in the Land Use Planning process were women and vulnerable groups; ensuring concerns and views of women were duly considered
- Revised Acts includes protection for women and vulnerable groups to promote their access, use and ownership of land and property
- Equal opportunities of husband and wife on property; Co-ownership of land between husband and wife as well as tax exemptions for women to secure land rights will soon become a reality.
- Land issues now incorporated in: the Constitution of Nepal 2015, Land Use Policy 2015, Land Act (6<sup>th</sup> Amendment), Guthi Act, and Land Acquisition Act
- Catalytic steps towards Sustainable Peace, Social Cohesion and Long Term Development in Nepal

## Over 600 returnee households resettled and received certificate of residency in DR Congo

- Using the UN-Habitat Social Tenure Domain Model land tool, over 600 returnee households in Luhonga community were resettled with certificate of residency
- Draft Luhonga land use plan developed
- Beneficiaries now have improved capacity to protect their land against eviction
- Improved transparency in land administration
- Long term archiving, quick consultation on land tenure, prevention of land conflict and avoidance of duplication in land registration and land use planning process... all enabled
- North Kivu resolved over 60% of documented land disputes. South Kivu resolved almost 90% of documented land disputes
- Coordination between the national and provincial levels for land reform process improved








FIG PUBLICATION  
NO 52

FIG REPORT


## The Social Tenure Domain Model

### A Pro-Poor Land Tool








INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF SURVEYORS (FIG)



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)



GLOBAL LAND TOOL  
NETWORK  
(GLTN)

## ALGASL becomes a 'Driving Force', Empowered to Influence Policy and Self-Sufficient (Somalia)

- UN-Habitat supported the establishment of the Association of Local Government Authority Somaliland (ALGASL), and has since provided consistent capacity development to the Association. As a result:
- ALGASL has become a key player in all local governance issues in Somaliland. It is a member of inter-ministerial committee tasked to help with the implementation of decentralization. It played a central role in policy and regulatory framework development processes such as the local government finance policy, urban regulatory framework and fiscal decentralization strategy
- ALGASL is now in a position to provide services to member districts. For instance, in 2015, the association trained a total of 174 municipal staff and local councilors (145 male and 29 female) in seven districts on conflict management
- From USD\$zero, the association is now able to generate revenues. In 2015, it raised \$49,890 as membership contributions from member districts; signed an agreement of cooperation with ILO (\$34,000) to carry out an assessment of local economic development interventions;

and entered into agreement of cooperation with UNDP (\$4,500) to carry out an awareness raising of the decentralization policy

- ALGASL is now a member of East Africa Local Government Association and an implementing partner for VNG.

### Bridging the Divide - Support to Peace building & Stabilization in the Eastern DRC

- Through support provided by UN-Habitat, social cohesion between the local communities (pygmees and the bantous), the IDPs, the public authorities and the traditional leaders significantly improved.
- Improved negotiation and mediation aptitudes of 54 members of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with a focus on assessing, monitoring and awareness raising on land conflict
- Women gained access to psychosocial expert and public administration officers dealing with violence against women through the 12 newly constructed women centers
- 11 early warning committees established now support women and girls and provide immediate response to their land and violence issues

- 28 social and administrative leaders' capacity improved in the principle of inclusive and social coherence leadership (leadership cohésif)
- Local Radio create awareness and educate the people on social justice, access to justice, fight against sexual violence, and land rights
- Free legal counsels now provided to the people of Epulu and Niania (Mambasa, Ituri) by trained parastatal legal advisors from the established Justice Clinique
- Improved capacity of 10 Clerks of the Peace Court and 12 secretaries civilian prosecutors and military Mambasa's on Criminal Procedure applicable to sexual violence and extrajudicial methods of land conflict resolution
- Improved livelihood for 215 victims of sexual violence, 235 female heads of households and 10 widows and single mothers (460 beneficiaries) through income generating activities
- Cooperative group established to advance the banking attitude and to foster social coexistence between communities residing on the same land/territory

### THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

#### Top 10 donors in 2015 for ULLG Branch

FAO

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - German International Cooperation (GIZ)

Government of Netherlands

Government of Norway

Government of Sweden

IFAD

SDC

UN Development Account

UN Women

UNECA

#### New donors in 2015 for ULLG Branch

Swiss Agency For Development And Cooperation (SDC)

#### Key partners in 2015 for ULLG Branch

CEMR- Council of European Municipalities and Regions

CLGF - Commonwealth Local Government Forum

Huairou Commission

International Federation of Surveyors (FIG)

Slum/Shack Dwellers International

The Fordham Law School Urban Law Center, NY

The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS), London

The International Islamic University Malaysia; and the Istanbul Technical University

The Renmin University of China

UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments

University of Twente

#### New partners in 2015 for ULLG Branch

African Institute for Strategic Research Governance and Development (AISRGD)

Eastern Africa Land Administration Network (EALAN)

OXFAM International

## 02: URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN (UPD)

- UN-Habitat's continued focus on promoting sustainable development through National Urban Policies received a major boost in 2015. Towards the Habitat III conference, the Agency co-led Policy Unit 3, on National Urban Policies, along with OECD providing the building blocks to the New Urban Agenda. Also, the establishment of a global exchange platform on National Urban Policies in collaboration with other agencies (UNECE, Cities Alliance, GIZ, UNECA, UNCRD, Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements, OECD and UCLG) was a significant milestone; the platform is becoming an important knowledge management avenue for peer-to-peer learning.
- The First International Conference on National Urban Policy launched in Incheon in December 2015, in collaboration with the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements, and the Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building, drew over 200 national urban policy experts, government officials and international organizations who actively shared their experiences on the subject. The growing interest by various member states to provide financial support to UN-Habitat to develop their respective National Urban Policies is a positive development.
- The Urban Planning and Design Lab (the LAB) established to promptly respond to the requests of national and local governments with concrete and implementable planning proposals developed through engagement with stakeholders. to support sustainable urban development was consolidated. The LAB is currently working on concrete projects joining international and local expertise in more than 20 countries and 40 cities across the world. Among these are Ghana, Johannesburg, Palestine, Philippines, Myanmar, Haiti and Mexico. A network of LAB was also established, reaching out to existing Labs in cities across the world to join expertise to enhance technical cooperation and peer learning.
- In 2015, with the approval of the SDG 7.11 focused on public space, the work of UN-Habitat on this topic has received a significant recognition and boost, with our network of partners, comprising over 50 associations of civil society, governments and academia, very active in the discussion leading to the specific target. UN-Habitat also launched the Global Toolkit on Public Space: from Principles to Practices, in May 2015; the toolkit is a user-friendly guide to provide cities, and particularly those with high rates of demographic growth and limited financial resources, with actionable ideas on how to improve the availability, quality and distribution of good public spaces. The contribution of the Toolkit to SDG implementation is going to be important.
- The *International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IGUTP)* were also launched to complement the *International Guidelines on Decentralization and the Strengthening of Local Authorities* (2007) as well as the *International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All* (2009). The IGUTP are designed to support the implementation of the forthcoming Post-2015 Development Agenda and the proposed New Urban Agenda.
- At the Paris Climate Summit (COP-21), UN-Habitat along with 45 endorsing partners (including the World Bank, GEF, UNEP, UNISDR, UCLG and ICLEI) launched its *Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning*. Other key knowledge products launched in 2015 included the inaugural *State of City Climate Finance Report* (by the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, on whose Steering Committee UN-Habitat sits), the *Guidebook on Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies, Urbanization and Climate Change in Small Island Developing States*, and *Gender and Urban Climate Policy*, a GIZ-led publication on which UN-Habitat collaborated. Also in 2015, the Adaptation Fund accredited UN-Habitat as a Multi-Lateral Implementing Entity.
- UN-Habitat's Board approved the *Climate Change Strategy* (2014-2019), an update to the Agency's first Strategy (2010-2013). Per this Strategy, UN-Habitat has reinvigorated efforts to be accredited by major multi-lateral environmental funds; In August 2015, UN-Habitat was accredited by the Adaptation Fund (with initial projects approved in early 2016) The Agency also developed a Climate Change Marker to monitor climate considerations in project development. Two Expert Group Meetings organized on 'Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning' served as a solid drafting process for the launch of 'version 1.0' at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP-21), held in Paris in December 2015. The guidelines will help cities to more effectively play their role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience. By the end of 2015, more than 25,600 readers have downloaded the *Guidebook on Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies* published in 2015 from the UN-Habitat website.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Urban Planning and Design (UPD)

#### SOUTH AFRICA

500 households received insulated passive cookers

#### VANUATU

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment used to react to Typhoon Pam in Port Vila

#### EAST JERUSALEM

Public Spaces for children created in East Jerusalem to benefit over 40,000 residents

#### SAMOA

The first strategic framework for land use planning, development and environmental management decision-making for the City of Apia adopted

#### GLOBAL INFLUENCE

IG-UTP achieved 100,000 downloads

#### IRAQ

Kurdistan Region set for Sustainable Urbanization - Capacity of the Regional and Governorate authorities' on urban planning improved after 2 years long training

#### RWANDA

Adopts its National Urban Policy, setting the stage for sustainable urbanization

NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.





© UN-Habitat

### A clear guidance towards sustainable urbanization – Rwanda adopts its National Urban Policy

- Addressing all aspects of cross-sectoral action in urban development and governance, the NUP promotes good urban development that will enhance local and national economic growth and ensures good quality of life for everyone
- It sets the framework for governmental, non-governmental and private interaction in the country's urbanization process in support of sustainable development.
- It sets the principles for coordinated strategies and actions supported by urban planning documents, development of urban areas at high density and inclusive urban areas
- Ensures that urbanisation is used as an engine for economic development and sustainable human settlements.
- The policy will be implemented through strong coordination that will promote densification, conviviality amongst Rwandese and shared and inclusive economic growth for all citizens.
- The Policy will steer the nation towards a shared vision and social empowerment while paying particular attention to critical urban development factors such as energy sector, street patterns, job creation and public space.
- For the ordinary Rwandese, especially the low income earners and vulnerable groups, the policy will promote the social safeguard that contributes to reduced poverty, increased access to water and sanitation services, public transport and better living conditions.

### Planning for Resilience - Apia (Samoa) adopts its City Development Strategy

- This is the first strategic framework for land use planning, development and environmental management decision-making for the City of Apia
- Taking the high level commitment of the National Urban Policy adopted in 2013 and the long term visions for the city under the City Spatial Plan to provide a framework which enables implementation over the coming 20 years
- It provides the first city-wide spatial representation of opportunities and constraints for development, preferred land use allocation and a climate resilient spatial vision for the future of Apia
- The identification and national adoption of the Greater Urban Apia Area boundary was established

### Building Resilience – Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment used to react to Typhoon Pam in Port Vila, Vanatu

- Applying the first module of UN-Habitat's 'Planning for Climate Change Toolkits', Port Vila gained better understanding of critical social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities, and the range of possible shocks and stresses that are likely to impact the city in the short and long term
- The report of the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment carried out with support from UN-Habitat was used extensively in the recovery from Cyclone Pam and used to develop early recovery actions after Typhoon Pam; thereby safeguarding its 45,000 citizens and reducing the extent of the impact of the shock

### Promoting low emission urban development strategies - 500 households received insulated passive cookers in Kwadukuza municipality, South Africa

- Reduced energy consumption and cost of energy to the urban poor
- Reduced food wastage and fire hazard

### The social value of Public Spaces - Jeevanjee Gardens rehabilitated benefiting 100s of citizens, Nairobi, Kenya.

- Public spaces play a vital role in the social life of communities. The first phase of the upgrading of Jeevanjee gardens was completed (new pathways, urban furniture, waste bins, etc.) resulting in the improvement of the only green space in the Central Business District (CBD) of Nairobi.
- Jeevanjee is providing opportunities to rest and meet to hundreds of residents working and transiting through the CBD, for free, away from traffic and in a quality environment.
- As a result, Nairobi City County has committed to upgrade and revitalize 60 public spaces and undertaken a city-wide open public space inventory with UN-Habitat's support to lay the foundation for the development of the city-wide strategy on public space.

### Set for Sustainable Urbanization (Kurdidtan Region, Iraq)

- After 2 years long training on sustainable urban planning comprising over 200 sessions and on the job learning – Regional and Governorate authorities are equipped and set to deliver sustainable urbanization to the citizens

### Public Spaces for children created in East Jerusalem

- Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem suffer from a severe shortage in public spaces, parks and playgrounds In East Jerusalem there are only nine playgrounds serving more than 370,000 Palestinians living in the city.
- Many children play in the streets or other unsafe areas with the attendant risks to their health and general wellbeing.
- With its partners, UN-Habitat created a playground that serves and supports the local community of Sur Bahr and benefits more than 40,000 residents in the neighborhood.
- "We did not have a place to play at before, but now we have a playground with swings and slides that we can enjoy," said the 12 years old Tasneem Hammad from Sur Baher.
- Safe and secure public spaces improve the urban environment and the living conditions of the residents, in particular women, youth, and children and at the same time provide higher levels of safety and well-being.

## THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

#### Top 10 donors in 2015 for UPD Branch

Cities Alliance  
City of Johannesburg (South Africa)  
Creative Industries  
European Commission  
Government of France  
Government of Germany  
Government of Norway  
Government of Spain  
Government of Sweden  
Republic of South Korea

#### New donors in 2015 for UPD Branch

City of Johannesburg  
Government of Netherlands

#### Key partners in 2015 for UPD Branch

Cities Alliance  
Commonwealth Association of Planners  
ICLEI  
ISOCARP  
Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU)  
KRIHS  
Mojang  
OECD  
UCLG  
World Resource Institute

### 03: URBAN ECONOMY (UE)

- UN-Habitat pursued an integrated approach linking efforts toward economic development with spatial and institutional strategies and capacity building. Research on the impacts of urban space on the economic competitiveness of cities strengthened UN-Habitat's advocacy for the compact, connected and integrated city, including research efforts in partnership with the Morphology Institute, University of Nairobi, and Central European University's School of Public Policy. These research efforts are beginning to yield evidence to support compact, integrated and connected urban form. Field projects translated this normative work to the city-level, with thirteen cities making strides in their strategies toward inclusive economic growth. To further the global consensus around this work, UN-Habitat engaged in dialogue on pathways toward inclusive economic outcomes through key conferences and meetings, including the Local Economic Development Global Forum [Bellagio, September 2015], the Competitive Cities Seminar [Colombia, May 2015], in preparation for the Sustainable Development Goals.
- With focus on assisting partner cities to improve their capacity to adopt policies, plans and strategies for increased revenue generation, mainly from local sources; innovative approaches to land-based financing, such as land value capture and financing models for planned city extensions, were developed and tested.
- UN-Habitat also worked with cities to develop financial implementation plans for planned city extensions in the Philippines and Rwanda. One key lesson learned from our efforts in the area of municipal finance is that there is a lot of room for local authorities to improve the efficiency of generating revenue from their existing local sources of revenue by using simple tools such as automation of municipal accounting and billing systems and adopting standard accounting and auditing practices. However, many cities still face major capacity shortfalls in financial management, and cities in low income countries are not yet prepared to implement innovative financing strategies such as land value capturing tools without significant assistance from the national level. There is also a capacity and coordination gap in many countries between planning and budgeting/financing, which must be addressed in order to achieve sustainable urban development.
- In response to the Addis Agenda, adopted in July 2015, UN-Habitat began developing policies and toolkits to link municipal finance with urban expansion and prosperity.
- As a member of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance, UN-Habitat is contributing policy guidance to subnational governments on sustainable finance, including revenue enhancement, creditworthiness, and land value finance. It is also cooperating with UN agencies, such as UNDESA and UNCDF in Least Developed Countries, to advise municipalities on creating local investment vehicles and strengthening technical capacity.
- Over 200 senior government officials and experts from academic and international organizations and the private sector shared preliminary findings of the African Development Bank (AfDB)-led study on Africa's Housing Market Dynamics', discussed during workshops held in 2015 in Morocco, Addis Ababa and Dakar. These workshops were co-organized by the AfDB and UN-Habitat and emphasized strategies for improving access to affordable housing.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Urban Economy (UE)



NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.



Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable Urban Communities in Mogadishu, Somalia © UN-Habitat

### Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable Urban Communities in Mogadishu, Somalia

- 3,163 people in permanent employment
- 3,130 people with an average income of more than USD\$2 per day
- 88,292 temporary workdays created
- 1,047 persons improved capacity in business and vocational skills
- 113 enterprises/associations/PPPs received capacity development and support that improved their businesses
- 2 markets rehabilitated and a handicraft centre established. Both contributed to a renewal of Somali heritage and customs
- 9 public-private partnerships (PPPs) established to regularly collect residential and commercial solid waste in several neighborhoods (tabellas), and significant clean-up was achieved in neighbourhoods through targeted campaigns. PPPs formed a Union and functioning very well
- Construction manual “A Practical Field Guide to Building Construction” in Somali language, developed. This has helped to define key construction concepts and helped to lay groundwork for standardizing practical approaches to rebuilding Mogadishu. The rollout of the training manual was supported with training labs for university students and the establishment of a centre for standardizing and testing the quality of construction materials
- Aquadotto Centre, Mogadishu’s first water quality testing centre established

### Local Government revenue increased by 60% (Kenya)

- The County Government of Kiambu automated collection of fees and this resulted in increased accountability, transparency in the governance of revenue and significant revenue increase - from 1.2 billion shillings in 2013/14 to 2.1 billion shillings by 2015 providing opportunity for improved service delivery to the people

### Youth for Peace (DR Congo)

- Post-conflict One Stop Youth centre established brought about: increased interaction, dialogue, confidence and trust between urban youth and others living in border communities in eastern DRC and across its borders in Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda
- Bridged the Divide and built confidence between youth in bordering communities in The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL): DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.



King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Technical and Vocational Training Center in Hebron City in the State of Palestine. © UN-Habitat

### Empowering Underprivileged Women - The first 175 women graduated from the King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Technical and Vocational Training Center in Hebron City in the State of Palestine

- The centre was established to empower underprivileged women of different age group and their families to improve their economic conditions and living standards by equipping them with the skills needed to enhance their self-employment and start their own small businesses and income generating activities.

THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

**Top 10 donors in 2015 for UE Branch**

- Global Land Tools network
- Government of Japan
- Government of Norway
- Government of Spain
- International Ecological Safety Collaborative Organization (IESCO), China
- Lotte Department Store, Seoul, South Korea
- Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation, India
- Ondo State Government, Nigeria
- Samsung Construction and Trade, Seoul, South Korea
- Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), Sweden

**New donors in 2015 for UPD Branch**

- Narotam Sekhsaria Foundation, India
- Lotte Department Store, Seoul, South Korea
- Samsung Construction and Trade, Seoul, South Korea

**Key Partners in 2015 for UE Branch**

- Action Aid International, UK
- African Center for Cities, Cape Town South Africa
- Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
- Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Washington D. C., USA
- Local authorities in Nairobi, Mandesa and Kiambu in Kenya; Kampala and Arua in Uganda; Kigali in Rwanda; Ondo State in Nigeria
- Ministries of Youth in Rwanda, Nigeria and Tanzania
- Norwegian Council for Child Support, Oslo, Norway
- PLAN International, UK
- The World Bank Institute
- University of Victoria and Frazer Valley University in Canada; Strathmore University in Kenya; University of Colorado in USA

**New Partners in 2015 for UE Branch**

- African Center for Cities, Cape Town, South Africa
- Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
- Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
- Local authorities in Mandesa and Kiambu, Kenya
- Vocational, Educational and Training Authority, Tanzania

## 04: URBAN BASIC SERVICES (UBS)

- The General Assembly resolution (December 2015) encouraged member States, donors and financial institutions to contribute generously inter-alia to the Urban Basic Services Trust Fund that was established following the Governing Council resolution of April 2013 and General Assembly resolution A/RES/ 68/239 of December 2013; and that has become UN-Habitat's main vehicle for meeting the shortfall across the range of basic services that is confronting member countries.
- UN-Habitat continues to promote the Urban Electric Mobility Initiative launched at the 2014 Climate Summit to reduce air pollution while promoting accessibility including through a high -level meeting at 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference (COP 21). UN-Habitat participated in the Walk 21 conference in Vienna highlighting the role of better street design to promote walkability and collaborated with the European Cycling Federation in the "Velo-City 2015" Conference held in Nantes, France on cycling as a form of 'Active Transport' for improving urban mobility and human health.
- Within the UN Water Initiative, UN-Habitat contributed to the paper on 'a post-2015 global goal for water, as well as the UN World Water Development Report 2015: Water for a Sustainable World. A toolkit supporting water utilities to assess and manage climate change risk was designed to help coastal and small island state utilities assess the impacts of climate change.
- Through the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA), UN-Habitat contributed to the Daegu-Gyeongbuk Water Action for Sustainable Cities and Regions, which is being implemented by UCLG and ICLEI members and other partners.
- In Asia-Pacific, a Policy Guidance Manual on Wastewater Management and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) was developed in partnership with UNESCAP for the Mekong region.
- UN-Habitat with the World Bank, the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, UNICEF, and ADB supported a comprehensive situation analysis and policy advocacy programmes in Melanesia (Fiji, Papua-New-Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu), and jointly published a sub-regional report.
- In addition, a regional "*Sanitation, Drinking-Water and Health in Pacific Island Countries*" was published with WHO, UNICEF and the Pacific Community.
- A Handbook published by UN-Habitat on Sustainable building design for tropical countries received a record download of over 4300 people in 3 months.
- Seven partner regional authorities were implementing policies and the International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services by the end of 2015.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Urban Basic Services (UBS)

#### SYRIA

Safe drinking water and Improved sanitation for **100,000 people**

#### LAO PDR

Safe drinking water and Improved sanitation for **over 30,000 people**

#### NEPAL

National sanitation coverage increased to **81%**; **4,357,000** households accessed improved sanitation

#### RWANDA

Pro-poor water supply tariff introduced

#### SRI LANKA

15 schools and 7 teachers' quarters rehabilitated (benefitting **10,000 IDPs and returnees** including **5,500 school children**)

#### PAKISTAN

Standard of living improved and Dignity restored for **23,461 IDPs**

#### AFGHANISTAN

People Led City Development (**353,000 beneficiaries**)

#### COLOMBIA

Cycling uptake increased by **270%** during the rush hour after implementing the 'Safe Route' initiative

#### KENYA

More than **4000 homes** gained access to environmentally friendly energy efficient lighting system

#### RWANDA

Adopts a Building Code with Sustainable Use of Energy integrated

NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.





Women's Park in Kabul, Tailoring classes in Kandahar, home-based training and waste management training in Mazar-e-Sharif. © UN-Habitat

### Standard of living improved and Dignity restored for 23,461 IDPs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Pakistan

- Immediate and life-saving emergency Shelter needs met and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support provided for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of North Waziristan Agency living among host communities in 3 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan.
- Improved shelter conditions with increased capacity to return of 1,800 IDP families (10,980 individuals), access to safe water and improved sanitation and environmental hygiene conditions for 3,846 IDP families (23,461 individuals). Consequently, improved health condition.
- Decent standard of living for IDPs while temporarily being hosted in the communities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province established.

### Driving Economic Growth, Ensuring Sustainability – People Led City Development in Afghanistan (353,000 beneficiaries)

- Project implemented through the UN-Habitat 'People's Process'
- Job created ( approx.. 318,000 (man-days) - men and women) in 5 cities.
- Access to basic services, improved livelihood, improved health, security and safety of streets restored
- 300km of road completed; 300km of drainage paved

- Community contributed 37% of total project costs resulting into enhanced ownership and sustainability
- Infrastructure projects include: construction of drain, foot path, house lightning, street addressing, canals, manholes, stairs on hillside
- Increased socio-economic stability in target cities by meeting the urgent needs of the most vulnerable urban households
- Increased community solidarity, trust within communities enhanced, and social-capital re-built
- Increased local capacity and skills for long term transformation
- Higher school attendance rate for girls achieved
- Women empowered with leadership roles; gained access to: decision-making, information, numerous entrepreneurial skills and own income
- Women's park constructed is providing opportunity for women to socialize and for economic purpose

### Improved Health and Resilience - Nepal declared a national priority for 'sanitation for all and all for sanitation' after Gurkha earthquake

- National sanitation coverage increased to 81% in 2015 and sanitation coverage increased in 78 municipalities to 70% from 46% in 2011
- Behavioral change on open-defecation in 27 Districts and in 2,115 Village Development Committees (VDCs) achieved
- 1 zone out of 14 zones, 34 Districts out of 75 Districts, 2,115 Village Development Committees (VDCs) out of 3,157 VDCs, 89 Municipalities out of 217 Municipalities achieved Open Defecation Free status
- 4,357,000 households accessed improved sanitation

### Strengthening the capacity of Service Providers - Pro-poor water supply tariff introduced in Rwanda

- Utility attained operational efficiency and financial self-sufficiency
- New tariff protects the urban poor from paying unaffordable prices
- Progressive tariff structure with increasing water consumption blocks and the urban poor are enjoying the first block tariff which is a lifeline tariff



Cycling Uptake in Colombia.  
© UN-Habitat.

### Improved learning environment - 15 schools and 7 teachers' quarters rehabilitated in Sri Lanka (benefitting 10,000 IDPs and returnees including 5,500 school children)

- From classes under the trees or temporary building to dignified learning classrooms - Cost-effective eco-friendly learning spaces in 15 schools for 5,500 school children constructed
- Improved health and sanitation for school children and teachers – wells and water storage and sanitation facilities installed in the 15 schools
- Teachers' quarters constructed in 7 schools



Toilet soakage pit under construction in Palaikkuli, Musali DS division in Mannar district with the home owner, Mr M H A Cader assisting the mason. © A.J.A. Thivakar/UN-Habitat

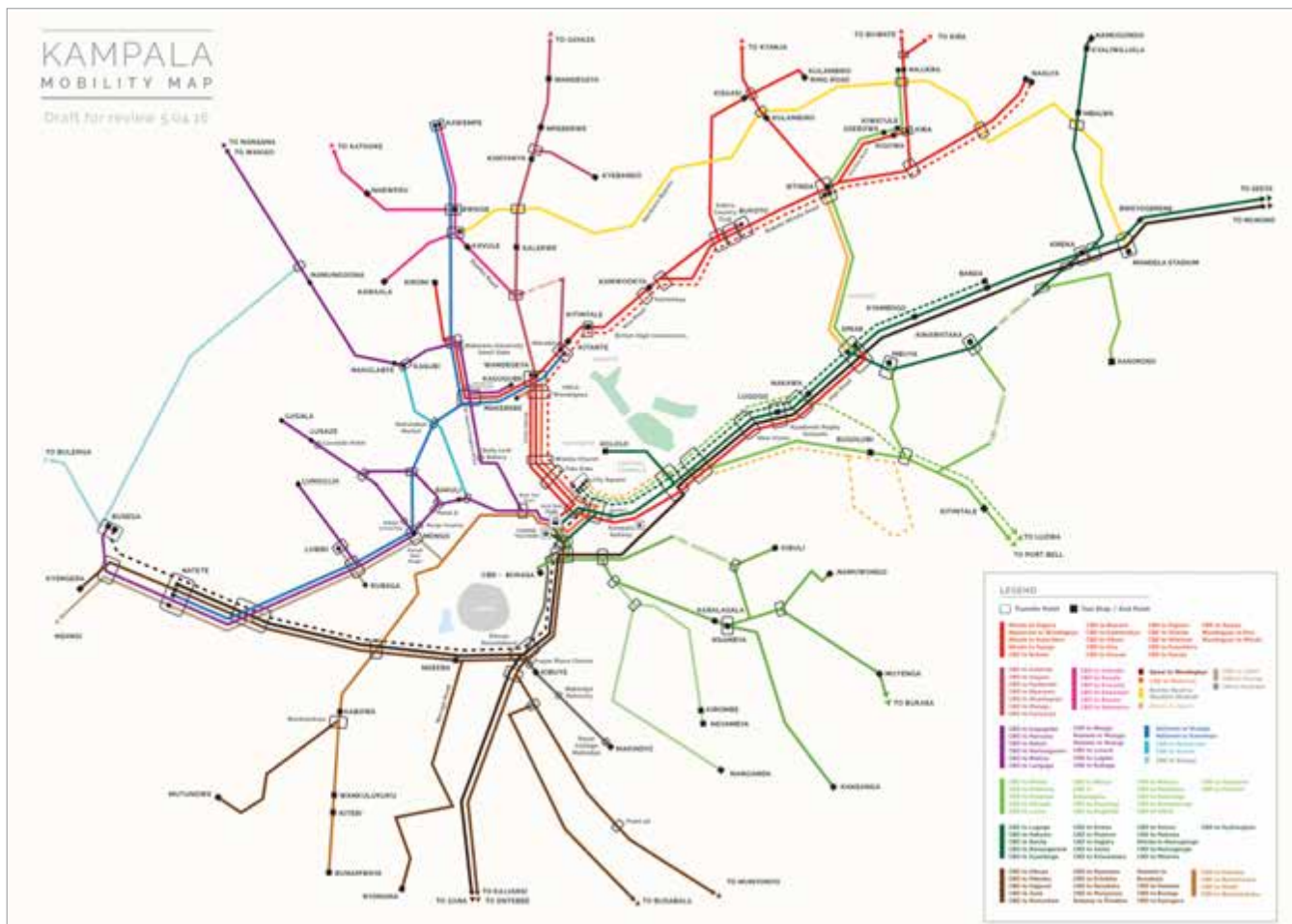
## For the first time in Sub-Sahara Africa, Rwanda adopts a Building Code with Sustainable Use of Energy integrated

- Over 60 % of electricity used in Rwanda is generated from imported energy. Half of it is used in the built environment. Most of the buildings are poorly designed and do not take into consideration any environmentally friendly design principles.
- UN-Habitat, through the project Promoting Energy Efficiency in building in East Africa, assisted the government of Rwanda to develop a legislative framework to mainstream energy and resource efficiency measures and renewable energy technologies into building policies.
- Rwanda Building Code was adopted in June 2015 with a chapter on sustainable use of energy. Issues of proper building design that are adapted to the local climate are now required to be integrated in new buildings.
- Resource efficiency – like rain water harvesting, use of solar energy, natural ventilation and lighting are now required to be integrated in new building design

- Implementation of the policy will result into a drastic reduction in the use of energy in new buildings. This will consequently be translated into reduction of energy importation, reduced energy cost and strengthened energy security.

## Sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation for All – over 2 million people reached (Global)

- Through the UN Habitat Water and Sanitation Trust Fund, two million people have accessed improved water and sanitation in Africa, Asia and LAC
- 36 countries developed improved national and local policies
- Through the water education programme 200,000 students and 30,000 teachers across Africa, Asia and LAC have been reached



## Improving Public Transport – Kampala launched City Mobility Map

- Public transport in many developing countries is informal with public transport operators often providing inadequate, irregular, unsafe and expensive services.
- Analysis of a proposed design for a Bus Rapid Transport corridor in Kampala showed that the levels of passenger demand were under-estimated.
- Through its implementation partner, the Institute of Transport Development and Policy (ITDP), UN-Habitat initiated a city-wide participatory mapping of travel demand for public transport using smart phone applications. This

has resulted in the “Kampala Mobility Map,” a resource to facilitate better public transport planning in the city.

- UN-Habitat and ITDP are working with the Kampala City Capital Authority (KCCA) and the Ministry of Works and Transport (MOWT) to conduct public consultations on the map. This will enable better operational planning of public transport services including service frequency, vehicle capacity, station, and infrastructure design for a modern high capacity bus-based public transport system. UN-HABITAT is also working with KCCA to make the data accessible to online platforms so that end users can better plan their trips through popular portals such as Google Maps.

### THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

#### Top 10 donors in 2015 for UBS Branch

African Development Bank  
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada (DFATD)  
European Investment Bank (EIB)  
European Union  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany  
Global Sanitation Fund  
Global Environment Facility  
Government of Spain  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

#### Key partners in 2015 for UBS Branch

Institute of Transport Development and Policy, USA  
Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA), Tanzania  
Transport Research Laboratory (TRL), Germany  
World Vision International – Ghana  
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany  
Plan International – Ghana  
Wuppertal Institute of Climate Energy and Environment, Germany  
CARE International – Ghana  
Center for Community Organization and Development (CCODE), Malawi  
TERI - The Energy and Resources Institute, India

## 05: HOUSING AND SLUM UPGRADING (HSU)

- The year 2015 saw the role of housing elevated significantly in the international agenda. During the 25th Session of the Governing Council, resolution HSP/GC/25/L.6 encouraged “(...) the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and member States to consider the implementation of the Global Housing Strategy” as appropriate, including through the design of tools and mechanisms to promote inclusive housing finance at the national and local levels to bridge the housing gap and to contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all. To lend additional weight to the importance of housing, UN-Habitat’s position paper “Housing at the Centre of the New Urban Agenda” was endorsed by the Executive Director in October 2015 which heavily influenced the formulation of the Habitat III Issue Paper 20 on Housing which in turn fed into the policy recommendations made by Policy Unit 10 on Housing Policy.
  - The Agency was fully engaged in the promotion of accessible urban development for persons with disabilities and the elderly, and co-organized a widely attended Conference on Disability, Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development in collaboration with UNDESA in October of 2015.
  - The phase 4 of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme was initiated; the phase 4 will contribute to SDG-11 as a whole and more particularly to the delivery of indicator for Target 11.1 ‘Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements and inadequate housing’.
  - AfriCities Summit: The seventh edition of the Local Governments Pan-African Days (AfriCities) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 29 November to 3 December 2015 with a central theme: “*Shaping the Future of Africa with the People: The Contribution of African Local Authorities to Agenda 2063 of the African Union*”. The UN-Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in partnership with SDI (South Africa and Uganda) held a side Event on neighborhood upgrading through community managed projects and presented the achievements of the Phase 3 and the community Managed Funds. The approach was highly appreciated by the participants.
- Further, AfriCities was an opportunity to engage in bilateral meetings with local authorities and provided a forum for local authorities from PSUP champions in addressing urban poverty to announce the need for creation of city-to-city partnership. The call for this partnership was made in New York in 2015 by the Mayor of Dakar City, Senegal, during the SDG Summit. The Mayors of Dakar and Johannesburg (South Africa) agreed to champion this initiative and to launch such as network based on the localized implementation of the SDGs with the UCLG-A and PSUP network.
- The President of El Salvador, HE Salvador Sanchez Cerén, officially launched the National Housing and Habitat Policy during the World Cities Day 2015. The policy seeks to promote access to decent housing for families and create opportunities for improving the quality of life in urban areas.
  - Winning videos from Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Nigeria received their Awards during the 25th Session of the Governing Council. The themes were ‘documenting change towards improving living conditions in slums and integrating slums into the formal city’ and ‘Transforming slums – documenting change in cities in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific’, respectively.
  - Presidential elections in Burkina Faso in October 2015 marked the end of tumultuous politics for the country and offered hope of restoring political and economic stability in the country. Much of 2015 was characterized by instability following the coup in October 2014 and the instability affected coordination of implementation of the PSUP by degeneration of programme governance brought about by change of personnel at the central and local government. With the installation of new government following elections the UN-Habitat has re-engaged the government in Ouagadougou and improved prospects for completion of on-going activities by launching the PSUP Phase 3 and discussion on the expansion of the programme.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Housing and Slum Upgrading (HSU)

#### STATE OF PALESTINE

100 female headed households received houses

#### BURKINA FASO

30,575 (6,115 households) received improved sanitation

#### CAMEROON

Dignified living for 480,000 slum dwellers

#### GHANA

Improved Livelihood for 100,000 people through public space improvement

#### NIGER

Walking the Talk – Niger invest USD\$0.77million of own fund to benefit 72,724 slum dweller citizens (over 12,000 households) and USD\$3.6M for Slum Upgrading Up-scaling Programme

#### GHANA

National Housing Policy adopted - 72% increase in registered properties, 14,120 housing units built

#### SOUTH SUDAN

600 IDPs, returnee, and refugee households received houses and 720,321 people benefitted from improved basic services/ infrastructure

NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.



Ga Mashie Community house during upgrading.  
© UN-Habitat.

### Housing at the Centre in Ghana – National Housing Policy adopted

- 72% increase in registered properties – new land use management system reduced the time to get a title
- 14,120 housing units built – National housing policy adopted in 2015 sets strategy for housing supply and upgrading
- 76% urban water coverage
- Improved housing finance and legislation – new credit bureau give lenders fast access to the credit history of borrowers. VAT on real estate reduced, Major Housing Finance bank increased capital from 32million to 95 million. Access to bank account increased from 30 to 40%
- Green building movement – constructed of 100 houses using locally manufactured building materials
- City extension and upgrading plan with housing as a key component developed

### Improved Livelihood for 100,000 people in Ga Mashie (also called Old Accra), Ghana

- Improved sanitation (safe and dignified) for over 500 households (3000 people)
- Improved access to clean water and reduced reliance on unsafe water sources
- Cases of waterborne diseases reduced - Over 15,600 M<sup>2</sup> of alley paving with drainage canals addressed problems of flooding and diseases
- Public and street lighting improved safety of public spaces for women and girls
- Regularization of land tenure for 12,000 households almost completed
- 1300 school children secure homework/learning centre - Community Center (Youth and Homework Centre) constructed serve as homework centre to improve education while the vocational training centre provides skills training to youth to improve their employability.
- Over 200 women and youth received micro-credit through the established community managed funds - improving Local Economic Development and Employment created



People empowered, lives transformed in Ga Mashie community in Accra, Ghana.  
© UN-Habitat.

**600 IDPs, returnee, and refugee households recieved houses and 720,321 people benefitted from improved basic services/ infrastructure (South Sudan)**

- From the tiny temporary shelters that could not accommodate family members to a HOME with space for food and animal farming. Beneficiaries now have food security, source of livelihood and restored dignity and well-being

**Improved Livelihood and permanent houses for 100 women-headed households in Hebron**

- Livelihoods have improved as they are now shareholders in the cooperative which owns and runs income generating activities. These marginalized families are now gradually integrating into the local economic development process in Hebron city

THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

**Top 10 donors in 2015 for HSU Branch**

- 10YFP
- AfDB
- Development Account
- EC/EU/ACP Secretariat
- Government of Cameroon
- Government of Ghana
- Government of Niger
- Government of Norway
- ICMPD
- SIDA

**New donors in 2015 for HSU Branch**

- Government of Lesotho
- UNDP

**Key partners in 2015 for HSU Branch**

- ACP Secretariat
- CAHF
- Cities Alliance
- Habitat for Humanity
- Lafarge
- OHCHR
- SDI
- Shelter Afrique
- UNEP
- World Bank

**New partners in 2015 for HSU Branch**

- AFD
- Affordable Housing Institute
- CMAP
- ECLAC
- FUPOL
- Government of Iran
- ICMPD
- McKinsey Global Institute,
- MINURVI
- UNECE

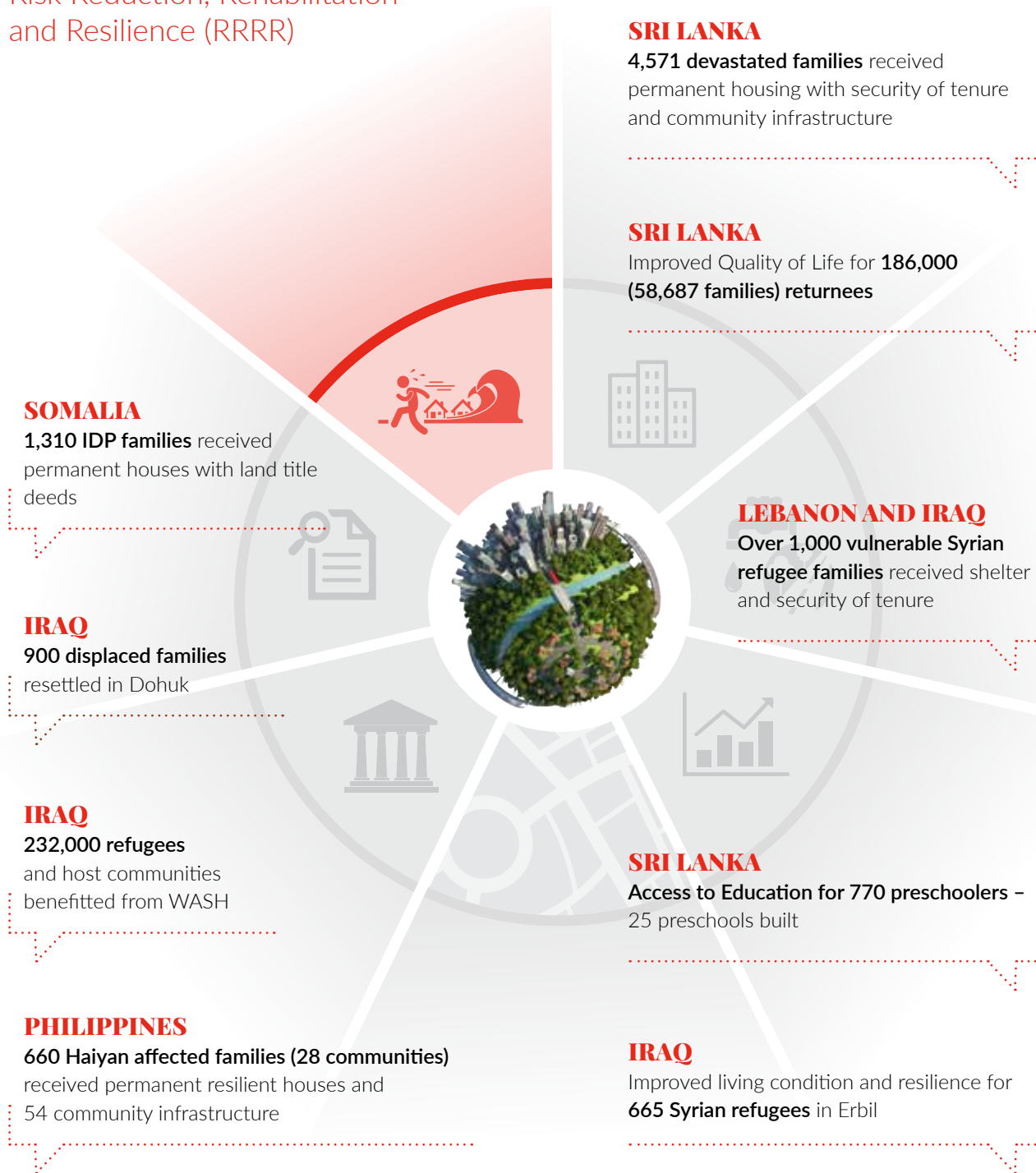


## 06: RISK REDUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RESILIENCE (RRRR)

- UN-Habitat continued to influence urban emergency response through its membership in the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on Humanitarian Affairs. UN-Habitat leads the work of the 'Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas Reference Group' as part of the IASC's efforts to increase knowledge, awareness and partnerships in challenging urban environments.
- Throughout 2015, UN-Habitat offered emergency coordination support to countries experiencing humanitarian crises. As the Ebola Emergency Response took on an increasingly urban dimension, UN-Habitat seconded senior staff to the UN Mission in order to help understand the urban complexities of the crisis and adjust the response accordingly. In the Nepal earthquake response, UN-Habitat participated in the assessment and response missions and, specifically in drafting urban policy papers to help clarify urban dimensions of the crises.
- Leading up to the World Humanitarian Summit to be held in Istanbul, Turkey in May 2016, UN-Habitat has been instrumental in developing the Global Alliance for Urban Crisis, a network bringing together over 30 UN agencies, civil society, professional networks of urban and local government experts and non-governmental organizations seeking to enhance focus on humanitarian relief and reconstruction in urban areas. This follows resolution 25/4 from UN-Habitat's 25th Governing Council, which calls on UN-Habitat to strengthen and coordinate partnerships with humanitarian actors to capitalize on available expertise and help cities cope with disasters and humanitarian crisis situations. The Alliance will be formally launched during a special event at the World Humanitarian Summit.
- The Agency made considerable progress in developing various tools for measuring and increasing resilience to multi-hazard impacts, including those associated with climate change. Building on the ongoing City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) and its partner cities, the global CRPP indicators were established in 2015, and through the EC DEVCO project will be finalized and applied in the capital cities of Paraguay, Senegal, Mozambique and Vanuatu starting in mid-2016.
- Strengthening its partnerships with academia on research innovations in urban resilience, the agency developed new Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with: Cardiff University, International University of Catalunya, Cornell University and National University of Singapore. The CRPP City Partners network expanded with St. Petersburg and Yakutsk requesting to represent the Russian (Russian Federation) and Arctic cities respectively, and the Government of Mexico signed an Agreement to implement a national resilience profiling programme starting in 20 cities in 2016.
- The Local Governments' Pocket Guide to Resilience and online resilience tools portal were launched during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21), held in Paris in December 2015. The pocket guide and companion online platform support local governments and other municipal stakeholders to identify the most appropriate resilience tools and strategies to address their specific needs.
- There are now 33 cities in 12 countries directly participating in the City Resilience Profiling Programme, many having risk reduction and resilience building policies, strategies and programming in place or under development.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Risk Reduction, Rehabilitation and Resilience (RRRR)



NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.



UN-Habitat engineers providing technical advice at Mrs.K.Karunakaran's house construction site, Vavuniya North. © Krishnarany Sinnapalani/UN-Habitat

### Improved living condition and Social Cohesion for 4,571 displaced families in Sri Lanka

- 4,571 devastated families received permanent housing with security of tenure and community infrastructure
- 12% of beneficiaries are women-headed households; 7% are families with disabled persons
- Fruits and timber producing trees planted by 3,181 beneficiary families
- Improved livelihood and poverty alleviated through temporary/new job opportunities, vocational training and capacity building.
- 46,644 people benefits from the community infrastructure (community centres, 38.91km internal roads, preschools, ponds and wells)

### Improved Quality of Life for 186,000 (58,687 families) returnees in Sri Lanka

- Livelihood, food security and green coverage increased
- Access to education provided to 770 pre-school students (registered and attending classes)
- 162 families commenced organic home gardening
- 76,184 trees planted by beneficiary families
- 39% of decision making positions on the implementing CBOs held by women

- Social integration, cohesion created, and dignity restored
- Improved access to markets, workplaces and schools
- 30 multipurpose community centres, 96km internal roads, 6km storm water drainage systems and 25 preschools completed. All completed infrastructure incorporated disaster risk reduction measures



Home owners with their two children in their newly reconstructed house, Vavuniya district. © Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat

### Building Back Better - 660 families received resilient houses and infrastructure in the Philippines

- 660 Haiyan affected families (28 communities) received permanent resilient houses and 54 community infrastructure (roads drainages etc.) through the UN-Habitat People's Process
- Skills transferred for sustainability and replicability; 4,594 households gained skills to build back better with knowledge on disaster-resilient housing construction and disaster risk reduction techniques (DRR)
- Improved livelihood for 323 families through skills acquired and income earned from participating in the construction of houses
- Replicating the project, National Government embarked on the Community-Base Shelter and Livelihood programme to benefit 5,000 families.



UN-Habitat officers discussing housing progress with home owners in Vavuniya North. © Charmalee Jayasinghe/UN-Habitat

## 17,946 families received houses and improved livelihood in Sri Lanka

- 17,946 full houses constructed
- 25,090 gained construction skills
- 1,486 local artisan and youth improved construction skills and livelihood through income earned
- 99,700 trees planted
- 162 families established organic home gardens
- 65 savings group with 650 beneficiaries established
- Eco-friendly construction technologies used

### THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

#### Top 10 donors in 2015 for RRR Branch

AXA

BMZ

Cities Alliance

City Council of Barcelona

DEVCO

EC

Government of Norway

Rockefeller Foundation

SDC

UNHCR

#### Key partners in 2015 for RRR Branch

Global Alliance on Urban Crisis

Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Humanitarian Affairs

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Medellin Collaboration on Urban Resilience

NORCAP

Norwegian Refugee Council

RRU Academic Network for Urban Resilience (14 Universities globally)

UNHCR – IFRC: Global Shelter Cluster

United Cities and Local Governments

World Bank

#### New partners in 2015 for RRR Branch

Government of Netherlands

International Rescue Committee

OECD

World Economic Forum

World Resources Institute

## 07: RESEARCH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (RCD)

- UN-Habitat collaborated with International City Leaders, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank in the preparation of the World Cities Report (WCR) 2016 that will be launched in May 2016 in the Ford Foundation. This flagship report serves as a major background document for Habitat III, proposing guiding principles and key components for the New Urban Agenda.
- The City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) started preparing additional guides and methodological frameworks to assist national governments with country implementation plans and monitoring mechanisms. It is also providing technical advisory services to localize indicators at city level, and facilitate implementation. The CPI directly responds to the 2030 Agenda call to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at national and subnational levels. The CPI has been aligned to cater for the needs of the monitoring of the Goal 11 SDGs indicators.
- In Arab States, the 2015 Mayoral Conference on the CPI, held at the UN Office in Vienna, committed to expand the use of the CPI among World Assembly of Islamic Cities with the participation of more than 40 city representatives from this region. Currently, more than 300 cities in Latin America, the Arab States and Africa are implementing the CPI for evidence gathering, diagnosis, and building the stock of information about the city to create action plans based on participatory processes. In Mexico, over 130 cities are using the CPI toolkit and the Government has decided recently to include the CPI as part of the national monitoring mechanism.
- In Colombia, the consolidation of the City Prosperity Initiative for 23 Colombian cities provided the basis for the State of Colombian Cities Report, launched in 2015. President HE Juan Manuel Santo endorsed the 10 policy recommendations in the report and called upon all parties to strengthen the system of cities proposed in the document. The report has been used to support the formulation of the integrated metropolitan development plan of Bucaramanga city. A second report on the Current State of Urban Youth in Colombia has contributed to improved awareness on urban issues among decision makers at national and local levels. The City of Bogota requested technical support from UN-Habitat to prepare a CPI for the 20 localities of the metropolitan area.
- The *State of Ethiopian Cities Report* was launched supported by the CPI methodology. This report presents urbanization trends and demographic analysis for 27 urban centres with additional socio-economic indicators. UN-Habitat supported the preparation of the *State of Egyptian Cities Report* using the CPI methodology. The *State of Afghan Cities 2014/15 Report*, a well-informed and action-oriented analysis of the state of urbanization of all 33 Provincial Municipalities and the capital Kabul was launched in the Municipality of Herat. A first training workshop was organized in Hanoi as part of the initial activities related to the CPI implementation in the country. The *State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015 - Urban Transformations Shifting from quantity to quality* was published with ESCAP.
- UN-Habitat coordinated the preparation of the Urban Expansion Programme in close coordination with New York University and Lincoln Institute.
- A capacity development programme for Latin American cities was successfully developed during the year and will be launched in 2016 with possible expansion to other regions.
- Collaboration with higher education institutions through Habitat-UNI remained an important part of UN-Habitat's work, in 2015 UNI grew from 145 institutional members in 2014 to 178 and from 1340 individual members to 1506, with a notable growth in Asia. The digital revolution and growth of online educational and capacity building services was another important development influencing UN-Habitat's capacity building activities in 2015 in addition to in-situ training and capacity building.
- The training companion drawn from the Quick Guides for Policy Makers on Housing the Poor in Africa were rolled out successfully in cooperation with the Namibian Association of Local Authority Officers and the Cities Alliance generating in-country policy dialogue and exchange amongst national and local partners about the future of Housing in that country.
- The partnership with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy enabled the realization of the first mayors' city lab on land-based finance attended by 57 mayors from 5 different Central America countries.

## DEMONSTRATING RESULTS

### Research and Capacity Development (RCD)

(Global Interventions)



NB: These are examples of results and represent information from the regional offices and the related branch.



CPI wheel of urban prosperity. © UN-Habitat

### CPI Goes Global - Enhancing Capacity for Local and Global Monitoring of Urban Conditions and Trends

- Over 300 cities are implementing the UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index (CPI)
- With enhanced initiatives, new spatial indicators and methods; CPI has gone global. Cities are using the CPI toolkit for evidence gathering, diagnosis, and building the stock of information about the city to create action plans based on participatory processes
- Efforts to connect the CPI framework to the SDG Goal 11 indicators is underway

### The Global Urban Observatories - National Statistical Offices in 39 Countries used UN-Habitat methodology to produce for the first time, consistent and reliable data on inequalities at city level

- The methodology has been used to study income and consumption inequalities at city level
- The critical mass of information allows the National Statistical Offices and local authorities to better define the scope of urban policy interventions

### Creating Knowledge, Sharing Knowledge - The World's Second Best MOOC

- The UN-Habitat Global Urban Lecture Series reached 50,000 viewers and was voted the world's second best Massive Open Online Courses on Cities
- Lectures are delivered by renowned world experts in several subject areas of sustainable urbanization
- Lectures are used by 187 Universities in regular curricular activities
- The MOCC has expanded the accessibility to knowledge of the aspects of sustainable urbanization
- The online portal has enabled universities and 1,300 individual members to share knowledge and access knowledge products and strengthened their individual and institutional capacities
- The Global Urban Lecture Series is an online open source knowledge with blended learning components, such as on-line lectures, e-learning modules and interactive platforms

THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

Top 10 donors in 2015 for RCD Branch

- Cities Alliance
- Gangwon Province, South Korea
- Government of Colombia
- Government of Mexico
- Government of Norway
- International City Leaders
- SDC
- UN Development Account
- UNHCR

Key partners in 2015 for RCD Branch

- Cities Alliance
- Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne
- Economic Commission for Latin America
- IHS. Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies.  
Erasmus University, Rotterdam
- International City Leaders
- IUTC South Korea
- Lincoln Institute of Land Policies
- University of Hannover
- University of Naples, Federico II
- University of New York

New partners in 2015 for RCD Branch

- International Urban Training Centre, Korea
- Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy



## FROM THE BENEFICIARIES

### HAJI SAHIB, RESIDENT OF 117 CDC AREA HAJI FAHMMI

**Haji Sahib, when your lanes were not concreted and there was no implementation of improvement programs in your area, how did you transport goods as flour, rice, wood and coal?**

'As our community lanes were so narrow, trucks, cars and big carts, could not access so all families were obligated to carry all their materials by hand or on handcars.'

**Haji Sahib, how did you carry ill persons to the hospital from your homes/community?**

'Whenever a person became sick, he was obligated to walk to the main road by feet. In the case the person was too sick to walk, we had to carry them or use the handcart. When a person died in the community it was very hard to carry his corpse to the cemetery. Now, after the projects have been implemented, it is possible to pass and reach our houses with larger vehicles, motorbikes and bicycles. We are thankful to the Government of Japan who has provided funding to implement the projects in our areas.'

**Haji Sahib, your school is also far away, how did your children walk to school?**

'Our children always had to miss out from school during rainy days due to muddy and drowned roads that made it difficult for children to get through. Now our side drains are nicely constructed with enough width, and all means of transportation can be used easily.'

### NOW I HAVE AN INCOME

**Ms Storay is 40 years old and from District 11 (GA 1B, CDC# 3). She has been living in the community for 15 years.**

"This project had both social and economic impacts on my family. Through this project I was able to be familiar with the CDC3 in GA 1B in District 11. We have been mobilized in CDC level and the CDC members are providing good suggestions and advice for the improvement of our life situation. The project has decreased our social problems and improved the behaviour of our family members. In addition, I have learned about jewellery making, made jewellery and sold them in the market. I also now have income from the jewellery market."

There are several benefits to all people, she said. Everyone who has worked in this project have direct benefit, for example the skilled labour, unskilled labour (130 people) and project staff. In this project, we introduced the new technology like new jewellery machines.

**Storay says that the challenges they faced for the implementation of the project was family prohibition, illiteracy of the CDC members, and lack of security in the area.**

"I really want the Jewellery project to be a model project for all men and women who are living in CDC #3. Besides, through providing public awareness and sharing my experience with others, we could make the project famous among the residents of District 11."



Project beneficiary, Mrs. Rajitha Rajalingam outside her recently repaired house with her daughter and brother in Mulliyawalai centre, Maritimpattu DS Division, Mulliativu district. © Charmalee Jayasinghe, UN-Habitat

## HILLSIDE

**People who are living in District 17 are very happy and feel secure after some of the streets in the hillsides have been paved. Before the pavement of our roads, most of the residents witness that they faced with a wide range of problems.**

“People visiting us could not find our houses easily. Our children reached to their school late and some could not even go. People with jobs could not have their vehicles near their houses and could not attend their jobs on time. During the day and night many thieves were walking across houses. Because of the slope we could not carry food and other materials to home.”

After instalment of lighting and addressing in paved streets, there is now safety and people can work up to 10:00 pm at night. They arrive safe to their home and their children could go to schools and mosque early in the morning. The area is an unplanned area and because of the bad roads and lack of pavement the taxi fare was so expensive. Now it came down and people are so happy. Although their economic level is low, they can solve their problems.

## ANALYSIS OF PORTFOLIO BY REGION

### REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES (ROAS)

- Since the establishment of the Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS) in Cairo, Egypt, in 2011, the work of UN-Habitat in the Arab region has expanded greatly.
- UN-Habitat works closely with the League of Arab States (LAS) on housing and urban development issues. UN-Habitat assisted LAS in developing the *Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030*. The strategy, which was endorsed during the 30<sup>th</sup> session of the Arab Council for Housing and Construction in December 2015, represents a methodology for localizing and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially SDG 11 to “make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.
- The Future Saudi Cities Programme provides a holistic approach to develop a National Urban Policy that will coordinate the work of different sectors and tiers of government, establish the incentives for more sustainable practices, and will provide a planned and geographically connected basis for the allocation of resources. In Egypt, UN-Habitat has supported the government in drafting a National Urban Policy that acknowledge the need to link spatial planning with economic, service and infrastructure planning.



The First Arab Ministerial Forum for Housing and Urban Development held in Cairo, Egypt. © UN-Habitat.

- The Agency also cooperated with LAS and the Egyptian Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities in preparing for the *1<sup>st</sup> Arab Ministerial Forum for Housing and Urban Development (AMFHUD)* that took place in Cairo, Egypt, 20-22 December 2015. AMFHUD brought together 15 high level ministerial delegations, representatives of national and regional organisations, private sector as well as civil society from the region. *The Cairo Declaration on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development* calls upon the Arab countries to formulate national plans in order to contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development. The declaration recognises UN-Habitat ROAS as a regional leading body entrusted to technically support the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes at the Arab regional level.
- Issues of security and conflict were major challenges for the Arab region in 2015 and have resulted in massive flows of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees to cities in more peaceful areas, affecting the cities in the conflict country as well as cities in neighbouring states. Rapid population influx within, to and between cities has challenge people’s right to adequate housing with localised surges in the cost of living including housing rental, competition for employment, and inadequate access to urban basic services.

- Particularly, the Syria Crisis has had a profound impact on the region. As a joint effort of the UN-Habitat country offices in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq and ROAS, several initiatives were organised and facilitated to raise awareness on the urban dimension of the crisis and how UN-Habitat’s approach can contribute to bridging the humanitarian and recovery interventions with a long term and “build back better” perspective.
- Innovative approaches include the use of UN-Habitat’s City and Neighbourhood Profiling tools in Syria and Lebanon to provide spatial analysis of cities and neighbourhoods that takes into consideration demographic changes as a result of forced displacement, and reviews the functionality of urban services, including water, sanitation, health and education that may be strained through rapid population influx or damaged due to conflict or neglected. The result is a dynamic overview of the city which identifies neighbourhoods that are in critical need, and key short and medium term priorities in each sector as needed to strengthen coping and resilience in the protracted turmoil and early recovery in more settled areas. These initiatives seek to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities through adopting and implementing holistic neighbourhood recovery and upgrading strategies.
- Iraq is a L3 emergency crises with more than 3.5 million IDPs and UN-Habitat has implemented large shelter support projects, and initiated urban recovery interventions in the liberated areas from ISIL. All of UN-Habitat emergency interventions in Iraq have integrated long-term development and risk reduction, taking into consideration vulnerability of communities and contributing to sustainability of settlements.
- In Sudan, Regional Spatial Planning Strategies were prepared for Darfur and the Blue Nile State using a participatory bottom-up approach in regional, urban and city planning. These plans guide future investment in basic services and infrastructure and are tools for recovery and long term development with the goal of reaching a situation of sustainable peace.
- UN-Habitat has introduced participatory spatial planning in Gaza, Palestine, to support 'building back better' in the communities affected by the war. Through the planning process, issues such as the provision of an adequate street grid and connectivity, public space, mixed use residential/commercial, infrastructure networks, and environmental factors are integrated into the plan.

#### THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

##### Top 10 donors in 2015 for ROAS

European Commission  
Government of Egypt  
Government of Germany  
Government of Japan  
Government of Saudi Arabia  
Government of Switzerland  
Government of United Kingdom  
UNDP  
Government of United States of America  
UNICEF

##### Key partners in 2015 for ROAS

IOM  
League of Arab States (Arab Urban Development Institute, Arab Towns Organisation)  
UCLG-MEWA  
UN Women  
UNDP  
UNEP  
UNESCWA  
Urban Training Institute Cairo  
UNHCR  
Cairo University

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA (ROAf)

ROAf completed its African Regional Strategic Plan 2014-2019, which aims to reposition it to participate effectively in transforming the urban agenda into the broader African development vision that moves the countries and cities from a state of perennial risks and vulnerabilities; rural poor to prosperous cities, and from low to high-productivity into a path of long-term rapid development underpinned by sustainable urbanization.

Issues of civil unrest and conflict in some of the project activity countries were major challenges for the Africa region in 2015. For example, in Wau, South Sudan, conflict broke out temporarily cutting off the key supply routes through where the materials are delivered, the closure of public offices and insecurity occurrences forcing the host communities to flee their homes hence affecting project implementation.

In Somalia, the frequent change of government officials delayed key project decision-making, and the Al-Shabab militants' threats, including the killing of the UN staff in Garowe also had major impact on delivery. The near similar experience was registered in Burundi where ethnic conflict and political competition resulted into civil strife causing UN-Habitat to delay the works on project activities

The Ebola outbreak in Liberia, the resulting evacuation of UN-Habitat staff members, and particularly, the closure of the Land Coordination Centres for preventive measures that lasted for over 6 months were also challenges that affected project delivery immensely. The elections and change of government in Nigeria also impacted project implementation due to the delay in remittance of counterpart funding by the government of Nigeria.

### THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

#### Top 10 donors in 2015 for ROAf

African Development Bank (AfDB)  
DFID  
European Union  
Government of Denmark  
Government of Japan  
Government of Korea (Booyoung)  
Government of Spain  
Government of Sweden  
USAID  
World Bank - GFDRR

#### New donor in 2015 for ROAf

Cities Alliance  
Government of Cameroon  
Government of Ghana  
Government of Nigeria  
Government of Zambia  
Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region  
OPEC Fund for International Development

#### Key Partners in 2015 for ROAf

African Union  
ARCADIS  
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation  
Economic Commission for Africa  
IGAD  
IOM  
Konza Technopolis  
OXFAM  
Samaritans  
UNDP  
UNICEF  
University Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ROLAC)

- Latin America and the Caribbean is in average a middle-income region, with the majority of its 33 countries belonging to that category. Within this heterogeneous region are countries that range from the Western Hemisphere's only low income country, Haiti, to some emerging economies: Chile and Mexico belong to the OECD, the developed nation's organization; Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are G20 members and Brazil is the world's seventh largest economy. This situation is very much influencing the business model that UN-Habitat is adapting in the region -a new way of doing technical cooperation in LAC and UN-Habitat has advanced in that direction. In 2015, CELAC (Latin American and Caribbean States Summit) recognized the relevance of cities and urban sustainable development as a key factor for LAC development.
- In addition to that, the region went through strong economic slowdown, including depreciation of national currencies in key partners (more than 25% in some cases). Year 2015 has been critical in that context and this is also introducing new elements to the type of high added value services and methodologies on sustainable urbanization that UN-Habitat has provided. There is increasing understanding that sustainable urbanization provides value and that is to be capitalized in the current regional economic context. In 2015, more requests for a new generation of projects was possible.
- In 2015, CELAC (Latin American and Caribbean States Summit) recognized the relevance of cities and urban sustainable development as a key factor for LAC development. CELAC is the body establishing political positions from the Region to support GRULAC work in NY. By endorsing sustainable urbanization as key factor for sustainable development, CELAC is increasing its willingness to promote policies in that sense and also to better articulate with the General Assembly of Ministers and High Authorities of Housing and Urban Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI). Indeed, UN-Habitat has supported the idea of MINURVI becoming a consultative body of CELAC.
- During 2015, UN-Habitat oriented more to responding to a new generation of demands for projects on urban and territorial planning, urban economy and urban prosperity, also in line with evolutions of technical cooperation environment in the region: less ODA and increased need for stakeholders to cover financially technical cooperation services. Increasingly, projects are paid directly by the same counterparts demanding the technical cooperation (local authorities, development banks, foundations and even private sector). Somehow this evolution is preempting a future adaptation of specialized UN agencies to technical cooperation business environment in Latin American and Caribbean Middle Income Countries.
- UN-Habitat ROLAC is undertaking a new effort to regionalize its portfolio, supported on a network of well distributed regional hubs (Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Port-au-Prince and Bogotá, plus Panama City) as an alternative and more efficient way to the traditional management of regional work from one hub. This is also based on normal evolution of business and orientations from recent evaluations, in an attempt to increase its relevance, efficiency and proximity to demand.



Community of Latin American & Caribbean States Summit (CELAC) held in Costa Rica.  
© albaciudad

**THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING**

**Top 10 donors in 2015 for ROLAC**

- American Red Cross
- ECOPETROL, Colombia
- INFONAVIT Mexico
- Jalisco State Mexico
- Municipality of Bogotá, Colombia
- Municipality of Medellín, Colombia
- Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Municipality of Zapopan, México
- Reconstruction Fund Haiti
- World Bank - GFDRR

**New donor in 2015 for ROLAC**

- Área Metropolitana De Bucaramanga (Colombia)
- Empresa de Energía de Bogotá (EEB), Colombia
- Empresa Paulista De Planejamento Metropolitano S.A. (Emplasa), Brazil
- Estudios Para El Desarrollo Y Sustentabilidad De Las Ciudades S.A. De C.V (México)
- Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal Del Canton Cuenca (Ecuador)
- Instituto Distrital Para La Protección De La Niñez Y La Juventud (Idipron), Colombia
- Ministry of Environment and Development of Colombia
- USAID (Haiti)

**Key partners in 2015 for ROLAC**

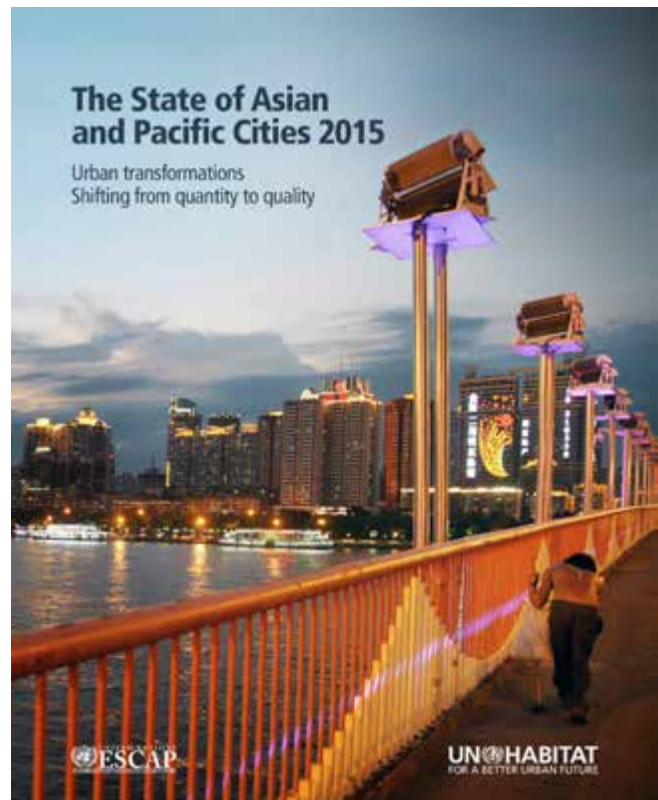
- BCIE Central American Bank for Economic Integration
- CAF –Latin America Development Bank
- FLACMA (LAC Federation of Local Authorities)
- Instituto de Planificación Física, Cuba
- Interamerican Development Bank
- Mercociudades (Asociacion of Municipalities Mercosur)
- Ministry of Cities Brazil
- MINURVI (Urban Development and Hosing Ministerial Forum in LAC)
- National Department Planning, Colombia
- SEDATU, Mexico

**New partners in 2015 for ROLAC**

- Área Metropolitana De Bucaramanga (Colombia)
- Empresa Paulista De Planejamento Metropolitano S.A. (Emplasa), Brazil
- Estudios Para El Desarrollo Y Sustentabilidad De Las Ciudades S.A. De C.V (México)
- Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Municipal Del Canton Cuenca (Ecuador)
- Instituto Distrital Para La Protección De La Niñez Y La Juventud (Idipron), Colombia
- Ministry of Environment and Development of Colombia

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ROAP)

- Asia and the Pacific witnessed high-level urban fora, conferences and meetings with the establishment of the Urban SDG 11 and in the run up to the Habitat III Conference in October 2016. The Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (APMCHUD) was hosted by the Republic of Korea in late 2014 and adopted the ‘Seoul Implementation Plan’.
- In October 2015, the 6<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF 6) was convened in Jakarta, preceded by the first Asia Pacific Urban Youth Assembly. The international gatherings were concluded with the Habitat III Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting, the official inter-governmental preparatory regional meeting towards Habitat III. APUF 6 concluded with a Call for Action calling for a “radical shift in the way cities are conceived, planned and developed”. The Habitat III Asia Pacific meeting issued the Jakarta Declaration stating “People should be more than just numbers. People should be at the centre of urban development”. Moreover, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the first major agreement of the post 2015 development agenda was finalized in Japan, and it also recognized the urban dimension of resilience building.
- UN-Habitat, in partnership with UNESCAP, launched the “The State of Asian Pacific Cities 2015” (SoAPC) during Urban October 2015. The SoAPC captured some major turning points and trends in Asia Pacific that require mention. Firstly, cities within Asia Pacific will grow to an extent that the region reaches 50% urban population by 2018; most of this growth will be focused in small and medium-sized cities even though Asia Pacific is also home to 18 of the 34 mega-cities in the world. Secondly, in spite of the proportion of slum dwellers in Asia Pacific decreasing, the net number of slum dwellers has been increasing to about 450 million people, of almost 900 million globally, notably but not only in South Asia. A third trend has been a shift in programming towards urban resilience warranted due to the frequent and multiple hazard exposure in much of the region; particularly in the Pacific, Bangladesh, Southeast Asia, coastal areas and the Himalayan region. These trends are set to affect the way UN-Habitat develops and implements its policy and operational programmes; specific measures designed to address urban growth through improved planning, financing and governance; measures to address urban poverty through access to housing, tenure, basic infrastructure and services; and measures to address urban resilience through planning risk reduction and rehabilitation, will be essential within the framework of sustainable and green development laid out by the SDG’s and the New Urban Agenda.
- UN-Habitat Regional Strategy for Asia and the Pacific (2016-2019) was also developed. This document details the modus operandi and priorities for addressing the urban dimension, the needs and challenges within the developmental/humanitarian environment in the region, relevant to the agency’s renewed mandate (SDG 11 and NUA), capacity and comparative advantage.





- Asia Pacific experienced several external/environmental challenges in the form of natural disasters in 2015 - most significantly, the Earthquake in Nepal caused considerable loss of life and damage to the country, disrupted operational projects and stalled the development momentum. UN-Habitat staffs from within and out of the region were mobilized to support the emergency and early recovery activities and continue to be engaged in the process. Meanwhile, Afghanistan and Pakistan were also affected by significant earthquakes of smaller magnitude. Moreover Myanmar and the Philippines experienced floods, Typhoon Koppu hit the Philippines and in the Pacific, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands were hit by Cyclone Pam.
- The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) has the support of and works in close partnership with a number of countries in the Asia Pacific. ROAP maintains its solid presence in Japan with continuous support from the Fukuoka city and prefecture governments, private sector and civil society, as well as the Japanese government. The Indonesian government hosted the preparatory Habitat III Regional Meetings, the APUF, as well as provides direct support to the Habitat III secretariat. China also hosted the second World Cities Day 2015 themed “Designed to Live Together” in parallel with the three-day “Shanghai International City and Architecture Expo” which focused on urban design, urban planning and architecture.
- As part of its regional strategy, ROAP accelerated its exploration of new partnerships with Governments in the region, reflecting the middle-income status of many. By the end of 2015, new engagements with the Philippines and especially India were in advanced stages of discussion.

## THE LIST BELOW DOES NOT REPRESENT RANKING

### Top 10 Donors in 2015 for ROAP

Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
DFID through UNDP  
European Union/European Commission,  
Government of India  
Government of Japan  
Government of Norway  
Multi Donor Trust fund (MDTFs) – through the Swiss/Dutch Government's in Afghanistan  
Spanish AECID  
The LIFT/UNOPS MDTF in Myanmar  
USAID/OFDA

### Key Partners in 2015 for ROAP

Government of Afghanistan  
Government of China  
Government of Indonesia  
Government of Japan  
Government of Sri Lanka  
IFRC  
IOM  
IUTC training academy Korea  
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia  
Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute  
UN-ESCAP  
UNDP

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES HIGHLIGHTS

---

### SAFER CITIES

- Senior Management Board approved the Safer Cities Programme (Safer Cities 2.0) as a normative and technical cooperation programme to be handled in a cross cutting manner within the agency's vision for a new urban agenda.
- The Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 24<sup>th</sup> session adopted a resolution calling for Action for the Creation of Safer Cities (April 2015)
- UN-Habitat convened other UN agencies in the development of a Habitat III Issue Paper on Safer Cities (May 2015)
- The 2nd Steering Committee of Mayors and partners of the Global Network on Safer Cities (GNSC) convened in Bogota (September 2015) and tabled a draft UN Guidelines on Safer Cities and accompanying set of indicators for review in the lead up to Habitat III. This will be discussed at the upcoming International Review Conference on the State of Safety in World Cities, 6 - 8 July 2016, in Geneva - which shall also include a Habitat III Cross-cutting EGM on Safer Cities
- The City of Seoul together with UN-Habitat and CityNet hosted an Asia Pacific Regional Knowledge Exchange Seminar on Safer Cities with 13 cities (November 2015). The cities committed to initiate the development of city crime prevention and urban safety policies while Seoul committed to serve as a regional secretariat for an Asia Pacific Safer Cities Network, including secondment of a staff to UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme for a 2 year stint commencing 1 July 2016.
- The City of Durban launched the Africa Forum for Urban Safety (AFUS) at the Africities Summit in Johannesburg, in which the city committed to fund its permanent secretariat for 3 years renewable (November 2015). As a result, the city committed to host the First Africa Learning Exchange from 29 June - 1 July 2016.
- The Ministry of Interior of Mexico signed a MoU with UN-Habitat for the development and implementation of a National Safer Cities Programme and Network on Safer Cities in Mexico commencing in 2016 - with a pledge of USD 1 million over 3 years.
- UN-Habitat facilitated a partnership framework with Safetipin India to support 3 cities (New Delhi, Bogota and Nairobi) in the adaptation of their safety audit tools into mobile technology, a process that is currently ongoing with data collection and analysis.
- The Agency entered into a joint programme arrangement with UNODC and successfully bid for a UN Development Account funding of USD 800,000 for the promotion of the systematisation of city safety strategies in 3 pilot countries - South Africa, Mexico and Colombia.
- Three Partner-led Technical Working Groups was commissioned on the confluence of safety and peacebuilding hosted in Geneva (Geneva Peacebuilding Platform); on Safe and Smart Cities hosted in London (UCL and SAP) and on Gender and Safety hosted in Montreal (Women In Cities International) that are reviewing the safer cities tools and approaches applied over the past 20 years and in line with the promotion of a new urban agenda.

## GENDER

- To complete the series on Gender Issues Guide started in 2012, Gender Issue Guides on the remaining four thematic areas were published.
- A Gender Equality Marker was rolled out in September 2015
- In March 2015, the Gender webpage was re-launched to commemorate Women's Month
- During the 59th session of the Commission for the Status of Women (CSW59), UN-Habitat organized two side events on Public Space, one in collaboration with UN Women on the issue of Public Space opportunities and changes for empowering women and the other on the realization of women's rights and empowerment. Another side event was held on 'the City We Need' focusing on bringing issues of urban crises and violence to the top of the agenda.
- A Gender Forum was organized in April, prior to the Governing Council on: engendering sustainable cities and human settlement.
- Participated in the Future of Places held in Stockholm, Sweden with a position paper on Safer Cities: Public Space as the Medium
- The long-standing collaboration with the Israel's Agency for International Development Corporation took place at the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center, Haifa, Israel. This year, UN-Habitat trained partners on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in urban development and Results Based Management

## CLIMATE CHANGE

- The Climate Change Strategy (2014-2019) was approved by the UN-Habitat management board in May 2015
- Climate Change continued to be addressed through mainstreaming into the work of UN-Habitat (projects and programmes) and through issue-based projects that seek to fill identified gaps.
- A module on climate change as a cross-cutting issue was developed to be used during induction training of new staff and for information of every staff.
- The role of the Climate Change Technical Support Team (TST) was broadened. As a result, corporate mainstreaming of climate change is now a standing agenda item in periodic TST meetings.
- A Climate Change marker was developed to make consideration of climate change more explicit and systematic during project review and approval process.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

- Two new streams of work under the UNHRP was opened in 2015 in preparation for the Habitat III Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – on persons with disabilities, and on homelessness. On the occasion of the 2015 World Cities Day themed "Designed to Live Together", UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), organized a 3-day Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development in Nairobi.
- In 2015, UN-Habitat commenced its participation in the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (IASG-CPRD)
- During the 25th Governing Council, a side event was organised on the theme: "Human Rights in Cities and Cities for All" under the auspices of the UNHRP.
- 7 Human Rights Brown Bags were held in 2015; 12 Human Rights Briefing Notes were developed, a total of 69 UN-Habitat staff members attended the organised Basic Human Rights Briefing Sessions and Seven UN-Habitat Branches/Offices (13 different units) totalling 34 colleagues participated in a one day Intermediate human rights 'learning together opportunity' entitled "Understanding Human Rights in Cities" on 27 or 28 May 2015.

- Publications: 'Programmatic Guidance Note for UN-Habitat Staff on the Promotion and Protection of Human Right' and 'The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities living in Cities: Towards Inclusive Cities'
- UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker was developed in close collaboration with the other cross-cutting issues, and was made effective on 1 September 2015.

## YOUTH

- The Asia Pacific Urban Youth Assembly was an official event leading up to the Asia Pacific Urban Forum and was jointly coordinated by UN-Habitat, the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and other partners. Young people's voices were formally recognized in the meetings through the statement delivered on behalf of the Children and Youth Partner Constituent Group, by a member of the General Assembly of Partners.
- The Youth and the City session held at the Africities 2015 explored different models for youth-led empowerment and participation in urban governance and development processes in Africa. As an achievement, youth was featured in the final 7<sup>th</sup> Africities UN- Habitat declaration.
- A side event on Sustainable Development Goal 11 concerning sustainable urbanization and the target on public space was held during the 25<sup>th</sup> Governing Council
- Two brown bags were held on youth and the SDG indicators, seeking to identify entry points for mainstreaming youth into the post-2015 agenda and particularly the SDG on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. And In October, on on Youth Advisory Board (YAB) as a tool for youth mainstreaming where the new YAB board (2015-2017) was introduced.
- Project markers and user guide for all cross-cutting issued including youth was developed to be used as benchmarks in project conceptualization, design, implementation and evaluation.



Kimisagara One Stop Centre in Kigali, Rwanda. © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



One of the buildings that was destroyed during the earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Haiti © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



Some of the government buildings project Port-au-Prince, Haiti © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

## CHALLENGES DURING 2015

The year 2015 was not without its challenges; from conflict, security issues, natural disasters and political situation of countries where the UN-Habitat worked; the Agency also experienced some internal challenges, mainly the decreasing non-earmarked core funding and the transition to UMOJA Accounting System (the United Nations Enterprise Resource Planning System) launched in 2015.

Concerted efforts are underway to improve the financial situation of the Agency. Whilst UMOJA provided features that supports IPSAS compliance, introduced necessary controls that strengthened accountability and introduced efficiencies in some areas of UN-Habitat's business; it has some teething

problems that negatively impacted project and programme implementation and caused major delays in some projects and strained the Agency's relationship with some implementing partners. It is expected that stabilization issues will persist through the end of 2016.

Despite the challenges of 2015, UN-Habitat succeeded in maintaining its relevance, influenced policies (globally, regionally, nationally and locally), created and shared knowledge, and impacted the lives of people through its projects and programmes and support provided to member States.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME  
 P. O. Box 30030, 00100 Nairobi GPO KENYA  
 Tel: +254-020-7623120 (Central Office)  
 Fax: +254-20-76234266/7  
 infohabitat@unhabitat.org  
 www.unhabitat.org/publications