

# UN-HABITAT GLOBAL ACTIVITIES REPORT 2017

Strengthening partnerships  
in support of the New Urban Agenda  
and the Sustainable Development Goals





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# ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific	HVWSHE	Human Values Based in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
ADB	African Development Bank	IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee	STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
ADB	Asia Development Bank	IBRD/WB	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank	SUDP	Sustainable Urban Development Programme
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	IDPs	Internally displaced persons	SUSTRAN	Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities
AFD	French Development Agency	INU	National Planning Institute	UCLG	United Cities and local Governments
AMCHUD	African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development	IOM	International Organization for Migration*	ULN	Urban Legal Network
ASUD	Achieving Sustainable Urban Development	ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	UN	United Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development	ITDP	Institute of Transport Development and Policy	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
BMBF	German Federal Ministry for Education and Research	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme*
CPI	City Prosperity Index	KMP	Kenya Municipal Programme	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme*
DFID	Department for International Development	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EAC	East African Community	MTSIP	Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*
EC	European Commission	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund*
ENEL	Foundation	NSDFU	National Slum Dwellers Federation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund*
EU	European Union	OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNMEER	United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response
EU-UDG	European Union Urban Development Group	OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States	UNOHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PAG	Project Advisory Group	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services*
FF	The Ford Foundation	PI	Plan International	UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction
FMDV	Global Fund for Cities Development	PILaR	Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RAMA	Network of Metropolitan Areas of the Americas	WASH	Water and Sanitation
GEC	Gender Evaluation Criteria	RP	Rapid Planning	WB	World Bank
GEF	Global Environment Facility	RUSPS	Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability	WHO	World Health Organization*
GEMI	Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	WUC	World Urban Campaign
GiZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	WUF	World Urban Forum
GFCD	Global Fund for Cities Development				
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network				
GWOPA	Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance				
HUWSUP	Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project				

\*United Nations Organizations and the trust funds



**PHOTO:** Panoramic photo of Quito capital city at sunset, Ecuador.  
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# FOREWORD



In particular, the Global Activities Report 2017 pays tribute to the partnerships we have established in support of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to pursue a better urban future for all. I also take this opportunity to reiterate our commitment to further refine and strengthen our tools and systems to support member States in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agreements.



I am delighted to present UN-Habitat’s Global Activities Report (GAR) 2017. This mandatory information document is prepared for each Governing Council. The present report, which covers activities since the last Governing Council in April 2015, aims to share updates of the delivery of our programmes at the global, regional and national levels.

Over the past two years, we have witnessed growing recognition of urbanization as an engine of sustainable development. In 2016, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (also known as “Habitat III”) approved the New Urban Agenda (NUA) as a means to re-address the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed. Earlier in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 11 on ‘making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’, had been adopted by the international community in support of the same vision. Other important recent global agreements, including the “Paris Agreement” and the “Sendai Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction” also emphasize the role of urbanization and local authorities in promoting resilience and risk reduction as well as in mitigation and adaptation to climate change around the world.

This report focuses on selected normative and operational activities initiated by UN-Habitat with its partners to support governments at various levels in planning and designing appropriate national urban policies and building institutional and human capacities for sustainable urbanization. In particular, the Global Activities Report 2017 pays tribute to the partnerships we have established in support of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to pursue a better urban future for all.

This report is subdivided into two major parts. Part I of the document highlights some of the global initiatives and partnerships that were developed or expanded in 2015-2016 to illustrate the range of thematic areas covered by UN-Habitat within its mandate, and in the execution of its focal point role in the area of housing and sustainable urban development. These global initiatives focus on supporting countries and cities in their aim to establish the foundation for harnessing the power of urbanization for sustainable development, peace and security and human rights, ensuring that no-one and no space is left behind.

Further, as the large majority of our work is delivered at the national and local levels, Part II of this report sheds light on our regional commitments and strategic partnerships. It also addresses selected country activities undertaken by the Agency to implement its Strategic Plan 2014-2019, and to support the early implementation of the NUA and the 2030 Development Agenda. While UN-Habitat’s Annual Reports for 2015 and 2016 track the level of achievement of the expected accomplishments of our Strategic Plan, this report tells the substantive stories that provide evidence of our ability to deliver successfully on our mandate while building innovative partnerships for impact and ownership.

I hope the Report 2017 will contribute to a better understanding of our activities and highlight the partnerships that provide political, technical and financial support much needed for the success of our work. I also take this opportunity to reiterate our commitment to further refine and strengthen our tools and systems to support member States in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agreements.



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**PHOTO:** Downtown skyline of Seoul, South Korea with Seoul Tower.  
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UN-Habitat combines both normative and operational mandates. Both its capacity-building programmes and operational projects are needed by all NUA partners mainly in the developing countries. Globally, the Agency focuses on a unique field of activities blending both advocacy and monitoring responsibilities over its mandated sectors: “housing” and “urban development”.

At country level, UN-Habitat aims at supporting governments in the formulation of appropriate policies and strategies to achieve tangible results while addressing the challenges of urbanisation, and promoting a greater national and local ownership of the outcomes of joint operations in related sectors. Therefore the provision of technical advisory services and capacity development expertise remains crucial for UN-Habitat’s interventions, mobilising national resources and external support for improving human settlements conditions around the world. These services and expertise range from stock-taking of the challenges and opportunities to the identification, analysis, design and implementation of concrete urban development policies executed jointly with member States. In that connection, how does UN-Habitat report on such a heavy compact of activities in the best way possible? How does the Agency provide a demonstration of its strengths and capacities to achieve the above goals within its mandate?

The answer is at hand. The Global Activities Report (GAR) 2017 prepared every two years for consideration by the Governing Council provides a first source of information in response to the above preoccupations. GAR’s main ambition is to capture the essence of UN-Habitat’s normative and operational activities stressing the Agency’s unique role in its fields of work and providing evidence of the importance of innovative partnerships in the implementation global and national urban development agendas. In particular, GAR 2017 seeks to highlight the Agency’s ability to mobilize partners for a better urban future. This is based on the recognition of the potential of cities as the hubs of development, and the commitment by all to empower the people as “agents of change” and “masters of their own destiny”.

Recent events since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, in 2016, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) earlier, in 2015, within the broader context of the 2030 development Agenda require a new approach in UN-Habitat’s work to be able to contribute to sustainable development. This entails repositioning the urban discourse and the concept of sustainable urbanisation at the centre of development debates, and thus asserting the Agency’s leading role in the urban sector within the UN family and its partners.

The selected activities in both parts 1 and 2 of this report have been designed in a way to support the implementation of these crucial frameworks creating new opportunities for partnerships and ownership.



PHOTO: UN HQ in New York. © UN\_Photos

# PART I: GLOBAL PRESENCE AND PARTNERSHIPS





## INTRODUCTION

UN-Habitat's global presence and partnerships take place in a context dominated by international frameworks for development agreed upon by member States to address key issues affecting human development and socio-economic progress. To understand this, and in order to replace this report into the right perspective, Part I has been designed in a way to highlight the most recent global agreements providing the basis for UN-Habitat's renewed mandate. This should also facilitate understanding of the rationale behind our current normative initiatives and operational activities at various levels of interventions.

### GLOBAL CONTEXT

GAR 2017 covers the biennium 2015-2016. This period was marked by the adoption of the NUA, in 2016, within the broader context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda agreed upon in 2015. The 2030 Development Agenda, including its Sustainable Development Goals<sup>1</sup> and Targets<sup>2</sup>, build upon the dynamic of change initiated back in 2000 when member States adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focusing the world's attention and action on the fight against extreme poverty which was slowing down development around the world.

As far as UN-Habitat and the Habitat Agenda partners were concerned, the implementation of MDG 7 and its related targets – mainly targets 10 and 11, was successfully done. With the improvement of the overall provision of drinking water and sanitation around the world, and the progressive drop of the proportion of the urban population living in slums in the developing regions<sup>3</sup>, partners were satisfied to have fulfilled their commitment towards the realization of the millennium development vision.

However, despite commendable progress globally, governments mostly since 2012<sup>4</sup> also acknowledged that more work was still needed at the operations level before calling the fight against poverty: “mission accomplished”. Consequently, most partners mainly in the developing world agreed on the pressing need for a much robust compact of commitments to effectively reduce hunger and poverty

<sup>1</sup> 17 SDGs  
<sup>2</sup> 169 Targets  
<sup>3</sup> MDGs Report 2015, pag. 6  
<sup>4</sup> Rio+20 Summit, June 2012

spreading in various patterns around the world. To do this, the best way was to integrate the development debates into a broader framework aiming at sustainability. In that connection, the biggest contribution of UN-Habitat was through the concept of “sustainable urbanization” which has received a great international recognition in recent years. In its advocacy efforts, the Agency eventually managed to convince the international community of the fact that the search for sustainable development and the need for a planned inclusive urbanization process were complementary and mutually re-enforcing. The vision underlying this suggestion is simply the idea that cities are the transformative engines in the pursuit of sustainable development due to their immense social, economic and environmental potentials.

However, - and this is capital, the promise of a better urban future as formulated in the above vision can only be materialized if spatial arrangements in the world’s cities have been designed in a way that they should provide for the prosperity and safety of all their residents.

## OUR MANDATE

UN-Habitat’s mandate derives from various political commitments agreed upon by the international community since Habitat I<sup>5</sup>, when the world resolved to address effectively the challenges and the future of human settlements. Indeed, such a firm resolution was necessary at a time when the world recognized the direct impact of the poor conditions of human settlements on the human, social, and economic development. More concretely, the realization that the uncontrolled urban development taking place around the world was leading the world into chaos urged governments to intervene before it was too late.

Several years later, the situation was not better. At the Habitat II Conference<sup>6</sup>, the world took note with great concerns of the further deterioration of shelter and the living conditions of people which was almost reaching crisis proportions in many countries of the developing world. By adopting the Habitat Agenda, the United Nations also committed to intensify efforts to avoid the much feared scenario of “urban chaos” by ensuring adequate shelter for all. This was an optimistic promise mainly given the fact that the dominant trend of globalization at that time had become synonymous with urbanization of poverty.

In 2001, the United Nations further reiterated its commitments to a better urban future with the determination to intensify efforts against urban poverty as a prerequisite for a sound human development in a globalizing world. The Istanbul + 5 process<sup>7</sup> therefore provided a decisive moment and a turning point in the

development of a new vision for UN-Habitat and its mandate. From there onwards, the world moved gradually away from a purely sectoral approach towards an all-encompassing vision of urban development. Poverty was henceforth understood as a multifaceted phenomenon requiring a wider range of interventions and appropriate partnerships to be eradicated.

The recent intergovernmental negotiations, which took place in 2016, in Quito, Ecuador, should be replaced in the right context as described above. The Quito process satisfactorily resulted in the adoption of a New Urban Agenda (NUA) providing an upgraded framework for a planned urbanization also re-affirming UN-Habitat’s pivotal role<sup>8</sup> as a leading Agency for sustainable urban development.

## THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

The New Urban Agenda is an international political framework that refers to the adopted outcomes document of the UNCHSUD also known as “Habitat III”. It establishes a mutually reinforcing relationship between urbanization and development, based on the understanding that these two concepts are inter-linked and should always be approached and treated as complementary. Indeed, as the rapid urbanization rampant around the world continues to be a global concern, with over 60 per cent of the world’s population expected to live in cities by 2030<sup>9</sup> and nearly 70 per cent by 2050, the need for addressing urban development challenges for poverty reduction becomes a crucial step towards achieving human progress and sustainable development.

There is more to urbanization than just its rural-urban migration or the proportion of growth of the urban population and the spatial expansion of cities. Urbanization cannot and should not just be reduced to its adverse demographic and spatial results. Despite the negative manifestations that have placed this irresistible phenomenon amongst the most challenging trends of the 21st century, urbanization entails various enriching aspects, including social, behavioral, political, economic and even environmental which should be considered and taken into account while addressing it within the broader context of sustainable development. Indeed, urbanization also relates to an opportunity, and a force, which – if effectively guided and well deployed, can help humanity to overcome some of its major global preoccupations. Urban life influences consumption and production patterns. It promotes – and excites, cognitive processes changing our perception of things in ways that profoundly influence social development, creativity and innovation. That is how cities have emerged to be “homes of change” and the venue where policies are designed, adopted and realized. They help to forge new networks and partnerships offering innovative solutions that have the potential to influence

<sup>5</sup> Vancouver, 1976

<sup>6</sup> Istanbul, 1996

<sup>7</sup> UN Special session to overall review and appraise of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, New York, 2001

<sup>8</sup> About the UN-Habitat’s focal point’s role in the implementation of NUA, see paras 128-129, 165, 167-168 and 171

development agendas at national, regional and global levels. More concretely: cities have emerged to become catalysts of productivity, technology and infrastructure development, including institutional arrangements that should contribute to the enhancement of equity, social inclusion and quality of life.

The transformative force of urbanization and the role that cities can play in development have implications on the global human progress beyond their demographic manifestations and special expansion.

### BOX 1: DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THE NEW URBAN AGENDA THROUGH AN ACTION FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA (AFINUA)

While the New Urban Agenda aims to address such major issues of sustainable urban development, the guidelines to be developed are meant to lay out the fundamentals of urbanization in a brief concise, easy-to-understand format to guide decision-makers and the wide variety of stakeholders in the implementation of the NUA. This will serve as an entry point for planners, local administrators and member States to review and support their urban policies and programs. In this regard, it is important to clearly spell out the key ingredients required for member States and local authorities to set the stage properly for productive, sustainable and equitable urban growth. UN-Habitat needs to take the lead in setting out the essential ingredients, decide who should lead each, plan how they might be measured and how they contribute to the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. The Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA), which aligns to SDG-11 and other urban related targets, will provide guidelines for the implementation process at local, sub-national and national level. The key action areas of AFINUA are briefly described below:

- i. National Urban Policies:** National governments need to set the rules of the game for cities, to support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. In the NUA, member States committed to developing and implementing national urban policies and building integrated national systems of cities and human settlements, toward the achievement of national development targets. Governments also need to reconsider their existing organizational structures as a prerequisite for implementing key parts of the NUA.
- ii. Urban Legal Frameworks:** Legal mechanisms are fundamental for the acquisition and maintenance of public space, provision of equity and financial stability. Often times, however, the laws governing such urban outcomes, where they exist, are ineffective because they fail to deliver the results that policy asks for. Attention must be paid to their adequacy and quality and to whom they are assigned and which level of functionality is being enabled. Therefore, they must be clear, precise and cost effective and support a framework of good governance that is relevant to the diversity of urban contexts and that encourages inclusive outcomes with a set of rights-based principles underlying them.
- iii. Integrated Urban and Territorial Planning and Design:** Planning and design operate in economic, social and environmental domains and have impacts on each of these domains. Effective planning and design depend on the principles of connectedness, inclusivity and resilience to deliver integrated results across activity sectors including land use, housing and transportation. However, planning and design are often reduced to the functions of development control and urban aesthetics. Yet we already know enough about what works and what doesn't to empirically quantify the parameters within which most successful cities operate. Investing in better planning and design has major proven co-benefits for both climate change mitigation and resilience.

**iv. Financing Urbanization:** A well-functioning city needs to reap the benefits of agglomeration. To make cities functional, they first need strong local government finances, fiscal health and efficient markets, and when those basic conditions are in place they need creditworthiness. This means that cities need to look both upstream and downstream of municipal finance, including at rules of the game around finance, revenues and expenditures. Persistent challenges include how financing can address informality and how to move away from a traditionally land-based approach to urban financing.

**v. Local Implementation:** If national urban policies constitute the roof unifying the three pillars of legal frameworks, planning and design and financing urbanization, then local implementation constitute their foundation. The focus on the local scale also provides an opportunity not only to concretize more abstract principles in actual places, but also to address key issues of justice and equity. Local implementation can be supported through area-based approaches including city extensions, urban renewal, city infills and through the development of integrated systems of urban basic services.

A first draft of this framework was fine-tuned during an Expert Group Meeting of urban professionals held in Surabaya, Indonesia in July 2016. This meeting was organized back to back with the 3rd Preparatory conference for Habitat III. To further support this framework, UN-Habitat will develop a global set of 'how to' guidelines accompanied by a cascading process of product development, including a measurement system and practical examples from all regions that demonstrate the range of options in carrying out the policies recommended in the framework. UN-Habitat will also produce a roadmap for roll out and utilization of guidelines developed for select countries with clear linkages to SDGs and other internationally agreed commitments. The guidance will be developed in close consultation with member States and in partnership with other UN agencies, organizations of local authorities and professional associations. The guidance materials will be validated through expert group meetings and on-line debates and disseminated through a wide range of advocacy measures. This framework will then be used to start offering policy advice and capacity development support to countries and cities in collaboration with partner organizations. This will follow for each country a well-tested process of feasibility analysis, diagnosis, formulation, implementation, monitoring and review, supported by institutional strengthening, human resource development and demonstration projects.

Therefore, the NUA while stressing the linkage between urbanization and development provides a unique framework in which cities of the future should be conceived and realized. The NUA underscores the need to take advantage of the opportunities that cities can offer as engines of innovative creativity, and economic growth, socio-cultural development, and environmental conservation. The transformative potential of cities can effectively contribute to the realization of sustainable development in its human, socio-economic and environmental dimensions. While stressing the importance of planning, design, effective financing and good governance of world's cities as a precondition for success in the fight against urban poverty and hunger, the NUA cares for a better urban future breaking away from the past trends of urbanization characterized by urban sprawl, low productivity, segregation, exclusion and special congestion. In that connection, the NUA offers the best opportunity to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, improve human health and well-being, reduce inequalities, and foster resilience and protect the environment.

Clearly, the NUA strongly resonates with the 2030 Development Agenda. Both frameworks feed one into the other. The dynamism of cities and their future being at the core of sustainable urbanization, they also represent a boost for sustainable development in all its dimensions. With the growing recognition of the potentials of cities as hubs of socio-economic growth, a shift in global thinking and action has been made placing the city at the centre of all developmental processes. That explains the global consensus reached around the SDGoal 11 and its related targets<sup>9</sup>. It provides a catalytic impulse for increased mobilization of stakeholders and a means for the promotion of innovative integrated city-level approaches helping to accelerate progress towards gradual reduction of urban poverty in the world.

UN-Habitat actively contributed to the above change of paradigm. With continued lobbying campaigns advocating for sustainable urbanization to be considered as an integral part of sustainable development, the Agency eventually succeeded

to put the city at the heart of development, consolidating the gains of its recent intensified advocacy works and preserving the legacy of several decades of targeted interventions supporting constitutional reforms and strengthening the rights to adequate housing and innovative partnerships, increasing synergy among partners around the world. In recent months UN-Habitat has joined forces with other partners to monitor progress made globally and nationally in the implementation of urban related SDGs and relevant targets.

## OUR SHARE OF SDGs

In September 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted a new framework for development entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”. It picked up the work from where the MDGs left it, offering a new vision of development and a modality of collaboration that should be universal and inclusive. The new framework encapsulates its agenda in a compact of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to provide a unique political basis for ongoing international efforts in development at least until the year 2030. The SDGs address in an integrated manner, the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. They also touch upon the interrelations between the different components of development and their impact on human societies and effective institutions. They further, provide for special arrangements to be made to identify sufficient and innovative means of implementation (finance, technology, capacity development etc.) which are commensurate with the tasks ahead.

As indicated above, the SDG 11 and its targets remain UN-Habitat's entry point into the SDGs framework. They are closely tied with the NUA. Together, they reflect the new vision of the city of the future. They also provide a political guidance on how urbanization should be planned to take us forward. More concretely, SDG 11 commits governments and their partners to the task of making “...cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.



<sup>9</sup> See next point

**GOAL 11+. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE**

TARGET	PROPOSED INDICATORS
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disaster per 100,000 people
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruption of basic services, attributed to disasters.
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

As a lead Agency on urban monitoring and reporting, UN-Habitat is currently working with other partners to develop the technical frameworks to support the work on monitoring the NUA/SDGs and other urban related indicators contained in other global frameworks. This work includes developing urban tailored monitoring tools for geo-referencing, metadata development, establishing new and strengthening partnership arrangements, and organizing several expert group meetings for selected indicators categorized as tier II and III. In addition, the Agency has also been establishing a database that will support the NUA/SDGS urban data (monitoring and reporting) needs. This includes work on expanding the global sample of cities from the current 200 cities to ~300 cities which will incorporate smaller sized cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

This new set of cities is expected to help with expanding the ongoing analytical work to include other dimensions relating to the functionalities of smaller cities, in addition to increasing the representativeness of the global sample of cities and ensuring no one is left behind. In that connection, further work includes developing a comprehensive capacity development package (guidelines/tools, and strengthening of institutional capacities) for supporting the monitoring and reporting by member States including for national and sub national levels on urban related SDGs.

The above efforts also involve working on a multi-stakeholder partnership arrangements for localizing the NUA/SDGs which includes a considerable work of strengthening the capacities of local governments and local communities. Out of the 10 targets in goal 11, 6 require some form of geospatial referenced data collection to monitor them efficiently. UN-Habitat is leading the process of developing the tools, methodologies, global definitions and capacities of member States to be able to respond to the spatial data needs of these targets.

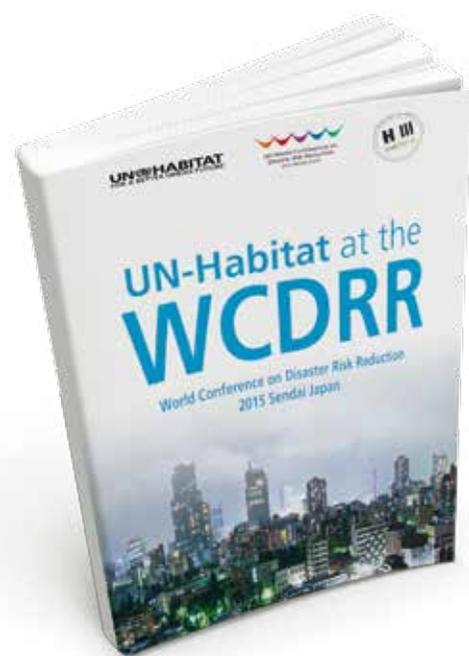
In terms of global reporting, UN-Habitat and partners working on Goal 11 contributed to the write-up of the 2016 Secretary General's report on SDGs, which featured 4 indicators from the urban SDGs cluster, including a first time documentation on urban/city expansions. Similarly, UN-Habitat and partners are creating the conditions for supporting the 4-yearly report on implementation of the NUA by establishing the building blocks for relevant databases for routine monitoring and reporting. To ensure a smart and credible way to assess the overall progress achieved at city levels, the Agency and major stakeholders have undertaken further improvements on the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) tools to incorporate multiple dimensions of sustainability as laid out in the SDGs and NUA frameworks.

The new CPI includes urban governance and legislation, the environment, social cohesion, as well as urban economy and municipal finance as major dimensions. But most importantly, it also incorporates spatial indicators, and mechanisms for data disaggregating which will help cities gain an in-depth understanding of challenges and opportunities, as well as enable them make more-precise comparisons with other cities globally. At the global level, UN-Habitat is still working on the adoption mechanisms for CPI as the framework for integrated monitoring of the progress at urban/city levels. Finally, UN-Habitat has also worked on a policy paper for the UN statistical commission and members states to consider adopting a '*national sample of cities*' approach for monitoring cities as units of analysis.

## OTHER GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

### Sendai – A Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction

The World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) took place in Sendai, in 2015. It represented a significant step in international efforts to develop a new Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction. Sendai created a real momentum in discussing policies and implementation modalities boosting urban resilience, which eventually influenced the outcomes of the Habitat III Conference, in 2016, where national governments recognized the need for prioritizing spatial planning and compact structures to continue investing in building stronger and more liveable cities.





**TOP:** WCDRR Conference Plenary in Sendai.  
© UN\_Photos

To follow up on Sendai, UN-Habitat took immediate action by developing tools for limiting urban risks and contributing to sustainable development mainly in selected affected cities. With an estimated 80 per cent of the world’s largest cities currently considered vulnerable to severe impacts from earthquakes and 60 per cent at risk from storm surges and tsunamis, making the case for a sustainable urbanization has become an imperative call for disaster risk preparedness. One such initiative of regional reach addressing the needs of small to intermediate cities has been the City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP Tool) developed by the regional office for Africa<sup>10</sup>. It was first tested in a few countries on the continent, e.g. Guinea Bissau and Burkina Faso. The potential of this initiative makes it even more relevant to be replicated elsewhere as needed since risk-reduction is an integral part of the job to be done under the SDGs and the NUA.

### Paris – A World Convention on Climate Change

At the same time, the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP-21) raised high hopes of seeing climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as funding for decisive action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions becoming a priority of international cooperation. COP-21 culminated in the signing of a historic accord called “Paris Agreement” also highlighting the role of cities as the places where the struggle to mitigate climate change will be either won or lost. Cities play a critical role in emissions, thus they must also become key actors in global efforts to bring down greenhouse gas emissions. This provided UN-Habitat with a wide-open window into the climate change debate, as the Agency has been supporting cities and local governments in their work over the past decade. The Agency participated fully in the Paris events with the aim to strengthen its partnership with

key players in this crucial sector of sustainable development. As expected, several city mayors made public commitments to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the Compact of Mayors<sup>11</sup>. By the end of 2016 the number of mayors committed to the Compact increased from 320 in 2015 to 605 cities. To do this, some cities<sup>12</sup> have re-engaged in urban planning strategies with the support of UN-Habitat.

In 2015, UN-Habitat was accredited by the Adaptation Fund to help cities build climate resilience. As of the end of 2016 a series of concept proposals (for Lao PDR, Fiji and the Solomon Islands) and pre-concept notes (for Southern Africa, Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique) was approved by the Fund. With this sense of urgency, UN-Habitat launched the ‘Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning’. The publication establishes guiding principles for action planning in cities, based on international evidence and best-practices. At the end of 2015, UN-Habitat began to implement the Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning, endorsed by 45 partners. In 2016, the Guiding Principles supported by an indicator, helped to review ongoing planning processes in Vilankulo (Mozambique), Glasgow (Scotland/UK), and Rajkot (India). By the end of 2016, the International Society for City and Regional Planners endorsed the Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning proposed by UN-Habitat, becoming the latest of 46 partners.

<sup>11</sup> The Compact of Mayors is an initiative that encourages cities to publicly commit to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change; UN-Habitat served on its Management Committee. As of 1 January 2017, the Compact of Mayors was merged with the (EC-supported) Covenant of Mayors to form the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. UN-Habitat retains a seat on the new entity’s Founders Council.

<sup>12</sup> E.g. City of Belmopan (Belize)

<sup>10</sup> See related stories under II.2 on Africa



**TOP:** A group photo of presidents, head government and head of delegation in Paris during the World Convention on Climate Change. © UN\_Photos

Another step by UN-Habitat in support of the Paris Agreement is a review<sup>13</sup> of the National Determined Contributions (NDCs), for urban content. Globally, there has been improvement in policies, plans and strategies contributing to the mitigation of climate change in six (6) cities participating in the - Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies (Urban-LEDS) Project -, funded by the European Commission and with ICLEI as the main implementing partner. The councils of six (6) Urban-LEDS cities - Recife (Brazil), Rajkot and Panaji (India), Balikpapan and Bogor (Indonesia), and KwaDukuza (South Africa) adopted strategies to reduce emissions inspired by UN-Habitat. Moreover the city of Bogor allocated USD 12m to revitalize its Bus Rapid Transit and converted a number of minibuses to cleaner fuels, while KwaDukuza approved green building guidelines.

More recently, UN-Habitat's engagement with the UNFCCC, was very well noted at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Parties (COP-22). The following highlights should provide a clear picture of additional activities initiated by the Agency in the area of cities and climate change in 2016.

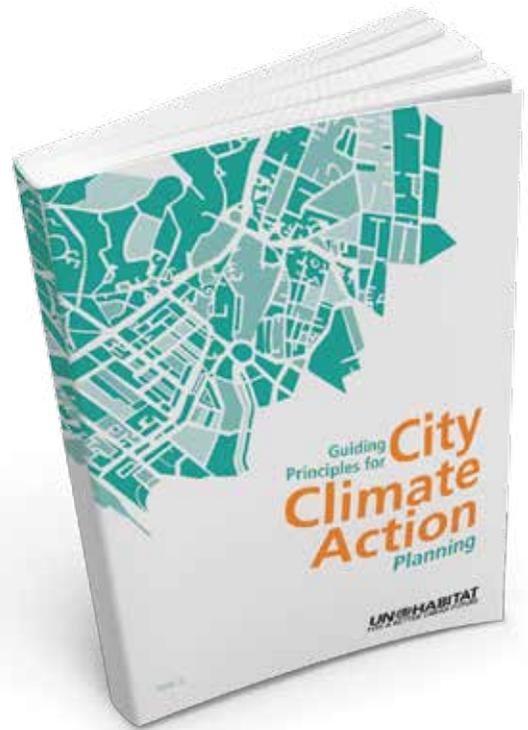
### UN-Habitat at COP-22

COP-22 was held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7-18 November 2016. It took place shortly after the Paris Agreement came into force, on 4 November 2016. It echoed with the New Urban Agenda which recognizes the need for and seeks to foster climate action in cities. On the eve of COP-22 the Executive Director of UN-Habitat and HABITAT III Secretary-General officially transmitted a copy of the New Urban Agenda to the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, and drew her attention to the relevant provisions referring to climate mitigation and adaptation. As captured in the NUA. Further, during the course of a day-long sequence on cities and human settlements organized by the Global Climate Alliance at the COP-22, a representative of the HABITAT III Secretariat briefed participants on the climate change aspects of the New Urban Agenda. COP-22 also provided other venues where the HABITAT III Secretariat and relevant Senior Managers of UN-Habitat could brief participants on the Agency's initiatives in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation. On that occasion, the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (ICLEI) noted "that strengthened local action requires greater access to finance". Indeed, such a call for increased financial support to local government has also been made in the New Urban Agenda, as advocated by UN-Habitat.

<sup>13</sup> Through the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, UN-Habitat stands ready to support member States to implement the urban aspects of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This 2016 publication by UN-Habitat reviewed the NDCs – which form the heart of the Paris Agreement – for urban content.

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, on the Founders' Council of which UN-Habitat sits, also received visibility at COP-22 through several side events. This initiative, which is the result of a merger between the Compact of Mayors and the European Commission's Covenant of Mayors, was under development since 2015. Meanwhile the number of cities committed to the Compact of Mayors has grown from 320 in Dec 2015 to 605 today.

Further, UN-Habitat plans to co-sponsor a Scientific Conference on Cities and Climate Change, to take place in the first quarter of 2018 (likely March). This conference will be co-organized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); other partners include Cities Alliance, UCLG, ICLEI, UNEP, and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The conference will serve to set the research agenda on the topic of cities and climate change, so as to inform the IPCC assessments and special reports that provide the main scientific source for future climate negotiations.



 **BOTTOM:** A group photo during the COP22 in Marrakech.  
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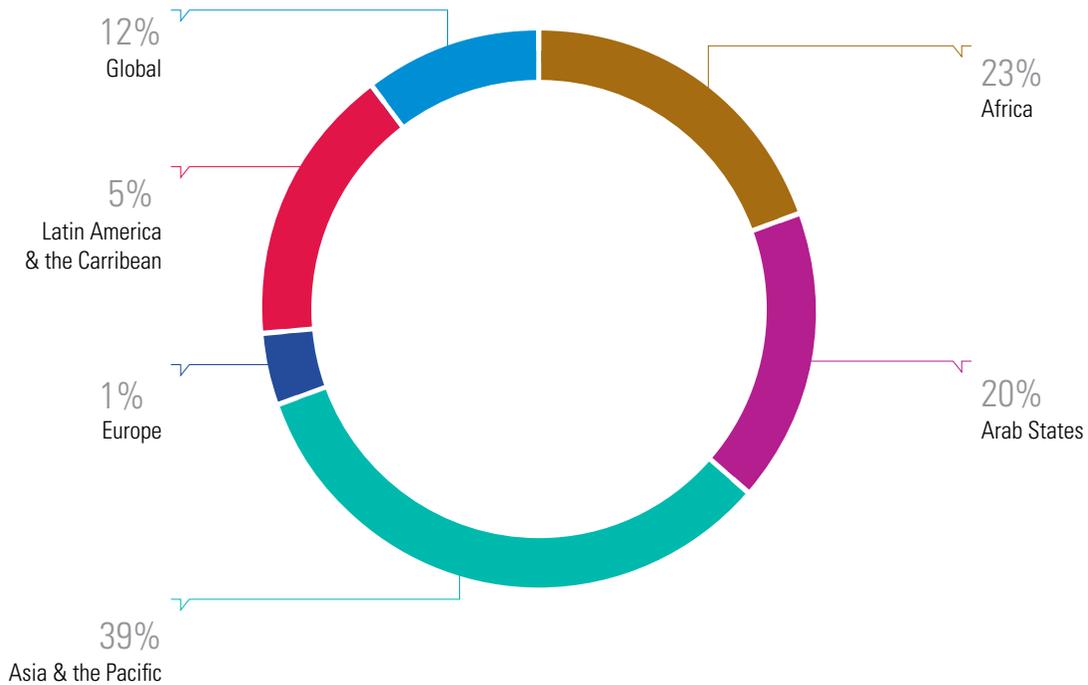


## UN-HABITAT GLOBAL PORTFOLIO<sup>14</sup>

UN-Habitat's global portfolio covers five major regions<sup>15</sup> in which the Agency's has been providing its advisory services and operational programmes. This has been done with the support of the regional offices<sup>16</sup> acting as interface between the Agency and the beneficiaries. The figures below provide an overview of the grand total of UN-Habitat's expenditures in 2015-2016 amounting to over US\$ 317 million while the overall spending on all projects in 2013-2014 was around USD 336 million. This signals a slight reduction in global value of projects undertaken by the Agency. A quick review of Figure 2 in particular reveals that Asia continues to have the highest portfolio, and Europe the smallest. The portfolio in Africa and Arab States has grown, whilst LAC and global projects have shrunk since the last report. In a comparative analysis, Figure 1 below confirms the trend indicating that Africa and the Arab states have received an incremental allocation of funds with 23% and 20% respectively compared to 18% and 13% in 2013-2014. Asia continues to be the region taking the largest share of the projects, accounting for about 39% of the overall allocation in 2015-2016.



**FIGURE 1: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF UN-HABITAT PROJECTS IN 2015-2016**



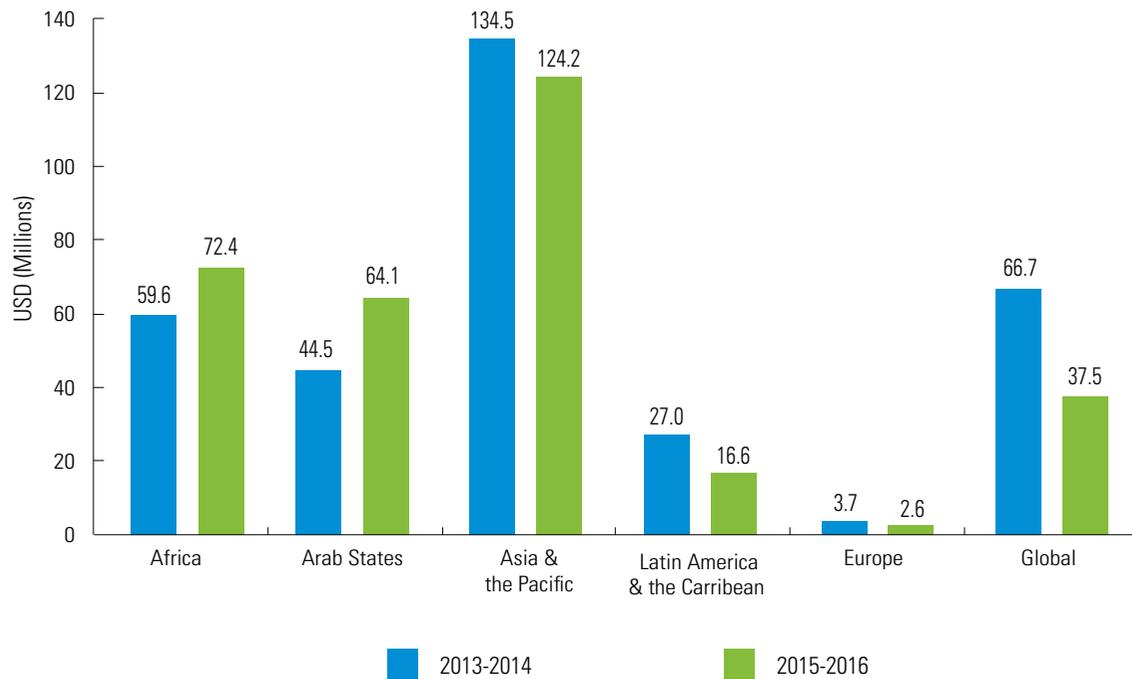
<sup>14</sup> As done in prior years, all financial information contained in this report is based on expenditures 2015-2016. The report mainly focuses on activities carried out at the country or regional or global levels (programme activities). In this regard, those projects which relate solely to financing of an Office (personnel costs, operational costs) were not included in the figures.

<sup>15</sup> Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Latin America, EU and Eastern Europe

<sup>16</sup> ROAf, ROAS, ROAP, ROLAC, and various entities covering the Agency's work in Europe (Barcelona, Brussels, Geneva, Kosovo)



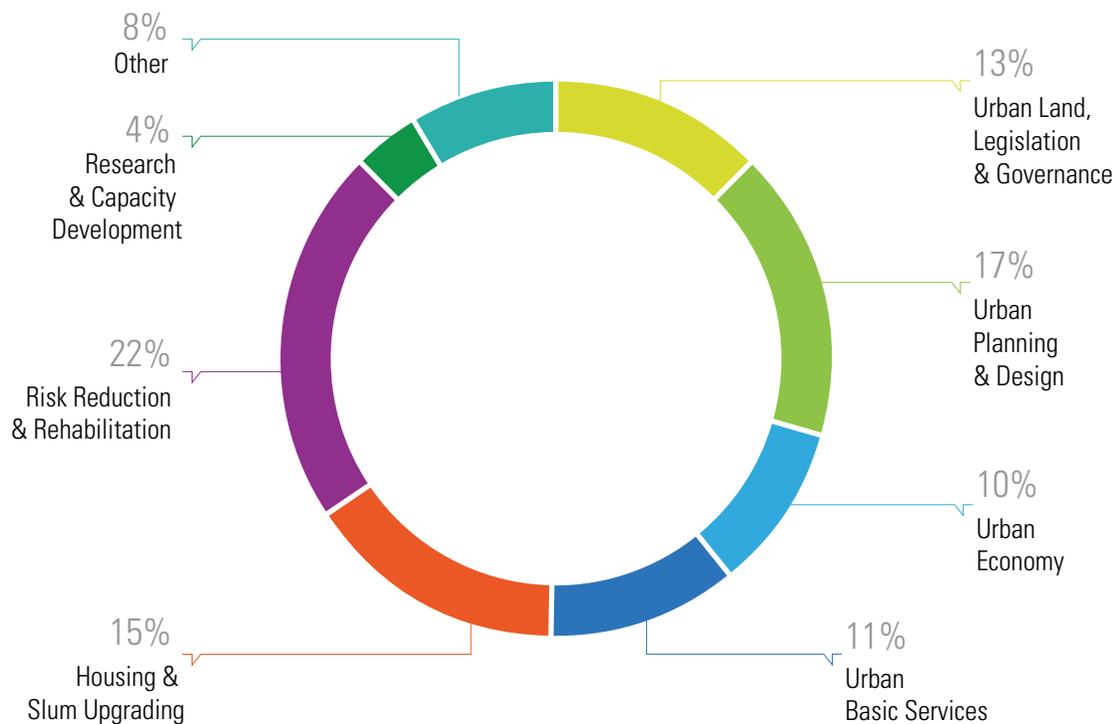
**FIGURE 2: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF UN-HABITAT PROJECTS 2013-2014 AND 2015-2016**



As for the thematic distribution of projects, although risk reduction continues to dominate the portfolio, the distribution is getting much more even amongst the other sub-programmes, showing the Agency's natural progression from post disaster, post-conflict engagement to other areas of development. This is evidence of UN-Habitat's ability to manage swift transition in its activities.



**FIGURE 3: THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS PROJECTS 2015-2016**

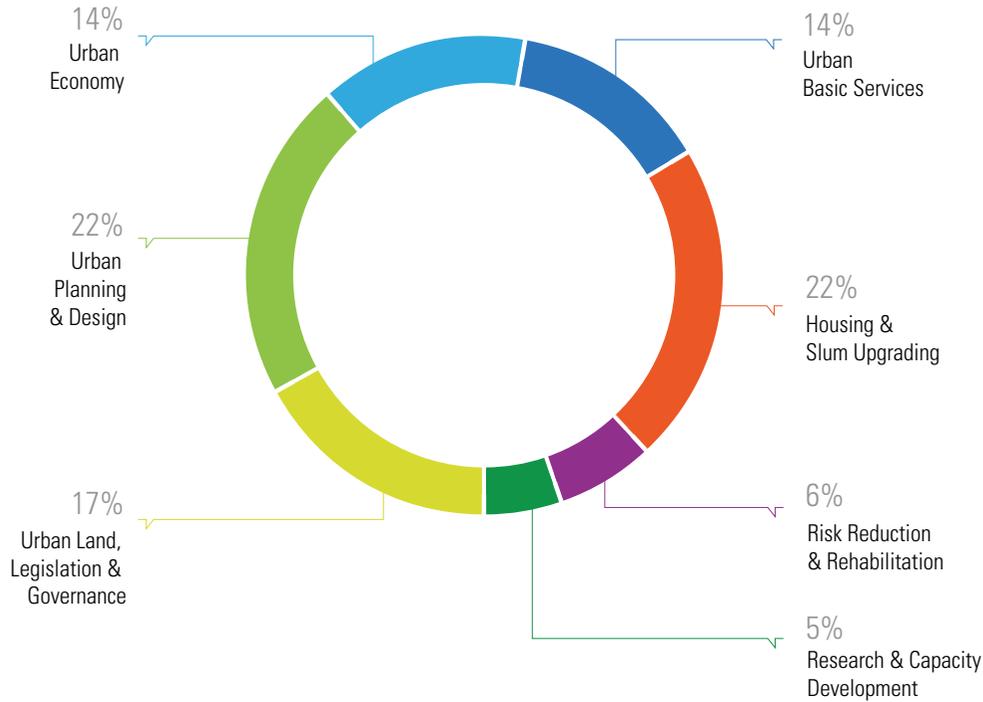


Globally, housing and slum upgrading as well as urban planning and design dominate the trends with 22 per cent each, followed by urban legislation, land and governance at 17 per cent just before urban economy and urban basic services covering 14 per cent each. Risk reduction and rehabilitation accounts for about 6 per cent while research and capacity development takes 5 per cent as shown below in Figure 4. Finally, Figure 5 shows how the individual sectors performed in 2015 - 2016.



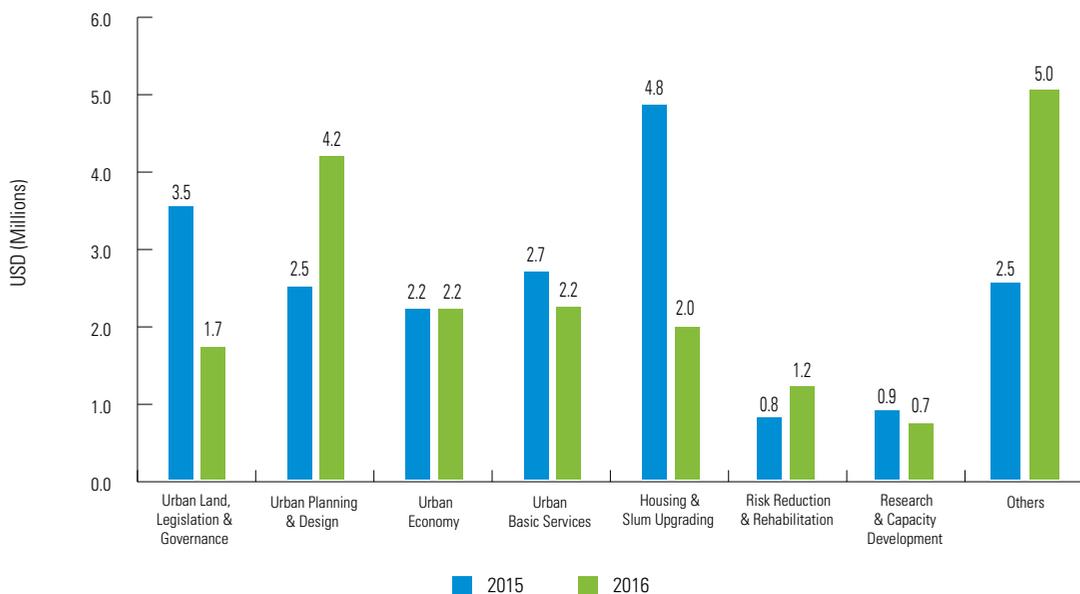
**FIGURE 4: THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL PROJECTS GLOBAL PROJECTS 2015-2016**

*Global projects: projects not limited to oe particular country or region.*



**FIGURE 5: THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBAL PROJECTS GLOBAL PROJECTS 2015-2016**

*Global Projects: Projects not limited to particular country or region.*



## SELECTED GLOBAL THEMATIC ACTIVITIES

The initiatives and programmes described below provide a list of selected activities designed by UN-Habitat or developed with partners in direct response to the Agency's global mandate as reflected in the frameworks for international development as described earlier. But such a selection does not provide an exhaustive list of all UN-Habitat's activities around the globe. The purpose of this report is mainly to contribute to the advocacy and outreach goals of the Agency aiming to raise awareness about innovative practices and partnerships supporting the implementation of the NUA and SDGs.

### URBAN LEGISLATION, LAND AND GOVERNANCE

#### Advocating for land and tenure security – A GLTN Story

As indicated earlier, the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III) was endorsed by member States, as a framework which captures well the role of land in sustainable urban development, by clearly highlighting the need for tenure security for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, calling for sustainable use and management of land and natural resources, addressing land value capture, and hence providing critical guidance on responsible land governance interventions for the next 20 years. The Land and GLTN Unit supported the member States in packaging the right information related to various aspects of land in the urban context. In Africa, the GLTN supported the African position paper during the Abuja African Ministers meeting, where the value of land registration was acknowledged in addition to the continuum of land rights. GLTN received support from the EU during the negotiation of the Abuja declaration. The latter has opened a new avenue for GLTN partners to be more prominent in harnessing the economic value of land for a sustainable urbanization.

The partners in the Global Land Indicators Initiative (GLII) significantly contributed to this achievement by proposing and advocating for the inclusion of a tenure security indicator 1.4.2 in the SDG 1 and other indicators in SDG 5, 11 and 15. This was strongly supported by the Global Donor Working Group on Land, UN Sustainable Development Solution Network, UNDP, UNEP, FAO and other agencies. The development of the methodology is ongoing and it is expected that it will be finalised by the end of 2018 to fully secure land monitoring in the SDGs monitoring framework. UN-Habitat and the World Bank have been designated as custodians of the land indicators and should liaise with member States on that matter. GLTN is working in partnership with the Urban Economy Branch of UN-Habitat to promote the understanding and application of Land Based Financing (LBF) tools by local government authorities. Land based financing (LBF)

is a collective name given to a range of instruments by which local governments could expand their revenue base and generate funds that will help them to deliver services and infrastructure development, achieve their maintenance goals and contribute to sustainable urbanization. The instruments include recurring taxes on land and buildings, betterment charges and special assessments, developer exactions, land value increment taxes, sale of development rights, land leases & sale of public lands and transfer taxes & stamp duties.

Further, land readjustment is central to the planned extension and densification of cities and constitutes one of the key GLTN tools considered for use in both planned and unplanned settlements. Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment (PILaR) borrows from the conventional land readjustment whereby land units, with different claimants, are combined into a single area using participatory and inclusive approaches for more efficient use, unified planning, subdivision, development and infrastructure provision of public space and other amenities. A paper on 'Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment: A Pro-Poor Land Management Strategy for City Redevelopment (The Case of Medellin, Colombia)' was presented at the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty in March 2016. It was largely based on the PILaR source book that was finalised in 2015 and that was launched during the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

Significant progress has also been made on developing the UN and non-UN partners' understanding and awareness of key land and conflict concepts through knowledge management and coordination efforts, since the GC24 resolution on land and conflict. Understanding, coordination and partnership on land governance in conflict affected contexts has been improved in the UN System. UN-Habitat/ GLTN managed to link the land and conflict work with the broader global processes of UN reform, such as the High Level Reviews on Peace Operations and the Peacebuilding Architecture and with key related UN Resolutions. The UN Working Group on Transition which works across the three UN pillars has acknowledged the work of UN-Habitat/ GLTN on land and conflict and included key elements in the work plans of its Task Team on Conflict Prevention. In addition, a "Scoping and Status Study on Land and Conflict: Towards UN System Wide Engagement at scale" was published and it informed the development of a Secretary General's Guidance Note on Land and Conflict to serve as a key document for engagement of UN Agencies in this area of work. Improved understanding, alignment and coordination has been achieved among humanitarian and development stakeholders too, both UN and non-UN. Key partners: UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, NRC, Landesa, French Cooperation, RRI, IIRR, Ford Foundation, Arab Union of Surveyors, UTI.

The Land and GLTN Unit received a grant from the UN Department of Political Affairs to carry out a scoping study in Somalia targeting land in the post conflict settings, both in the rural and urban contexts. Additional funding is expected to support the Arab States as well. This is a symbol of acknowledgement of the relevance of land for sustained peace, in line with the new vision developed by the UN/SG.

## BOX 2: THE URBAN LAW DATABASE

The urban environment is extremely complex. It is the focus of human economic, social and political activity throughout the world. Any decision on its management can have a profound impact for millions. However, these decisions can be extremely challenging, often involving conflicting individual and collective interests. As a result, law plays a fundamental role in the management and development of the urban environment. It sets the 'rules of the game' for all interested actors. It promotes accountability and provides the basis of stability and predictability in decision-making. Law is also one of the principal guarantors of liberty and equality, providing an opportunity to ensure that the vulnerable and disadvantaged are heard, considered and protected. The notion of "urban law" in this context refers to policies, legal decisions and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. UN-Habitat's work on urban law focuses on its institutional priorities and the needs of Habitat Agenda Partners. This leads to an emphasis on particular areas, including: (i) Planning for city densification and extension; (ii) Land management; and (iii) Innovation in urban development financing and related fields.

These areas are considered with a particular emphasis on the inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, the poor and the socially marginalized.

Against this background, UN-Habitat has been working in recent years on a database of urban laws called "UrbanLex". The data base's additional value is in the digests that accompany each law, providing an accessible description of its key contents and objectives. The data base is being progressively populated via partnerships with a range of dynamic institutions from around the world including The Urban and Environmental Planning and Research Centre in Istanbul Technical University, Turkey, Renmin University, Beijing, China, International Islamic University Malaysia, The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) at the University of London, CNJUR International, and Urban Law Center at Fordham Law School NYC.

Urban Lex is currently featuring some 600 legal instruments from 68 countries. Urbanlex will soon provide access to 4,000 instruments in the FAOLEX database (under an agreement with FAO) that will enhance the scope and utility of the database. Urbanlex currently has a total number of 4,545 users from 5 regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, LAC, North America). The use of UrbanLex for the comparative analysis of urban law improved the organization of 'Urban Law Days' by UN-Habitat and partners. The Urban Law Days have generated and disseminated information about urban law, and they have also created partnerships in technical assistance.

The laws are fully accessible on UN-Habitat's website under the following key topics: (i) Urban Planning; (ii) Natural and Cultural Resources, (iii) Governance and Government, (iv) Taxation, Finance and Economic Development, (v) Building and Construction, (vi) Disaster Recovery and Resilient Cities, (vii) Infrastructure and Basic Services.

## URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN

### Designing public space with partners

Building inclusive, healthy, safe, connected, integrated and productive cities is perhaps the greatest challenge facing city leaders today. There are no easy solutions, and yet a key part of the puzzle lies right in the heart of cities and towns: the streets and public spaces. Attractive, active, well-functioning public space helps build a sense of community and civic identity, and helps promote economic development and culture. Therefore, the importance of public space for sustainable development has been recognised<sup>17</sup> at the international level, including by the New Urban Agenda offering a new framework towards creating better public spaces. Enabling components of this approach are rules and legislation for creating and protecting access to public spaces, urban planning and design for providing adequate quantity and good quality public spaces, and urban finance and economy for sharing values, promoting local economic development, providing employment and attracting investment.

In that connection, the Global Public Space Programme initiated by UN-Habitat represents a timely response to the need for promoting public space as an important element for creating sustainable cities; consolidating knowledge, good approaches, tools and methodologies on public space; engaging the broader network of partners and public space practitioners; demonstrating, through pilot projects and in partnership with cities, the importance of public spaces in achieving social, economic, environmental and other benefits to cities.

The Programme mainly supports governments at city, regional and national levels to improve policies, plans and designs for safer, more inclusive and accessible public space by: (i) providing technical and advisory services on public space planning, design, protection and management; (ii) developing tools, indicators, technical and policy guidelines, principles and participatory approaches for public space improvement; (iii) facilitating training and capacity development for government and other key stakeholders; (iv) supporting local governments in developing city wide public space strategies to improve public space across the whole city and to raise the capacity of local institutions and communities to implement public space projects; (v) organizing dialogues, expert group meetings, workshops and trainings, (vi) supporting partnerships and networking on issues on public space; (vii) supporting local governments by providing strategic entry points for public space as well as for demonstrating participatory approaches to public space design, implementation and management; and facilitating city to city exchange for horizontal learning. Its methodology includes the following three main areas: *Partnerships and networking* – bringing together a broad global network of partners working on

<sup>17</sup> SDG 11/7

Altogether, 6 public space projects have been completed – Jeevanje Gardens (phase 1), Nairobi; Dey Pukhu, Kirtipur; Lotus Garden, Mumbai; Place de la Paix, Les Cayes; Medellin, Colombia; and Buenos Aires, Argentina, Surabaya –Ketandan (Indonesia). A further 20 are in progress - Mogadishu (Somalia), Lokoja (Nigeria), Lima (Peru), Khulna (Bangladesh), Kirtipur phase II (Nepal), Gautam Nagar phase II (Mumbai), Honiara (Solomon Islands), La Touterelle (Les Cayes), Pristina (Kosovo), Pune (India), Nairobi phase II (Kenya), Johannesburg (South Africa), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cuenca (Ecuador), Quito (Ecuador), Mitrovica (Kosovo), East Jerusalem (Palestine), Mankara (Madagascar), Ruiru (Kenya), Beirut (Lebanon), Bungamati (Nepal).<sup>18</sup> An additional 15 pilot projects are in preparation for implementation in 2017 – Kisumu (Kenya), Doctares (Mexico), Mdantsane (South Africa), Hanoi (Vietnam), Sebrang Perai (Malaysia), to name a few. Nairobi and Mogadishu have completed their city-wide inventory of open public spaces, which will now feed into the development of city-wide strategies on public space. UN-Habitat is also supporting Bamenda (Cameroon), Kisumu (Kenya) and Kingston (Jamaica) in preparing to conduct city-wide public space assessments. Kirtipur Municipal Office together with the Centre of Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) and the support of UN-Habitat developed a plan for the “Revitalization of Open Spaces in the Traditional Core Settlement of Kirtipur”. The UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States is in the process of establishing a regional programme for public space. UN-Habitat is embarking on a similar process in the Asia Pacific and in Africa.



the issue of public space; *Knowledge management, advocacy and tools* – institutionalizing public space in the normative work<sup>18</sup> of partner organizations and cities; *Demonstration projects and city-wide strategies* – supporting cities in implementing public space demonstration projects, city-wide strategies and sectoral development plans. These activities are strategic entry points for debate on public space demonstrating participatory approaches to public space design, implementation, and management.

### Establishing a Lab for planning and design

UN-Habitat has also been providing support to local, regional and national governments by establishing an urban planning and design lab for sustainable urban planning. It uses spatial planning as a tool to coordinate economic, legal, social and environmental aspects of urban development, and to translate them into actual and feasible projects with potentials to generate value, economic development and jobs.

The Lab translates UN-Habitat’s principles of sustainable urban development namely: density, connectivity, mixed land use, diversity, participation and planning in advance – into practice, providing a unique platform for integration around planning activities. It uses a hands-on, participatory, and

<sup>18</sup> UN-Habitat promotes a policy approach, develops tools and indicators and runs capacity development programmes.

### BOX 3: LAB’S STRATEGIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION

**Citywide Strategies** are an integrated approach to infrastructure development, urban extension and densification and rural/agricultural linkages. They create a strategic framework for decision-making and define key transformative projects for the short, medium and long term.

**Planned City Extensions** address the pressure on rapidly urbanizing cities with an integrated approach that includes affordable housing, accessible (basic) services and public space through areas that are in proximity to the existing urban fabric and at an adequate scale.

**Urban Infill, Urban Renewal and Urban Transformation** help to achieve a structure that minimizes transport and service delivery costs, optimizes the use of land and supports the protection and organization of open spaces. They can provide benefits in terms of street life, economic viability of activities, proximity and walkability.

**Planning Guidelines and Capacity Building** seek to improve knowledge on urban issues and to build capacity in dealing with urbanization at local, national, and global levels. As such UN-Habitat’s principles can be contextualized. From these interventions local or national guidelines for planning can be disseminated and multiplied.

**Climate Change and Urban Planning** provides practical tools for addressing climate change through assessing the impact of urban planning options in a city, applying mitigation and adaptation strategies in order to reduce Green House Gas emissions and to reduce the risks of natural disasters and climate change.

**Conflict and Post-disaster Planning:** The Lab has proven effective in addressing the development opportunities in conflict and post-disaster conditions, and developing new approaches to refugee and IDP settlement planning and thus contributing to reconstruction planning following the stage of direct humanitarian aid. By ‘building back better’, by new approaches for temporary settlements and by integrating displaced people in host communities new disasters and conflict can be prevented and socio-economic conditions improved.

exploring-by-design approach to analyze urban issues and to define, design and coordinate integrated urban plans. It applies the three-pronged approach that integrates the legal, financial and spatial component in the process. Through a series of workshops multiple stakeholders contribute to identifying and solving problems and to developing plans that can be tested and improved. The planning concepts and proposals are then discussed with local authorities before implementation.

So far, the Lab has responded to the request of 53 cities in 30 countries for support in sustainable urban planning, including 20 Planned City Extensions and 23 Citywide Strategies. It has established a Global Network of Urban Planning and Design Labs. There are currently 17 active Labs located in Ghana, Mexico, Myanmar, Palestine, Philippines, Kenya, Haiti, Belize, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Egypt, and Afghanistan. In 2016, UN-Habitat launched a Lab publication clarifying its methodology and practices at the Habitat III Conference, in Quito, where planning and design were among key issues of discussion.

## Supporting national urban policies

Another key tool for achieving and managing sustainable urbanization is the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) launched by UN-Habitat jointly with the OECD and Cities Alliance based on a shared understanding that a good national urban policy (NUP) should aim at defining a vision, guiding principles and actions by national governments to tackle the problems arising from the concentrated growth of population and economic activity. This requires a high level of participation, capacity development and targeted projects to reconcile ideas and actions. Experts in this sector acknowledged that there is no single model of NUP with a standard outcome and a universal approach that can be replicated in different places. Nevertheless, there are important principles that can be followed. A few lessons as described below have inspired the development of the NUPP as a strategic initiative, including the recognition that:

- i. Governments need to be more sensitive to the threats and opportunities posed by rapid urban growth. These cannot be addressed by compartmentalized policy-making. Active support needs to be mobilized across the different spheres of government to ensure a coordinated approach to planning and managing cities and towns. The argument that well-functioning urban areas can help to unleash the development potential of nations is more persuasive than the argument that urban policy is about alleviating poverty and meeting basic needs.
- ii. Implementation requires a sustained technical process to develop the legal foundations, capable institutions and financial instruments to design and build more productive, liveable and resilient cities and towns. In developing these capabilities, the public sector needs to work closely with local communities, private investors and other interests. Successful cities cannot be built by governments alone.
- iii. Effective delivery requires active collaboration between spheres of government along with the devolution of appropriate responsibilities and resources to enable city authorities to respond to conditions on the ground and get things done, with support from the centre and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The active participation of cities is necessary to achieve many national policy goals.
- iv. An important objective is to manage the peripheral expansion of cities in the interests of more compact and inclusive urban growth, with shorter commutes and less damage to surrounding agricultural land, fresh water sources and other ecosystems.
- v. Urban consolidation requires pro-active efforts to increase the quantity and quality of land and property developed within the urban core and along transport corridors, more

intensive use of well-located vacant land, and upgraded urban infrastructure. It tends to go hand-in-hand with more mixed-use development and less segregation of land-uses.

- vi. It is less socially disruptive and more cost-effective to plan for urbanization by preparing the land and infrastructure in advance, rather than trying to repair, redevelop or relocate informal settlements once they are established. Wherever possible, existing informal settlements should be formally recognized and upgraded.
- vii. Urban policy requires a broader territorial perspective on metropolitan regions, including stronger connectivity between cities, towns and rural areas, to promote their distinctive strengths and to encourage mutually beneficial interactions between them in the interests of national prosperity and inclusive growth.

During the Habitat III Conference in Quito, UN-Habitat, OECD and Cities Alliance concretized their long-lasting partnership by launching the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) as a joint initiative that will support member States to develop coordinated and clear policy directions for a sustainable urban development.

### BOX 4: NUPP METHODOLOGY

- **Contribute to** filling the gaps in urban **data, knowledge, and tools** by providing a forum for knowledge creation, knowledge exchange and knowledge management for evidence-based urban policy and planning.
- **Bridge the capacity** gaps by working with national and local governments as well as relevant stakeholders to build the specialized skills required to develop a coordinated approach to development of NUP.
- Support the **development of effective and implementable NUPs globally and strengthen urban governance** through the provision of technical assistance and advisory services on NUP.
- **Monitor the progress of NUP** in its role as a part of the monitoring process of the New Urban Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals, through a global review and country specific reviews on NUP.
- **Provide a platform** for all levels of government and relevant stakeholders to network and engage in the processes of developing and implementing NUP. This platform will also facilitate the **broader engagement of all relevant stakeholders**.

UN-Habitat and OECD will co-host the Second International Conference on National Urban Policy (supported by Cities Alliance), to be held in Paris, France in May 2017. This will be the first opportunity following the Habitat III Conference to consider in a global forum the role of NUP in implementing the NUA as a global urban agenda. This Conference will be one of the first activities of the NUPP and will strengthen this important partnership.

## URBAN ECONOMY

### Supporting Local Governments and Municipalities on Financing of Planning

The lack of appropriate technical capacity and skills has been one of biggest challenges facing local governments in developing countries. With increased mandates and responsibilities, most municipalities however do not receive sufficient financial and human resources to be able to perform their duties effectively. To help addressing this, UN-Habitat has been developing norms and capacities to empower city leaders in their daily work. A focus of this work has been on the development of a rapid methodology for financial assessment of urban expansion projects. What is the benefit of a Planned City Extension (PCE) or Planned City Infill (PCI) to municipalities? What is the cost of this? UN-Habitat has developed a Rapid Financial Feasibility Assessment for Planned City Extension (PCE) manual with an empiric methodology, including needs assessment techniques intended for quick review of the situation to be followed by a full feasibility analysis<sup>19</sup> before taking action. The Agency has also prepared a technical guidebook for financing planned city extension and planned city infill<sup>20</sup>, A finance for City Leaders Handbook<sup>21</sup> and a key publication on “the Challenge of Local Government Financing in Developing Countries<sup>22</sup> supporting local governments and financing of planning and municipalities.

### BOX 5: GLOBAL MUNICIPAL DATABASE

UN-Habitat is working on supporting local governments in the developing of municipal finance data as a condition for city leaders to design policies. In most of the developing world, cities suffer from lack of financial data wherein gaps range from simple financial management to complex financial instruments. The impact of this is enormous in terms of planning and strategy. How can a municipality plan urban expansion without financial data? In some cases double entry book-keeping is not even in place in smaller municipalities, but even when the data is available, reliability and sometimes politicization is an issue. UN-Habitat is working on building reliable municipal data. A first step in this direction is a pilot project to build a Global Municipal Database with Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. Many municipal governments do not publish city budget or financial statements. Furthermore, even in instances where revenue and expenditure data has been collected and published in the form of financial statements or budget summaries, the materials often lack standardization that allows for meaningful comparison. The quality of the data also varies across municipal governments leading to inconsistencies, and impacting the integrity and credibility of the data. These considerations guide the project approach to developing the scope of the GMD Pilot Project, and defining the steps to bring the project to fruition. The following municipal governments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are included in the initial data collection effort for the GMD Pilot Project “Pilot City”: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Hangzhou, China; Mexico City, Mexico; Cape Town, South Africa; and Kampala, Uganda. A second step of this project, planned to be developed by UN-Habitat, is to expand the Atlas of Urban Expansion, a major project with New York University, to add municipal data incrementally to 200 cities. This will be done by compiling basic municipal data in cities following a policy oriented-methodology that instead of replicating national account will focus on the mandates and duties of local governments.



19 See Rapid Financial Feasibility Assessment for Planned City Extension (PCE). <http://unhabitat.org/rapid-financial-feasibility-assessment-for-planned-city-extension-pce-august-2016/>

20 See Technical guidebook for financing planned city extension and planned city infill <https://unhabitat.org/books/technical-guidebook-for-financing-planned-city-extension-and-planned-city-infill/>

21 See Finance for City Leaders Handbook. <http://unhabitat.org/books/finance-for-city-leaders-handbook/>

22 See The Challenge of Local Government Financing in Developing Countries <http://unhabitat.org/books/the-challenge-of-local-government-financing-in-developing-countries/>



**TOP:** BWS employees at work, repairing a leak on the main to Belize City  
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## URBAN BASIC SERVICES

### Peer-learning for improving urban water and sanitation practices

Strengthening the technical and management capacity of urban water and sanitation operators to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and resilience in service provision, and to provide adequate levels of service for the urban poor is a well-recognized objective in both the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. The Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA), whose Secretariat is hosted by UN-Habitat, is a network of partners committed to helping water operators help one another improve their collective capacity to provide access to water and sanitation services for all. GWOPA leads Water Operators' Partnerships (WOPs) promotion, facilitation and coordination, and is the principal source for WOP's knowledge and guidance globally.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, GWOPA, through the regional WOP-LAC Secretariat, provided substantive and financial support for the creation and implementation of a WOP, in which the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), a California-based water utility, mentored the national water and sanitation provider Belize Water Services (BWS). The budget was approximately US\$100,000, and additional financial support was leveraged from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF). Staff time and other expenses were covered by the mentor and recipient partners. The WOP was aimed at strengthening the human, organizational, and institutional capacity of the recipient utility by adopting good practices, implementing new technology, reducing non-revenue water (NRW), and improving maintenance techniques.



The activities of the WOP started with a joint diagnosis to select the training areas based on pre-identified key priorities of the recipient and the expertise areas of the mentor. Partners decided to work on different strategic areas, such as safety, operations, engineering, finance, customer services, information and technology, and public outreach. Activities consisted of exchange visits between the staff of both water operators, during which knowledge sharing was done, classroom training, job-shadowing, documentation and information sharing, on-the-job operational guidance, review of existing practices, and appropriate recommendations for improvements. As a result, a detailed improvement plan was produced with a set of concrete recommendations to be implemented. BWS, the recipient operator, has been able to implement most of the recommended improvements, and is working toward the full implementation of the plan.

Finally, BWS is now in the process of becoming a WOP mentor to support other Caribbean water utilities, and pass on the knowledge and knowhow gained through the partnership with CCWD.

**BEFORE**



### Key results include:

- **Human Resource development:** 119 employees (more than half of total staff), from managers to foremen, have taken 215 water operators certification training courses at Sacramento State University, with a 93% completion rate. Topics addressed are operations, maintenance and management of water and wastewater treatment, distribution and collection systems;
- **Safety and Security:** a Safety Committee has been created following the model of CCWD and the recipient operator set aside a budget of US\$ 350,000 to purchase Personal Protective Equipment. The number of accidents and incidents, and related cost, has been substantially reduced. The safety culture of the company changed radically with the adoption of systematic and standardized safety procedures;
- **Engineering:** A SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system has been developed, installed and implemented in all major water systems of Belize. It has resulted in more accurate, efficient and centralized control and monitoring of water production and distribution. It also contributes to reduce travel time, enhance productivity and decrease response time in case of problems;
- **Finance:** A new methodology for rate-setting based on inflationary adjustment to tariffs was introduced. This enabled the formulation of more acceptable and accountable tariffs increases for both customers and regulator. Electronic payment options for customers have been developed and used, which enable a better monitoring and accountability of revenue streams.



### BOX 6: GLOBAL EXPANDED MONITORING INITIATIVE (GEMI)

In approaching the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a dedicated goal on water and sanitation, it was recognized that the sector at large would require a coherent monitoring framework, with improved data collection and analysis.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) were already tracking progress in regard to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2, and 6.a and 6.b), but the many initiatives that monitored different aspects of the management of water, wastewater and ecosystem resources lacked a coherent global mechanism.

To meet this need, the Integrated Monitoring initiative, GEMI was established in 2014 as an inter-agency initiative composed of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), operating under the UN-Water umbrella and complementing JMP and GLAAS.

GEMI is supported with financial contributions from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany and the Netherlands. The initiative's focus is to integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on wastewater treatment and water quality, water use and use-efficiency, integrated water resources management and water-related ecosystems (SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6, and 6.a and 6.b).

The long term goal is to (i) establish and manage, by 2030, a coherent monitoring framework for water and sanitation to inform the post-2015 period, and (ii) contribute to country progress through well-informed decision-making on water, based on harmonized, comprehensive, timely and accurate information. The specific objectives are to:

- Integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts, to ensure harmonised monitoring of the entire water cycle
- Provide member States with a monitoring guide for SDG targets 6.3-6.6
- Engage member States and enhance their capacity in water sector monitoring
- Report on global progress towards SDG targets 6.3-6.6

The Initiative has developed monitoring methodologies which are currently being pilot tested in seven proof-of-concept countries - Senegal, Uganda, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Peru, Jordan and Fiji. The Initiative will be rolled out globally in the later part of 2017.

The GEMI framework allows member States to pursue national monitoring interests with flexibility, and address national and regional issues while maintaining compatibility with global monitoring efforts. The methodologies will also combine traditional and innovative data collection.



To achieve the vision of adequate housing for all through the ‘Housing at the Centre’ approach, UN-Habitat has partnered with eight other UN Agencies (ILO, UNDP and its SDG fund, OHCHR, UNECE, UNEP, UNOPS, UN Women, and WHO), various NGOs (Community Housing Limited, CRAterre, Habitat for Humanity International, IFRC, the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Slum Dwellers International, the Ecosur network), and a number of development finance institutions (African Development Bank, Asia Development Bank Institute, Inter-American Development Bank, Shelter Afrique, the World Bank).

### Slum upgrading for human dignity

The rationale behind the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) can be summarized in one principle: “leaving no one behind”. Indeed, PSUP remains one of best stories providing a clear evidence of UN-Habitat’s work with partners on transforming the lives of millions of slum dwellers around the world. That objective reflecting the spirit of the Habitat Agenda and the MDGs 7/11 has been reinforced over the past two years since the adoption of the SDGs and the NUA to continue the fight for human dignity by addressing uneven and unequal patterns of urban development which are most dramatically represented in urban centres by slums and other informal settlements.

To tell the story very briefly, PSUP contributes to: (i) generating evidence based knowledge on slums and enhancing the capacity of stakeholders to contribute to strengthening policies and developing inclusive city-wide plans, (ii) improving governance and slum upgrading structures by strengthening collaborative linkages across sectors and across stakeholder groups including slum dwellers, and horizontally incorporating all levels of government, (iii) promoting participatory urban planning and design strategies that guide safe, resilient and sustainable urban growth and renewal within a city-wide action-oriented framework, (iv) facilitating strategic partnerships between national authorities, local authorities and slum dwellers on one hand, and institutions that are able to tailor appropriate pro-poor financial mechanisms for sustainable slum upgrading, (v) guiding implementation of community driven, integrated and strategic slum upgrading interventions.

In a global perspective, PSUP engages and puts key urban stakeholders including governments, community representatives, civil society, non-governmental organizations, academia, private sector and, especially, slum and informal settlement dwellers at the centre of the upgrading process. This multi-stakeholder platform is considered more likely to promote the necessary partnerships, inclusive governance arrangements, integrated institutional structures and financing options which result in

## BOX 8: PSUP / FACTS AND FIGURES

- In the world today, one in eight people or 1 billion people on earth live in slums.
- The proportion of slum dwellers is most acute in Africa (at 55.9 per cent), followed by Asia (at 27.9 per cent), and Latin America and the Caribbean (at 21.1 per cent), however looking at the number of slum dwellers, the majority lives in Asia.
- Informal settlements are increasingly found in the developed world too.
- One fifth of slum households are headed by women who are often the poorest and most vulnerable.

### A CHALLENGE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

- Harsh living conditions – the five deprivations – depict exclusion of a large segment of the world population from benefits and opportunities of urbanization: overcrowding, poor access to clean water and sanitation; poor security of tenure; poor durability of housing structures.
- Economic and social progress is slowed down and security threatened in urban settlements by jobless growth and social tensions.

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- SDG 11: Bridges unfinished business of MDG 7.D (improve living conditions of 100 million slum dwellers)
- Is a driver to attaining other goals: address poverty (Goal 1), inequality (Goal 10), climate change (Goal 13), gender equality (Goal 5), water and sanitation (Goal 6), economic growth and employment (Goal 8), industrialization and innovation (Goal 9) and Partnerships (Goal 17).

### PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME – A TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACH

- Human Rights and People-Centered
- Local and national government owned slum up-grading
- Tailored to country and local contexts
- Multi-pronged approach to address root challenges for sustainable results: inclusive national urban and housing policies; urban legislation and governance; participatory planning and design of urban settlements; Innovative Financing strategies
- Multi-stakeholder and UN inter-agency partnerships and coordination
- Up-scaling good practices

### EXPECTED IMPACT:

- It changes mind-sets towards a more positive and inclusive view of slum dwellers and slums, and triggers inclusive pro-poor urban policy and regulatory framework development,
- It strengthens governance and institutional arrangements towards a more integrated and engaging model and, contributes to citywide planning processes and connects unplanned settlement to city development plans,
- It delivers tangible improvements to the environment and the livelihood opportunities for slum dwellers, as well as provides options of financing models and leverages investment in slums and long-term vision as well as the capacity to deliver participatory slum upgrading,
- It provides platforms for peer, South-South-, North-South-and Triangular partnerships and learning.



This budget has been systematically increasing. The Programme trend until now has been of a sustainable growth in terms of funding, partnerships, and client cities. The CRPP's definition of resilience aims to transform and improve living conditions of citizens and its platform is made for practitioners to go from knowledge to action. The RAP will be operationalized with the use of policy, adequate rules and regulations, good planning design, focused urban financing and local implementation.

Furthermore, its recommendations or Resilience Action Plans will lead to toolkits of short-, medium- and long-term strategies based on predictive analysis from CRPT, prioritisation of actions (quick-wins and urgent actions), inter-departmental assignation, integration within existing government policies (analysis of targets and actions against existing works in progress) and recommendations for long-term sustainable urban development practices.

#### BOX 10: EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND SUSTAINABLE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME', (ERSRP)

Under ERSRP, UN-Habitat has been able to respond to humanitarian crises that affect human settlements and urban areas. This covers the whole spectrum from natural disasters to on-going protracted conflict. UN-Habitat is one of only 10 UN agencies that form the United Nations Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) that are mandated and expected to respond to humanitarian emergencies. UN-Habitat joined the IASC in May 2008. The Agency engages and supports with the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) Mechanisms, particularly in complex urban environments, providing specialist and reconstruction and policy development assistance. Recent emergencies include the Nepal Earthquake April 2015, Ecuador earthquake April 2016, Hurricane Matthew in Haiti October 2016 required immediate solutions and UN-Habitat was able to contribute strategic urban damage analysis and early recovery strategy, emphasizing engagement with local communities coordination with local governments and mayors and integrated well coordinated comprehensive responses. The learning from all these interventions is captured in UN-Habitats 'Emergency Response Portal' which is being developed as knowledge management tool to support future urban emergency responses. Through this early engagement in humanitarian crisis, UN-Habitat is able to support member States and influence the direction

of humanitarian effort towards durable solutions that help build resilience and offer affected people a sustainable road to recovery. The approach of placing communities at the centre of the recovery and decision making processes and connecting them with local sub-national governance structures provides the best chance of rebuilding integrated and comprehensive services.

Out of every disaster and emergency comes the opportunity to rethink services, to spatially plan better and to build back more resilient structures and futures. The ERSRP offers this initial surge support and this often leads to highly successful early recover and reconstruction programmes and begins to help close the divide between emergency short term response and more sustainable development.

##### CURRENT PARTNERSHIPS

UN Inter agency Standing Committee (IASC) agencies, Emergency Surge capacity partners: NORCAP (Norway); SDC (Switzerland); MSB Sweden); CANADEM (Canada), UNHCR, IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### The CityRAP Tool

Disaster risk preparedness remains a key element of UN-Habitat effort to reduce urban risks and to allow for cities to reach their full potential in ensuring better living conditions to the people. The CityRAP Tool targets municipalities with lack of capacity, infrastructure, and governance mechanisms to tackle disaster risk reduction and urban resilience. The tool strongly focuses on a participatory approach to ensure ownership and

engagement for local municipality staff, mainstreaming the local knowledge and solutions. It is simple, allowing it to be user-friendly while is adaptable to different realities. The CityRAP Tool addresses urban resilience under five pillars: urban disaster risk management, urban governance, urban economy and society, urban planning and environment, and resilient infrastructure and basic services.



**BOTTOM:** Training of Trainers team in Burkina Faso.  
© UN-Habitat

The CityRAP Tool directly addresses the Sustainable Development Goal 11 to “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, particularly touching on the target that includes Sendai Framework.<sup>26</sup> The practical application consists of a process that can take up to 9 weeks. During the first week, the selected members of municipal staff attend to a crash course on concepts of urban resilience so that they are prepared to lead the resilience building process themselves. The following weeks consist of responding to self-assessments questionnaires, collection of relevant data at the neighborhood level, understanding the information, organized discussions about the results found, prioritization of issues, and proposal of solutions – all phases led by the locals and supported by UN-Habitat. The main outcomes are a Framework for Resilience with implementable solutions to build the resilience of the city while the municipal capacity is built. Since 2015, the CityRAP Tool process was conducted in six cities: three in Mozambique, one in Malawi and Madagascar, and one sub-city in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). The former showed that the CityRAP methodology can be adapted to the context of larger cities. Furthermore, the Training of Trainers on the CityRAP Tool, which enables local municipal technicians to conduct the methodology themselves, was implemented in five cities in Comoros, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, and Burkina Faso. Each implementation of the

CityRAP Tool direct and indirect impacts around 200 to 300 people. A major achievement in 2016 was the presentation of DiMSUR’s flagship product, the City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP) jointly developed by UN-Habitat and successfully tested. Countries with CityRAP activities include Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar and Union of Comoros, Capo Verde, São Tomé Prince, Guinea Bissau and Ethiopia.

The CityRAP tool has empowered small and intermediate-sized municipalities through participatory instruments and methodologies to understand and plan for urban resilience; plan and undertake practical actions to strengthen the resiliency of their cities and towns. The City RAP Tool seeks to put local governments and urban stakeholders in the driver’s seat of urban resilience planning. It has improved the capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate and implement informed policies and programmes. The CityRAP tool methodology empowers local government to conduct participatory planning by themselves.

The City Resilience Action Plans developed through the implementation of the CityRAP tool take into consideration the gender balance and the empowerment of the local communities including women, youth and the vulnerable groups as they result from a participatory planning approach that relies on the principle of including everyone in the planning process. The City resilience Action Plans integrate issues to minimize the city vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts such as Cyclones and Floods.

<sup>26</sup> “By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

## RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING

### City Prosperity Initiative (CPI)

Another major step by UN-Habitat is the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) supporting the implementation of urban related development goals. The CPI is a monitoring framework, created by UN-Habitat in 2012, to measure the sustainability of cities. The CPI is more than an index- it is an initiative. It uses data and information together with an array of training and capacity development tools and policy instruments, including best practices, educational guides, participatory processes, and strategic plans development tools. The CPI has been adapted to monitor and report on the urban indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA), and this brings a clear comparative advantage.

It is estimated that around one third of the SDGs indicators can be measured at the local level, having a direct connection to urban policies, and a clear impact on cities and human settlements. The CPI therefore offers a tool based on a sound statistical approach that integrates and measures all indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators to the different dimensions of shared prosperity and sustainability.

In order to avoid duplication in the follow-up and review of the SDGs and the NUA and to harmonize local and global monitoring, UN-Habitat has been working with various local and national governments in the adoption of the City Prosperity Initiative as a single monitoring framework of both agendas. The CPI offers a holistic view of sustainable urban development, beyond the sectorial nature of the SDG indicators. By using this global framework, it is possible to ensure that different targets and indicators of SDG indicators with an urban component can have a mutually reinforcing effect.

A large number of cities formulate policies and action plans without clear evidence and information. It is estimated that as high as 65% of local authorities do not know how and why the city is growing in specific directions and who is behind this growth. UN-Habitat City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) offers navigation tools and the technical means for cities to formulate adequate policies based on good data, information and knowledge. The CPI is both a metric and a tool for policy dialogue that offers decision-makers and stakeholders the technical conditions to ensure that cities embark on a good journey and reach a better destination.

Cities –small or big, from coastal areas or the interior, with administrative or industrial functions –no longer have the option of making decisions without the benefit of international validated data and indices. This kind of informed decision-making is a pre-requisite when deciding: Which policies to implement? Where to allocate public and private resources? How to identify setbacks and opportunities? How to measure what has changed? How to infer possible impacts?

### BOX 11: CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE

In 2012, UN-Habitat created the City Prosperity Index as a main component of the Agency's flagship report *The State of the World's Cities* to monitor urban sustainability and prosperity. One year later, UN-Habitat transformed the City Prosperity Index into an Initiative after receiving numerous requests from local authorities and central governments on how to improve ratings and measurements of cities towards the prosperity path. City leaders wanted to define targets and goals that can support decision-making and the formulation of evidence-based policies. They wanted support in the definition of city-visions and long-terms plans using reliable data and timely information.

City Prosperity Initiative is served of a composite index to measure how cities create and distribute socio-economic benefits or prosperity and the overall achievements of the city through the definition of six categories. Made up of indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, the six dimensions of the Index are: (i) Urban Governance and Legislation, (ii) Urban Planning and Design, (iii) Urban Economy and Municipal Finance, (iv) Infrastructure Development, (v) Social Cohesion and Equity, (vi) Urban Ecology and Environment. As an aggregate achievement in these six dimensions, the CPI underscores the fact that urban prosperity, wellbeing and human development are multidimensional concepts. Analysis of the essential conditions and elements required for a city to thrive or be described as prosperous is imperative.

The City Prosperity Initiative has been working with governments in Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, I.R. Iran, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Tunisia, Vietnam, among others. Multi-lateral and development partners including the development banks of CAF – development bank of Latin America, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank. Key partners among national and private sector include: INFONAVIT, Findeter, European Council of Spatial Planers, (ECTP), Federación Iberoamericana de Urbanistas (FIU), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International City Leaders (ICL), WLSP- Wuhan, City Bank of Iran (Shahr Bank), The International Real Estate Federation, (FIABCI). University partners and research center include: Universidad EAFIT Medellín, University of South Australia, FLACSO Ecuador, University of Western Sydney, ITESM - Mexico, Bocconi University, International Urban Training Center (IUTC), Ericsson, New York University, Joint Research Centre– European Commission (JRC-EC).

Cities have the moral obligation to choose the best and most sustainable options for the wellbeing of their inhabitants. The CPI can play a vital role, offering to national, provincial and local governments the possibility to take adequate actions and measure how, when and with which standards and conditions they obtain expected results. Over time, cities can create their own designs and versions of this product, having the technical support from UN-Habitat.

For this reason, the CPI provides national and local governments with the possibility to create indicators and baseline information for cities; while serving to define targets and goals that can support the formulation of evidence-based urban policies. It is flexible enough to be adapted to local or contextual needs, while providing at the same time comparable information with standardized methods. It also facilitates the understanding of the state of a city's development in a more integrated manner and to adopt a city-wide approach.

As a multi-scale decision making tool, the CPI provides national and state/provincial governments and local authorities with the necessary data and information to articulate various territorial levels for hither coordination of roles and responsibilities. In some cases, the CPI supports the development and implementation of integrated national urban policies. In other cases, the CPI provides information at the regional and metropolitan levels, building linkages between municipal governments, articulating responses that contemplate city regional development and better integration of sectors.

Currently, the CPI is being implemented in more than 400 cities across the world, producing disaggregated data in key dimensions and indicators of the urban development, as well as aggregated values through a city index. More than 150 reports and policy recommendations were produced in 2016, with nearly one third of them integrating metropolitan analysis<sup>27</sup>.

## GLOBAL ADVOCACY AND OUTREACH

### The World Urban Campaign



In existence since 2010, the World Urban Campaign (WUC) is the most advanced global advocacy and partnership platform on sustainable urbanization which is convened and coordinated by UN-Habitat. The Campaign's goal is to place the urban agenda at the highest level in development policies. The WUC is a global space for building consensus and sharing solutions addressing urban challenges, driven by more than 170 committed, established non-government partner organizations and networks from around the world, representing more than 10 million people. Together, the WUC partners have advocated for an urban

Sustainable Development Goal since 2012 in order to position urban issues at the highest level in development policies. They have also been instrumental at the country level in promoting good practices and engaging stakeholders in policy dialogue in order to advance urban development strategies. During the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference, WUC partners have also designed the General Assembly of Partners (GAP), a special initiative conceived as a global deliberative device for non-governmental partners representing a large array of committed stakeholders to lobby on key issues towards the New Urban Agenda. In 2016, WUC Partners prepared *The City We Need* manifesto meant to provide key recommendations on principles and drivers of change towards the Habitat III Conference. The document was prepared through a consensus-building mechanism in a series of Urban Thinkers Campuses (UTCs) held in 26 locations in 2015-16, engaging 7,847 people from 2,137 organizations in more than 124 countries. The *City We Need* established ten principles for a new urban paradigm, as well as ten drivers of change, which provide a unique framework for urban stakeholders to take action. The WUC has attracted a large number of followers on key social media channels, and was able to reach out to more than 19 Million people in 2016. In May 2016, the WUC furthermore successfully launched #TheCityWeNeed Twenty Weeks Campaign in the lead up to the Habitat III Conference. For the Habitat III Conference, Urban Thinkers have also gathered a series of 160 innovative urban solutions that are grounded in the reality of their communities and practices. These will help articulate further commitment to action in the post-Habitat III era.

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### Addressing Urban Inequalities

This is a central theme of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both of which are key guiding documents of UN-Habitat's work. Despite the global progress in development, inequality has continued to grow over the past two years. While cities present a significant opportunity to reducing inequality, they also and too often, offer a hostile environment where inequality can be exacerbated. In the perspective of the implementation of SDGs<sup>28</sup> and the NUA<sup>29</sup>, UN-Habitat's efforts aim to integrate the different components of all related cross-cutting issues with a focus on the most vulnerable urban population and marginalized groups.

On the planning front, UN-Habitat has made it a priority through its Programme Advisory Group (PAG) to ensure that all cross-cutting sectors, including gender, youth and human rights, each have an individual marker. This is set as a requirement for UN-Habitat projects to have a specific strategy and outputs addressing

<sup>27</sup> [cpi.unhabitat.org](http://cpi.unhabitat.org)

<sup>28</sup> SDGs 5, 10 and 11

<sup>29</sup> NUA, paras 12/20



**TOP:** One Stop Youth Centre in Mogadishu, Somalia.  
© UN-Habitat

urban inequalities reduction before obtaining their approval. The markers also serve as a practical tool to guide project managers and ensure that their projects reach those left behind.

Further, a training module has been developed for staff that guides the integration of social issues into projects. It is interactive and focuses on giving concrete, practical advice to field staff. In 2016, a series of training sessions was given in Lebanon, Mozambique, Jordan and Ghana, for building capacity of staff to understand and address inequalities in their work.

A few targeted projects were also implemented such as the UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund empowering global youth by providing grants and capacity building to selected organizations in developing countries. Every year, the Fund supports new and innovative ideas and solutions for job creation, good governance, adequate shelter and secure tenure, planned and implemented by youth-led groups globally.

In that connection, and in partnership with the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), UN-Habitat has been working on an integrated transport policy, which will ensure improved access and mobility for the elderly, persons with disability, children and expectant mothers who rely on public transport for education, employment and access to services.

UN-Habitat also led the development of the UNCT Strategy for Hebron, creating a practical understanding of the Human Rights Based Approach in a complex political situation and beginning the development of a localized Human Rights ‘Barometer’ for Hebron Governorate. In 2016, UN-Habitat’s cross-cutting teams substantively contributed to a series of publications<sup>30</sup> aiming at improving global knowledge on reducing urban inequalities. These publications are used by stakeholders to tackle inequality in cities.

### Helping cities adopt climate action plans

Through its support to cities in climate action planning, UN-Habitat supports the implementation of the global frameworks devoted to climate change mitigation and adaptation as described above.<sup>31</sup> The year 2016 saw substantial progress in the number of partner cities adopting low emission development strategies or mainstreaming such strategies in their statutory plans. Altogether in 2016<sup>32</sup>, the councils of six cities participating in the just-concluded Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies (Urban-LEDS) Project (generously funded by the EC, with ICLEI as the main implementing partner) approved such strategies. Those cities were: Recife, *Brazil*; Rajkot and Panaji, *India*; Balikpapan and Bogor, *Indonesia*; and KwaDukuza, *South Africa*. Moreover these cities have begun to take steps to implement their strategies, which over time will result in reduced emissions. Bogor, for example, allocated about US\$ 12 million to revitalize the city’s Bus Rapid Transit and convert a

<sup>30</sup> Strengthening the role of Women and Girls in Participatory city-wide Slum Upgrading; Refugee Youth: good practices in urban resettlement contexts; Finance for City Leaders Handbook: Chap. 14: Cross-Cutting Issues

<sup>31</sup> SDGS, Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, NUA

<sup>32</sup> Or just prior to this reporting period but not previously reported.

portion of the city's minibuses to two types of cleaner fuels, while KwaDukuza approved green building guidelines.

Also in 2016, under its Cities and Climate Change Initiative generously funded by the Government of *Norway*, UN-Habitat began to implement its Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning. UN-Habitat launched this normative product, together with 45 endorsing partners including the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, UNEP, UNISDR, UCLG, ICLEI, ADEME (*France*), GIZ (*Germany*), JICA (*Japan*), and the American Planning Association (*US*), and cities from *Norway*, *South Africa*, *Namibia*, *Ecuador* and *Japan*, at the historic Paris Climate Summit in December 2015. After developing an indicator framework to help operationalize the Guiding Principles, together with partners UN-Habitat applied them via short field missions in Vilankulo, *Mozambique*; Glasgow, *Scotland (UK)*; and Rajkot, *India*; other field applications in South and North America are currently in process. The completed reviews are helping to strengthen ongoing planning processes. In Vilankulo, for example, the review recommended the reformulation of several investment priorities so that they not only build resilience but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Glasgow, planners sought (through engagement on the Guiding Principles) an international benchmark on what constituted 'ambitious' climate action, in order to help persuade decision-makers to embrace more ambitious targets. By the year end the Guiding Principles had also attracted one additional endorsing partner: the International Society for City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP).

## Mobilizing resources from Adaptation Fund & applying to Green Climate Fund

In 2016 UN-Habitat quickly began to take advantage of its 2015 accreditation to the Adaptation Fund to help cities build climate resilience. At its most recent (October 2016) meeting, for example, the Adaptation Fund Board reviewed several UN-Habitat submittals. It approved: (i) one full proposal (in *Lao PDR*), (ii) concept proposals for *Fiji* and the *Solomon Islands*, and a pre-concept note for southern Africa (*Comoros*, *Madagascar*, *Malawi* & *Mozambique*). This total pipeline could represent more than US\$ 25 million. A representative of the Secretariat saluted UN-Habitat: "I have never seen [an accredited entity so quickly climb] such a steep learning curve. With exception of some projects at the start of the Fund, no project besides the Lao proposal has been approved this quickly".

In March 2016 UN-Habitat applied for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund. Fund officials have identified the lack of a System of Environmental and Social Safeguards as a potential obstacle to UN-Habitat's accreditation. At present such a system has been developed in coordination with an ad hoc Working Group, and reviewed by the Senior Management Board; it is being forwarded to the Executive Office for approval. UN-Habitat also launched several new projects related to cities and climate change, as described below. With generous support from *Sweden* (Sida), the Agency launched Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans. On the 'development' side, this project will support cities in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that have announced their intentions to comply with the





Compact of Mayors to meet those several commitments. To date, from a pool of 25 cities and towns that meet those criteria, the Agency has identified finalists; before the year end colleagues expect to meet with their representatives to confirm interest in supporting this area. On the ‘financing’ side, UN-Habitat is initially exploring a partnership to build the capacities of local authorities to submit successful applications to a national climate fund. With Sida funding, UN-Habitat launched Pro-Poor Planning of Climate Resilience for Marginalized Neighborhoods. This project will help build climate resilience in selected marginalized neighborhoods in cities that are participating in broader relevant city-wide planning efforts (e.g., in collaboration with UN-Habitat’s EC-funded Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme). The project will also develop capacity-building and decision-support tools in this area. City and neighborhood selection, and partnership with an NGO with expertise in community-based adaptation, are well under way. With generous funding from the Government of *Norway*, Planning for Improved Air Quality in Urban Areas was launched. Under this project, UN-Habitat will develop a planning process model with associated tools for urban air quality management, drawing in part from previous UNEP/UN-Habitat work in this area. The Agency has also begun to research cutting-edge cities that plan in a holistic manner for: (i) improving urban air quality by reducing SLCPs, while at the same time (ii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It has further narrowed down potential candidate cities to participate in the project. Discussions with a potential implementing partner and plans for a visit to a finalist city in early 2017 are well advanced. Finally, on 17 November 2016, UN-Habitat received word from the EC (DEVCO) that the Action Document for a Phase II of the above-mentioned Urban-LEDS Project had been approved;

we were requested to start preparing the Project’s technical description and related elements. As with Urban-LEDS Phase I we anticipate to co-implement this project with ICLEI. The plan is for Urban-LEDS II to continue work in cities in existing countries (*Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa*), with activities expanded to four new countries (*Bangladesh, Colombia, Lao, and Rwanda*). COP-22 provided a chance to interview delegations from some of those countries, to start to map their NDC implementation plans, urban planning frameworks and related issues.

### Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

While in Marrakech, UN-Habitat participated in the 19th CCAC Working Group meeting. The meeting was well attended by state and non-state partners of the CCAC. The 8th CCAC High Level Assembly (HLA) took place two days later. A key-note address given by the Scientific Advisory Panel’s Chair highlighted the need to act on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) now rather than later. SLCPs were characterized as hanging fruits when it comes to mitigating emissions. Action on SLCPs was said to be essential for meeting the second degree target as set in the Paris Agreement; this target seems unattainable if SLCP are left out of the frame of intervention action. A call for action on Black Carbon (a type of SLCP) was then announced; some member-State partners (including *Norway* and *Mexico*) introduced the idea of black carbon inventories and also shared their experiences. Due reference was given by UN-Habitat to current initiatives, including a UNEP/UN-Habitat proposal now under development. Moreover, several meetings by the CCAC Urban Health Initiative partners were held in preparation for the kick-off of this Project in Accra, *Ghana*.

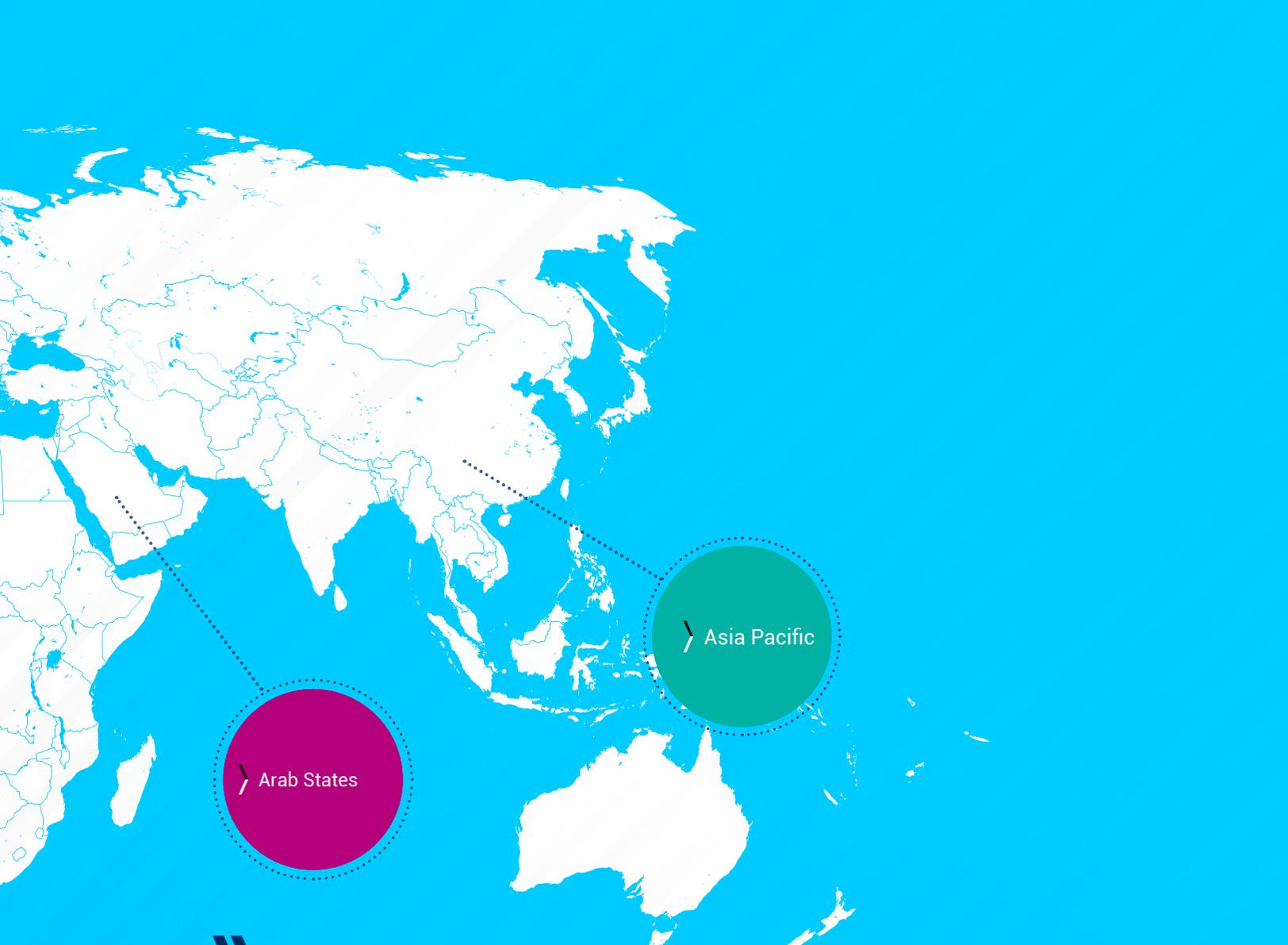
 **BOTTOM:** Moscow district Khamovniki and Moscow City business center. River, houses and grey skyline. © UN-Habitat







## **PART 2:** REGIONAL ENGAGEMENTS AND STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION



## INTRODUCTION

One of most successful approaches to development in recent years has been the increased UN engagement at the regional level, where cooperation includes coordinating and enhancing the flow of communication, exchange of information and data sharing, and facilitating the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes that are being implemented by development Agencies. Regional cooperation also promotes the establishment of national and regional networks of multi-disciplinary partners.

Today's urban challenges span across regions, spill across borders with issues relating to migration and refugees and – often, require coordinated and integrated regional responses. In that connection, UN-Habitat has strengthened the role of its regional offices mandated to interact with regional and sub-regional bodies moving away from fragmented, sector-specific efforts towards more broad-based joint operations benefiting national and local communities in the end. Central to this strategic approach has been a wider recognition world-wide of the complementarity between the international and regional components, and the need to consolidate and translate their interdependence into action.

In recent years, between 2015 and 2016, the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations several times called for strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations via frameworks that reflected the comparative advantages of the United Nations and its regional and sub-regional partners. The following sections devoted to UN-Habitat's regional engagements responds to the above described trend also providing selected stories of specific country implementation activities carried out with partners in Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Latin and Caribbean and Western and Eastern Europe.

# AFRICA



Effects of the socio-economic and political transformation currently ongoing in the region have been opening new opportunities and presenting challenges requiring strategic responses for harnessing and overcoming them.



**Note:** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.





PHOTO: Panoramic view at the city business district of Kigali, Rwanda. © Shutterstock/ Vadim Nefedoff



## REGIONAL STRATEGY

UN-Habitat's new strategy for Africa was finalised in 2016 providing a framework for realising the agency's goals during the 2014 – 2019 periods. It repositions UN-Habitat's regional office for Africa as the interface with the region, with the mandate to assist effectively in the translation of the premises of the NUA into the broader African development vision that moves the countries and cities from a state of perennial risks and vulnerabilities; from rural poor to prosperous cities, and from low to high-productivity into a path of long-term rapid development underpinned by sustainable urban urbanization.

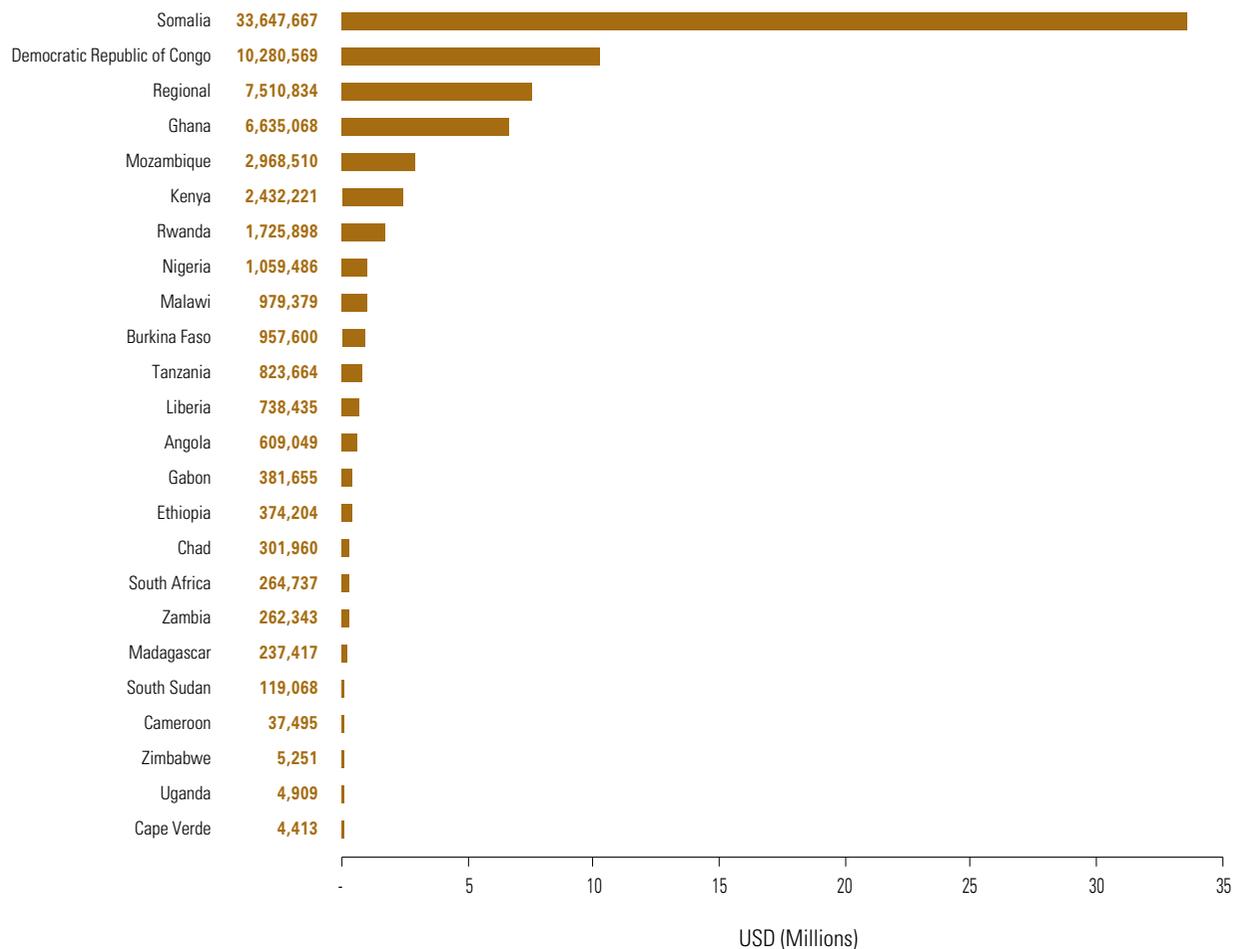
The process of developing this strategic plan coincided with an intensification of profound changes taking place in the region. Effects of the socio-economic and political transformation currently ongoing in the region have been opening new opportunities and presenting challenges requiring strategic responses for harnessing and overcoming them. Therefore, a new collective approach well articulated at the regional level was needed to enable a dynamic of change at national and local levels, where the implementation of global and regional development frameworks effectively takes place.

## REGIONAL PORTFOLIO

Figure 8 below provides an overview of Africa's country funds allocation during 2015-2016. The total expenditures during that period amount to over 72 million compared to around 60 million in the previous biennium. This indicates a slight growth, which places Africa among the few regions where the portfolio has increased in the last two years. As it was the case in the previous report, activities in Somalia continue to dominate the portfolio. Somalia accounts for a significant portion of allocation (more than half of the regional budget) followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Nigeria, Rwanda, Kenya, Mozambique and Ghana also did well, while Cape Verde remained last on the list.



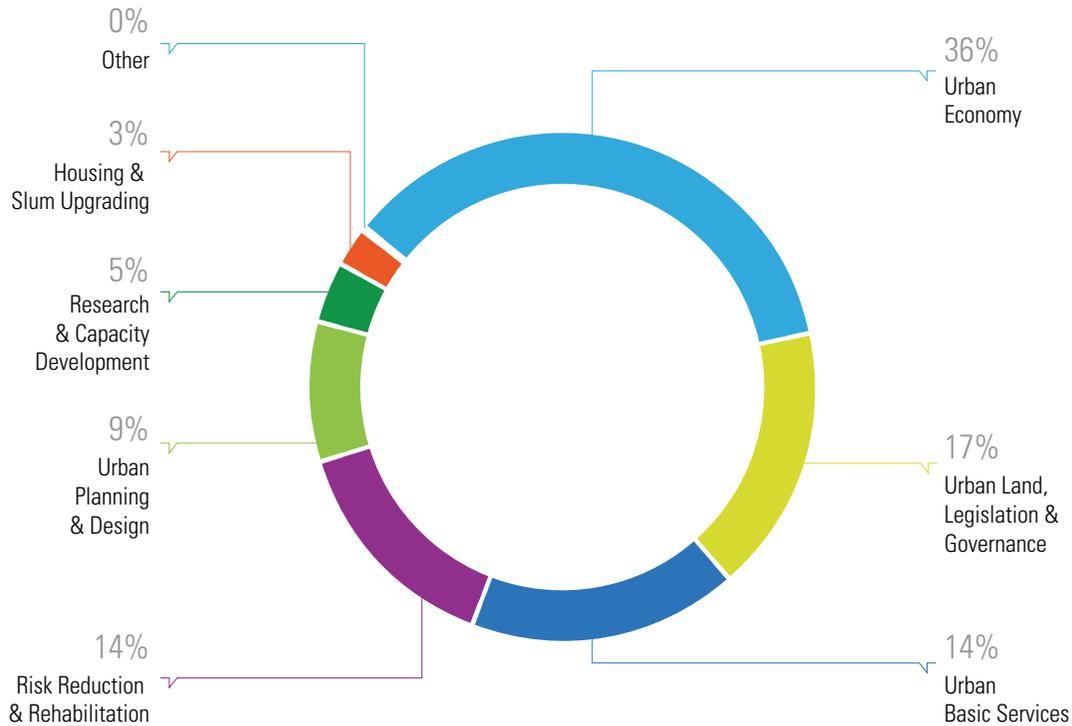
**FIGURE 8: AFRICA - DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO BY COUNTRY, 2015-2016**



Figures 9 & 10 show the thematic distribution of the portfolio in Africa. Highest allocation of 36% is towards Urban Economy, followed by Urban Land Legislation & Governance at 17%. Urban Basic Services and Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation got 14% allocation each. Obviously, the dependency on risk related projects is diminishing in the region.



**FIGURE 9: AFRICA - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



**FIGURE 10: AFRICA - THEMATIC BREAKDOWN OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**

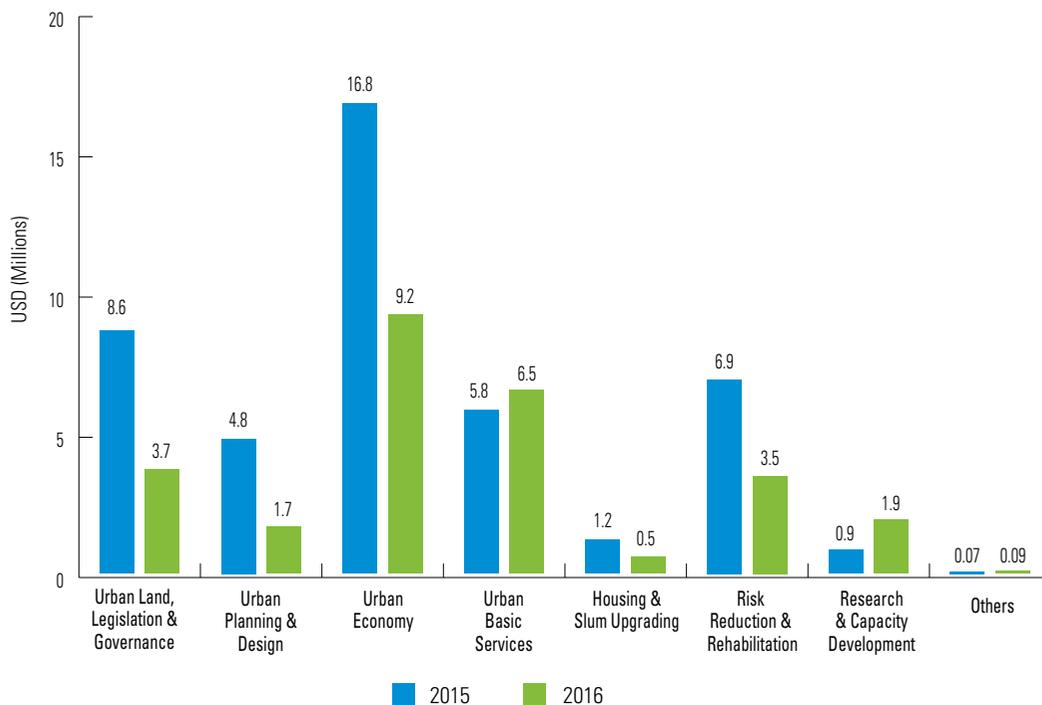
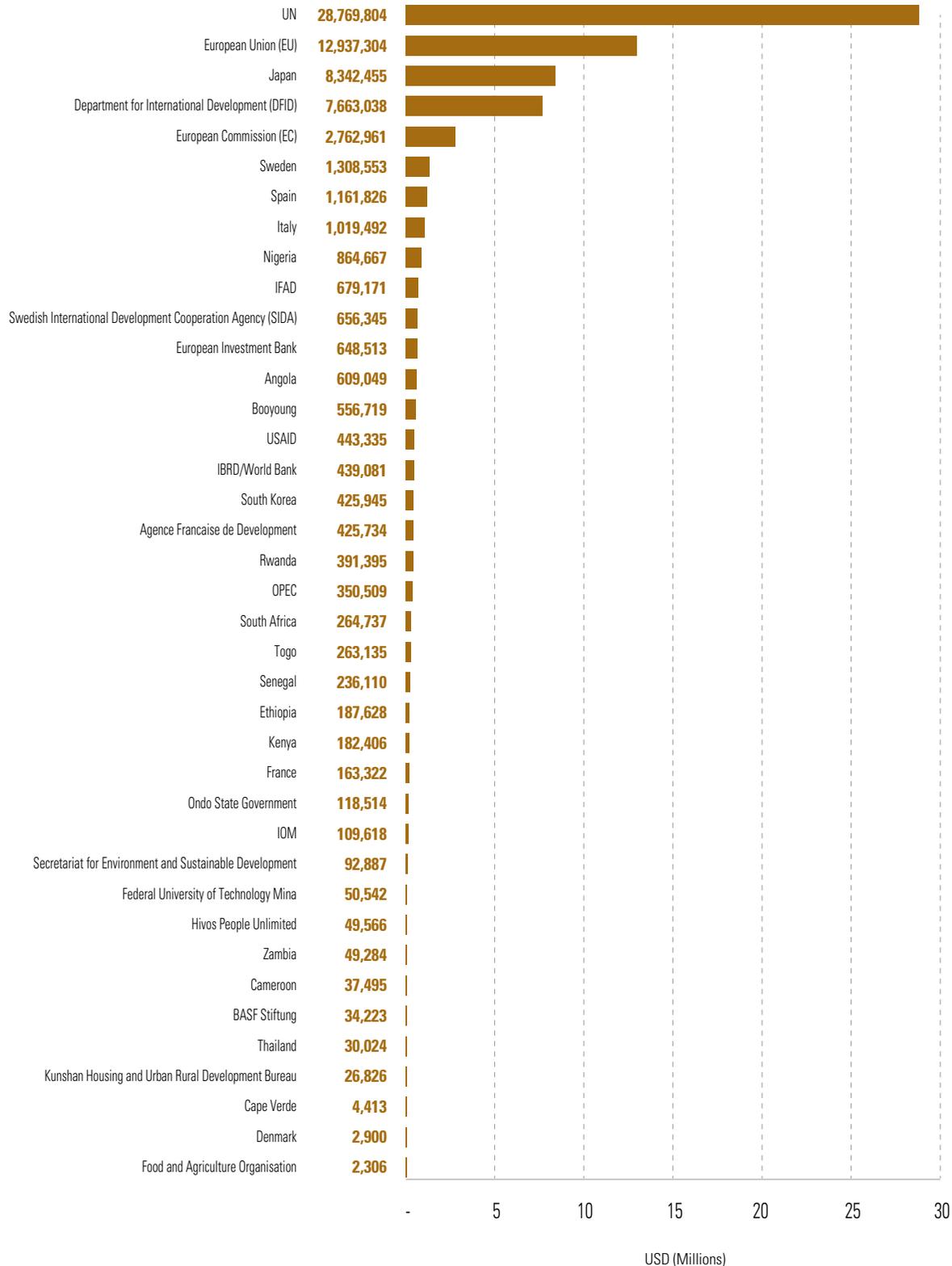


Figure 11 shows the contributions by international partners for Africa programmes. As can be observed, the UN is the single largest contributor (more than half of the budget). Other major contributors are EU, Japan and DFID. UN-Habitat will continue to explore ways of diversifying its sources of funding in order to expand its donor base.



**FIGURE 11: AFRICA - CONTRIBUTION TO THE PORTFOLIO BY DONOR**



## REGIONAL COMMITMENTS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Over the past two years, UN-Habitat strengthened its partnership with key regional development institutions and international operators engaged in the fight against urban poverty in the region, through its participation and contribution to the works of the Regional Coordination Mechanism facilitated by the Regional Commission of Africa, the Africa Union and its regional commissions, as well as its support to the African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD), now 'Sub-Committee on Housing and Urban Development of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urbanization and Decentralization (AU-STC8). All of these and their networks have contributed to shaping Africa's Urban Agenda, including the formulation of implementation strategies facilitating greater regional integration as part of the African Union Agenda 2063 fostering of linkages and synergy on national urban development issues on the continent.

In that connection, the Agency has worked with the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the office of the UN Special envoy for the great lakes region, the African Union (AU), Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), European Union (EU), the Swiss Development Cooperation and the World Bank to increase government and practitioners capacity to address the land and property issues affecting displaced persons and refugees on a daily basis. A series of trainings and workshops on transparency in Land Administration involving Anglophone and Francophone African countries was organized in 2015, in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) and the ECOWAS Commission.

The Agency also supported capacity needs assessments of challenges and gaps facing decision-making in selected countries. Through the Africa's Urban Agenda initiative, UN-Habitat provided financial and technical assistance to a number of African countries, especially Least Developed Countries in support of preparations for national Habitat III reports. In partnership with the UNECA, the agency also commissioned the Africa Center for Cities to carry out applied research on sustainable urbanization to complement the Africa Regional Report on Habitat III and other processes, published in 2015 in a report titled "Towards an Africa Urban Agenda".

### Abuja - Taking position on Africa's urbanization

A key joint partnership initiative of regional reach recently launched was the preparation of a Common Africa Position Paper as a result of a conference held in February 2016, in Abuja, which

created a real momentum on the continent during the Habitat III process. Under the auspices of the Federal Government of Nigeria, representatives of over 52 national governments, local and regional authorities, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, professionals and academia, private sector, civil society organizations, women, children and youth pushed for the Habitat III Conference to recognize and take into account the specific African urban realities towards transformative urban sustainability in Africa.

The Abuja Declaration, entitled 'Africa's Priorities for the New Urban Agenda', recognizing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change contributed to creating a new momentum on the African continent during the Habitat III preparatory process. This key document providing evidence of a strong political commitment of African countries to work together to ensure that the voice of "African urban dwellers" is heard at all levels was endorsed by the African Union Heads of State and Governments Summit on Africa's urbanization held in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 2016. A number of advocacy tools, including publications, were developed during this process supported by UN-Habitat, embarked on the way to Quito. In December 2015, UN-Habitat organized a session in collaboration with UNECA, AU and UCLG at the 7th Africities Summit held in Johannesburg. The session which hosted key players in Africa's development was used as a platform to chart out further steps towards the launch of the Africa Common Position for Habitat III and inclusion of Africa Agenda 2063 priority areas in the global process.

### Supporting emerging regional mechanism for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa

UN-Habitat also supported the first African Ministerial Forum held in May 2016 in Rabat, Morocco, complementing the Habitat III regional preparatory process on the central theme: 'City Policies and Sustainable Development'. Following up on the COP21, the Forum also tackled the urban adaptation to climate change in preparations for the COP22. Ministers and representatives from national and local governments, the private sector and the civil society, also decided to establish biennial sessions of the multi-partner regional forum to foster regional exchanges and collective know-how on rapid urbanization opportunities and challenges, strengthen south-south and inter-African cooperation, and contribute to guide and monitor the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in African countries. The participants called for support from the UN system and international organizations, particularly from UN-Habitat and UNECA, United Cities and Local Government - Africa and the African Development Bank. The city of Dakar, Senegal, will host the next session of the Forum.



**TOP:** View of the city of Kampala.  
© Shutterstock

## Supporting the NEPAD

Significant progress was further made in inter-agency mechanisms and the strategy for the management of operational partnerships enabling effective collaboration with partners in pursuit of shared urban development goals. A good story of such constructive partnerships is that of UN-habitat's collaboration with the New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD). UN-Habitat has supported the NEPAD, directly and indirectly, since its inception in 2001. However, over the past two years from 2015 to 2016, UN-Habitat intensified efforts as evidenced by its increased engagement at the regional level with regular inputs made to Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCM) hosted by the African Union (AU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), including a contribution to the UN-AU Partnership for Integrated Development in the region.

At the operations level, UN-Habitat has been offering direct technical support to key countries and members of the NEPAD, thereby advancing sustainable urban development and human settlements through various projects and programmes implemented across the continent. Activities such as those undertaken with partners in the Democratic Republic of Congo in support of peace and reconciliation, demonstrate the Agency's ability to contribute to sustainable solutions to land disputes and conflicts through direct support to land reform processes. Lessons learnt in this context have been translated at the regional level into a compact of targeted interventions also strengthening the capacities of affected countries to address the land and property

issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees mainly within the Great Lakes region.

## HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN AFRICA

Apart from developing a number of policy papers<sup>33</sup> on Africa during the past two years, UN-Habitat has also finalized a set of Country Programme Documents (HCPDs) aligned with its strategic plan 2014-2019. The list of countries benefiting from a new HCPD, include Uganda, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Mozambique. Plans have been made to speed up the drafting of the HCPDs Kenya and South Sudan with high speed.

Designed as planning tools, HCPDs are meant to define a framework for swift translation of the normative policy messages of the Agency into tangible operations at the country level. Therefore, their primary objectives are to achieve: (i) a clear alignment of both UN-Habitat's strategic goals and the national priorities; (ii) a smooth integration of the normative and operational components of UN-Habitat's interventions for a better harmonization of programmes and a greater impact at the ground level; (iii) a gradual inclusion of innovative urban development policies inspired by UN-Habitat into the national development framework supported by UNDAF in "Delivering as ONE".

<sup>33</sup> Structural transformation in developing countries; cross regional analysis –series 1; 2) Urbanization and Structural Transformation series2, with the aim of deepening the understanding by countries that sustainable urbanization can be a vehicle for national economic and social transformation (<http://unhabitat.org>).

## SELECTED STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

In the past two years, between 2015 and 2016, a considerable number of countries in Africa undertook a review, or embarked on various strategic initiatives, developing new urban legislations required in the search for a better urban future. At the same time, UN-Habitat also intensified efforts to strengthen its partnership with such governments by providing advisory services and supporting of viable options to boost urban development. The combined efforts on both sides have been captured in a selection of inputs as outlined below.

### Angola

In Angola, UN-Habitat engaged in a new cooperation supporting the housing sector, territorial planning, urban resilience and climate change adaptation by building on a memorandum of understanding signed with the national authorities back in 2009. Following up on a visit in Angola at the highest level in 2016, the Agency opened up new opportunities with the national authorities focusing on the development of a national urban policy for the country by taking advantage of the already existing strong political commitment and an ambitious urban development programme launched back in 2009 to tackle the housing deficit. Apart from developing a national urban and territorial development policy, the country should also initiate several municipal master plans needed to create synergy at all.

It is interesting to note that the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), a pro-poor, gender responsive and participatory land information system developed by UN-Habitat's Global Land

Tool Network (GLTN) has contributed in Angola to achieving a positive impact in communities and local government practices towards tenure security by particularly focusing on developing capacity for land titling for women. Similarly in Angola process is underway to support a national legal framework for urban and territorial planning, a national institutional framework for urban and territorial planning in which municipal finance plays a central role, as well as the national spatial and socioeconomic strategy for urban development. In addition, UN-Habitat has been advocating with the Department Housing, the National Institute of Housing and the National Housing Fund for the elaboration of a National Housing Policy for Angola, aimed at creating a platform for the Global Housing Strategy to be launched in the near future. In the same context, a network of universities was created to support a fund raising campaign for the translation of UN-Habitat's main publications into Portuguese, which could greatly facilitate the dissemination of knowledge on sustainable urbanization in Angola and other Portuguese speaking countries.

### Burkina Faso

At the national level, Burkina Faso actively participated in UN-Habitat's awareness raising campaigns and national urban forums on urban issues leading to the swift preparation by Burkina Faso of its national report in support of the HABITAT III process, which culminated in the adoption of New Urban Agenda in 2016. Over the past two years, the country has been able to

**BOTTOM:** Colorful illegal houses of the poor inhabitants of Luanda, Angola. These ghettos resemble Brazilian favelas. In the background the high rise buildings of the rich build a stark contrast.. © Shutterstock





TOP: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.  
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strengthen the capacities and skills of its urban actors for an adequate application of the regulatory provisions in the field of governance and urban planning through various interactive workshops and national and municipal forums organized in different towns and cities within the overall framework of its Urban Country Program supported by UN-Habitat. Furthermore, the country has developed and adopted a National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016 – 2020 in the spirit of the implementation of SDGs<sup>34</sup> and the NUA<sup>35</sup>. Due to further UN-Habitat interventions supported by the European Union, the provision of clean water and sanitation has improved with the maximization of the use of boreholes and hydrants. In poor communities, several households currently enjoy an easy access to clean drinking water improving their living conditions and allowing for their integration into the production systems. In areas such as in Bissighin, the supply of clean water has been sustained due to improved capacity of young people with plumbing skills addressing challenges relating to breakdowns of the water systems. UN-Habitat also supported the formulation of a disaster preparedness and post – disaster recovery plan to be gradually implemented in a participatory approach.

## Chad

During the World Habitat Day Celebrations in N'Djamena, in 2016, UN-Habitat and the Government of Chad took the opportunity to re-affirm their commitments to strengthening their collaboration in support of sustainable urban development in Chad, and on the continent. In that connection, UN-Habitat once again called on the African development community to put housing at the centre of the urban policy – both metaphorically

and physically as African cities continue expanding and challenges continue increasing, with the perspective of ensuring a better urban future for all. To share such recognition with Chad and other African countries has been a key objective of UN-Habitat's advocacy work in the past two years as, affordable housing policy has the potential to provide viable solutions to a variety of urban socio-economic problems facing African cities as it is a powerful instrument of local development and prosperity. One of the key suggestions by UN-Habitat in its renewed partnership with Chad is a fundamental message confirming that the unplanned rapid expansion of towns and cities means an increasing number of poor and vulnerable people are living in precarious conditions, without adequate living space or access to basic services, such as water, sanitation, electricity and health care. They are often isolated from opportunities for decent work and vulnerable to forced evictions and homelessness. Providing access to adequate housing for all is high among the priorities of the New Urban Agenda.

A focus of UN-Habitat's work in this country has also been on institutional building, which facilitated a series of reforms and organizational change in the land sector, territorial planning and urbanism. In that connection, the country recently reviewed certain ministerial competencies with the aim to improve its ability in providing rapid responses to address key reform issues. A draft report on the feasibility study for the development of national urban policy was undertaken. A policy note in line with the Housing at the Centre approach has been developed in support of housing and urban development programmes.

<sup>34</sup> Sustainable Development Goals  
<sup>35</sup> New Urban Agenda

## Cabo Verde

Cabo Verde successfully concluded the implementing of Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) phase 2. It also launched an initiative “Up for Slum Dwellers Campaign” supported by UN-Habitat<sup>36</sup> using the new technologies of information to help quickly disseminating knowledge, promoting exchange and discussions and sometimes producing cartoons to raise awareness of specific challenges affected specific populations mainly residents of informal settlements; or students, or even certain urban professionals. More than 20,000 followers were reached in recent months. Additional audio-visual materials, including clips and videos were posted on YouTube, e-tv networks and other socio media to pursue the same objective of reaching out to more people in the fight against urban poverty.

## DRC

UN-Habitat has been engaged with local communities for several years concentrating its interventions mostly in the eastern region of the DRC, a zone affected by civil unrests and continued movements of people, including refugees and displaced persons. Records have booked a good progress in the collaboration with the Congolese authorities in terms of mediation, peace building and conflict resolution aimed to settle persistent disputes relating to land access and management. This has been the case mainly in North Kivu and South Kivu, and in Ituri due to UN-Habitat’s interventions offering alternatives options and applying some its innovative tools to help create an environment conducive to socio-economic development and urban stability. A key tool in this context has been the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), a pro-poor, gender responsive and participatory land information system developed by UN-Habitat’s Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). Several projects have currently been queued for implementation to continue consolidating the gains of several years of collaboration also encouraging ownerships of the established solutions and mechanisms by the local populations.

## Ethiopia

Generally, there has been improved knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues at all levels, including local and national, in Ethiopia. Due to improved collaboration, both UN-Habitat and Ethiopia have been pro-active including through the implementation of the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) where the capacity of the national and local authorities was enhanced to better measure the implementation of urban policies and plans. One of the ultimate goals of the CPI in Ethiopia has been to help transform the country into a middle income economy by 2025. In the pilot phase of the CPI, selected country officials were informed of the principles of local governance and leadership and were introduced to the three fundamental principles behind

planned urbanization, namely: urban planning, legislation and economy.

In Ethiopia, lessons learnt have facilitated the implementation of activities mainly supporting the sustainable solid waste management system commonly known as the “Fukuoka method”. In one of its secondary cities, Bahir Dar, the Ethiopian government has constructed a sanitary land-fill site built on the principles of the Fukuoka method. While this tool has allowed for enhanced capacity of the city leaders and experts to assess the state of resilience of their city, it also has led to the development of evidence-based recommendations and actions for building future urban resilience. Another initiative developed by UN-Habitat and tested in Ethiopia, contributing to urban resilience has been the “CityRAP”, a tool for enhancing the capacity of city leaders and experts to assess the strength of their cities, undertaking participatory planning exercises, as well as developing results-based solutions much needed to boost city resilience. To engage in this, authorities complied with the need to revisit the existing strategies and programs of selected sub-city and the city of Addis Ababa in general, which proved to be beneficial for all.

### BOX 11: SUSTRAN – IMPROVING URBAN MOBILITY IN EAST AFRICA

Considerable progress towards sustainable urban basic service provision was equally achieved with improved infrastructure development through the implementation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Solutions in East Africa (SUSTRAN). In East Africa as in the rest of the continent, cities are expanding at unprecedented rates and are facing sustained population growth, rapid motorization rates, rapidly worsening traffic congestion, and thus decreasing mobility and increasing health problems. Based on the above premises, the project “Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities” launched a few years back created a dynamic towards reducing growth in private motorized vehicles, and thus reducing traffic congestion and greenhouse gas emissions in the three capital cities of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. The envisaged strategic response was to upgrade the public transport systems, implement improved non-motorized transport infrastructure (such as bicycle lanes and walkways) and apply travel demand management (e.g. parking reform) as well as other supporting policies. More concretely, authorities in Addis Ababa have been working on a modality to allow for at least a 16km Bus Rapid Transit corridor running from North to south of Addis Ababa by the end of 2017. The city has also identified 6 more corridors for Bus Rapid transit which will follow the completion of the first one. Similarly in South Sudan, progress has been noted with the opening of new internal roads in rural communities contributing to the improvement of community centers with a better provision of piped water supply systems, toilet and sanitation facilities benefiting to IDPs and returnees in remote locations. There has been a shift from generator to use of solar power electricity in target areas of Kapoeta, Yei, Juba and Wau.

36 See Facebook page



## Ghana

The focus of UN-Habitat's interventions in the present report will be on water. With the Agency's support, guidelines for the design and implementation of flood-prone water supply schemes have been developed and adopted by national authorities in charge the water sector in Ghana. These guidelines have been incorporated in the Ghana standards for water supply. Regional and District level emergency preparedness strategies and action plans in flood prone communities to enhance emergency preparedness by communities have been developed, adopted and scaled-up at national level by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). Flood resilient water supply facilities made available has benefited up to 167,000 people, in 196 communities (out of 265). An early impact assessment carried out in September and October 2016 has shown that the management teams and caretakers are appropriately managing the facilities provided and securing the improvements in lives of beneficiaries observed in recent months. The ultimate result of this was improved sustainable access to disaster-resilient WASH facilities and reduced burden of WASH-related diseases among men, women, boys and girls.

Droughts, epidemic outbreaks, floods, and wildfires and other forms of disaster continue to impact vulnerable populations in disaster-prone areas in the three Northern regions of Ghana. In particular, recurrent flooding events, which are the most pervasive in terms of financial damages and the number of people who are affected, usually lead to significant damage to properties and the disruption of water, sanitation and hygiene services. Such occurrences tend to trigger other emergency situations such as outbreaks of diarrhea, cholera, and other water related/borne diseases. The situation is further aggravated in

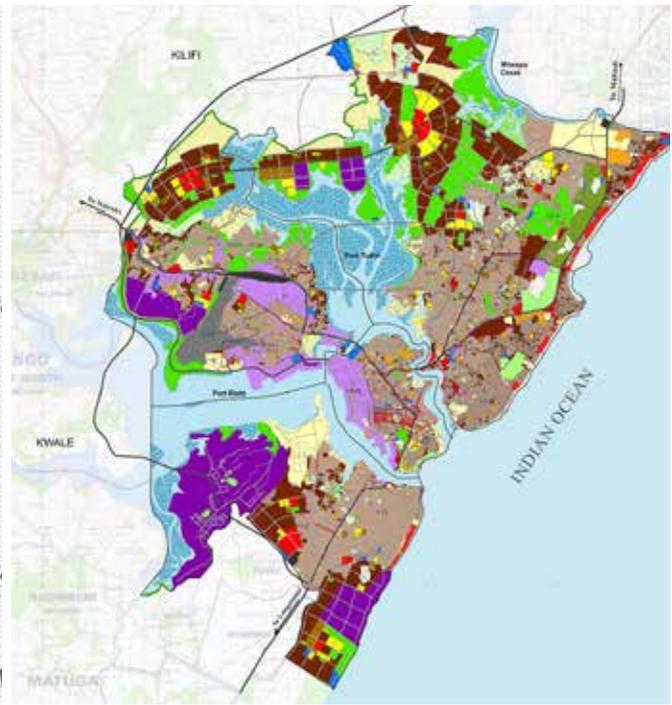


**TOP:** The bus and tro-tro station at Kaneshi market in Accra, Ghana.  
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those communities where there is a lack of water, sanitation and hygiene services. In such circumstances, the challenges include the prevalence of water-borne, vector-borne and sanitation-related diseases as a result of poor drinking water quality and inadequate sanitation. Women, children and the youth suffer the most from the effects of this lack of access to WASH facilities and related services. The unnecessary losses of social and economic capital due to such events require that appropriate measures are considered to mitigate the impacts.

UN-Habitat, with support from Global Affairs Canada (GAC) worth USD 18.65 million, is leading the implementation of a joint UN programme together with UNDP, UNICEF and WHO to improve sustainable access to disaster-resilient WASH facilities in 265 disaster prone communities of 24 Districts in Ghana. The ongoing project, with an allocation of USD 8.05 million for the UN-Habitat managed components, will benefit 200,000 people including 50,000 school children in Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions of Ghana.

The programme also provides a framework for GAC to partner with the UN in Ghana (in line with UNDAF) while contributing to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA-II), 2014-2017 and efforts towards the implementation of the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. The Programme is designed to strengthen community resilience in the beneficiary disaster-prone regions by building human and institutional capacity in disaster risk management and expanding access to resilient WASH services.



**TOP:** Extract from the Draft ISDUP for Mombasa. Source: Republic of Kenya.  
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The main activities include the development of flood resilient water and sanitation technologies for incorporation into national standards, capacity building activities to enhance the capacity of national, regional and district governments and local communities, in disaster risk management, and the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure and related training to expand access to resilient WASH services for the beneficiaries in the 265 settlements.

Main achievements as at the end of 2016 include access to resilient water supply services to 142167 000 vulnerable persons, disaster preparedness plans prepared and validated for 24 districts, capacity of district stakeholders built enhanced in Water Safety Plan development and implementation, and the development of flood resilient water and sanitation technologies. The technologies have been validated by national water and sanitation institutions of Ghana for incorporation in national WASH technical standards. Early assessments conducted in 45 communities in 5 districts in the three regions point to positive impacts brought by the interventions to the lives of the beneficiaries in the flood prone communities.

## Kenya

Kenya has been providing UN-Habitat with a home for several decades. This long-term unique collaboration has been appreciated by both partners in areas of joint interventions now facilitated by the adoption of the NUA stressing the importance of urban planning and design, urban economy and urban legislation also identified by UN-Habitat as key strategic areas in support

of sustainable urbanization. In the past two years, UN-Habitat continued with provision of advisory services to the country for the finalization of the National Urban Development Policy for Kenya (NUDP). In that context, technical assistance and support to development of action and financial plans as well as training and capacity development were provided to the Government at various levels. The NUDP for Kenya is envisaged to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments, and delivery of infrastructure services and also to substantially contribute towards poverty reduction, economic growth and faster realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. In addition, UN-Habitat worked with relevant tiers of Government in enhancing the institutional capacity to deliver sustainable urban development. Through the Urban Planning and Design Programme in Kenya, UN-Habitat supported institutional capacity building, training and skills development, technical advice, targeting both decision makers and senior technical staff.

In view of devolved mandates and responsibilities for Kenyan Counties to govern, manage and plan for urban development, Integrated Urban Development Plans (ISUDPs), have to date, been prepared for nine cities and towns awaiting formal approval. Apart from the County Governments, the Programme also embraced representatives of civil society and NGOs, academia and international development partners. A good example of this collaboration with universities was provided by an international student competition on urban planning and design, which was launched and whose results were exhibited and discussed during



**TOP:** Participatory meeting with Kalobeyei town community for introducing the project in Turkana, Kenya. © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

the Habitat III conference in Quito. The competition raised interest among 700 students representing over 50 countries, and 100 proposals were in the end received for evaluation. The student competition has also provided input to review of the academic curriculums of Kenyan Universities.

Further, the Programme also supported the implementation of the Kisumu ISUD by preparing for detailed development planning, capturing interventions in both a short and longer term perspective. Consultative forums have been arranged inviting various stakeholders to these processes in an attempt to promote transparent and inclusive urban development initiatives, but also to demonstrate a devolved perspective to urban development. With regard to integrating public space as an integral part of urban development, targeted interventions were initiated and completed in Kisumu and Nairobi with the aim to support Kenyan cities in preparing coherent city-wide strategies on public space. In Nairobi, advisory support was provided to the Kenya Railway Corporation in preparing for an urban redevelopment initiative<sup>37</sup> as part of the implementation of the Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Plan.

Finally, the Programme also advanced in supporting various Counties in building relevant institutions to enhance performance of municipal finance systems and local revenue generation and management mechanisms as part of strengthening the

#### BOX 12: PLANNING FOR REFUGEE COMMUNITIES AT KALOBYEI

The case of physical planning and support to urban governance for resettlement and integration of refugee communities at Kalobeyei, Turkana County is even more interesting. By the end of 2015, Kenya was ranked 7th in the world in numbers of refugees the country hosted, and was the second African country with the highest refugee population. The County Government of Turkana with support of the National Government of Kenya and UNHCR has embarked on the resettlement of refugees in Kalobeyei, Turkana. The Kalobeyei Settlement Development faces the complex challenge of preparedness to the refugee crisis emerging from the South Sudan while meeting long-term sustainability imperatives, compounded by harsh climatic conditions including water scarcity. Additionally, with the announcement of the closing of the Dadaab Refugee Camp, a number of those refugees are scheduled to be transferred to Turkana. In 2016 UN-Habitat developed a spatial plan for Kalobeyei New Refugee Settlement in close collaboration with the County Government of Turkana and UNHCR. UN-Habitat used a participatory approach to the planning, with active involvement of the stakeholders, including host and refugee communities. The aim of the plan for the new settlement is to accommodate approx. 60 000 inhabitants in a mixed use built environment where the network of streets and public spaces offers easy access and close proximity to public functions and services, commercial and local economic activities, recreation and sports facilities etc. The plan integrates opportunities for urban agriculture as part of the livelihood strategy. Other UN-Habitat activities in Kakuma-Kalobeyei area focus on community building and strengthening the capacity of the County Government in spatial planning and urban development. Following the development of the spatial plan, UN-Habitat will further be involved in planning for sustainable infrastructure delivery for the settlement, and piloting improved and new models of shelter and infrastructure in refugee resettlement context.

<sup>37</sup> Railway City

overall capacity of county governments to spur local economic development, improve infrastructure for service delivery and create investment platforms. Indeed, the financial base of most Kenyan urban areas has not been elaborate enough to facilitate the financing of the required infrastructure. The urban areas therefore face chronic budget deficits and cannot provide the required services. UN-Habitat is working with Government of Kenya and partners in establishing financing models that enhance revenue generation for infrastructure development and that promote local economic development (LED) in Kiambu, Homabay, Kilifi and Kitui. The result in Kiambu has been transformative since revenue generated doubled in 2015 as a result of the pilot project by UN-Habitat.

Back to Kisumu, the Agency provided technical assistance to the establishment of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for investment by the local communities meant to promote economic growth by creating additional space for investment and job creation within the Central Business District. To achieve this, UN-Habitat signed an agreement with the County Government of Kisumu providing the basis for a successful implementation of planned activities with a particular interest for gender parity and equal participation of men and women in projects. Tenure regulation efforts in informal settlements e.g. in Mashimoni (in Nairobi) and in Kwa Bulu and Mnazi Moja (in Mombasa) were facilitated with the support of UN-Habitat.

### BOX 13: IMPROVING CAPACITY IN KIAMBU

In Kenya there was improved capacity for the county of Kiambu to implement programmes supporting increased employment opportunities and livelihoods for youth. UN-Habitat provided technical support and skills enhancement to staff and youth of Kiambu towards improving service delivery and youth participation in Kiambu county utilizing UN-habit models and tools for undertaking opportunities and needs assessment developed over the years. Partnering with MASHAV (Israeli development Agency) and through sharing of tools developed by both organizations 75 youth and partners benefited from Training of Trainers programme undertaken. Result is more training undertaken at the sub county level (with possibility of scaling up nationally) enabling generation of viable and creative ideas by youth to start and develop new businesses. These tools have been adopted and influenced policy in as far as assessing and accessing County Youth Funds.

In Kenya UN-Habitat has been working with Government and partners in establishing financing models that enhance revenue generation for infrastructure development and promote Local Economic Development (LED). Specific example is Kiambu County where there has been significant transformation; where revenue generated doubled in 2015 and 2016 compared to 2014. The county is therefore able to consider financing infrastructure through additional revenue.

UN-Habitat supported Government of Kenya and partners to demonstrate appropriate technologies for adequate solid waste management including waste generation, collection and transportation, treatment/ recycling and disposal in secondary towns and other urban areas. In Kiambu County the pilot has influenced policy and legislation changes to support the county's new Waste Management Strategy. The model has also created interest across Africa encouraging local authorities across Africa to change their approach to solid waste management by seeing waste as a resource for urban development rather than just as a never-ending problem to be swept away.

**BOTTOM:** Deans of Architecture Schools from East African Universities during a workshop on Sustainable Building Designs Curriculum in Machakos, Kenya.  
© UN-Habitat



Further, UN-Habitat used capacity development as one of its best tools to empower people in Turkana, Nyeri, Kiambu, Nakuru and Kisumu. With skills training, the Agency aimed to strengthen the urban planning capacity of technical staff with the expectations that the skills should provide a strong local support to the future development and implementation of projects and programmes, including the preparation of spatial plans as well as monitoring of the implementation of the plans upon approval. The trained technical staff included mainly planners, architects, land administrators and engineers.

#### BOX 14: GLTN - A STORY FROM KENYA

Led by Pamoja Trust, an affiliate of the Slum Dwellers International (SDI), GLTN tools were adopted and implemented to support the improvement of tenure security and living conditions in select settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa. This intervention is further supported by a national federation of slum dwellers, Muungano wa Wanavijiji (MWW), the Technical University of Kenya (TU-K) and Mombasa County government.

The poor community of Mashimone settlement in Nairobi which consists of 1,600 households successfully used GLTN tools such as the STDM and participatory enumerations to mobilise community members to collect relevant socio-economic and spatial data about the informal settlement. With the capacity and organised community and land information at hand, they were empowered to steer and engage in dialogue with authorities on the provision of services such as roads, water and sewage for the settlement, and to seek clarity on how they will be able to acquire the land and gain tenure security. The settlement database was used to inform a government programme, the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KI-SIP), on informal owner-settler investments and their existing rights to the land and structures as well as the extent of renter rights to the structures. The maintenance of an up-to-date STDM database has also proved very important in reclaiming of land in the aftermath of fire outbreaks common in this settlement. For example, after a fire of 27th December 2016, the STDM data was used to ascertain structural boundaries and to help reconstruction. This has given the community an increased sense of improved tenure security within the settlement.

In Mombasa County, Mnazi Moja settlement, a community of 840 households, who had been under threat of eviction from private developers for many years, has reached an agreement with Mombasa County government to protect them from further threats of eviction. In Kwa Bulu settlement, a community of 1,270 households, the tenure security has practically improved as the preparation for the distribution of certificates of occupancy is currently under way under the leadership of the County government. In 2016, the County Government and the community members in Kwa Bulu signed 1,109 certificates of land occupancy; they will officially be issued in 2017.

The County Government of Mombasa recognised the advantages of using the STDM for improvement of Mnazi Moja and Kwa Bulu settlements, so they used the tool to collect data in other informal settlements in the county with the aim to improve lives of informal urban settlements. These interventions have awakened a sense of purpose in the communities. They feel more protected from arbitrary evictions and more positive about the future development of their settlements.

In the area of crime prevention, strengthened collaboration with the Nairobi County provided another ground for progress towards improved safety and security for all with reduced gender-based violence within the streets of the capital-city. Similar efforts were undertaken in Kiambu with a new approach providing for complete streets to be reserved to non-motorized transport and allowing for safe integration of pedestrians and cyclists with public transport helping in addressing the mobility challenges in urban areas. This should help with testing the model for future development of policy and standards that will guide in the transformation of the urban mobility environment as well as demonstration of new street designs for the future. Improvement of solid waste management in Kiambu with demonstration of Fukuoka Method landfill site contributed to the youth empowerment. The pilot construction of semi-aerobic landfill site served as a catalyst for the improvement of the Kiambu's solid waste management supply chain of collection and transport, recycling and disposal. Kiambu County invested in resource recovery facility construction, where they created jobs for youth.

In mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency within the built environment sector of Kenya, UN-Habitat under the programme "Promoting Energy Efficiency in buildings in East Africa" has been undertaking capacity building programmes to key players including government agencies, academia, professional bodies, private sector and the general public. Journalists from major media houses were trained on green building so that they understand the concept of green buildings and promote sustainable building design in their reporting as well as improve their ability to ask questions that are related to sustainability.

To improve the understanding of green buildings among upcoming professionals, UN-Habitat convened a meeting with Deans from 16 Universities in East Africa to discuss sustainability in architecture and present a new handbook on sustainable Architecture for Tropical Countries. This workshop was officially opened by Professor, Jacob Kaimenyi, Cabinet Secretary for Lands, Housing and Urban Development. Today, 9 Universities in East Africa have adopted the manual as a training document and reference material.

Technical advice on passive building designs, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies with significant contributions to realization of Sustainable Development Goals, particularly, SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 17 have been provided to key public agencies including; Kiambu County Government, National Housing Corporation, National Construction Authority and Tourism Finance Corporation. Further to this, UN-Habitat is Advisory Board Member of the Covenant of Mayor Sub-Saharan Africa.

## Malawi

Due to UN-Habitat's interventions, there has been an improvement in Malawi in the coverage of sustainable urban basic services in targeted communities as demonstrated in Mzuzu City and Karonga. More schools and health facilities in Mzuzu City and Karonga Town benefited from improved access to sanitation and clean water supply. In both towns 7 primary schools which did not have access to clean drinking water before project intervention have now been connected to piped water supply enabling up to 11,000 students to enjoy access to clean water supply and user friendly school toilets.



Records, by end of 2016, show that 5,000 students, mostly girls in three primary schools in Mzuzu City have improved access to girl-friendly and disability-friendly school sanitation. The same improvement was noted in four primary schools in Karonga Town where girl students now enjoy improved access to girl-friendly and disability-friendly school sanitation. Further, Karonga District Hospital now has new functional and disability-friendly guardian toilets improving hygienic conditions of patients and visiting users equally. Working hard in the past two years, Zomba City became the first city in Malawi to elaborate its own City Resilience Action Plan that will guide city and partners' actions in reduction of its urban risk exposure and enhancing the city resilience in the face of rapid urbanization and climate change in the next decade. Building on the experience of Zomba, the Blantyre City Council with support of UN-Habitat and the University of Malawi is working to build a risk reduction culture and enhance resilience in 3 slum settlements that were most affected by the 2015 National Floods Disaster.



## Mozambique

In Mozambique, UN-Habitat has facilitated the development of Inter-District Land Use Plans within the overall context of Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) framework. The plans should be included into the National Land Use Policies and Strategies in response to the challenges of the rampant urbanization in the country. Mozambique has been one of the main beneficiaries of the ASUD Programme addressing urban planning with local authorities in several parts of the country<sup>38</sup> and helping to adopt appropriate spatial frameworks that support compact, integrated, connected and resilient cities. The most significant achievement in 2016 was the coordination between the local authorities (district level) and provincial level (UCODIN) to start the implementation of the plan for the City Extension Plans designed with support of UN-Habitat team during the ASUD project. Collaborating with the Ministry of Education, UN-Habitat's intervention under the Resilient School Reconstruction initiative have helped to integrate the DRR techniques in the reconstruction of schools in hazard prone areas as well as overall school construction in a few provinces. The techniques are based on a participatory approach allowing inclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the decision making process. The most significant change in this is that currently authorities in Mozambique seem to have accepted the proposed DRR techniques, with mixed materials and a greater community participation to scale up the schools construction in a quick and sustainable manner. This should improve access to public services such as schools in rural communities and overall in crucial new resettlement areas.

<sup>38</sup> Nacala Porto, Nacala-à-Velha, Nampula, Tete and Moatize situated in the north of the country. Also at provincial level the Government of Nampula is about to adopt the plan after approval at local level.

As part of enhanced capacity of slum communities to access adequate housing and improved standard of living in slums, residents of Munhava community were further empowered during the construction of the multifunctional community centre for renewable energy. Here they should be able to interact and create their own activities and businesses for a socio-economic advancement of their own community (supply of waste collection services, clean energy, etc.) particularly women and youth from the communities. A success story is the case of the city of Chokwe, where the city management is to implement most of the activities of the Plan without external fund raising but with the support of the community. As a result of the methodology proposed under the CityRap, the participation allowed the community to be aware of their risks and to identify what needed to be done within their own resources to minimize the risks. Some of the activities implemented by the city with the support of the community included: the cleaning of the drainage ditches; opening of natural drainage channels; slum upgrading in two neighborhoods; and resettlement from a flood prone hazard area. Other municipalities in Mozambique that have replicated the CityRAP tool are Mocuba and Vilankulos.

## Nigeria

A major step in UN-Habitat's collaboration with Nigeria in recent months was the massive mobilization and strong participation of stakeholders convened by the Federal Government of Nigeria to support the Habitat III Conference preparatory process. Due to increased knowledge of housing and sustainable urbanization issues and technical capacity accumulated by Nigeria over the years, an influential common position was developed listing Africa's priorities for the New Urban Agenda as reflected in

the "Abuja Declaration". It created a considerable momentum on the continent and facilitated the participation of African governments in the Quito negotiations by making the voice of Africa loudly heard in 2016.

Capacity building remains vital in UN-Habitat's strategy to empower the urban poor. In that connection, the Agency has continued organizing a series of training modules in states such as Kogi State, involving national and local partners, developing capacities on the fundamentals of initiatives such as the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) by familiarizing the participants with its practice and methodology as a tool for urban sustainability. It also promoted integration of specific thematic and cross-cutting issues, notably gender, climate change and local economic development with a clear focus on youth employment. Hands-on-training on energy efficiency and renewable energy targeting youth empowerment for the vast populace have been carried out in the Country.

In Anambra State, State of Osun and Ondo State, the training included modules on decentralization and access to basic services in support of urban planning and design. The skills acquired should contribute to further policy development, planning and design for compact, integrated and connected cities and neighborhoods. This has been an inclusive process facilitating the interaction in terms of collaboration between recognized trained representatives of local populations in slums areas, e.g. in Port Harcourt and Rivers State, and representatives



**BOTTOM:** People in the street in the city view of Lagos, the largest city in Nigeria and the African continent. Lagos is one of the fastest growing cities in the world.  
© Shutterstock



of national and local authorities in charge of formulation and implementation of housing, security of tenure and planning policies and programmes of their communities. With increased skills, due to the practice of community mapping aimed at making their living conditions acceptable, empowered slums populations have acquired a certain legitimacy to discuss their problems with the authorities towards jointly agreed upon solutions. Among resources and valuable materials for learning, flagship publications and best practices database developed by UN-Habitat have been used for policy formulation by several public institutions across the country as noted in the Federal Capital Territory Administration/Satellite Towns Development Department, Kogi State Government and the State of Osun. The lessons learnt from this practice is that political will and demonstrated ability to apply acquired skills in programme and project design and formulation remain crucial in Nigeria's increased awareness on housing and sustainable urbanization. This was confirmed by the Lagos state government recently at the 2016 World Habitat Day celebrations as it pledged to give more attention to housing the low income group and institutionalize collaborative programmes by various public institutions to achieve greater impact.

## Rwanda

Rwanda is one of countries where UN-Habitat has been most visible in the past two years. A considerable progress was made in addressing urban development for poverty reduction. This was evidenced in 2015 with the development of a national urbanization policy (NUP) for Rwanda supported by UN-Habitat. It laid a special emphasis on a spatial development framework as a key component of the action plan aimed at contributing to a better understanding of the physical partition of the country's territory to guide urbanization and urban investment in Rwanda. It was also meant to facilitate harmonization between planning and budgeting from a spatial perspective at National, Provincial and also District level. In that connection, it provided a good opportunity for monitoring the performance of the urban settlements at all levels, including national, provincial and also district, as well as reinforcement of the system of cities/towns that can sustain the national territory, by strengthening the urban-rural linkages.

A national housing policy (NHP) also was finalized in 2015 recognizing upgrading as a valid response to the challenge of informal neighbourhoods. Based on the favorable political grounds in Rwanda, a city wide draft strategy for unplanned settlements upgrading was designed by UN-Habitat supported by the Government at the request of City of Kigali, identifying upgrading as an important step towards addressing key issues of access to better services and improved housing.

Apart from above policies, UN-Habitat also helped to design planned city extension (PCE) master plan for Rubavu and Nyagatare Districts in partnership with the Government of Rwanda (Districts, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), University of Rwanda and Guangzhou Planning Institute. It also involved the participation of other stakeholders, including local governments and civil society working together with representatives of the national government trained in planning principles and capable of updating and improving planning tools as appropriate.

Further, within the context of the Rwanda Green Urbanization Agenda, a key step by UN-Habitat working with national partners, including Rwanda Institute of Architects and Rwanda Housing Authority, and funded by Global Environmental Facility (GEF) of UNEP was to support the establishment of the Rwanda Green Building Organization with the aim to foster change for sustainable buildings and cities; empower local construction industry to transform the way buildings and cities are designed, built and operated. Under the programme "Promoting energy efficiency in buildings in East Africa", significant contribution was made towards the development of the Rwanda Green Building Code which has a chapter on energy.

The agency also facilitated the design of the Green City Toolkit for Rwanda to assist the technicians to develop sustainable energy and climate action plans and implementation programs. It outlines the strategies required to achieve effectively the goal of protecting the environment, reducing carbon and other unwanted emissions, improving the rational use of natural resources, dealing with climate change, securing access to clean energy and water, and simultaneously targeting poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion. At the same time, UN-Habitat's collaboration continued with the Ministry of Youth and ICT to scale up the One Stop Youth Center<sup>39</sup> model in the Country located at Kimisagara in Nyarugenge District, City of Kigali.

Another focus area benefiting from innovative partnerships in Rwanda has been the rapid trans-sectoral and integrated planning methodologies for the urban environment. In the context of a research project supported by representatives of academia and local governments, UN-Habitat embarked on a new venture firstly in the Agatare zone located in Nyarugenge District, Kigali City exploring ways of integrating at least five key components<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> The objectives of UN-Habitat's One Stop Youth Center are to : encourage youth empowerment through skills training, Enhance access to job opportunities for the youth, Improve girls/young women engagement and participation, Better access to health information for the surrounding informal settlements

<sup>40</sup> Decentralized grey water treatment (Water reuse for gardening and cleaning, cycle, infiltrate), Sponge School Concept (Slow, spread, infiltrate, collect, cycle), Linking the agri-coop (Waste collection, composting, food sale, water treatment), Green buildings (Green supply and disposal infrastructure, Building material calculator), Multi-level waste flow (Plastic waste selling point, bio char production, composting training).



of a viable rapid trans-sectoral and integrated planning process. This has been a promising initiative, which is currently being followed up at various levels by different stakeholders in the country.

UN-Habitat continues to take an active part in the United Nations Joint Programming in countries where it is present such as in Rwanda as evidence of its support to the “ONE UN Approach”. In that connection, the Agency’s contribution to the provision of houses for the most vulnerable returnees in support of the Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Rwandan Returnees Programme deserved to be noted in this report. It helped with finding of sustainable housing solutions by ensuring environment protection through rain water harvest and waste management. By promoting enhanced resilience to natural disasters and climate-related threats in areas such as the Ngororero District, UN-Habitat paid its contribution to strengthening human security for the most affected urban poor. As a result, new houses equipped with water tanks, energy saving stoves, solar panels, with plans including developing local adapted technologies for rain water harvesting have been constructed to relocate high-risk communities and most vulnerable populations of Ngororero District in Rwanda.

### São Tomé and Príncipe

Despite political commitments to strengthen collaboration with UN-Habitat, whose leadership in the urban sector has been recognized due its expertise and tools developed to support urban development, progress in Sao Paolo has been slow and rather limited in the past two years, e.g in the areas of urban legislation, land use legislation, plans and projects for urban



**TOP:** UN-Habitat One Stop Center in Kigali, Rwanda.  
© Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

expansion, as well as participatory plans for the slum upgrading. The same observation applies to the field of urban planning, despite a loan from African Development Bank to support the land-use planning sector, including (i) updating of national cartography; (ii) national Plan of Spatial Planning; (iii) master Plan for each District and for the Autonomous Region of the Principe; (iv) all land use legislation.

Against this background, UN-Habitat has intensified efforts of collaboration with both national and local governments and affiliated partners to support the development of urban policies and urban planning legislation aiming at providing urban infrastructures in slums, establishment of urban norms and urban planning instruments in areas of urban expansion, and establishment of new settlements. This has mostly been done with the Agency’s assistance to the Government of the Autonomous Region of the Principe for the elaboration of a proposal to promote the urban expansion of the city of Santo António, the improvement of urban conditions in informal settlements within the same and to introduce a dynamic in the housing sector. In that connection, China has been approached with the request for funding to enable the drafting of projects for each of these themes and their consequent implementation.

Further support by UN-Habitat to the government was provided through its Housing and Real Estate Institute in the preparation of a project proposal for the definition of a National Housing

Policy and Strategy and the housing profile for the country. The use of “City Prosperity Index” was proposed by UN-Habitat providing evidence of its ability to develop tools for monitoring of progress of policies and plans aimed at improving the urban living conditions of the populations, connecting cities and making them inclusive, as early as the beginning of activities in São Tomé and Príncipe. A proposal for funding prepared by local governments, including the local governments of Água Grande and Mé-Zochi and others with the support of UN-Habitat was sent to the African Development Bank with the request to finance a CPI study for the cities of São Tomé<sup>41</sup>, Trindade and Santo António.

Training in support of urban risk reduction and resilience provided an opportunity to continue the Agency’s work of capacity development in its partner countries. In São Tomé and Príncipe, UN-Habitat engaged in the organization of trainings for trainers, in which 27 technicians from local governments, regional and central government departments participated. Obviously, the main outcomes of such an undertaking were to: (i) strengthen the capacity of local, regional and national management and staff to deal with issues related to environmental and climate change risks in urban environments; (ii) develop the concept of risk reduction and resilience and disseminate it as appropriate in urban planning instruments to promote risk informed decision making.

In support to UNDAF in order to ensure inclusion of urban policies into national development policies, UN-Habitat has positioned itself as a credible partner for joint implementation of an environmental project on climate change, targeting specific agricultural areas with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

## Somalia

UN-Habitat’s activities in Somalia count among the Agency’s most pro-active programmes. To improve knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues at the local level, UN-Habitat facilitated the launch of an urban campaign in Mogadishu in 2016 with a series of roundtable discussions seeking to foster ideas and the vision by Somali youth for their city. Somali youth are among the most passionate in Africa, ready to make changes and leave their imprint on that city of dreams. Therefore, the urban campaign also supported by the Government, provided a prime opportunity for them to define a clear vision of what their city should look like and offered a unique platform to develop concrete goals for achieving the vision of that “city youth need”, considered to be: (i) a vibrant and inclusive city, (ii) a city collectively managed and democratically, and (iii) a city of shared values and destiny. This also allowed for an inter-active engagement between youth and



**TOP:** Amoud University in city of Borama . Amoud University is a non-governmental, national University and open to all. University library. © Shutterstock

their leaders aiming to build consensus on the principles that will define and govern their cities. Youth felt that their voices were heard. They were promised an integral part of the crucial urban processes would impact their lives in the future.

In recent years, UN-Habitat has multiplied training modules for participatory governance as a means to improving the capacity of land professionals in governments and in civil society with a particular focus on land administration, gender equality, grassroots participation and good governance. This has also facilitated increasing of skills of poor local communities, in particular women groups, allowing them to take part in the discussions of daily land governance matters. To do it even better, UN-Habitat partnered with relevant faculties in local universities and developed land certificate programmes on land governance, administration and management in Somaliland and Puntland. The certificate programmes are key to ensuring land policy process to be truly participatory. The capacity in the local and regional civil service is so low in the area of land that local and central government civil servants would not be able to take part in the technical discussions around it. A report “`Harmonization of the legal systems resolving land disputes in Somaliland and Puntland`” was finalized and launched to broader public and key recommendations were agreed upon with the both governments, to be implemented. This has resulted in recommendations that will guide the amendment of the urban land law and land dispute tribunal regulations.

Generally in Somalia, mainly due to cultural factors, local populations at the community level have always been exposed to the adverse effects of poor land management and governance. Their challenge has often been the limited ability to understand

<sup>41</sup> Capital city



and defend their rights to land and other natural resources. This - in return, has contributed to a certain slow-down in social advancement and a poor economic development in different parts of the country, including in urban centres. Therefore, involving the beneficiaries into the discussions on land and other natural resources has helped in Somalia in reducing tensions and finding local-made solutions leading to progress. With the support of UN-Habitat in Somaliland and Puntland, authorities have adopted comprehensive standards and guidelines on urban planning. The Urban Regulatory Framework (URF) for Somaliland and Puntland has been adopted by National Urban Planning Committee of Somaliland and the Cabinet of Puntland State. It is the first of its kind in Somalia, regulating urbanization as a means to achieving sustainable development in the country.

UN-Habitat has supported both states and piloted the use of URF in Gabiley<sup>42</sup> and Bosasso<sup>43</sup> by providing a demonstration of good participatory and inclusive urban planning process and practice in Somalia. As a result, Gabiley Master Plan and Bosasso City extension Plan have been developed in close cooperation with local governments and communities also with the participation of the line ministries. UN-Habitat has also initiated the concept of developing a strategic spatial plan for Mogadishu city<sup>44</sup> confronted with the fastest urbanizing rate in Somalia and home to over half million internally displaced Somalis. A comprehensive spatial analysis covering key socio-economic sectors and environmental issues has been undertaken and presented to the relevant municipal authorities.

In another key area of UN-Habitat's interventions, a growing number of cities have recently adopted programmes and strategies for improved urban and municipal finance. In Somaliland and

**TOP:** Hargeisa - the largest city in Somaliland, the second largest city in Somalia. Livestock is the main occupation of the local population. The livestock market.  
© Shutterstock

Puntland where UN-Habitat has focused its activities, a bundle of local government finance policies have been adopted by relevant inter-ministerial committees, for submission to council of ministers in both regions after translation into Somali for a better dissemination. Within the current context marked by a fiscal decentralization strategy, where sub-national structures are expected to receive and manage greater fund flow from the centre, implementation of local government finance policy is expected to greatly enhance proper spending of public funds. In addition, procedural manuals on local government financial management have been produced and with municipal staff trained in an effort to strengthen municipal finance and improve accountability and transparency. A clear example of this is the 3200 properties in Garowe which are numbered with fabricated plates installed to facilitate municipal tax collectors to identify taxable properties. This is expected to increase the number of houses billed and consequently increase the property tax revenue collected. Therefore, the Borama GIS database has been updated accordingly and the data on the additional properties integrated in to the billing system. It is envisaged that this would increase the property tax by 25% an additional 1,000 new taxable properties have been mapped. To ensure conformity of the countries public finance management systems at all levels the infrastructure set-up of a Financial Management Information System at the Somaliland Ministry of Finance.

Further, UN-Habitat's records also show that progress was made towards implementing policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services improvement in the policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable

<sup>42</sup> Somaliland

<sup>43</sup> Puntland

<sup>44</sup> Federal capital city

urban basic services. For example in response to regional water scarcity and rapid urbanization, UN-Habitat through the Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project continued rebuilding Hargeisa's heavily deteriorated bulk-water transmission system, and increasing Hargeisa Water Agency's capacity to deliver water to the fast-growing capital city of Somaliland. As a first step to increase the water production, HUWSUP has in January 2016, completed the drilling of four new boreholes at Hora Haadley and Laas Duur, with very promising yields. A significant number of Hargeisa households (31,000 on completion of the project, or at least 186,000 people) will benefit from improved direct access to the Hargeisa municipal water system. Many more will be able to access safe and affordable water through 500 of Hargeisa's water kiosks, providing a more sustainable and reliable supply to about 500,000 residents. The intervention will also contribute to enhanced livelihood opportunities through income generation and job creation.

Cities<sup>45</sup> across the country have adopted programmes supporting increased employment opportunities and livelihoods, with focus on urban youth and women. Mogadishu Municipality under Banadir Regional Administration has been an active partner in implementing the Joint Programme on YES<sup>46</sup>. During the year under review; about 180 youth, including 91 women, will graduate in December 2016 from the first Shaqeyso training programme. More than 1,000 youth were reached through cultural, sports and related activities and the establishment of Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre. It is expected that the youth impacted by this programme will have a chance to change their livelihoods through provision of employable skills.

## South Sudan

Despite challenges due to a difficult socio-political situation in South Sudan, UN-Habitat has invested a good deal of work in that country leading to a gradual reduction of slums and spontaneous settlements across the board both at local, municipal and State levels. Most importantly, the Agency has been facilitating the development of the South Sudan National Urbanization Policy. In parallel, a Multi-Stakeholders National, State and local level Habitat committee was established and two consultative meetings held to discuss thematic issues that will be integrated into the National Urbanization Policy (NUP). Another committee was set up to support the preparation of South Sudan Development Initiative (SSDI) to define the infrastructure development road map for the Country. At the same time, the South Sudan land policy has been developed and transmitted to the national Legislative Assembly.

In a capacity as Co-Chair of the Land Coordination Forum in collaboration with the Government, UN-Habitat has helped improving the coordination between Government institutions and other land actors to tackle mass displacements that create tenure insecurity and thus assist in lands mapping and fostering equitable solutions to challenges of displacement of vulnerable populations and tenure insecurity. With one of four South Sudanese persons facing displacement and inadequate hygiene conditions, finding solutions which required integration, strengthened inclusive community organization, included participatory planning of all stakeholders, and involved training to protect and manage communal assets needed to the delivery of public services benefiting to all. Based on the above, a long-lasting solution to South Sudan in this sector requires inclusion of a principle of an equitable land management principle into the South Sudan national urbanization policy currently being facilitated by UN-Habitat.

The development of a Country Programme Document for South Sudan has facilitated UN-Habitat alignment with the country's development frameworks and programmes. Intervening within the context of these frameworks, UN-Habitat has undertaken a number of slum upgrading programmes including the Hai-Zandia Slum upgrading program, Durupi settlement program, Alel Chok settlement program and the Rumtit settlement program. These programs have had a positive impact on the livelihood of the residences of the slums through increased access and affordable housing, improving integrated infrastructure planning and implementation. In South Sudan, the Government has adopted UN-Habitat's model of communal water system (CWS) as well as developed and disseminated the South Sudan water manuals. This has improved services and coordination of the



**TOP:** Dinka tribesmen wrestle in a small village north of Bor, South Sudan.  
© Shutterstock

<sup>45</sup> Including Mogadishu  
<sup>46</sup> Youth Employment Somalia

National Urban Water Corporation. This has also made a direct contribution to the implementation of the United Nations' South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2015.

In order to improve advocacy for access to land amongst the IDPs and Returnees including women and Youths and to realize the land rights for all, continued support has been provided to the South Sudan Land Alliance<sup>47</sup>, a common platform for strengthened collaboration provides for inclusive discussions on emerging circumstances and facilitates decision-making.



**TOP:** Shoe shiners wait for their clients at a market of Juba, South Sudan on February 29, 2012. Shoeshine is the most common type of small business in Juba. © Shutterstock

## Zambia

UN-Habitat's work with the Government of Zambia<sup>48</sup> in support of national land reforms, specifically support in the completion of the National Land Policy, has been fruitful. A national urban policy<sup>49</sup> should also be developed with the support of UN-Habitat. At the local level, that collaboration was extended to representatives of Lusaka City Council (LCC) in search of viable options to improve the tenure security of the urban poor, e.g. residents of Kanyama informal settlement. This included issuance of Occupancy Licences and Land Records Card, as well

as capacity building activities for council staff, mapping and enumeration. Support customary land certification interventions through the CBO called People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia (PPHPZ) commenced in 2014. The activities in support of customary land certification were undertaken in Chief Mungule area of Zambia's Central Province using STDM<sup>50</sup> being pioneered by GLTN. Discussions have now been concluded to expand this approach to Chief Chamoka's area in the same province. The Project "Support Land Reform initiatives in Zambia" was initiated to support improved security of tenure, through support to the land policy consultations, occupancy licenses for informal settlements and land certifications for areas under traditional chiefs. Land ownership especially for women in Zambia is a challenge; the Draft land policy contains articles that will encourage women access and ownership to land. In customary land certification women have taken the leading role including land parcel demarcation using the GPS. The project was initiated towards the end of the year with most intervention to be implemented in 2017. However, at the initiation and planning stage, discussions, consultations and dialogue has enhanced the knowledge of partners regarding land tenure and the fit for purpose land tenure models that can be used.

Additional steps strengthening collaboration with Zambia in recent months included: (i) the development of a set of regulations for the 2015 Urban and Regional Planning Act, (ii) development of a New Housing Policy and signing of a MOU supporting the formulation of National Housing Implementation Strategy towards improved access to housing for all.

A Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy for the City of Lusaka City Council was also developed and approved by the City council. Besides, the strategy, Pilot floods disaster adaptation activities mainly flood control drainage were implementation in Kanyama neighbourhood. A 3km long drainage was excavated and concrete lining is in progress. A climate change adaptation project aimed at building capacity of the city to adequately prepare and resiliently respond to impact of climate change "building disaster resilience capacity in Lusaka city" was initiated, adding up to the list of promising activities carried out with various national and local partners to increase awareness and knowledge of the need for inter-sectorial approach and collaboration on disaster and risk reduction in Zambia.

<sup>47</sup> Also involving the Ministry of Environment, UNEP, Ministry of Education, County Authorities and Communities, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, South Sudan lands Commission, Norwegians People Aid (NPA), Norwegians Refugees Commission (NRC), State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, European Union/Land Program, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, United Nations Mission In South Sudan

<sup>48</sup> Ministry of Lands Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MLNREP), Lusaka City Council (LCC) and People's Process on Housing and Poverty in Zambia (PPHPZ), Ministry of Local Government and Housing;

<sup>49</sup> The Government of the Republic of Zambia Signed an agreement with UN-Habitat in 2015 for technical support in the development of the NUP for Zambia. The process is expected to continue despite some financial challenges encountered.

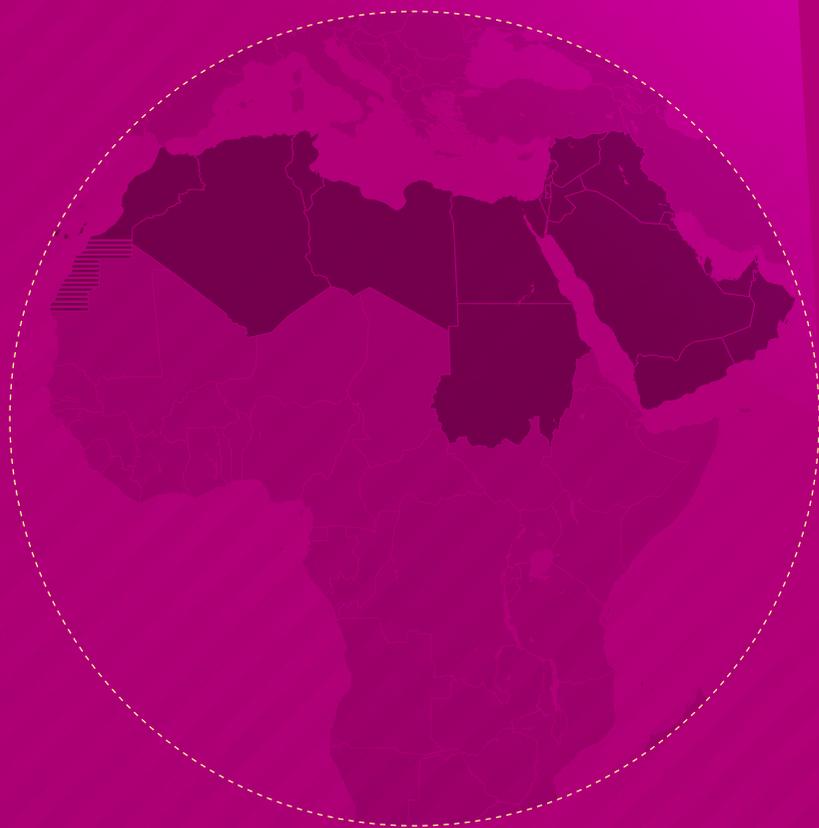
<sup>50</sup> STDM implementation is embedded in GLTN practices, advocating for change and assisting member States to introduce innovations which strengthen tenure security for the majority of people, especially the poor. It operationalizes the continuum of land rights concept, enlists inclusive approaches advocated in participatory enumeration, and highlights the gender status of land relations.



# ARAB STATES



The Agency's overall strategy for the Arab States is aligned with the priorities outlined in the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (2015 – 2030). They both provide a regional implementation vehicle for attainment of the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11.



**Note:** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.



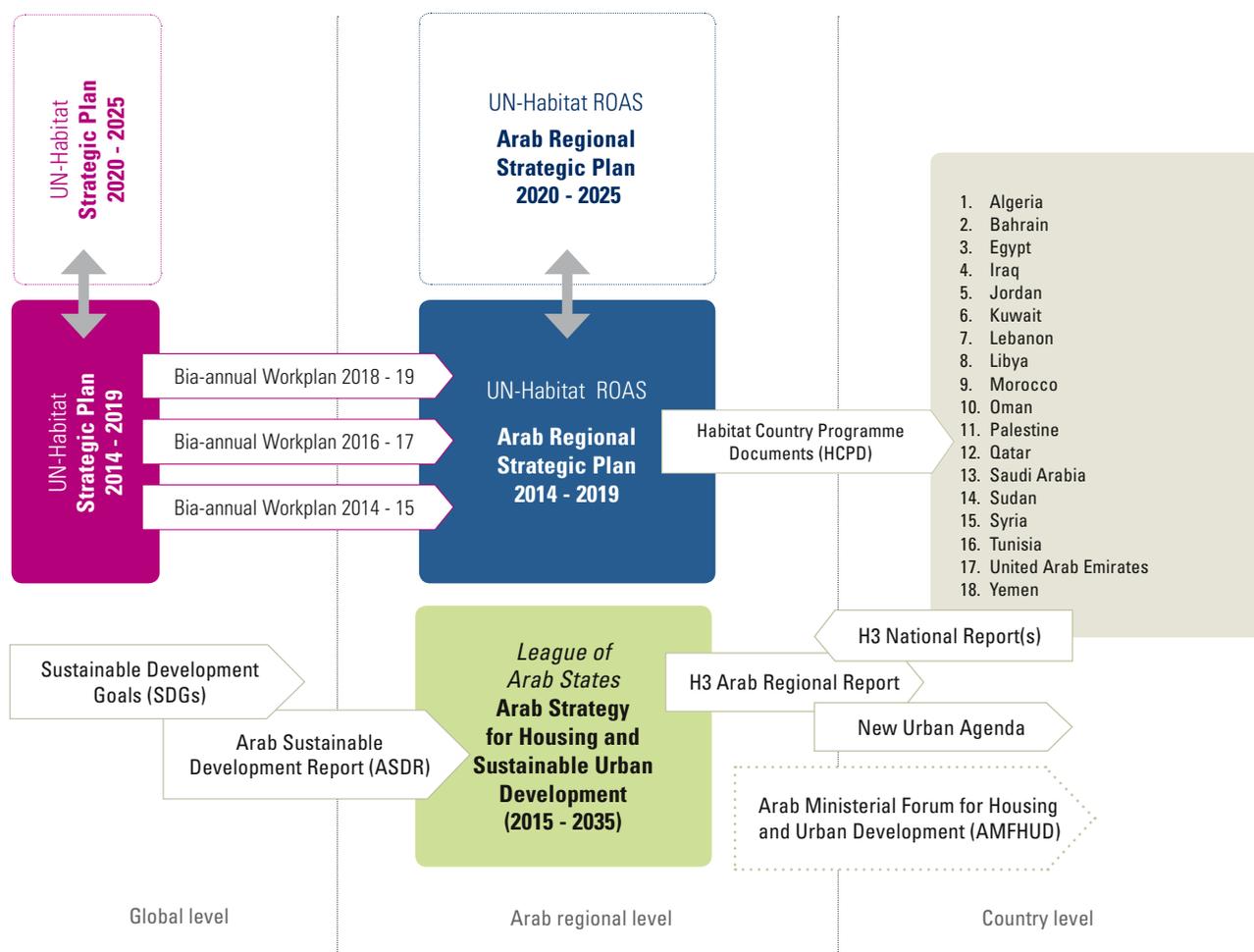
 **PHOTO:** Sudanese bedouins ride camels with the famous Meroe pyramids of the ancient Nubian city in the background in Sudan. © **Shutterstock**



## REGIONAL STRATEGY

In its regional strategic plan for the Arab states finalized in 2016 in close collaboration with the League of Arab States (LAS), UN-Habitat adopts the following list of countries classified in four sub-regions across the entire Arab region as partners<sup>51</sup>: (i) Maghreb: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, (Mauritania); (ii) Mashreq: Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Iraq; (iii) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates; (iv) Southern Tier: Yemen, Sudan, (Somalia, Djibouti, Comoros). The Arab states strategy also acknowledges that - in addition to the four sub-regions, urbanization trends across the region have been determined by recent conflicts in particular countries and the impact on neighboring countries; namely Libya, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Sudan.

Over the past two years following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, UN-Habitat has increased its operations in the above targeted countries with a view to supporting a transformative urban agenda within the broader context of the 2030 development Agenda. Therefore, the Agency's overall strategy for the Arab States is aligned<sup>52</sup> with the priorities outlined in the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (2015 – 2030). They both provide a regional implementation vehicle for attainment of “urban goal”, namely SDG 11, formulated to facilitate the transformation of world cities and human settlements into inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable environment for a better future for all. Moreover, UN-Habitat's strategy for the Arab states has been designed as a framework for increased mobilization of partners in this vibrant region with great urban potentials. The strategy was endorsed by League of Arab States



**TOP:** Flow-chart of ROAS Regional Strategic Plan elements.  
© UN-Habitat

51 The countries in parentheses are League of Arab States member States, however, not mandated to UN-Habitat ROAS. They are covered by the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf).

52 The alignment of the ROAS Regional Strategic Plan with the LAS Strategy and the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019 against the backdrop of the SDGs and the NUA is expected to pave the way for unified efforts by national governments, national and regional development partners and UN-Habitat, to achieve a common vision that enhances the viability and competitiveness of cities to foster sustainable economic and social development, and to serve as engines of growth.

in December 2015 and was formally launched during the 27th Arab Summit in 2016. It is expected to contribute effectively to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the major outcome of the Habitat III Conference.

The Arab Region, home to 357 million people in 2010, is one of the most urbanized regions in the world, with 56 per cent of its residents living in cities. High urbanization rates in the Arab region have been driven by various factors. Natural population growth, socio-economic transformation and imbalanced economic development have stimulated both rural-urban population movements and increased international labor

migration, nationally and across the Arab region. In addition to that, displacement induced by climatic conditions as well as political instability and conflict, has had a significant impact on Arab cities. Refugees, internally displaced people (IDP) and international migrants live mainly in cities, and in the Mashreq sub region, represent a growing proportion of the urban population. This is no need to mention the imbalanced development patterns providing limited employment opportunities to youth and young women within countries and across the region.

 **BOTTOM:** View of Islamic Cairo - Egypt.  
© Shutterstock

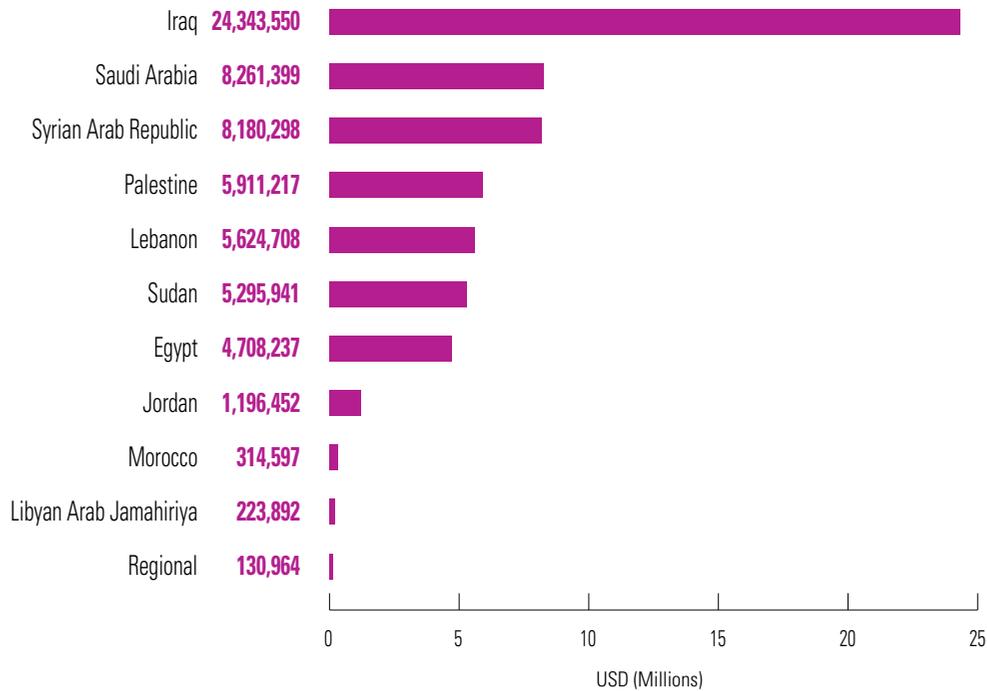


## REGIONAL PORTFOLIO

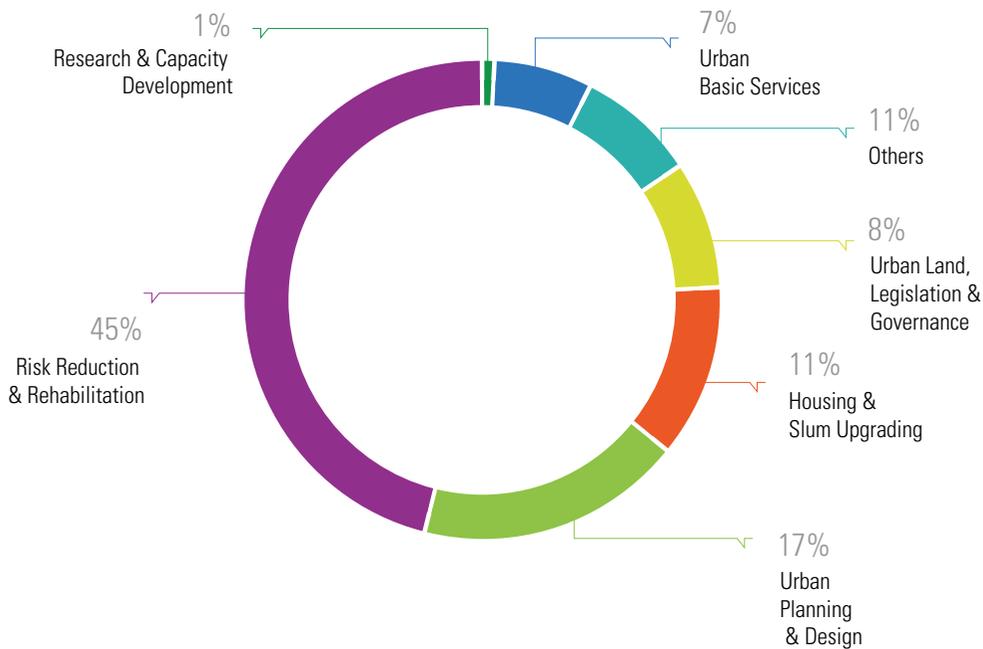
Like in Africa, the portfolio in the Arab States region has grown with about 64 million during this reporting period, as opposed to about 45 million in 2013-2014. In that connection, UN-Habitat’s activities in Iraq continue to lead the portfolio, as shown in Figure 12 below. Iraq alone accounts for a significant budget allocation (about 40% of the regional portfolio), followed by Saudi Arabia, Syria and others. Lybia, Morocco, Jordan Egypt and Sudan occupied the bottom of the list in that order. As per Figures 13 & 14 on the thematic distribution, Risk Reduction & Rehabilitation continues to dominate also because conflicts continue to present a challenge to development. RRR accounts for significant allocation of about 45% of the overall budget. In Figure 15 the major donors for Arab region continue to be UN, Japan and Saudi Arabia.



**FIGURE 12: ARAB STATES - DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO BY COUNTRY, 2015-2016**

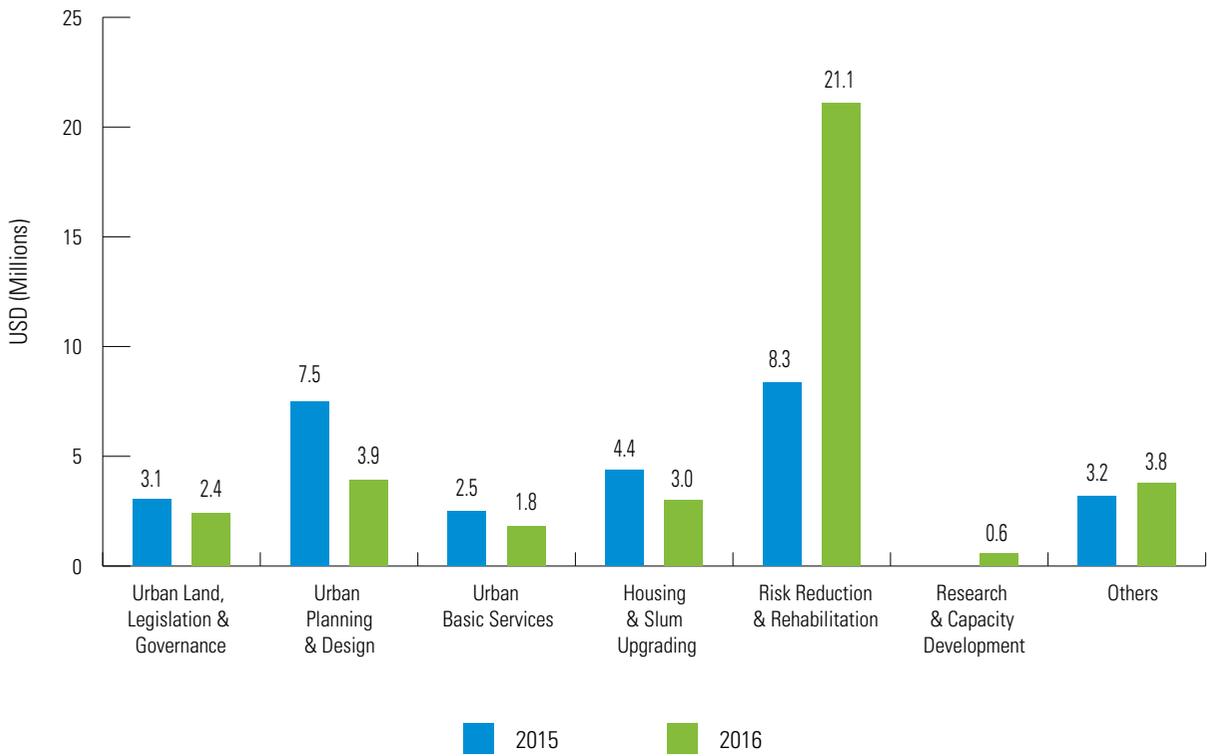


**FIGURE 13: ARAB STATES - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**

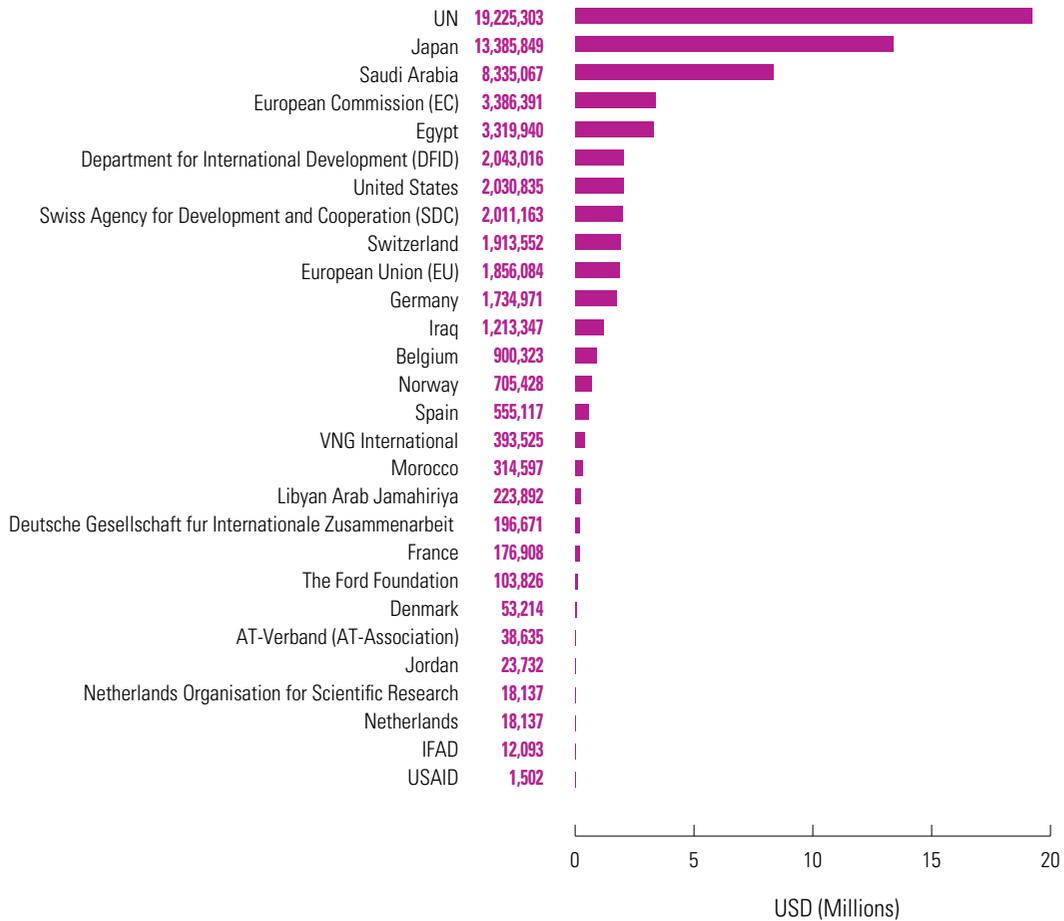




**FIGURE 14: ARAB STATES THEMATIC BREAKDOWN 2015-2016**



**FIGURE 15: ARAB STATES - CONTRIBUTION TO THE PORTFOLIO BY DONOR**



## REGIONAL COMMITMENTS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

UN-Habitat and the Arab States have been engaged at the regional level for over the past three decades during which the Agency UN-Habitat has expanded its operation in more than 10 countries in the region. The interest for the Arab region is not surprising since it is home to some of the world's oldest cities of the world. Despite socio-economic challenges, which led to unrest in several countries of the region, including the democratic push for change characterized by the political phenomenon commonly known as the "Arab spring", UN-Habitat's commitment to the region has continued to grow. This is evidenced by its sustained support to the Arab League through its Ministerial Council for Housing and Construction and other regional networks of partners engaged in urban development.

In recent years, the opportunities presented by urbanization in the Arab region have been widely acknowledged and increasingly, urban policy and planning have been identified as key instruments along a coordinated approach to guide sustainable urbanization. The preparations for the Habitat III Conference opened up a unique opportunity to strengthen UN-Habitat's partnership with the Arab region in the spirit of the Habitat III Arab Report coordinated by UNESCWA with inputs from key experts and representatives of UN agencies in the Arab region. The report highlights the key achievements in the housing and urban development sector over the past 20 years and outlines the challenges for housing and urban development in the Arab region for the coming period. In Quito, the League of Arab States helped to adopt an "Arab Declaration", emphasizing the commitment by Arab countries and governments to addressing sustainable urbanization in the Arab region and the implementation of the *New Urban Agenda* in the region.

In this regard, the League of Arab States also endorsed a concept proposal "Towards An Arab Urban Agenda" as a step-by-step implementation guide for the adaptation of the New Urban Agenda in the Arab region. In that connection and considering the call for concrete action to ensure a successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the need for developing a new generation of National Urban Policies (NUPs) capturing the regional trends and highlighting national priorities becomes self-evident. This will be facilitated by UN-Habitat with the blessing of the Arab League across the region as an answer to the need for a coordinated response to rapid urbanization acknowledging the power of urban space and territoriality. In fact, UN-Habitat has already been supporting the preparation of an Assessment Report on National Urban Policies in five Arab states, Egypt, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Sudan, whose findings should be released before end of 2017. Apart from the NUP, another area of emerging joint collaboration with the Arab states is the City Profiling as done in Syria, Iraq

and Lebanon. Libya is still to start, and a similar initiative is envisaged for Yemen. City Profiles are formulated to offer a cross-sectoral and spatial perspective of damage in urban areas, the functionality of cities as well as urban vulnerabilities that will inform interventions by humanitarian agencies, recovery-driven and development partners, including local authorities, civil society and private sector. They also aim at contributing to an analytical knowledge base that will facilitate short, medium and long term public sector planning and investment agendas. Teaming up with other UN partners, including UN Women, UN-Habitat has taken the lead in championing the principles of its Public Space Programme in the Arab region. Activities have been initiated on to popularize its definition and discuss the typology and paradigm shifts specific to the region. More work should be undertaken to consider issues relating to designs, territorial claims, inclusiveness and accessibility, as well as governance<sup>53</sup> and management and the multiple uses of public spaces.

## HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENTS IN THE ARAB REGION

Designed as planning tools, HCPDs are meant to define a framework for swift translation of the normative policy messages of the Agency into tangible operations at the country level. Therefore, their primary objectives are to achieve: (i) a clear alignment of both UN-Habitat's strategic goals and the national priorities; (ii) a smooth integration of the normative and operational components of UN-Habitat's interventions for a better harmonization of programmes, and a greater impact at the ground level; (iii) a gradual inclusion of innovative urban development policies inspired by UN-Habitat into the national development framework supported by UNDAF in "Delivering as ONE". In the Arab region, Sudan and Iraq have been able to finalize HCPDs in 2016, aligned with UN-Habitat's strategic plan 2014-2019. After completing its urban profiling including an additional seventy-five urban city profiles across the country, Syria has planned to develop an HCPD in addition to the ones already existing in the region.



<sup>53</sup> Meaning: formal and informal regulating mechanisms

## SELECTED STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

### Egypt

Having mapped the most vulnerable villages in Upper Egypt, and with the close support from the Egyptian Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UN Women, ILO, and IOM joined efforts to support people in Edwa and Maghagha centres to overcome their challenging socio-economic situations. This was realized under the Human Security through Inclusive Socio-Economic Development in Upper Egypt – Hayat Project” funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) and the Swiss Agency for International Development, aiming at strengthening the economic security of vulnerable communities in five mother villages and their satellite villages in Minya.

In this context, UN-Habitat articulated its role in implementing a human-centred process for enhancing accessibility to basic urban services in the target villages. Throughout the process the focus was not only the infrastructure interventions, but



the empowerment of local actors to identify, communicate and respond to their rights and needs, the identification of new, affordable, innovative means of responding to these needs, and enabling the replication of such interventions to increase potential beneficiaries.

Accordingly, more than 280 local stakeholders’ capacities were improved in areas that enable and empower identification and responding to their needs. Training programmes and on-job training focused on participatory needs assessment and planning tools, community management, feasibility studies, budgeting and project management, monitoring and evaluation, local economic development, community participation and fund raising, and voluntarism and human security. During this process the inclusive local stakeholders were enabled to produce a community action plan that reflected the local needs and actions, time frame and roles and responsibilities for various development sectors, based upon which different project partners lead on various priority interventions.

For the infrastructure sector, UN-Habitat led the production of a comprehensive participatory masterplan for water and sanitation which included detailed studies for priority interventions on various scales. This masterplan supported central and local infrastructure stakeholders to prioritize their implementation plans and request funds for future projects. Furthermore, UN-Habitat led the conceptualization and implementation of pilot interventions that respond to the prioritized need of improved sustainable clean water provision. Responding to this need, and from a human right perspective, UN-Habitat supported a local company for water and sanitation to implement River Bank Filtration units (RBF). RBF is an innovative technology that provides an environmentally friendly alternative for clean water provision on riverbank locations costing only around 20% of the average cost of conventional water units implemented in Egypt. After only three weeks of construction works, the first unit is now operational and pumps 30L/second of clean water to the village networks, thereby improving the access of around 16,000 inhabitants to sustainable clean water.

By the end of the project in May 2017, and by implementing seven RBF units, not only a target of 140,000 inhabitants will meet their rights in improved accessibility to clean water, but also a new affordable model for clean water provision will be availed to the Egyptian government for potential national scale up which shall save the national budget millions of pounds, avail participatory local mechanisms for implementation and enhance national targets for clean water accessibility especially in vulnerable rural communities.

## Iraq

UN-Habitat has been active in Iraq since 1996 under the Oil for Food Programme. After 2003, UN-Habitat was largely engaged in early recovery efforts, particularly supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the provision of shelter and reconstruction solutions. In its recent interventions, UN-Habitat has been following a multi-dimensional and coherent approach in tackling diverse urban issues. These range from emergency responses such as providing safe and basic shelter for IDPs, to projects that aim to build and develop the capacities of local and national governments in planning and managing urbanization, to more theoretical endeavors including research and analysis on the dynamics of urbanization and the impacts of the armed conflict.

### *Crisis response and recovery - Providing Dignified Living Conditions to IDPs*

Over the past two years, UN-Habitat has been providing durable IDP shelter sites in governorates receiving large numbers of IDPs. In doing so, UN-Habitat has been bridging the gap between rapid responses and more sustainable solutions. Through the provision of prefabricated shelter units accompanied by basic infrastructure and public facilities, UN-Habitat not only provides more dignified and durable shelters, but also prevents the emergence of urban slums which pose additional challenges to the country. In addition to the construction of durable shelters, UN-Habitat has comparative advantage in providing technical support for the planning and management of IDP shelter sites. This enables the establishment of socially sustainable IDP sites that provide comprehensive support to IDPs. More concretely, the Agency has constructed ten IDP shelter sites in the seven governorates of Baghdad, Basrah, Kerbala, Missan, Erbil, Dohuk and Suleimaniyah between 2014 and 2016, accommodating approximately 18,000 vulnerable IDPs. These sites are equipped with prefabricated shelter units and provided with basic infrastructure (i.e. water and sanitation systems, electricity and internal roads) as well as public facilities such as primary schools, health clinics and women's centers, all of which are constructed and operated in collaboration with other UN agencies, NGOs and local authorities.

### *Promoting Urban Recovery and Housing Rehabilitation in Areas Liberated from ISIL*

To support recovery and stabilization of areas liberated from ISIL, UN-Habitat has established a new community-based housing self-rehabilitation approach. Under this scheme, UN-Habitat provides materials and necessary technical support for the rehabilitation of damaged houses by community members themselves, creating job opportunities for returnees and civilians and in turn encouraging them to engage in the rebuilding of their community. Adopting a community-based participatory planning process, UN-Habitat's approach addresses five interlinked

components: public service infrastructure, housing and shelter, access to income, social cohesion and security; and land tenure support.

Furthermore, UN-Habitat highlights the need to link reconstruction activities with future development plans to ensure the sustainability of gains made. Through this community planning approach, the affected people are placed at the centre of their recovery process. Lessons learned and good practices prove that recovery response is most effective when people are empowered and in control of their own recovery process. In 2016, UN-Habitat has launched one pilot project in two neighborhoods in Ramadi City, Anbar Governorate, and another in Sinouni/Sinjar sub-district, Ninewa Governorate, using this approach, supporting approximately 8,000 returnees.

### *Housing, land and property issues facing IDPs and returnees*

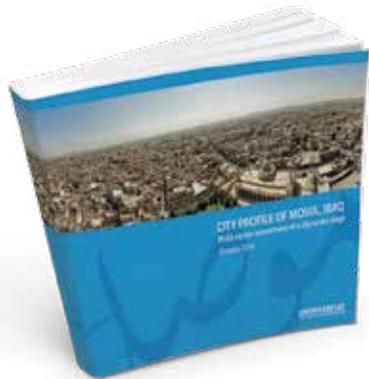
Forced displacement almost inevitably means the loss of housing, land and property (HLP); and disputes regarding HLP ownership and usage often further destabilize an unstable community affected by crisis. When displaced individuals eventually consider returning, whether and how they will be able to reclaim their HLP and thus rebuild their livelihoods will often be one of the most crucial concerns. To the larger community and the nation as a whole, safeguarding progress towards peace and security in a post-conflict period will to a large extent depend on how well these HLP issues are addressed.

In an attempt to tackle this problem, UN-Habitat in Iraq has incorporated a new system into its urban recovery programmes to protect HLP rights of people affected by the crisis through the introduction and implementation of the GIS-based Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM). STDM, a land administration prototype, will help map property claims, promote community-based dispute resolution and expedite land tenure verification procedures. In 2016, this system was piloted in Sinouni/Sinjar sub-district, Ninewa Governorate, addressing HLP rights of returnees.

### *City Profile of Mosul: Multi-sector Assessment of a City Under Siege*

In 2016, UN-Habitat in Iraq has published a comprehensive urban analysis on Mosul, Iraq's second largest city where an international military campaign is ongoing to recapture the city from ISIL. The report includes a comprehensive mapping assessment of the city's infrastructure, housing, social services, and demographics to help in planning humanitarian and development assistance in the highly sensitive and volatile context of ISIL's conflict with the Government of Iraq. The report underlines the factors that contributed to ISIL's occupation of Mosul in June 2014. It shows

how decades of neglect, migration, and frustration with slums and poor services created a situation where popular animosity was so great that, for all intents and purposes, Mosul fell to insurgents long before 10 June 2014.



The city profile also describes the further deterioration of conditions in Mosul after ISIL occupation and allied air attacks as new families migrated into the city from Syria and other parts of Iraq. Facilities for education, health care, water, sanitation, electricity, and communications services were damaged or severely restricted by ISIL. New environmental and health hazards, along with the remaining cultural and archaeological sites, are also mapped in the study to advise humanitarian and development actors planning to enter the city after liberation.

The assessment includes several recommendations that could be elaborated when the full extent of damage and needs are known after liberation. UN-Habitat will continue monitoring the urban changes during and after the campaign to liberate Mosul, and will continue to update the information through an open data portal.

### **Promoting sustainable urban development - Housing and Slum Upgrading**

The number of informal settlements in Iraq is increasing – today, the number of informal settlements in all Iraqi governorates amounts to approximately 1,600, which accounted for almost 7.7 per cent of all neighbourhoods in Iraq. Many of the settlements consist of both IDPs and economic migrants coming to cities in search of better economic opportunities; however not being able to afford housing has led these migrants to live in informal areas with no or little access to water, sanitation, electricity, schools or health services.

UN-Habitat supports the Government of Iraq to enable IDPs and vulnerable people residing in informal settlements to have increased access to affordable housing with security of tenure



and basic services through legal reform as well as comprehensive survey and data analysis. One of the most important achievements in 2016 in this area of work in Iraq was the approval of the Informal Settlement Development Fund to support governorates and municipalities in implementing improvement of informal settlements. Furthermore, in 2016 UN-Habitat completed the upgrading of the Kurani Ainkawa informal neighbourhood in Erbil Governorate with community facilities that cater to the needs of community members, which was the first comprehensive intervention in Iraq to upgrade an informal settlement.

### **National Urban Strategy and Governorate Urban Strategies**

In 2016, UN-Habitat started to work together with the Ministry of Planning and governorate-level staff to develop a National Urban Strategy based on the New Urban Agenda and Governorate Urban Strategies for 9 pilot governorates, to enable the mapping of indicators and indexes, and the computation of GDP at the governorate level. For this purpose, UN-Habitat has successfully launched an online platform/resource library and an online Blog to favour the exchange of data, reports between governorate staff and the central authorities, as well as engage stakeholders in a participatory discussion on priorities and the way forward stemming from on-going assessment findings. Counterparts are exploring a ‘cluster’ approach and the enhancement of ‘development corridors’ hinging on the cities, nodes and infrastructure that constitute the north-to-south ‘spine’ of the country.



## Strengthening Urban and Regional Planning in the Kurdistan Regional Government

UN-Habitat continues to support building and strengthening the technical capacity of staff of the relevant national and local authorities on urban planning, galvanizing political and public support to mobilise changes in the current urban planning practices and land management system in favour of more compact, resource-efficient and inclusive cities. In 2016, a series of training sessions were conducted targeting the government counterparts to help them acquire a new understanding of the effect of the unsustainable urban sprawl of its cities, non-inclusive

urban development trends (exemplified by the multiplication of gated-communities and the rise of speculative real estate), land fragmentation, and the high off-site costs of servicing heavily subsidized land. Training focused on several cross-cutting issues of socio-economic and cultural inclusiveness, resource conservation and efficiency, diversification of the economy, resilient infrastructure and services, climate change, facilities and employment for youth.



## Jordan

The Syria crisis is severely straining the absorption capacity of the Jordanian housing market, where housing has been the top sector linked to community tensions<sup>54</sup>. The shortage of affordable housing in Jordan is estimated to be more than 120,000 units; there are no entry-level housing options for lower middle income Jordanians, and rental housing is increasingly less affordable for lower income Jordanian families. This problem has been severely exacerbated by the influx of Syrian refugees.

In response, UN-Habitat conceptualized the JAH Programme as an innovative approach to provide affordable housing to Jordanians severely affected by the Syrian refugee crisis and to Syrian refugees. The JAH Programme is implemented by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, with generous funding from the Swiss State Secretariat of Migration, the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR, and has the overall goal of providing 30,000 housing units over three years through market mechanisms.

The JAH Programme concept includes several innovative aspects that were recognized by the majority of stakeholders involved. These include: combining humanitarian assistance with development; better housing solutions for refugees; a reduction of costs of housing units through smaller sizes of plots and smaller dwellings constructed incrementally; and no subsidies in the programme, making it sustainable and scalable.

Phase I of JAH has conceptualized a system wherein Jordanian private housing developers utilize private capital to provide small, extendable housing units in well located areas with access to social services and employment at an unsubsidized cost of 15,000 –16,000 Jordanian Dinars (JD) including land, that does not exceed what the target group of low-middle income Jordanians earning 300-500 JD per month currently pay in rent. As they vacate their rental housing in favor of ownership, and as others buy for investment purposes, housing will be made available for rent.

<sup>54</sup> Reach 2014 - Housing And Tensions In Jordanian Communities Hosting Syrian Refugees

Phase I ascertained that the demand for such an approach was high, and as such units do not exist in the market it was necessary to work closely with banks and developers to promote and achieve buy-in of the concept, and together develop and achieve the proof of concept of an affordable housing delivery system that can be delivered at scale. This was realized through a Housing Demand Survey; Refugee Rental Study; negotiation with banks and developers; public campaign including affordable housing design competition, delivery of demonstration units in four governorates, three town hall meetings; and developer-led pilot affordable housing project, financed purely by private capital. Based on successful achievement of the proof of concept, Phase I concluded with the visioning of the Jordan Affordable Housing Entity that could facilitate the scaled up delivery of an affordable housing system which will be achieved in Phase II. The following results are anticipated once the initial teething problems of the JAH Entity in Phase II were surmounted: 10,000 new affordable housing units produced annually through the private sector without subsidy; 5,150 affordable rental units made available to the market each year, utilized by 27,800 Syrian refugees each year; 7,360 new jobs created in the construction sector, and an overall JD 19,360,000 tax revenue generated each year.

## Kuwait

Between 2015 and 2016, UN-Habitat in partnership with Kuwait Foundation of Advancement Sciences (KFAS) and Arab Town Organization (ATO) supported the Gulf Cooperation Council Strategic Housing Profile, as several countries in the Gulf region have embarked in a shift from conventional housing delivery, inviting interested potential to learn from the new housing policies and urban development strategies. In Kuwait, the Agency has been advocating for a new vision highlighting the importance of government involvement in housing policy development across the region. The Agency has done this by placing more emphasis on how both private and governmental sector involvement leads towards a more enabling environment due to the expected growth demand in which a new housing approach is required. This has been done in search for sustainability in developing urban areas with a main focus on building brighter futures for developing cities and towns by guiding them on the right policies for shelter and housing, in line with the SDG 11. Therefore, responding to the increasing housing demands and setting a framework for future cooperation aligned with the Global Housing Strategies for the year 2025 has been one of main objectives of UN-Habitat's work in Kuwait and the entire Gulf region.

Against the above, and also given the effect of climate change in a region characterized by a hot and arid environment, UN-Habitat's proposed approach to adequately address Kuwait urban



development challenges required a gradual integration of the country's housing strategies within an overall national urban policy to be able to meet the rising demands. Obviously, a strong emphasis has been placed on how the institutional framework of the housing sector in Kuwait relates to the regional trends and practices. More importantly, attention was to be paid to the differentiation between demand and supply analysis with an in-depth absorption between affordability and ability to pay.

It is worth mentioning that UN-Habitat launched the City Prosperity Index (CPI) and the Composite Street Connectivity (CSCI) last year, at the Urban Observatory workshop held in Kuwait. This should help measure inequalities in Kuwaiti cities as well monitor and track progress in the implementation of the SDGs and NUA.

## Lebanon

### Urban Profiles

The Urban Profiles Programme was launched following the Syrian Crisis, which resulted in Lebanon hosting the highest refugee per capita in the world. Urban profiles aim at mitigating urban vulnerabilities through improving the knowledge base in urban settings allowing for better programming and targeting of resources and increasing inter-agency coordination. UN-Habitat is undertaking six City Profiles in Beirut, Saida, Tyre, Tripoli, Zahle and Baalbeck in addition to neighborhood profiles and strategies in each of the cities to address the most vulnerable communities. City Profiles are structured around four themes (space, governance, population, and services) and are developed in close collaboration with UoMs, municipalities, humanitarian partners, and other stakeholders.

### National Urban Policies

The National Urban Policies Programme, launched in 2017, seeks to partner with national stakeholders with the aim of addressing the gap in urban policies on the level of urban governance, urban planning and urban services in Lebanon.

In terms of housing, UN-Habitat Lebanon aims at promoting access to safe and affordable housing through the development of a National Housing Strategy, which would provide practical and innovative recommendations to support the provision of adequate housing in Lebanon. On that end UN-Habitat is also implementing a project on Housing, Land and Property Issues to support host communities and Syrian refugees through establishing an information center in a vulnerable urban neighborhood in addition to conducting further research.

UN-Habitat has also been active in promoting the importance of provision of public spaces especially to address the tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities. In 2012, UN-Habitat Lebanon implemented “Safe and Friendly Cities for All”, a pilot Project in two of the most vulnerable and poor communities of Beirut city which highlighted the need for the creation and rehabilitation of public spaces. Moreover, in 2016, in response to the Syrian crisis, UN-Habitat launched the “Inclusive Safe and Accessible Public Space” Project to implement public spaces in Lebanese cities (Beirut and Tripoli), by using the Minecraft Game to involve the community, with special emphasis on youth, children, women and refugees in the design of public spaces.

### Research and Publications

UN-Habitat has conducted extensive research to inform the urban crisis response in Lebanon. The main publications include **“Responding to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon: collaboration between aid agencies and local governance structures”** (September 2016) by UN-Habitat Lebanon and IFI-AUB with funding from IIED. The paper analyses existing collaboration mechanisms in relation to the Syrian crisis in Lebanon and provides a series of recommendations, on how national, local and international humanitarian actors can work together more effectively to enhance urban refugee responses in Lebanon and perhaps in other countries. UN-Habitat also launched **“Beirut, a safe refuge? Urban refugees accessing security in a context of plural provision”** in June 2016, a paper that describes how a vulnerable urban population, Syrian refugees in Beirut, Lebanon realizes its security arrangements interests within plural security arrangements. Moreover, UN-Habitat and IFI-AUB published the **“No Place to Stay: Reflections on the Syrian Refugee Shelter Policy in Lebanon”** study in December 2016. The research seeks to contribute to the policy debates pertaining to the question of establishing camps for Syrian refugees in Lebanon

Furthermore, UN-Habitat supported the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) in conducting the Habitat III National Report for Lebanon, finalized in January 2016.

## Palestine

UN-Habitat has supported mapping of the existing urban conditions in four marginalized Palestinian neighborhoods, affected by the separation wall in East Jerusalem. It also contributed to assessing the community needs with the active participation of the local population. Four assessment reports and a strategic framework providing guidelines for an informal neighborhoods upgrading have been produced and disseminated to key stakeholders and decision-making. In that connection, a few community development facilities including safe playgrounds for children were designed supporting the local communities, e.g. in the community of Sur Bahr in East Jerusalem.

### Sur Baher playground, East Jerusalem 2016

This was part of the ‘Scaling up and Deepening of Planning Support to Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem’, funded by the Belgian Government with the aim to facilitate the living conditions of displaced populations and families. It also intended to secure growth opportunities for Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem affected by poverty and hardship. The initiative benefited more than 40,000 residents in the neighborhood.

With the support of UN-Habitat, the local community of Wadi El Joz neighborhood in East Jerusalem has been actively engaged in developing their community garden. Around 80 community members, mainly youth and adolescents, joined the workshops. The participants were briefed on public space design criteria and methodology, including the importance of community participation. Minecraft was used as a participatory tool to engage the youth in the design process. Several design alternatives were developed and through community consultations, the final design was produced and negotiated with the relevant local authorities.



**TOP:** Sur Baher playground, East Jerusalem.  
© Reuters

### *Minecraft workshop, Jerusalem 2016*

The rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul Complex (DAC) in the old city of Jerusalem has been in progress since 2014. It includes various components including design /engineering, business development and economic empowerment, and the youth capacity and entrepreneurship skills building. In 2016, it focused on the rehabilitation of 18 out of the 45 identified residential units, 2 out of 6 community courtyards, as well as finalizing the debris excavation of the entire 900 m<sup>2</sup> vacant space that will host the future civic and community hub. This is not to mention the necessary structural stabilization and grout injection and related works. Participatory spatial planning is critical in Gaza. With a constrained land area, fragile ecosystem, a growing

population, and the significant damage caused by recurrent conflicts, every square meter is a precious resource in Gaza and its use must be optimized. The UN-Habitat approach in Gaza focuses on empowering the community with the needed tools for the design of a better urban future and environment. In 2015, UN-Habitat was engaged in capacity building for the local community, including municipal staff developing a participatory planning and governance in the Gaza Strip. As a result, three master plans were updated and six neighborhood detailed plans were developed in Khuza'a, Shoka and Wadi Gaza municipalities allowing for sufficient street networking and providing greater access to upgraded public spaces reserved to economic and cultural activities for the growing local community.



With UN Women, UN-Habitat also launched an innovative programme to advance women's and youth's rights in the local reconstruction and recovery efforts. The programme will support the design and implementation of three inclusive, safe and accessible public spaces over the coming two years through the utilization of digital technologies.

In 2016, the Agency in collaboration with the State of Palestine Ministry of Local Government continued providing its support to the National Spatial Plan. In that context, a group of Palestinian stakeholders joined forces to prepare three city-region plans in Qalqiliya, Tubas, and Bethlehem to support the National Spatial

Plan. The city-region plans represent a critical component in the realization of an overall spatial framework for the State of Palestine and bring a unique view of promoting development in Area C of the West Bank by identifying functional, economic, demographic, environmental and other linkages between villages and nearby main Palestinian cities and towns. The city-region plans will be an input to the National Spatial Plan (2050) and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022) under preparations. Furthermore, the city-region plans will contribute to the on-going discussion to realizing new regions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by highlighting local economic development potentials at the governorate level that could be tapped in.



The city-region plans innovatively combine the strategic dimension with the spatial considerations at the governorate level. More specifically, the strategic development frameworks identified the available opportunities for spatial development at the city-region levels to link the marginalized rural communities (mostly in Area C) with the urban areas (located mainly in Areas A and B) under an agreed scenario for population growth that revisits the hierarchy of social services to respond to the development needs, and accordingly provide spatial solutions to better link the Palestinian communities through a web of interconnected infrastructural lines. The city-region plans were prepared in a participatory approach. More than 37 technical meetings for more than 19 specialist committees took place, with 16 public workshops at the three governorates' levels. More than 470 individuals (almost 40 percent are females) representing more than 200 governmental and non-governmental organizations have contributed to the plans preparation.

In that connection, UN-Habitat in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) launched three designated magazines providing Spatial Visioning Reflections, with special focus on the occupied Palestinian territory. The magazines provide innovative spatial planning solutions for the current and anticipated future challenges for spatial development in the State of Palestine. The magazines contain a collection of articles prepared by Palestinian and international planners addressing spatial planning issues in the West Bank at different levels – from the street design level to national planning policies level. The magazines have been the product of a participatory process that is set to continue by engaging different groups within Palestinian society through an open dialogue about the future of their communities. The magazines presented a combination of viewpoints on the economic aspects of spatial development, the local realities of meeting global ambitions set forth in the urban SDG, SDG 11.

Further, three spatial planning projects supported by France, UK and the EU targeting Palestinian communities in the Israeli occupied Area C of the West Bank were successfully concluded in 2016. The planning support resulted in the production of at least 145 multi-layered plans benefiting Palestinian communities, thus contributing to slowing down forced eviction and the movement of displacement of several thousands of Palestinians within the West Bank, especially in Area C as mentioned above. Both the planning and implementation phases resulted into peace building initiatives in a number of Palestinian villages, with educational facilities in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank being upgraded. Lessons learned out this experience show that urban and spatial planning can be a powerful tool to promote equitable human development. Therefore UN-Habitat office in Palestine has been strategically working with Palestinian authorities to introduce new approaches and methodologies for mapping land rights for Palestinian communities.



 **TOP:** Palestinian children from Southern areas of the West Bank.  
© UN-Habitat

## Saudi Arabia

In response to urban challenges arising from the rapid growth and supporting the urban strategy of the Kingdom to achieve balanced development among the regions of the Kingdom and its cities, a Royal Decree No. 28119 has been issued in 2013/06/02 for the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, in cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), to implement the “Future Saudi Cities Program” in order to achieve sustainable urbanization.

### Review of the National Spatial Strategy

The study seeks to provide evidence-based inputs for the review of the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) of Saudi Arabia. The methodology is based on three criteria that assesses the content (relevance), process (integration) and results (effectiveness) of the NSS. The review is guided by principles of International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning which intended to be a framework for improving global policies, plans, designs

and implementation processes, which will lead to more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development.

The review is informed by lessons learnt from 5 international case studies on national spatial frameworks: Republic of Korea, Germany, Malaysia, Morocco and China.



**TOP:** Aerial view of Riyadh downtown on August 22, 2016 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.  
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### Review of Regional Planning

The study was guided by principles of International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning which intended to be a framework for improving global policies, plans, designs and implementation processes, which will lead to more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change. Through this review, five regional plans were reviewed through both desk work and workshops with local and regional stakeholders. The review is informed by five international best practices for regions.

### Review of City Plans

The main objectives of the study is getting a better understanding of the City's planning challenges; identifying the city's priorities; and identifying possible areas for future planning interventions.

The study followed an evidence-based methodology to achieve its objectives represented in the following: understanding the city's actual situation through the analysis of its actual planning tools; identifying planning tools' gaps, implementation problems, eventual incoherencies between objectives and solutions; and finally analyzing solutions proposed in the plans from UN-Habitat 21st century sustainable urban planning model perspective. The UN Habitat sustainable urban planning model is composed of 5 main principles: providing adequate space for streets and an efficient road network; densification; promoting mixed land-uses; social Mix; and limited land-use specialization. The selected cities for this exercise were Bureiadh, Riyadh and Dammam cities.

The review was informed by 15 international best practices covering the following areas; City Planning strategies, Urban Expansion, Reuse of infill areas, new cities and public spaces.

### *City Prosperity Indicators for Saudi Cities*

In 2015, FSCP started to develop the City Prosperity Indicators in Saudi Arabia. Most of the data concern in the national and regional level, and collected from the local urban observatories and line ministries. The programme has partnered with Princess Al Anood Center for Youth Development (Warif) with the aim of engaging youth in the development of their cities through the Youth City Prosperity Indicators, as Warif specializes in the development and capacity building of youth and enhancing their participation.

The CPI will make it possible for city authorities and local stakeholders to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous. The participatory processes built into the Programme will result in inclusive, evidence-based policy analysis and customized action plans.

### *Capacity Development*

The capacity development targets enhancing institutional capacity building of MOMRA to lead sustainable urban development in the Kingdom. The component is planning to offer the opportunity of overseas and in-country training to selected staff from MOMRA, 17 targeted cities and other important stakeholders. Each training course comprises three phases, and is tailored to suit the local context of KSA. The courses are to enhance the substantive skills and knowledge of the participants. As a sustainability measure, MOMRA plans to enable trainees to apply the knowledge they learned to their real-life duties. They will be certified as trainers, and will lead and deliver five regional training sessions in the future.

### *Urban Planning Legislation Review*

The Future Saudi Cities Program (FSCP) has set a framework to review, evaluate and develop urban legislations to cope with the variables of the modern era and deal with all the natural elements.

The study aims to review and evaluate existing urban legislation framework of Saudi Arabia. This was accomplished through understanding of the legislative framework including all laws, regulations and urban planning tools in the Kingdom. The program identified more than 500 types of regulations and decrees and used the UN-Habitat Legal Assessment tool to assess those different types of regulations. Through extensive workshops covering all the cities, the program indent and set key recommendations to enhance the current urban planning system

### *Review of Institutional Framework of Urban Planning*

An analysis of the institutional and legislative environment in the kingdom, this study aims to identify the institutional framework

of urban planning, and highlight the process of decision making in urban planning at the national, regional and local levels. In addition, the study also reviews the bodies responsible for preparing, issuing, and implementing the decisions connected with urbanization, as well as the role of these institutions in urban planning. The study concluded with some key issues that guided the way forward for enhancement of the institutional framework in Saudi Arabia.

### *Urban Inclusion*

The purpose of this report is to reflect the general image of the current situation of the participation process, and to propose the recommendations that lead to development of policies targeting the improvement of citizens' life.

Based on the conclusions that have been reached through the cases discussed in this report, which included more than 21 case studies covering more than 7 regions, the report of the Urban Inclusion seeks to draft the strategy of development and urban planning in the long term.



**TOP:** Medinah Street Market in Medina, Saudi Arabia.  
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## National Urban Campaign

Future Saudi Cities Program has been working on several activities under the Saudi National Urban Campaign, which operates under the main umbrella of the World Urban Campaign, and which encourages the involvement of youth, individuals and organizations in the National Urban Campaign to promote inclusive, sustainable and prosperous cities across the Kingdom.

A nation-wide university competition was jointly kicked off on World Cities Day (October 31st 2015) with Saudi Umran Society, under the theme of “Open Space for All” Design Competition. The Competition aims to promote the importance of public open spaces, as well as social inclusion.

FSCP joined forces with AlGhad Youth Association in their “AlGhad Youth Caravan” (November 2015), where youth of the city meet with the mayor or prince of that city/region, in order to raise more awareness about the program, and the campaign specifically.

The program also collaborated with Princess Al Anood Foundation for Youth Development (Warif), and as a result, a social media campaign was launched (February 2016) , with the objective of encouraging volunteerism and raising awareness about sustainable city development, and UN-Habitat’s program. The participants were asked to display their efforts using a hashtag of the campaign.

## Sudan

UN-Habitat’s delivery in a country affected by long conflicts such as Sudan with its waves of displaced persons has not been easy. In Ad-Damazine town, the capital of the Blue Nile State alone, UNHCR estimated the number of displaced population affected by urban poverty to be 30%. The State faces all challenges of rapid urbanization, including a high rate of unemployment among youth, lack of livelihood opportunities, and high prevalence of insecurity, including land, in the shanty settlements around the town, and limited capacity to absorb the increased demand for health and education services.

In that connection and within the framework of promoting early recovery, peace building and stabilisation, UN-Habitat’s intervention on “Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning; Land Management”<sup>55</sup> funded by Norway in partnership with international, regional, national and local entities including academia, federal and state governments, NGOs and CBOs has been extended till 2018. It was meant to support the government with better planning and management of urban settlements as a contribution to its livelihood initiatives by supporting women groups on pre-urban agriculture, and

provision of skills training for youth to improve their access to jobs and/or self-employment. Moreover, the project has introduced environmental-friendly construction technology as demonstrated with two buildings, including a youth center and a healthcare center respectively in Ad-Damazine and Er-Roseiris towns. This was done in a holistic and integrated manner facilitating participation and cross-sectoral actions for a greater impact and tangible results.

Within the context of this initiative, UN-Habitat was able to strengthen crucial partnerships with the Government and key educational institutions, including universities in Europe and across the Arab states supporting the transfer of knowledge and building capacities on strategic urban spatial planning in the Blue Nile State. At the local and municipal levels, the collaboration with local elected leaders and a consortium of CBOs as well as vocational training centers was also re-invigorated. The project finally allowed for increased synergy within participating UN agencies and development partners, including the FAO and the World Bank on land related issues and women livelihood initiatives.



**TOP:** Young Sudanese girls in Khartoum, Sudan.  
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As a result of the above, Ad Damazine and Er Roseiris towns formulated new urban strategic plans for the period 2017 – 2031 to address demographics and urbanization trends, current and future living conditions of the displaced population and host communities. This is meant to achieve a more territorially-balanced development of the state and to diminish the existing pressure on the major urban centres to absorb the current migrated population. The skills acquired by different urban actors through training modules and workshops should facilitate smooth and effective participation of the stakeholders, including women despite the cultural sensitivity, in the formulation of the regional plan. In terms of advocacy and means of dissemination, radio magazines were produced including songs, reports, public service announcements and radio messages in 4 local languages covering an audience of over 150,000 individuals in targeted communities.

55 Phase 1: 2013 – 2015

## Syria

UN-Habitat developed a Municipal and Neighborhood Planning Approach in Syria that includes technical support, evidence based planning, community led prioritization of activities, and coordination of different actors. Furthermore, the Agency supported Ministry of Local Administration & Environment (MOLAE) and municipalities collect and analyze data on key municipal functions (infrastructure and services) and identify strategic priorities to support the return of IDPs and recovery of cities. In 12 locations, municipalities were able to develop evidence based municipal and neighbourhood action plans. Gap analysis, with relevant ministries, of the regulatory and legal framework that relate to UN Habitat's activities in municipal and urban planning, infrastructure, shelter, and urban economic recovery. Technical and policy support allowed relevant ministries to update specific regulations to better respond to the current needs and priorities in Syrian cities. Institutional capacity assessments with relevant ministries, governorates, and municipalities to identify the level of capacity to support the return of IDPs and recovery of crisis-affected cities. A national Municipality and Neighbourhood Planning training programme to build the capacity of municipalities to better plan and identify priorities – using participatory processes - was launched in 12 municipalities.

UN-Habitat supported the technical service departments in Syria (WASH, Solid Waste) and professional associations (Syndicate of Engineers, Syndicate of Contractors & Planners) to develop the tools and guidelines to conduct rapid and detailed technical assessments – physical damage to buildings and infrastructure, assess functionality of infrastructure and services, prioritize interventions, develop minimum standards relating to structural integrity and safety, etc. Comprehensive Solid Waste and WASH plans were developed in one city. Field physical damage assessment is being piloted in one city.

### *“Provision of Solar street lighting to Al-Hadara commercial street in Homs – Syria”*

Due to the extremely poor daily supply of electricity, commercial and social activities were interrupted in Al-Hadara street. Located in the middle of Al-Nuzha neighborhood, east of Homs Syria, the street serves around thirty-five thousand persons, living in the area and the surroundings, including internally displaced people. Samir a shop owner located in Al-Hadara Street had financial deterioration, as pedestrians movement decreased, and he had less business and clients. After the intervention of UN-Habitat who installed solar lighting alternative, by providing thirty three solar lighting devices in the street, life changed in the street and also improved commercial activities. “Now I can financially support my family much better, my income increased when I started to open late in the evening, my neighbors are also happy having evening social life in the street” said Samir.

### *“Restoring of productive assets to local shops and workshops in the Old city of Homs”*

Mariam was running her own business as a stationary shop owner, before she was forced to flee her house, business and neighborhood “Al-Hamidya” with her family two years ago. After two years of displacement, Mariam was among the first returnees, once the cease-fire was announced on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2014, she returned to her apartment and reopened her shop. Although the first period after return was really hard – lacking all kinds of services like water and electricity – but people survived and were motivating other residents to return to the neighborhood. When she re-opened her shop, it was not very effective, as she had only a few items of stationary to sell, left from her old shop. Mariam was one of the participants of a UN-habitat SDC funded project, to restock (productive assets) in Al-Hamydia. She received a photocopier machine, which improved her business, and was exactly what people and students needed in the neighborhood, as this was the only one. The machine made a big difference to Mariam's business, it increased her income, people were inspired and they are looking to start their own businesses.



**TOP:** Daily life at the streets of Damascus Sham before war. Damascus was conquered by Alexander the Great. © Shutterstock



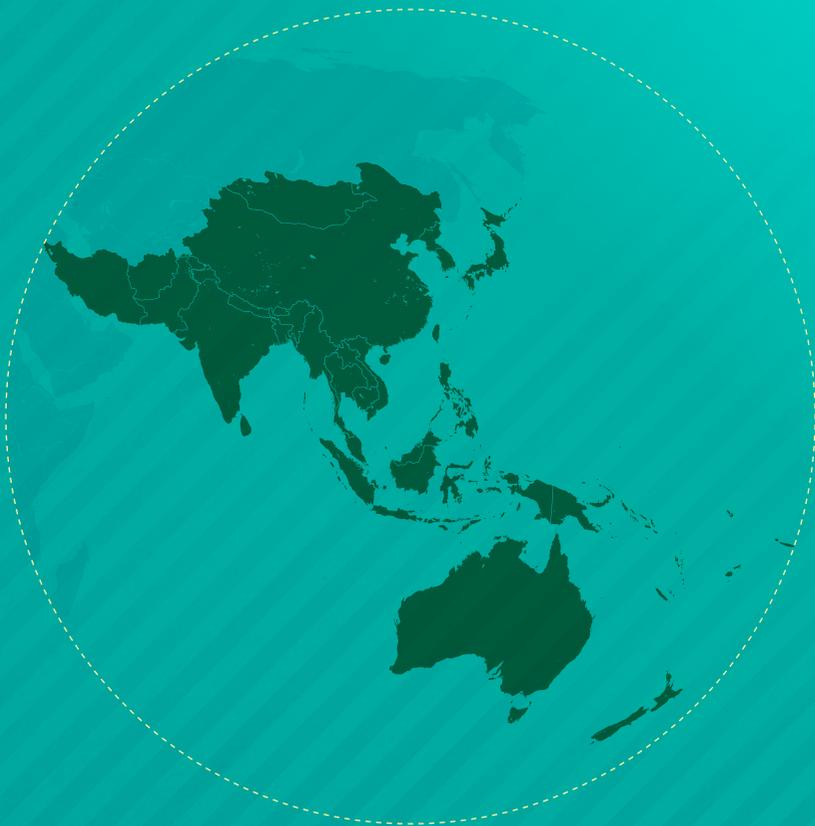
**PHOTO:** Damascus, Syria, aerial night view from Qasioun mount.  
© Shutterstock



# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Over the past two years, ROAP has continued leveraging a significant amount of resources and initiated crucial networks and partnerships, mainly by building on its capability for efficient delivery, across the range of UN-Habitat's sub-programme thematic areas.



*Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.*





**PHOTO** Lines of the yellow Ambassador taxi cabs and buses on the road of the city in Calcutta, India. Kolkata has a density of 814.80 vehicles per km road length. © Shutterstock

## REGIONAL STRATEGY

Cities within Asia and the Pacific region will grow to an extent that the region reaches 50% urban population by 2018. The majority of this growth will be focused in small and medium-sized cities even though Asia Pacific is home to 18 of the world's 34 megacities. Asia Pacific is also home to 450 million slum-dwellers, of almost 900 million globally – notably, but not only, in South Asia. Of equal significance, has been a shift in programming towards urban resilience - warranted due to the frequent and multiple hazard exposure in much of the Asia Pacific region; particularly in the Pacific, Bangladesh, Southeast Asia, coastal areas and the Himalayan region.

UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), established in 1997, has been providing technical expertise through an expanding programme portfolio designed in response to the challenges of urbanization and slums, housing, basic services, land and multi-level governance. A wide range of development projects inspired by the community-driven "People's Process", are applied to diverse development contexts; in response to disasters, post-conflict and for peace-building and in countries as diverse as Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Bangladesh, Pakistan and, of course, Afghanistan. Over the past two years, ROAP has continued leveraging a significant amount of resources and initiated crucial networks and partnerships, mainly by building on its capability for efficient delivery, across the range of UN-Habitat's sub-programme thematic areas.

In February 2016, UN-Habitat finalized a new strategic plan for the ASPAC region, to guide the Agency's operations through its regional office for Asia and Pacific. This Regional Strategy encompasses the dual normative-operational programming tracks of UN-Habitat. Projects, in general, directly support country programmes, while project clusters and country programmes contribute to policy advice and UN-Habitat's normative engagements, which are aligned around its seven sub-programmes. The quality of its programming will be enhanced through a new generation of Habitat Country Programme Documents that are referring to the transformations in its global agenda, while being also context specific and responsive to local needs and partnerships.

Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, and the NUA in 2016, the fight against urban poverty and for achieving urban resilience has been placed within a broader framework requiring innovative urban policies whereby the proposed approach for economic growth, efficiency and productivity should be accompanied with enabling modalities in support of equity, (environmental) sustainability and people's participation.

Going forward, ROAP's strategy will address two complementary objectives:

- To support sustainable development focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable cities and communities in the region.
- To develop innovative partnerships in support of sustainable urbanization and implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Asia and the Pacific.

The current core focus on the delivery of results for shelter, housing, slum upgrading and urban basic services will certainly continue. ROAP will also continue to deliver assistance after disasters and conflicts, with a special focus on bringing the urban and settlement improvement know-how into humanitarian action plans and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction strategies.

Therefore, UN-Habitat's new strategy for ASPAC builds on the emerging regional trends to open up opportunities for concrete action in the implementation of that framework dominated by the SDGs, mainly SDG 11 and the NUA in coming years. It will also facilitate strengthening of existing partnerships and allow for a new mobilization of interested stakeholders engaged with UN-Habitat at all levels across the region.



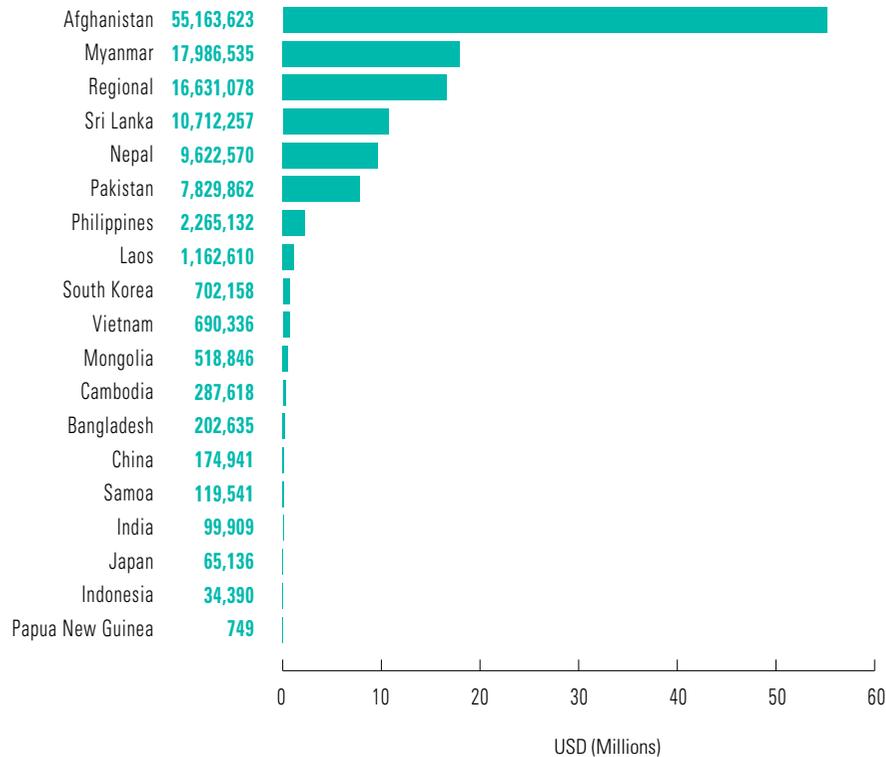
TOP: Young black-haired woman with pink scarf sits in shelter and weaves on simple wooden loom in Srimongal, Bangladesh. © UN-Habitat

## REGIONAL PORTFOLIO

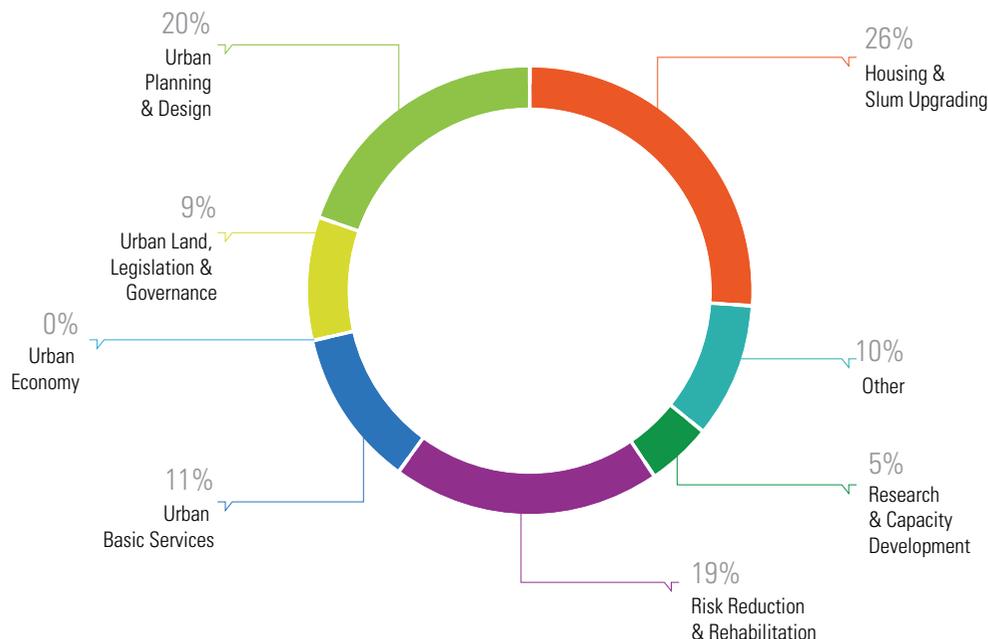
With a total amount of over 124 million in expenditures in 2015-2016, Asia and the Pacific remains the first region covering the largest share of UN-Habitat's portfolio. That was already the case in 2013-2014 when the region spent over 130 million in projects and activities. Figure 16 below indicates that Afghanistan continues to dominate the portfolio in Asia and the Pacific. The country continues to receive a major allocation of the projects, accounting for about 45% of the regional portfolio, followed by Myanmar and Sri Lanka, and then regional projects. At the bottom of the list are Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. The thematic distribution in Figures 17 and 18 places Housing with 26% at the top of the list, followed by Urban Planning and Design as well as Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation accounting for 20% and 19% respectively. In terms of donor support, Japan leads the table of contributions with about 30% of the budget. Other major contributors are UN, SDC and EU.



**FIGURE 16: ASIA & THE PACIFIC - DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO BY COUNTRY, 2015-2016**

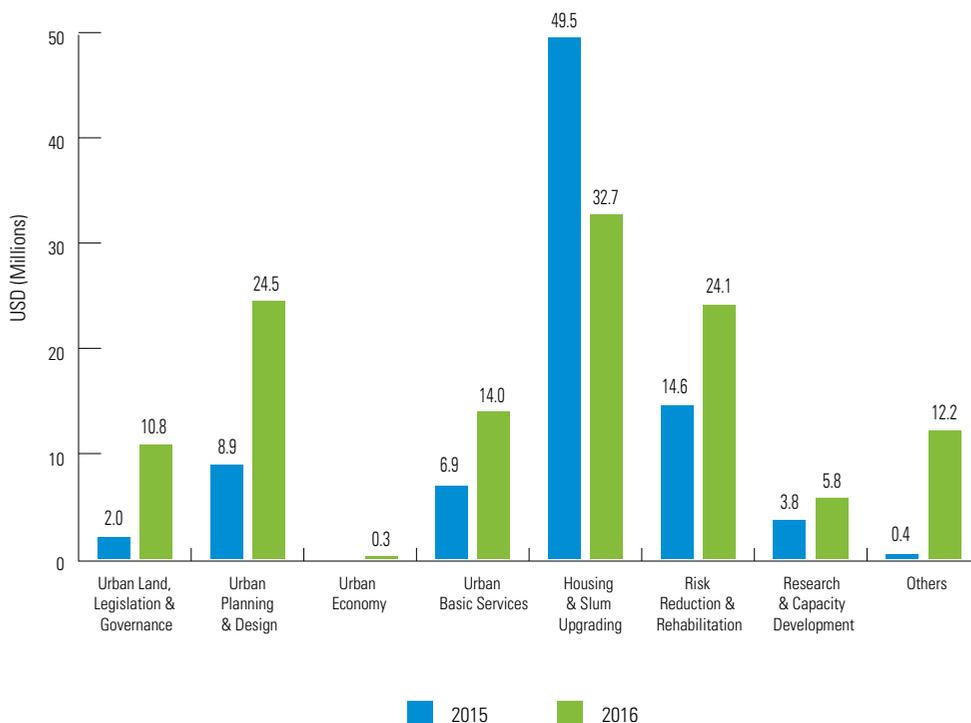


**FIGURE 17: ASIA & THE PACIFIC - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**

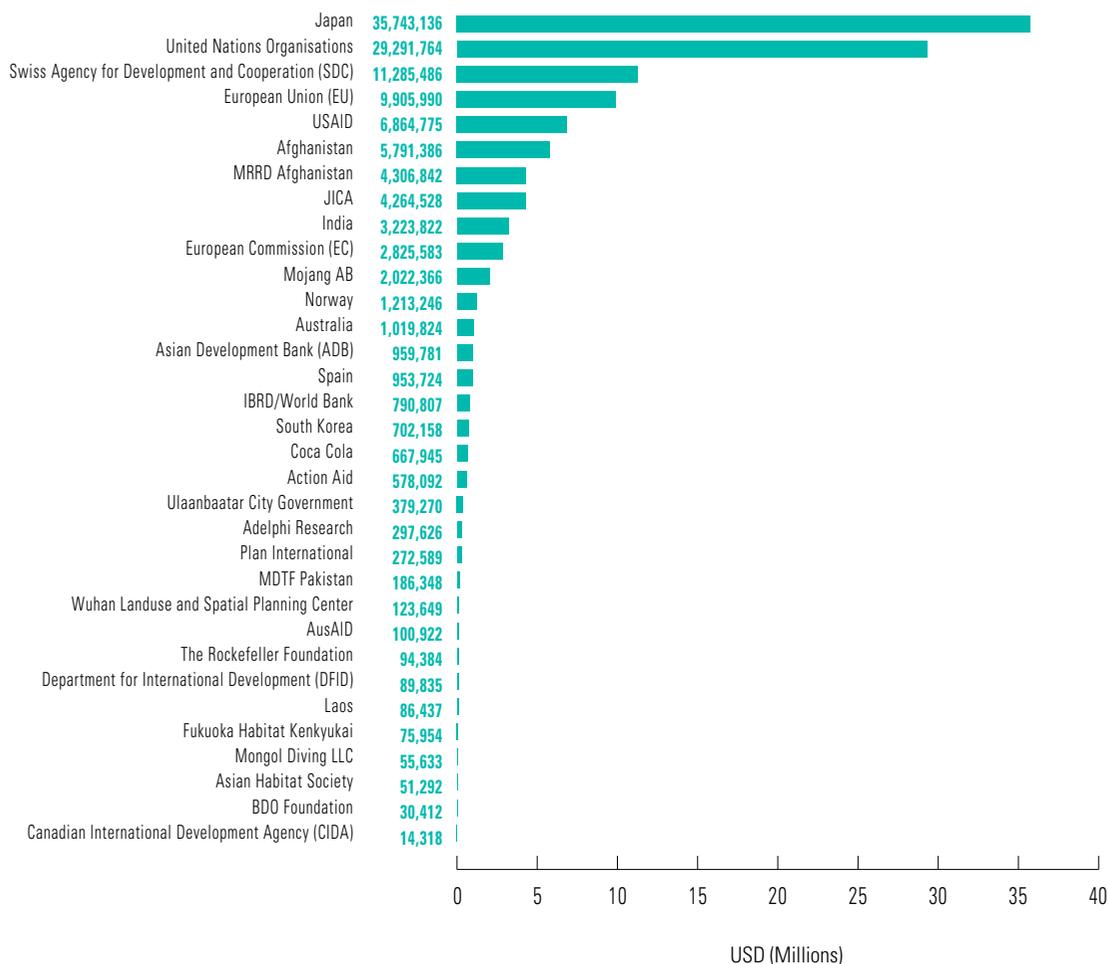




**FIGURE 18: ASIA & THE PACIFIC - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



**FIGURE 19: ASIA & THE PACIFIC- CONTRIBUTION TO THE PORTFOLIO BY DONOR**



## REGIONAL COMMITMENTS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The agency covers twenty eight countries in Asia and the Pacific either via in-country presence or via substantial technical cooperation engagements supported by the Regional Office based in Fukuoka, Japan and a liaison and partnerships office based in Bangkok, Thailand. ROAP's Bangkok Office, performs liaison functions with the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism, the UN Development Group (UNDG)-Asia Pacific, other UN inter-agency coordination entities, regional donors and partner organizations, significantly increasing agency visibility, advocacy and partnership engagements at the regional level. Stronger ties have been forged with a number of partner organizations within and outside of the UN system, such as ESCAP, ILO, UN FPA, UNEP and UN ISDR, strengthening the regional community of practice on sustainable urban development in Asia and the Pacific.

In addition support is provided for UN-Habitat regional programmes such as CCCI or GLTN and their country components, and global programmes with HQ on youth and livelihoods. Close relationships are maintained with Citynet, UCLG-ASPAC, Cities Alliance at the regional level. UN-Habitat also co-leads the Urbanization Taskforce of the UNDG-AP in Bangkok, together with FAO. Other crucial partners in the region include USAID and the European Union / European Commission, Asian Development Bank, Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR), Bangkok, and the Asia-Pacific EGM on Environmental Technology supported by Japan.

Over the past 2 years UN-Habitat in Asia and Pacific has planned and coordinated a number of high-visibility regional advocacy platforms such as the Asia Pacific Urban Forum (APUF), the APUF Youth Assembly (APUFY) and the Habitat III regional processes. Most recently, the 6th APMCHUD conference, the first regional conference post-Quito, discussed the mainstreaming and implementation of the New Urban Agenda for the Asia Pacific region.

### Selected regional initiatives and partnerships

This 6th APMCHUD, held in New Delhi, India, from 14 to 16 December 2016, was the first major regional meeting of ministers of housing and urban development since the conclusion of Habitat III and the endorsement of the New Urban Agenda in October 2016, generously supported by and hosted by the Government and the Democratic Republic of India and co-led by UN-Habitat in Asia Pacific. A decade since its establishment, APMCHUD has made significant progress serving as an inter-governmental consultative mechanism and effectively facilitating cooperation and collaboration in fostering sustainable housing and urban development in Asia and the Pacific. The Conference Declaration consisting of recommendations from APMCHUD

member countries provides the following principles as a guiding framework: (i) urbanization can significantly improve the quality of life of people at large, and the fullest potential is yet to be realized; (ii) the urban and rural areas are not independent identities and are part of a system of human settlements, and accordingly to achieve sustainable urban and territorial development, it is necessary that appropriate governance structures are put in place in response to and in anticipation of the emerging spatial forms; (iii) urbanization generates a variety of spatial forms in the region, often at significant speed, which our planning processes and mechanisms need to recognize and respond to.

### BOX 15: APMCHUD NEW DELHI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Plan adopted during the conference held in December 2016 specifies the achievement of the following goals through the five designated working groups:

**WG1: Urban and Rural Planning and Management** – Integrated Planning, Management and Governance Structure Imperatives led by the Republic of India

**Goal:** *Improve governance for sustainable development through effective urban and territorial planning and management that promotes coordination among various sectors across the spatial continuum supported by strong financial, legal and implementation mechanisms.*

**WG2: Upgrading of Urban Areas, Slums and Informal Settlements** – Unorganized growth in Peripheral Areas and Slum Upgrading Aspects led by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

**Goal:** *Strengthen preventive and responsive approaches towards urban areas including informal settlements in the national urban development policies, through localized urban upgrading programmes enabled with participatory processes and collaborative institutional mechanisms*

**WG3: Delivery of Basic Services-** Ensuring Basic Services including Mobility for Integrated Development led by the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

**Goal:** *Promoting legislative, policy and urban governance reforms to ensure equitable, sustainable and inclusive delivery of basic services, while reducing land, water and air pollution.*

**WG4: Financing Sustainable Housing and Urban Development** – Ensuring Access to Housing and Smart City Development in the Urban-Rural Continuum led by the Republic of Korea

**Goal:** *Strive towards developing an efficient and inclusive urban development including housing finance system, with appropriate linkages to broader financial markets, facilitating sustainable smart city development in the urban-rural continuum.*

**WG5: Urban Development with a focus on Natural, Man-made and Climate induced Disasters** – Building Urban Resilience led by the Republic of Indonesia

**Goal:** *Increasing regional cooperation in order to improve the resilience of cities towards natural, man-made and climate induced disasters.*

The actions stipulated in this Implementation Plan are supportive of the APMCHUD vision to act as a knowledge hub in Housing and Urban Development in the Asia Pacific Region; and their implementation shall be supported through knowledge management capacities of the APMCHUD Secretariat.

Since 2009, ROAP in partnership with the Government of Japan has been organizing Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) on environmental management, connecting Kyushu<sup>56</sup> cities and companies with cities in developing Asia Pacific. For UN-Habitat, this means seeking new partners in Japan with whom to collaborate in order to deliver advocacy, advice and support for sustainable urbanization for the region; as well as to strengthen collaboration with Japanese firms providing spatial planning services, strategic planning on mobility or resilience and on municipal finance which has been minimal compared to the Agency's interventions with a range of private sector entities elsewhere in the region.



**TOP:** UN-Habitat Environmental Technology Expert Group Meeting (VIII) featuring Vietnam. © UN-Habitat

Against this background, ROAP organized a one-day expert group meeting providing an initial and basic orientation to engage in new partnerships with Japanese private sector entities on the implementation of the NUA and SDGs towards collaboration for achieving the goal of prosperous, inclusive and resilient cities in Asia Pacific. The EGM provided sensitization to Japanese private sector on the transition of the global development agenda from MDGs to SDGs and in particular highlighted the creation of the 'Urban' SDG 11 and its subsidiary goals. It offered a platform to discuss the specific qualities of Japanese cities in the context of sustainable cities and communities and also for private sector to share current engagements in relation to the SDGs and sustainability concepts. It explored opportunities for future partnership and collaboration between the UN and private sector in Japan and the region. The EGM has been a platform for both Japanese public and private sectors, in particular Small-medium enterprises (SMEs) to introduce innovative and sustainable environmental technologies-via UN-Habitat -to countries and cities in the region so as to address their issues and challenges around basic services and discuss solutions and potential opportunities for further collaboration with the Japanese partners.

<sup>56</sup> Kyushu island is the location of Fukuoka prefecture and city, which hosts the UN-Habitats' Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

## BOX 16: MOUS AND COUNTRY / PROJECT BASED PARTNERSHIPS

UN-Habitat through ROAP has developed a significant number of partnerships in the region. Some are country or project based commitments; others are in direct support to regional engagements.

The following list is indicative:

- MOU with the Government of China, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (since 1992, extended till 2017)
- MOU with the Government of Indonesia, 2014-2017
- MOU with Government of Myanmar, with the Ministry of Construction and 4 other ministries
- MOU with the City of Fukuoka / Prefecture of Fukuoka, for the support of the Regional Office,
- A new MOU with the Government of India is being negotiated, to shift the dormant UN-Habitat office in Chennai to New Delhi and restart the collaboration.

Furthermore, UN-Habitat maintains a number of cooperation MOUs and LOAs with counterpart and partner Government Ministries for the rollout and implementation of specific technical programmes and projects such as in Afghanistan, Sri-Lanka and the Philippines.

- ADB partnerships, currently in Myanmar and Mongolia, while before for projects after the Indian Ocean Tsunami in Indonesia and in the context of the HQ-lead Water for Asian Cities programme
- IOM partnerships, currently with IOM as co-lead for shelter support in Nepal (EQ 2015) and before in support of ERRA (Pakistan EQ 2005) and.
- IFRC partnership, in general when IFRC leads emergency shelter clusters (most recently in Nepal and before in Myanmar following Cyclones Nargis, Giri) and in reconstruction work such as in Sri Lanka after the Indian Ocean Tsunami and post conflict reconstruction.
- UNDP remains an important partner, in support of UN business processes. The most recent project based partnerships was in Bangladesh – UPPR, ended in March 2015. UNDP collaboration has been important in Indonesia and Myanmar.
- Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute (joint project development in China)
- RMIT University (for Climate Change Planning work and joint project development in the Pacific).
- 3 project consortia Myanmar – DRR (3) and WASH, with a range of international NGOs, Myanmar Climate Change Alliance
- Pakistan Water Operator Network (PWON), supported by PWOPS (UN-Habitat Barcelona)

Further, and for the first time in the long list of EGMs organized by ROAP, a country focused meeting was organized on November 2016, to address specific issues and needs of rapidly growing cities in Vietnam. While UN-Habitat continues to assist cities in Vietnam on urban planning and policies, Vietnam is also at the stage of attracting private sector overseas investment, and has been a favored business destination for the Fukuoka partners.

With the participation of government staff from three Vietnam cities and 6 private sector companies in Fukuoka, discussions focused around possible partnership and collaboration opportunities in the areas of disaster resilience, infrastructure, and smart housing.

This broad spectrum of partnerships will contribute to further sustainable development and good urbanization as highlighted in the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, an outcome of the Habitat III.

#### BOX 17: REGIONAL INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In Asia-Pacific, the “Melaka Call for Action” conference endorsed youth involvement in climate change issues. This has created opportunities for youth to develop innovative ideas and solutions for transitioning to low carbon economies.

In the Philippines, through ASUD and, Cities and Climate Change programme the capacities of local and national governments for land management and development control have improved. The outcomes of the Tacloban Local Climate Change Action Plan have informed the city’s Comprehensive Land Use Plan as well as the investment planning. In Myanmar, stakeholders have improved their skills and competence in climate change information and forecast for sectoral planning following capacity building interventions.

In Vietnam, climate change mitigation and adaptation has been integrated in the national legal documents and, sub-legal decrees and guidance to cities. Further, sustainable urban planning and development towards green growth and climate change resilience is being promoted. In the Solomon Islands, the government has endorsed the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan

In Bangladesh, Mainstreaming Climate Change Issues on Urban Planning has been approved by the Government and is being implemented by Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology with UN-Habitat support. Cambodia has begun Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning in partnership with the Asian Development Bank.

## HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND DOCUMENTS IN ASIA PACIFIC

At the end of 2015, UN-Habitat was actively managing country programmes and activities, with ongoing technical cooperation projects, in 8 countries. In addition, ROAP supported HQ branches, which either oversees (9 countries) or co-leads in a number of countries (5 countries). UN-Habitat therefore maintains presence in 22 Asia Pacific countries.

The specific arrangements on leading and co-leading are defined by both the way projects are developed and funded– globally or in-country – and the way support is given. Currently, ROAP CTAs and/or HPMs lead in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In Cambodia, Laos and Iran, respective CTAs and HPMs are funded by HQ programmes. ROAP supports PSUP in five Pacific Islands Countries. Since July 2015 the programme manager in Papua New Guinea was PSUP funded. In Nepal, both ROAP and HQ programmes are implemented concurrently, with a ROAP HPM and HQ Regional CTA working side by side. In India and China, the ROAP HPM collaborates both with HQ and ROAP. The HPM in Bangladesh is presently engaged in exploring new programmes. Although there is currently no HPM in Indonesia, there was a strong collaboration with the Habitat III Secretariat in preparations for regional meetings and Prepcom 3.



Where ROAP has been implementing country programmes with a value of more than approximately \$2 million per year – also recently until the closure of UPPR in Bangladesh – the key programming modality has been through community implementation agreements commonly known as ‘community contracts’. UN-Habitat has also finalized a set of Country Programme Documents (HCPDs) aligned with its strategic plan 2014-2019. The list of countries benefiting from a new HCPD, include Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Afghanistan. Plans have been made to advance in drafting the HCPDs for other countries including China, India and others.

## SELECTED STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

### Myanmar

*Community Driven Development in Myanmar: more than 1,800,000 people assisted and 3 major programmes continuing in 2016*

To date, UN-Habitat Myanmar *Community-driven Development (CDD) Programme* has assisted over 1.8 million people in 1,314 villages across 25 townships with access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, and community infrastructure and renewal electrification. This support could not be possible without the kind contribution of USAID, LIFT and the Government of Japan, as well great support by and coordination with the Department of Rural Development (DRD). In 2016, the CDD programme implemented three major projects in Chin State and Dry Zone.

The *Shae Thot* (The way Forward) programme is funded by USAID and implemented in partnership with PACT, CESVI and MSI. UN-Habitat improves the quality of water, by increasing the quantity of domestic water and reducing the water fetching

time and distance of school children and women who usually are fetching water for their household. In 2016, the project completed its fifth year of implementation covering 790 villages in 12 townships in Myanmar’s Dry Zone and then started an extended engagement for another 18 months to further integrate coverage.

*A Short Step from Improved WASH to Healthier Communities* is a project funded by the LIFT multi-donor trust fund set up in Myanmar. The project aims at providing communities with high-quality hygiene education, improved sanitation focused on zero open defecation (ZOD) and access to safe drinking water through continuous community mobilization and engagement. The project opened field offices on 1 May 2016 and targets 212 villages across six townships of Dry Zone, aiming to benefit directly an estimated 165,869 people. Community behavior change is targeted; households build, use and maintain their own latrines; water supply systems are improved; and feedback is provided to support the water and sanitation policy of the Government.

Finally, the project for *Emergency Support to Poor and Vulnerable Communities in Ethnic Areas* is a Government of Japan support engagement in Chin State and started in 2016. The project focuses on empowering communities to jointly work to build and rehabilitate quality services (water, sanitation and community infrastructure) as well as housing, to give people basis for healthy and productive life. The project was set up after calamitous floods in 2015 and is framed within the overall objective of helping Myanmar’s ethnic poor and vulnerable communities to address the emergency needs to restore their normal life and to sustainably improve quality of life.



*In 2016 UN Habitat has been supporting the Government of Myanmar to address the issues of housing and slums in Yangon, the country's largest city.*

Myanmar has a history of land- and slum-based development challenges, following large-scale slum clearances across the country in 1958, and again in the 1960s and 1990s. Today slums and urban poverty are a significant and growing challenge, with pockets of severe deprivation in Yangon and other cities.

In the 1990s, UN-Habitat already supported community driven settlement upgrading, but such initiatives did not remain on the agenda of the government for many years thereafter. However, in 2016 UN-Habitat, with the support of several donors, successfully placed housing and slums on the government's agenda, and for the first time established a comprehensive knowledge base on slums in the country's biggest city as well as in Mandalay, the second metropolitan city in the country. The swift engagement of UN-Habitat when the Government announced a slum dwellers identification and eviction plan already prevented forced evictions.

Under a project supported by the Cities Alliance, 'Mapping Yangon: The Untapped Communities', UN-Habitat comprehensively mapped all of Yangon's informal settlements in 2016. The project identified 423 individual settlements, housing approximately 370,000 people, and undertook ground verification and mapping of each settlement. The development of these settlements is still being stimulated by both the rapid economic development of the city, but also by migrants from rural areas forced off their land in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. Over 70% of the settlements identified have formed after 2010. Ground verifications have found that almost none of these settlements have access to basic services and infrastructure,

with a great many being highly vulnerable to disaster.

A key activity of this project has been the development of spatial datasets identifying the location and internal layout of all slums, which can be used in the future to plan for regularisation and upgrading of slums. In addition to the informal settlements, the project has also discovered an additional approximately 1.1 million people living in poor environmental conditions without basic services including sanitation. This marks the first comprehensive mapping of urban poverty ever undertaken in Yangon.

The findings of the slum mapping proved invaluable in advocacy approaches conducted by UN-Habitat in the face of announced mass slum evictions, which occurred unexpectedly in May 2016. Leveraging the Mapping Yangon outputs, UN-Habitat with the support of the UN Country Team engaged with the Yangon Region Government at high level and sponsored slum education study tours. As of the end of 2016, the government moved away from an eviction-based approach to slums and started instead to pursue enabling approaches in collaboration with the private sector.

UN-Habitat has also been working with the national government to help identify policy responses to the housing stock shortages in Myanmar, which a diagnostic White Paper has identified as approximately 500,000 – 600,000 per year. With support from the Government of Japan, the 'Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon' has helped to pilot rental housing approaches for very poor citizens in Yangon. Complementarily, the development of a National Housing Policy and Strategy, supported by the Government of Norway, has helped to orient



the Government of Myanmar towards an approach to provide housing for all, and secured a clear commitment to pursue pro-poor housing strategies including incremental housing and in-situ upgrading.

2016 has seen UN Habitat Myanmar make strong progress in these three critical areas: on developing a National Housing Policy with strong pro-poor components; on establishing a knowledge base and cementing slums as a clear priority issue for Yangon's development; and on piloting successful approaches to low-income housing. These interventions will help shift the future of housing provision in Myanmar towards the goal of housing for all.

### Sri Lanka

Thirty years of conflict left communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in Sri Lanka with their houses damaged or destroyed, severely damaged physical infrastructure, limited livelihood opportunities and little or no productive assets. Close to 160,000 houses were damaged in the Northern Province and communities had neither the skills nor resources for self-recovery.

In June 2010, the Government of India, as part of its post-conflict rehabilitation support to Sri Lanka, announced funding for the construction of 50,000 houses. This project, with a grant of USD 270 million, was one of the largest international grant assistance projects undertaken by the Government of India. Phase I of the project piloted a “contractor driven” approach for the construction of 1,000 houses for extremely vulnerable households in the North. Phase II, which consisted of 45,000 houses, was implemented through the “Homeowner Driven”

Methodology.

In 2012, UN-Habitat, together with three other agencies was selected to implement the project. Each beneficiary family was provided either a grant of LKR 550,000 to construct a house or where repair of the existing house was possible, a grant of LKR 250,000. Technical assistance was provided by UN-Habitat to homeowners, including the design of house plans, bills of quantities, assistance with land tenure, obtaining local authority approvals and training on disaster risk reduction measures and environmentally friendly construction methods. Village Reconstruction Committees (VRCs) were formed in each project location to implement the project on the ground, with office bearers elected from among the beneficiaries. VRCs facilitated bulk purchasing of building materials and sourced skilled labour and organized activities to support the most vulnerable beneficiaries who faced difficulties in completing construction. Regular public meetings with the community helped to motivate beneficiaries to actively contribute to the construction of their houses. This major post conflict housing project is now complete. UN-Habitat has facilitated the construction and repair of 17,943 houses across the conflict affected districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna with the successful completion of 17,897 houses.

The above project proactively promoted the use of cost effective, environmentally friendly practices and used local building materials and labor for construction. The Indian Housing Project has succeeded in helping thousands of families to fulfil their housing needs and expectations whilst ensuring a sense of ownership through a fully participatory process undertaken with the “homeowner driven” methodology of construction.



## China

Nationally, UN-Habitat also engaged with the national authorities in related institutions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the regional process towards Habitat III. In March 2016, UN-Habitat through its ROAP spoke at the 2nd China Smart City International Innovative Conference in Jinan, Shandong Province. The conference, organized by the China Center for Urban Development (CCUD), welcomed the suggestions made on smart technologies required to address aging and climate change, being key transformative challenges facing China's urban future. UN-Habitat ROAP was also invited at the APEC High-level Urbanization Forum 2016 in May 2016. Hosted by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the city of Ningbo, this major conference focused on urbanization and inclusive growth. UN-Habitat ROAP appraised the issues and challenges, on the basis of the Habitat III Regional Report findings, which it had prepared together with UN-ESCAP.

Obviously, the implementation of SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities and the NUA remain key drivers for UN-Habitat's engagements in China, especially during advocacy and capacity building conferences and EGMs co-organized with partners in recent months. Earlier on, in June 2016, UN-Habitat through ROAP in a key event convened in Linzhi Municipality of the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, alongside with the United Nations Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN CT Chief in China as well as national SDG focal points of China's line ministries. UN-Habitat's delegation took the opportunity of that gathering

to provide guidance on the implementation of SDG11 in the context of China's latest guidelines on sustainable urbanization and the increasing international engagements in support of urban development. It was clarified at that Symposium that China and UN agencies were ready and committed to collaborate on the implementation of the SDGs in line with their respective mandates and expertise. The focus of UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development will – of course remain on the SDGs 6 and 11.

In Wuhan, UN-Habitat initiated a programme on improved urban public spaces, as a contribution to the implementation of SDG 11.7 in China. The Programme is hosted by the Wuhan Land Use and Spatial Planning Research Center (WLSR), a municipal body in the metropolitan city of Wuhan. In June 2016, UN-Habitat and WLSR held an Expert Group Meeting on the upgrading of the public spaces along the Donghu Lake, the largest urban lake in China. WLSR had developed plans and designs based on many years of interacting with the stakeholders around the lake, including the many village communities around it. WLSR had also used participatory consultations, inviting Wuhan citizens to provide comments on the issues and needs to be addressed. Due process in planning and design also came up in a follow-up international EGM hosted by WLSR on the implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning in Chinese cities. WLSR captured these issues in a publication, a contribution to the Chinese pavilion at the Habitat III exhibition in Quito and a side event during Habitat III, together with UN-Habitat ROAP on improved public spaces in China, with participating panel members from Shanghai, Xiamen and Beijing.



## Indonesia

The collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Indonesia came to a culmination point in conjunction with the preparations for Habitat III conference in 2016. Building on a strong technical cooperation relationship since the 1990s, with more than 60 million US dollars invested in development and post-disaster projects, and a new 3-year MOU signed in 2014 providing the framework for a strengthened collaboration, both partners put a new emphasis to their collaboration reaching out to youth and young professionals as allies in the implementation and localization of SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda.

In that connection, UN-Habitat continued providing advisory services to the national youth consultations held by Indonesia supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which brought together the first Asia Pacific Urban Youth Assembly – in October 2015. This was followed by the preparations for the “Global State of Urban Youth Report 2015/2016”, based on consultations started in February 2016 in Medan. On that occasion, young experts and community representatives shared their views, analysis and experience in tackling youth inequity in its different dimensions in the city. UN-Habitat teamed up with Yayasan Kota Kita, the Indonesia Youth Meetings Movement and many local youth-led organizations to consolidate the momentum created. Whilst the Habitat III Secretariat coordinated the regional and global



**TOP:** Urban Youth Report consultation, February 2016, Medan, Indonesia.  
© UN-Habitat

Habitat III events in Jakarta and Surabaya, UN-Habitat ROAP also contributed to organizing key side events, for instance on urban public space and the strengthening of National Urban Policies in Asia. Based on support accorded to Indonesian translation, the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and the toolkit “Planning for City Leaders” were disseminated with speed and as appropriate across the country. In November 2016, UN-Habitat ROAP also supported one of the first national events in the region on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in Bali. The event was attended by representatives from local governments and civil society organizations.

## Afghanistan

UN-Habitat’s engagement in Afghanistan has been one of most pro-active in recent years. With the support of the European Union, the Agency completed and inaugurated a water supply system for approximately 19,000 IDPs living in Maslakh, Injil District, and Herat province. This was highly significant in terms of mainstreaming of local integration solutions to address the challenges of displacement in Afghanistan. Also, it was a success for the Agency in line with New Urban Agenda which calls for inclusivity, ‘leaving no one behind’, promoting equitable access to clean water and enhancing livability.

IDPs are one the most vulnerable and excluded groups in Afghan cities. Lack of clean drinking water remains one of the most pervasive issues in affected communities and a priority in community action plans under implementation. Prior to UN-Habitat’s intervention, permanent, development interventions in Maslakh had been restricted on the grounds since it was the policy of the Herat government to encourage IDPs to return to their province of origin. Through an extensive process of engagement with government partners and evidence based advocacy, UN-Habitat was able to secure access to the site to provide durable improvements to basic services. UN-Habitat also pioneered the use of an innovative approach to tenure security that was successful in removing the eviction threat from the community and allowing residents the confidence to invest in themselves and their area. The success of the intervention has made Maslakh an example of the potential for local integration to provide durable solutions to one of Afghanistan’s most pervasive issues.

The majority of IDP in Maslakh were displaced by conflict and remained extremely vulnerable due to their protracted displacement. Lack of adequate, clean drinking water was identified by the community as their most serious problem. Miss Sanam one of the residents says “the land is rough; the stone pieces prevent me from walking around easily. I have a handbarrow in my hands, which was full of mall barrels. There are my children too, who followed me with bare feet and torn



clothes. I always tried to walk faster, but the rough path held me back. I had to pass a long distance to reach the well. Sometimes I could not get water because there was not enough water in the well. Because there is one well for more than 30 families and I need to wait for my turn I would spend 20-30 minutes every time I went to collect water.”

UN-Habitat mobilized relevant community members and regrouped them into five community development councils and assemblies. Following the creation of community action plans, sub-projects to improve basic services were developed and implemented in a participatory approach. Residents of Maslakh now have access to clean, safe and sufficient drinking water. In addition residents have tenure security. The ‘opening up’ or lifting of the prohibition on development interventions in Maslakh has also been the catalyst for a number of other UN agencies and NGOs to establish their own programs on site to further improve living conditions. The Maslakh case also has a highly symbolic impact in the country and the wider region as a successful example of local integration of IDPs. This success will be disseminated country-wide to serve as a model of effective responses to crucial Afghan issues highlighting the importance of innovative approaches (area-based approach and permission to stay) to provide durable solutions to IDPs.

Afghanistan also took a giant step towards the implementation of the NUA with the ongoing preparations for its National Urban Priority Programme (NUPP). Early this year, the Government through the Minister of Urban Development and Housing endorsed a first proposed text of UNPP prepared with technical assistance of UN-Habitat. The proposed document provides

a favorable framework for urban policy and urgent priorities to be integrated during the self-proclaimed Afghanistan’s “transformation decade: 2015 - 2024.” Afghan’s proposed NUPP was developed in a process of intensive coordination and collaboration amongst all stakeholders including government agencies, line ministries, departments, national bodies; non-governmental partners like NGOs, private sector, academics, youth, women; and the local communities.

The policy priorities identified under this framework are all aligned with the principles of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) calling for developing a National Urban Policy (NUP) which is inclusive and recognizing the importance of the provision of adequate housing, better governance and sustainable urban economic growth as a prerequisite for development.

Major partners supporting Afghanistan’s UNPP include five urban governmental entities, including the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH), Independent Directorate of Local Governance/ Deputy Ministry for Municipalities (IDLG/DMM), Afghanistan’s Independent Land Authority (ARAZI), Kabul Municipality and Capital Region Independent Development Authority (CRIDA). These Agencies have committed to meeting regularly to coordinate and review the progress, and provide valuable suggestions. UN-Habitat should continue providing technical assistance and carrying out the day to day implementation of the Programme. The above arrangement was tabled for consideration by President Ashraf Ghani and other key government leaders, who finally endorsed this first UNPP for Afghanistan, developed in a bottom-up approach. Several workshops at regional and national levels were conducted with

stakeholders and communities. The entire stakeholder provided valuable feedback is now incorporated into the framework.

### *Community members providing their suggestions and feedback to the UNPP programme*

The UNPP has developed a Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will link the UNPP achievements to the SDGs and New Urban Agenda. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework has identified and set performance indicators that will monitor the country's progress towards achieving the SDGs and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Urban-NPP presents a timely opportunity for Afghanistan to manage and overcome the challenges of rapid urbanization, and to align urban potential for economic growth with the government's peace-building and poverty reduction efforts.

### *Afghanistan - The First Ever Womens Park in Kandahar*

A few innovative initiatives in Afghanistan deserved to be given attention in this report. For example, the first ever women's park in Kandahar, was built by women-led community group (Community Development Council<sup>57</sup> in 2016 under the Community-Led Urban Infrastructure Programme (CLUIP). Women in Kandahar city face a lot of challenges in terms of security and accessibility to places outside their private houses because of various cultural and social reasons. It took a total

budget of USD 226,000 to build the park including in-kind or cash contribution from the community. The park is used for socialization and also for income generation by selling home made goods. The park is a prime example of implementation of the New Urban Agenda that calls for promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces, including gardens, and parks that are multi-functional areas for social interaction and inclusion, integration of communities in the urban space. No doubt, the establishment of such a facility gives a chance to women to meet, exchange, and discuss possible ways of planning their own future without interference from third-party males. It also creates an opportunity for them after selling their home-made goods, to contribute to their household income. Since the opening of the park, many women from the district have come daily to meet others or simply carry out their businesses as they deem fit. For the city, this is a great sign of progress and an indicator of accomplishment.

The Community-Led Urban Infrastructure Programme (CLUIP), funded by the Japanese Government, aims at securing and stabilizing urban areas across 5 cities by responding to the urgent needs of recently displaced people, demobilized combatants, and returnees through community empowerment, enhancing their access to basic services, and improving their livelihoods thereby enabling them to live in dignity.



<sup>57</sup> CDC's play the central role in UN-Habitat's community engagement process, termed the 'People's Process'— which has been implemented in Asia Pacific for over 30 years.



PHOTO: View of Kabul, capital city of Afghanistan.  
© UN-Habitat



# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



The complementary tracks of the “three-pronged approach” increasingly in demand in the LAC region are vital for the design and implementation of urban public policy and the creation of a new urban development paradigm



**Note:** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.





**PHOTO** : Historical part of Quito, capital of Ecuador as seen from panecillo statue at dusk overworked in post processing for better visual impact.  
© Shutterstock



## REGIONAL STRATEGY

An important objective of UN-Habitat's strategy for Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) is to ensure that urban issues are reflected in a series of new national urban policies (NUP) aligned with its strategic plan and also taking into account the national priorities within the Development Assistance Framework of the United Nations (UNDAF). This is based on the belief that the NUP provide a framework to influence and orient national development strategies, strategies for urban poverty reduction and UNDAF. As a policy framework in support of human settlements and urbanization, NUP can facilitate mobilization of stakeholders and partners in order to coordinate and harmonize national and regional policies, as well as develop a general set of normative criteria to guide planning and urban development.

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is a middle-income region, with the majority of its 42 countries and territories belonging to that category. Within this heterogeneous region are countries that range from the Western Hemisphere's only low income country, Haiti, to regional rising powers such as Chile and Mexico<sup>58</sup>, and Argentina, Brazil and Mexico<sup>59</sup>. In that constellation, Brazil remains the uncontested regional leader being one of most influential members of BRICS and also the world's seventh largest economy. Over the past decade, the LAC region went through its highest economic growth period since the 1960s. This economic boom, along with job creation and some of the world's most innovative social policies lifted over 90 million people into an emerging middle class.

However, the development of the LAC region is and will continue to be strongly tied to urbanization, as the majority<sup>60</sup> of its population lives in cities and urban centres. To the question whether urbanization in the past resulted in good or bad development in a continent where national economies are relying mainly on commodities, the answer may not be simple. But,

certainly urbanization in LAC has the potential to generate value and promote socio-economic development if the focus of the public interventions was put on a smart integration of the three axes of a new strategic framework as proposed by UN-Habitat. The complementary tracks of the "three-pronged approach" increasingly in demand in the region are vital for the design and implementation of urban public policy and the creation of a new urban development paradigm: the planning and urban design; the funding mechanisms necessary to implement changes, and the institutional and legal framework and instruments supporting urban specific interventions.

Since the adoption of the SDGs and NUA respectively in 2015 and 2016, a number of discussions have been held on the best way to finance the 2030 Development Agenda. A recent report from ECLAC established that for LAC, the possibilities to finance the development agenda should rely on the combination of three sources of funding: (i) National/Subnational/Local governments' resources, (ii) Regional/National Development Banks resources, (ii) Private Sector resources.

The above provides evidence that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows have decreased in the region due to the combination of two phenomena: the economic growth that elevated most of LAC countries to the MIC category and the financial crisis that affected developed economies a few years ago. The consequence of this for the financing of urban sustainable development and, for an international organization as UN-Habitat, is self-evident. Among the implications of this new model requiring alternative sources of funding for development are considerable on the new way of doing technical cooperation business in LAC. They bring the need for more thematic focus in order to increase the added value of the organization through specialization and thus creating a critical factor of differentiation.



58 OECD members

59 G20 members

60 At least 80%



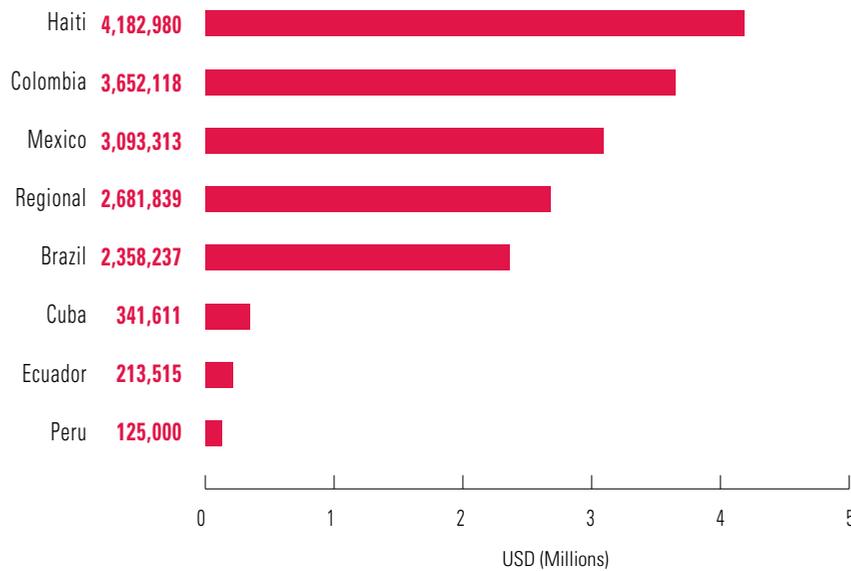
TOP : Panoramic view of Rio De Janeiro and Sugar Loaf, Brazil.  
© Shutterstock

## REGIONAL PORTFOLIO

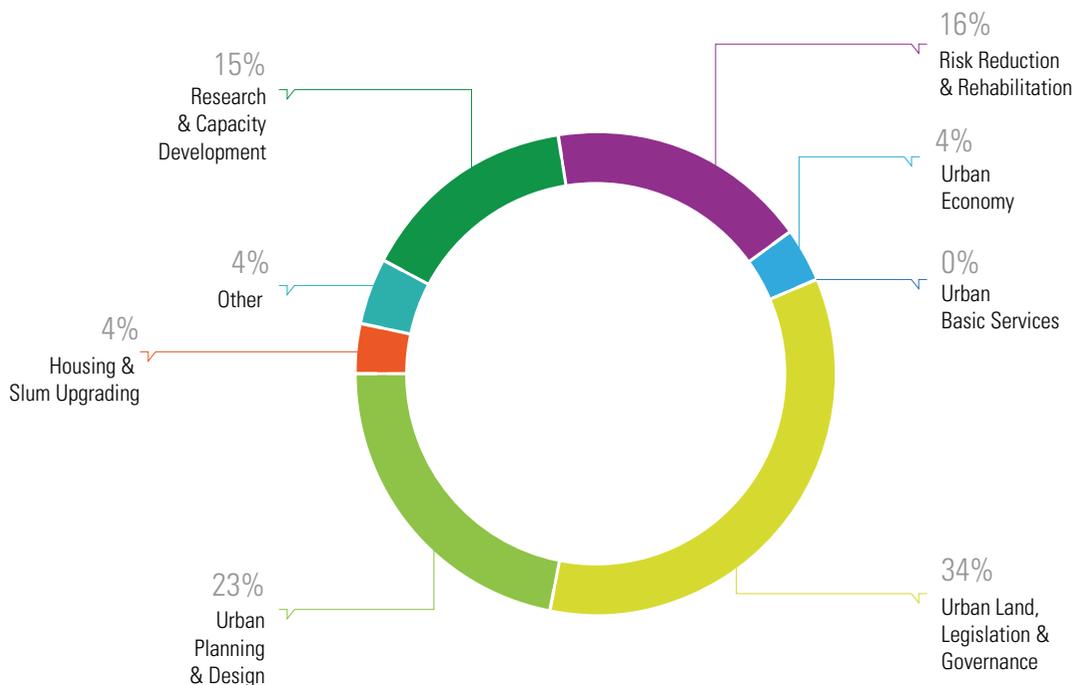
As can be observed, the portfolio in the LAC region has been stagnating at almost the same level compared to 2013-2014. With a total amount of slightly over 16 million as shown Figures 20, the region continues to be dominated by activities in Haiti and Colombia followed this year by Mexico and Brazil. Thematically, as shown in Figures 21 & 22, Urban Land, Legislation and Governance dominates with 34% of the portfolio, followed by Urban Planning & Design. However there is a decline in the Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation portfolio. In any case an overall decline in expenditures for the period 2015-2016 vs 2013-2014 has been noted. In the LAC region, UN, Spain, Brazil (Municipality of Rio de Janeiro) as well as Colombia and Mexico continue to be among the major donors.



**FIGURE 20: LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN - DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO BY COUNTRY, 2015-2016**

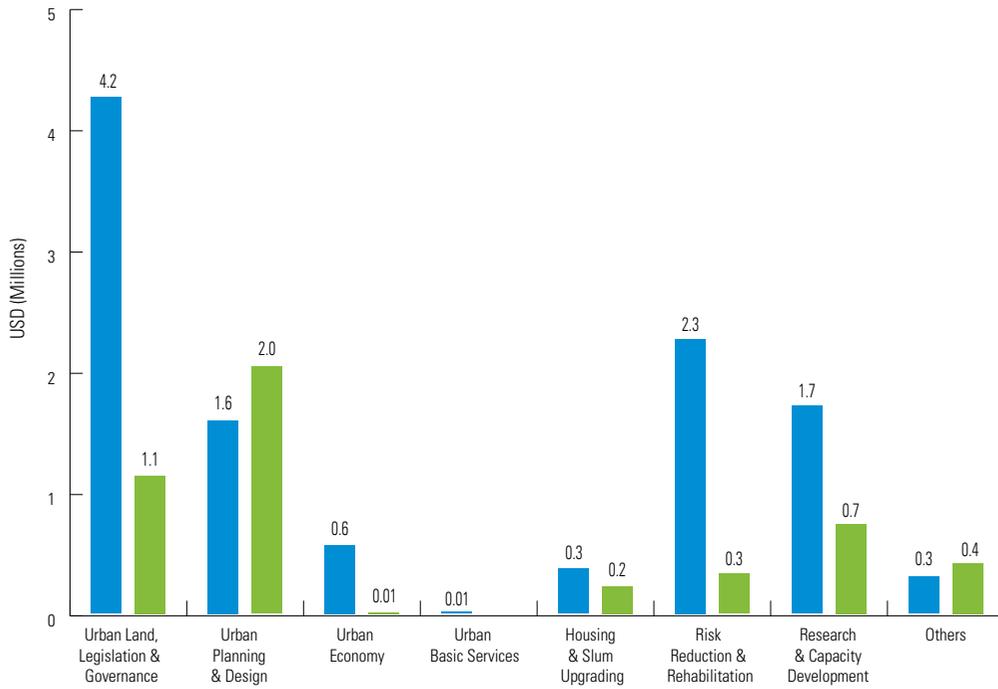


**FIGURE 21: LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**

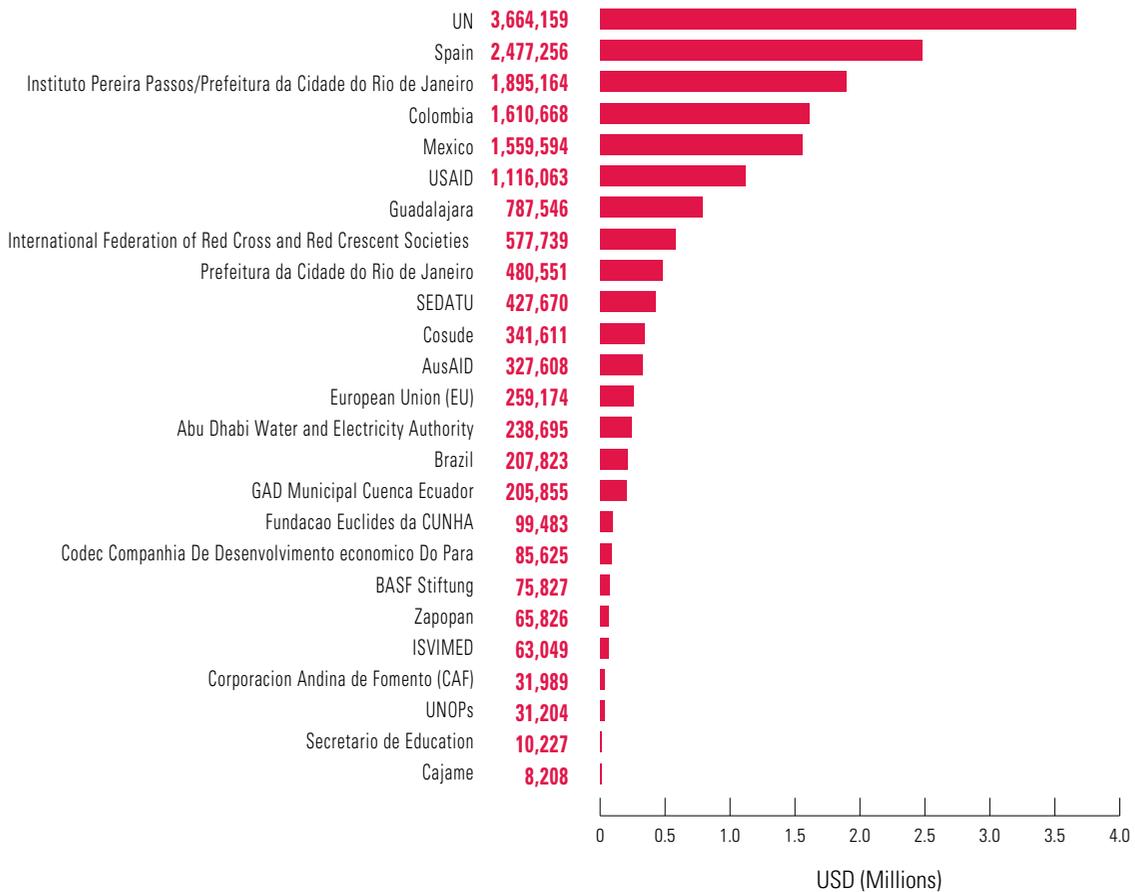




**FIGURE 22: LATIN AMERICA - THEMATIC BREAKDOWN OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



**FIGURE 23: LATIN AMERICA & THE CARRIBEAN- CONTRIBUTION TO THE PORTFOLIO BY DONOR**



## REGIONAL COMMITMENTS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

UN-Habitat has been partnering with a number of regional institutions across the LAC region to facilitate mainstreaming of its strategic vision and operations in the fight against urban poverty. In the LAC region, as in other regions where the Agency has been engaged, partnerships have been key to successful cooperation. More concretely, UN-Habitat participates in the LAC Regional Coordination Mechanism hosted by the UN Economic Commission (ECLAC). It also takes part in the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) also coordinating and supporting the Resident Coordination system and the informal group of UN Agencies' Regional Directors. Through the UNDG, analysis and priorities are depicted; joint activities are planned; decisions concerning the region are discussed; communication on policies, standards, events and other news are disseminated throughout the LAC region and UN System.

At the regional ministerial level, the support to MINURVI remains the most crucial of UN-Habitat's regional commitments in LAC. MINURVI is the intergovernmental coordination and cooperation mechanism of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the area of sustainable development of human settlements. It is composed of the Ministers of State and other government authorities, responsible in their countries, for issues related to sustainable development of human settlements. The Agency also has been engaged in regional networks of local governments such as FLACMA and RAMA, as well as development banks, including IADB, CAF, BCIE. Partnerships with the private sector and development banks have been growing in importance. Civil society, academia, associations, universities and foundations are also successfully contributing to the delivery, both as development and implementing partners.

### Supporting the 24<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of MINURVI

In 2015, UN-Habitat supported and took part in the 24<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of Ministers and High Level Authorities on Housing and Urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI) held in Jamaica. The Agency's representatives launched a series of talks and consultations with the members of this regional mechanism on the regional strategic plan initiated earlier. The support by MINURVI to the proposed plan allowed for a swift progression of work and facilitated the finalization of UN-Habitat's strategic plan for LAC. In confronting LAC's housing challenges, MINURVI and its members have been counting on UN-Habitat to help with improving the quality of life of people in the region through the provision of adequate housing sustained by well-planned urban development. LAC housing challenges were integrated within the context of sustainable development, spatial planning and holistic community development. Within the framework of the National Housing Policy, most LAC government

members of MINURVI have embarked on prioritizing access to housing and land for the majority of their citizens, striving to offer low income housing, inner-city housing renewal and the development of squatter settlements. For some Governments, e.g. Jamaica, the provision of land and housing is more than just about shelter. It is part and parcel of a deliberate policy to encourage an ownership-society. In that connection, reforms have been undertaken across the region seeking to institute progressive housing and land ownership laws and policies.

Notwithstanding the constraints of fiscal space in LAC, several MINURVI governments have been focusing their attention on the area of infrastructural development. The ideal situation for them would be to provide every house, every farm and every business with easy access to proper roads, potable water supply, electricity, and internet access. Community development in the context both in the rural and urban areas is the way to go in LAC. With the adverse effects of climate change, preventive measures through disaster mitigation and resilient buildings have clearly become an imperative. Against this background, UN-Habitat within the scope of its strategic planning, supported by its three-pronged methodology, has committed to continue providing its support to MINURVI and its members by offering a set of operations towards improving the provision of basic infrastructure and service, solid waste, land use and water management, as well as reducing urban poverty, crime and insecurity.

## HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENTS IN LAC

In the past two years, UN-Habitat has continued supporting the Country Programme Documents (HCPDs) in LAC aligned with its strategic plan 2014-2019. The list of countries benefiting from a new HCPD, include Cuba, Mexico, Brazil. The HCPD Colombia was extended beyond 2014 due to the wider scope of its framework. Plans have been made to develop an HCPD in countries such as Haiti depending on funding.



## SELECTED STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

UN-Habitat's work in the LAC region has been focused on providing assistance and capacity development services to partners at demand. Most partners have been governments at various levels, and the interventions proposed by the Agency have all been adapted to the need and priorities of the recipients. In recent months, the Agency has diversified its offers as much as possible to be able to address various sectors relating to the SDGs and NUA. In 2016, for example, Argentina requested for UN-Habitat's support for the development of its National Urban Plan. Elsewhere, in Brazil, the Agency accorded direct assistance in collaboration with the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, to projects on security of tenure focusing on planning and capacity development in decision-making. UN-Habitat's expertise has been in increasing demand in countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Colombia on various issues directly related to its mandate. In most of its interventions across the region, the Agency has mainly focused on providing support to housing policies, promotion of decentralized and democratic governance, safety and security, climate resilience and adaptation, capacity building and monitoring, post-conflict integration and peace building.

### Brazil

Brazil is currently at a turning point in terms of strengthening of its legislation regarding Metropolitan governance. Discussions are ongoing about the establishment of a National Framework for Metropolitan Planning and Governance. UN-Habitat and Ministry of Cities have been developing the methodology of an Urban Integrated Development Plan (PDU) to support the process engaged in key metropolitan areas such as Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sorocaba, and etc. The implication of UN-Habitat in such an operation represents a valuable support to the

Government expecting to be able to strengthen the capacities of municipalities with integrated policies. This should improve the provision of basic services in informal settlements and slums areas affected by policy gaps or fragmentation. In that connection, a good starting point required an inventory of existing legislation in the fields of housing, sanitation, the provision of basic services for the design of the new legal framework.

In 2016, UN-Habitat's engaged in the promotion of the City Prosperity Initiative adopted by several municipalities in the metropolitan region of São Paulo to monitor the regional progress. In Rio de Janeiro, the municipality has developed a new holistic and cross-cutting approach to policy design and implementation policies, services and projects in different city's slums (*favelas*). This approach is based on the articulation of different private, public and local stakeholders through the production of qualified territorial data and information of these slums. Data production is done in a participatory manner with contribution of favelas' dwellers. The Agency also engaged with the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro to implement the UPP Social Programme aiming at delivering more articulated and integrated policies in favelas that have recently been under police interventions to tackle armed violence over these territories. The project has been seen as a breakthrough in policy implementation in favelas as it has been enhancing the dialogue among different municipal secretariats regarding the need for joining efforts to deliver more effective measures to address social and economic development in these communities. Additionally, the project has played an important role in engaging civil society organizations, the private sector and local stakeholders in more than 218 projects. Even though UPP Social Programme is implemented only in pacified favelas (208 communities), it has been pushing forward a policy dialogue that has never been seen in territorial planning in Rio de Janeiro and that could be absorbed for overall city planning.



LEFT : Aerial view of Favela da Rocinha, Biggest Slum in Brazil on the Mountain in Rio de Janeiro, and Skyline of the City behind. © Shutterstock

The main beneficiaries of this project are the 560,000 inhabitants from the 208 slums that have been pacified. 53% of this population is composed of women (all ages). 34% are between 15 and 29 years old. The Programme gives important attention to women's participation in all its action axes. First, in the process of data gathering in field, women's participation tends to be very high since most of local organizations and associations are led by women. Urban indicators generated by the Information Management Team can be filtered by gender and/or age making possible to analyze how the provision and the improvement of delivery of public services and policies impact women. The data collected for every community can be disaggregated by gender for matters of access to education, job opportunities and public services. The gender indicators considered are the following: a) number of organizations led by women that have been supported by the project and b) number of female leaders identified and mobilized in the communities under intervention.

The Rio+Social Programme is in line with the UN-Habitat mandate regarding human rights protection. Promoting a more adequate and integrated urban planning in pacified favelas allows for strengthening the right to adequate shelter for all and the right to the city. Moreover, the implementation of participatory methodologies for data gathering and articulation of multi-stakeholder projects responding to primary identified needs in each community is key to promoting new approaches to planning and for the better integration of these areas to the city.

The Programme also brings meaningful impacts to the links that inhabitants establish with their communities and public spaces. That goes beyond the pacification as it contributes to the progressive re-construction of citizenship. In this regard, the following activities can be mentioned: (i) Mapping of streets and alleys for future inclusion of favelas in the official city map

and creation of Zip Codes; (ii) Identification of the most urgent demands in terms of basic services and infrastructures; (iii) Support provided to projects that promote the re-appropriation and revitalization of public spaces. The project has also made important progress when it comes to ensuring equality in access to urban economic and cultural opportunities, especially among the youth. Indeed, young dwellers have been included in the implementation of local projects supported by the Rio+Social Programme. In most of these territories, as a consequence of the lack of job opportunities, young men are the ones who are more prone to be involved in illicit activities. Thus, developing projects that target this group is an important step towards the promotion of a more inclusive development of pacified communities. The Mobilization and Partnership Team dedicates important attention to projects targeting this population –especially in the fields of entrepreneurship and income generation, culture and sports. As for January 2015, 90 projects specifically targeting youth were supported. Additionally, all 135 local institutions involved in 102 projects implemented since 2011 have a high participation of youth in its activities.

UN-Habitat has also been supporting activities in the promotion of decentralization in Brazil focusing on administrative and fiscal autonomies for a smooth implementation of municipal public policies in different sectors. Further, the second phase of the partnership between UN-Habitat and the Planning Agency of Government of the State of São Paulo was initiated. This partnership is built on a participatory process to raise awareness amongst different public and private stakeholders, on the needs for adopting a new spatial framework for the integrated and sustainable development of this region that concentrates 15% of the country population and almost 30% of Brazilian GDP.



Further, the project “Enabling sustainable territorial development in the State of Pará using concerted efforts from public and private sectors” aims to improve institutional and technical capacities of Pará’s stakeholders to define and implement policies and actions aiming a sustainable territorial development where large investment projects exist or will be occurring. Ultimately, with a second phase to this project, it will aim at facilitating the use of private funding – through environmental licensing – to plan and finance the development of territories. This project aims at addressing the civil servants capacity needs through the organization of workshops, debates and sharing of methodologies (above all related to planning and monitoring) about the socio-economic impacts identified through Environmental Licensing. The goal of gender mainstreaming for environmental protection is to promote equal opportunities for men and women as participants and beneficiaries of environmental protection and land-use by considering their different positions and knowledge in regard to the environment and territorial development. The project can improve gender equality by promoting greater participation of women in the discussion around the development they want. This includes producing and disseminating information about environmental protection and territorial development reaching out to both women and men, and recognizing their different roles and priorities in relation to the environment and land-use.

The city of Rio de Janeiro through the project implemented in partnership with UN-Habitat has been able to leverage important projects to increase employment, livelihoods and opportunities for urban youth and woman. The Rio+Social Programme has enabled important partnerships with private sector stakeholders for the development of projects in different disadvantaged communities. Within Rio+Social Programme, there is a specific team for the establishment of partnerships with civil society and private sector institutions. During the past year, important projects targeting urban youth livelihood were made possible. As indicated before, the Mobilization and Partnership Team dedicates important attention to projects targeting this population –especially in the fields of entrepreneurship and income generation, culture and sports. As for January 2015, 90 projects specifically targeting youth were supported. Additionally, all 135 local institutions involved in 102 projects implemented since 2011 have a high participation of youth in its activities.

The Rio+Social Programme’s mission is to produce information, articulate and monitor the improvement of public services, seeking to expand their coverage and quality, mainly in the sectors of education, health, urbanization and maintenance to be developed by the City of Rio de Janeiro in the context of vulnerable communities supervised with Pacifying Police Units (UPPs). All collected information is standardized and translated to the technical jargons of each responsible secretariat in order to analyze each demand (for instance, a sewage leak, insufficient

waste collection, lack of school vacancies, etc.). The demands are then incorporated to an online Integrated Management System (SIG) which can be accessed by all the focal points of all twelve municipal secretariats working with Rio+Social. In the scope of the Rio+Social Programme implemented with the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, data on urban and social conditions of 208 slums in the city has been monitored improving the local urban database managed by UN-Habitat’s partner, the Instituto Pereira Passos.

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) in Brazil focussed on SDG 11 and the Metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro. IPP, the Planning and Urban Data Institute from the Municipality has taken the lead of the Indicators Group which UN-Habitat also integrates, along with important universities and NGOs, with the aim of maintaining grassroots actors informed of the global goals and initiatives structured around them.

The project “Enabling sustainable territorial development in the State of Pará using concerted efforts from public and private sectors” aims to improve institutional and technical capacities of Pará’s stakeholders to define and implement policies and actions aiming a sustainable territorial development where large investment projects are or will be occurring. The second phase of the partnership between UN-Habitat and the Planning Agency of Government of the State of São Paulo - EMPLASA concentrated on international cooperations and visibility of the initiative. The CPI was calculated for the metropolitan region of São Paulo (39 municipalities) to set a comparative basis and to illustrate how the region is when compared to others in the world.



**PHOTO:** Mexicans in a street market near Plaza de las Americas. Millions of pilgrimPeople enjoy a hot day in Ibirapuera Park. Ibirapuera Park is the largest park in Sao Paulo, Brazil. © Shutterstock

EMPLASA will start to use CPI indicators to monitor the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo comprising of 39 municipalities. UN-Habitat coordination of UPP Social Programme enabled the consolidation of a relevant database on recently pacified favelas. Discussions around the possibility of developing a CPI index for these settlements have been held with Instituto Pereira Passos and shall further the strengthening of exchange of methodologies. Regarding SDSN Brazil, UN-Habitat participated in most of the meetings and events organized by the local network by providing support and information on the transition process from MDG's to SDG's with special attention to the urban goal. It is important to mention that UN-Habitat participated in the meetings organized by IPEA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Cities regarding the preparation of the National Report for Habitat III. The theme of the "Right to the city" was the main topic of the discussions.

In the City of Rio de Janeiro, the UPP Social Programme has an important role in strengthening the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes that promote sustainable urbanization. Through the production of high quality data on these settlements and an intense dialogue with the main public stakeholders responsible for policy formulation, UPP Social Programme has been changing patterns of policy design, advocating that a territorial and more integrated urban planning is needed specially when it comes to the most disadvantaged areas of the city. Within the scope of the Programme, UN-Habitat has to support the production and monitoring of important data regarding 208 slums/communities in Rio de Janeiro. The most important outputs produced in this

process are the participatory rapid maps on urban conditions in more than 150 slums; the mapping of streets and alleys of 22 territories comprehending these slums; the elaboration of reports containing urban and social indicators for each of these territories. Those documents are then inserted in official cartographic and statistics databases. They are also used by municipal secretariats for better planning of policies targeting communities living in these areas and to orientate projects developed in partnership with the private sector and civil society.

## Mexico

From November 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> 2015, the "Urban Thinkers Campus: Legal course towards Habitat III" was organized in Mexico City by CNJUR International, UN-Habitat and the World Urban Campaign. International experts analyzed the applicable legal frameworks to generate inputs for the New Urban Agenda (NAU). One of the main conclusions resulting from the "Urban Thinkers Campus" was the necessity to develop activities in every continent to define the specific legal agendas, the main problems and the legislative alternatives.

As a result, over 40 activities and events were developed in preparation for Habitat III, with the participation of academics, civil society, government and other United Nations agencies. The conclusions emerging from the events were presented during the preparatory meetings in Mexico City, Prague and Surabaya and finally during Habitat III in Quito. Currently, UN-Habitat Mexico is working on the implementation of the Human Right to the City, and to contribute to strengthen the dialogue about new legal frameworks to transit towards a Legislative Model for Smart and Sustainable Urban Development in Mexico and to accomplish more and better inter-institutional coordination that guarantees consistency and shared responsibility for sustainable urban and metropolitan planning.

At the same time, during 2016 the Ministry of Agrarian, territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU) promoted a new "General Law on Human Settlements, Land Regulation and Urban Development" (*Ley General de Asentamientos Humanos, Ordenamiento Territorial y Desarrollo Urbano*). In the drafting stage of the initiative, UN-Habitat gave recommendations, regarding the inclusion of principles of the NUA, SDG 11 and the cross-cutting issues of gender and human rights in the legislation project. Several of the recommendations were incorporated. The new law was approved by Congress in October and published on November 28<sup>th</sup>. UN-Habitat will continue to work with SEDATU in implementing and enabling the new legislation in order to help Mexico improve urban extension, densification, planning and finance.



On 20<sup>th</sup> September 2016, the Human Rights Commission of Mexico City (CDHDF) and UN-Habitat hosted the Forum “Human Rights, Business and the New Urban Agenda”. During this event, a letter of expression of interest was signed to promote the development of instruments for measuring and monitoring the right to the city and to facilitate its consolidation. The outcome of the event was a Decalogue for the implementation of the NUA by the private sector which was adopted by representatives of COPARMEX CDMX (*Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana*) and presented during Habitat III in October. The signature of an MOU for the monitoring of the Human Right to the City through the CPI between the CDHDF and UN Habitat is now in progress. The objective of the cooperation is to generate information that increase the capacity of the local government to implement programmes that will improve the conditions for the satisfaction of human rights for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, youth and indigenous people.

Since 2013 there has been a technical cooperation relationship between UN-HABITAT and the Government of the State of Jalisco. In 2016, that collaboration entered its third stage, with UN-Habitat providing support to the Metropolitan Citizen Council of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara. Workshops and training were offered to counselors. As a result of this exercise, a study was carried out and led to the publication titled “Characterization of the Metropolitan Citizen of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara”. This study shows the challenges of citizen participation in the development of the city in a metropolitan scale. Moreover, in collaboration with the Centre for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), a publication on “Metropolitan Public Policies: Lessons from the test done in the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara” was made. It contains recommendations

for the city to deliver public services in a metropolitan scope. Likewise, cooperation processes with intermediate cities began, specifically Ocotlán and Ciudad Guzmán.

Currently, UN-Habitat Mexico is working in a new two-year agreement which intends to continue to support the state government in metropolitan governance and to update the Jalisco Programme on Territorial Development. At the same time, in 2013 a Contribution Agreement with Zapopan was signed. The purpose was the inclusion of Zapopan in the CPI initiative and the development of a territorial strategy for the municipality, with a long-term vision aligned to the principles of the NUA. *Zapopan Prosperity Strategy 2030* proposes criteria to define how to invest the limited resources of a municipal government in order to have the greatest impact.

In addition, the strategy proposes a measurable target in relation to the prosperity and quality of life of its inhabitants. Another achievement was that the territorial strategy became the center of the municipality planning, as it is currently the backbone of the city development planning and the CPI was established as the baseline and monitoring tool of the Municipal Development Plan. A second Contribution Agreement was signed with the municipality of Zapopan on 2016. The objective is to accompany Zapopan during the implementation at municipal level of the 2030 Agenda. This project works with a strategy that integrates cross-cutting issues on gender, human rights, youth, climate change and which are analyzed together as key elements for a broader analysis strategy. During project studies, data are disaggregated by sex and age, with the aim of ensuring empowerment and guarantee rights for all. Currently, Zapopan’s CPI has been recalculated.



**LEFT:** People at the Main Cathedral. Guadalajara is the capital and largest city of the Mexican state of Jalisco, and the seat of the municipality of Guadalajara. © Shutterstock



**RIGHT:** Mexicans in a street market near Plaza de las Americas. Millions of pilgrims from all over Mexico visit Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, especially in Feast day. © Shutterstock



UN-Habitat Mexico is working with the *Instituto Ciudadano de Planeación Municipal* (ICIPLAM) of Tuxtla Gutiérrez in order to develop a project focused on capacity building for urban planning of the municipality. The MoU has been signed and the signing of the Contribution Agreement is in process. This project will integrate cross-cutting issues on gender, human rights, youth, and climate change. Data will be disaggregated by sex and age, with the aim of ensuring empowerment and guarantee rights for all.

In addition, during 2016 UN-Habitat worked with the Planning Municipal Institutes (IMPLANES) of Mexico and the Mexican Association of the Planning Municipal Institutes (AMIMP) to develop the first report on the state of local planning agencies in Mexico. As an activity of the project, a survey was drafted and submitted to the 60 IMPLANES in the country. 39 institutes provided their data. An analysis of the information was carried out. The report included gender perspective: information about members of IMPLANES was disaggregated by sex. In this way, data on the participation on city planning issues of women as directors of planning or counsellors were obtained. 29% of planning directors are women.

As a result of this report, the concept of planning agency was included in Mexico's new Law for Human Settlements. Finally, UN-Habitat supported AMIMP to become more visible to Mexico's Federal Government. Finally, 2016 was the year of the Constitution of Mexico City; a document that is now being discussed, and that it is considered as an opportunity to make changes in the law to ensure the enjoyment of rights for all, the implementation of the NUA and SDGs. In this context, UN-Habitat promoted the event "The Right to the City in the Constitution" on 30<sup>th</sup> -31<sup>th</sup> May 2016. The objective of the

event was to provide contents regarding that topic for the Constitutional Draft.

UN-Habitat also coordinated an inter-agency effort for the generation of recommendations to be included in the Constitutional Project for Mexico City. The agencies that participated in the initiative were UNCHR, CEPAL, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA and IOM.

UN-Habitat will continue to work with partners in Mexico City to implement the principles of the Constitution in order to develop and adopt or adapt policies, plans and strategies that strengthen urban governance and inclusive management. The *Huasteca Hidalguense* is a unique historical, cultural and environmental region in the State of Hidalgo. UN-Habitat Mexico provided technical assistance to this region to draft the *Huasteca Hidalguense* Urban Development and Territorial Management Plan, the first of its kind in Mexico, in 2016. It blends a compact city strategy with a territorial perspective for 365 small towns and villages scattered throughout 1,421 KM<sup>2</sup> where 260,000 people live. The Plan aligns the 17 SDGs to 48 proposed territorial strategies. It also uses the three legged approach to propose a municipal and regional planning committees to guide the implementation. The Government of the State of Hidalgo promoted and supported the concepts of compact, integrated, connected and socially inclusive cities and allowed the UN-Habitat team to propose a methodology that brought communities and local authorities together.

In this region six of every ten people speak the local indigenous language, *Nahuatl*. For this reason, the land use plan was produced in *Nahuatl* and it was the first time in Mexico that an indigenous language was used for an official urban plan. A translator to

Spanish was part of the team. A highlight was a workshop in *Nahuatl* with 50 women to understand their needs and collect proposals for the development of the region. The whole Plan was then revised by incorporating a gender and human rights perspective. Engaging the youth was particularly enriching. A hundred students from nine universities collaborated together with the citizen's development committee in specific workshops that designed strategies for the region. The State of Hidalgo approved the Plan with no hesitation. The plan was presented at Mexico's pavilion during Habitat III.

In 2016, UN-Habitat through the Resilience Unit, worked with SEDATU and the National Centre of Prevention of Disasters (CENAPRED) to draft a Guide on Urban Resilience for Mexico. The document is pending the official launch. SEDATU is working now on the measurement of a Resilience Index in 18 municipalities in the country. UN-Habitat offered to prepare a document of systematization of the measurement and a National Resilience Strategy beyond the results of the implementation of the resilience index.

In 2015-2016 UN-Habitat Mexico implemented the CITY Prosperity Index (CPI) in 153 cities through a strategic partnership with the National Housing Bank (INFONAVIT). The project reaches 51.40% of the country's total population and 69.70% of total urban population. During this implementation, it was realized that the national information system on urban areas is weak, incomplete and in some cases, not updated. There is a gap between cities that have the capacity to collect data and monitor their performance, and those in which even the most basic data are difficult to obtain. Mexico doesn't currently possess a credible and comprehensive tool to measure and compare data on urban indicators, and this reduces the possibility of promoting integrated and long-term sustainable urban development.

This effort generated new information at local level never quantified before. This tool has given Mexican cities the opportunity to have basic and comparable data and a common framework to measure progress and identify possible constraints. At the same time, UN-Habitat has elaborated the National Report on the State of Prosperity in Mexican Cities and the Urban Trends Report. These reports give a broad idea on the current state of Mexican cities and their urbanization trends, throw light on some of the risks that cities are facing due to their weak institutional system and their unequal development models, and aim to guide the development and implementation of integrated national urban policies. With the agreement of counterparts, UN-Habitat will disseminate this valuable information, making public all the reports before the end of the year. The National Report has already been uploaded on the UN-Habitat website, and has been downloaded 273 times in just one month.

In addition, the CPI is being considered nationally and locally as a main tool to monitor the implementation of 2030 Agenda and the NUA. The implementation of CPI in Mexico also contributes to mainstream the cross-cutting issues of gender, human rights, climate change and youth. During June 2016 UN-Habitat through support of *Centro Urbano* translated the "World Cities Report 2016". It printed 1000 which were distributed at Habitat III. Additionally, *Centro Urbano* has helped to promote this report through their media sources which includes web page, blog and printed media. It is currently being distributed to public and private sectors, particularly focusing our efforts in local authorities and decision makers. The Agency's partners for this achievement were: Canadevi, Seduvi, ProCDMX, Conorevi, Casas ARA, Grupo Procsa, Grupo Sadasi, Inmobiliaria Quiero Casa, ION Financiera, Provive, Fundación Tú y yo and Scotiabank.

Additionally, in 2016 UN-Habitat Mexico implemented a project with the State of Hidalgo. The government asked to review its state-wide level of urban development plan. After a series of workshops under an Expert Group Meeting, conducted between Mexico and the Nairobi UN-Habitat team, 60 government officials from the Urban Development Department discussed and learnt from the NUA and the potential for transformation for their cities. It was the largest group trained in the policies of the NUA in Mexico. During the revision of the urban development plan, UN-Habitat carefully brought up the issues of gender, human rights and youth to the table. A public space strategy was then proposed to Hidalgo as a catalyser for these topics. The state administration came to an end in September. The new administration has expressed interest to continue the collaboration with UN Habitat.

Finally, in the framework of *Aldea Digital*, a workshop of "Construye tu Ciudad" took place from July 10<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>. This initiative was developed with Digital Civix, Telmex and *Fundación Hogares*, that is part of INFONAVIT. Thanks to TELMEX installations, the initiative carried out in other 15 towns of the Country. Around 6000 kids and teenagers learnt, by playing Minecraft how cities are built. Using this videogame, they virtually built the park "Valle de Puebla" in *Mexicali* municipality. Right now, UN-Habitat and Digital Civix are working with *Fundación Hogares* to implement the building of the park through participatory workshops with local community.

As part of its support to the country programme with SEDATU, UN-Habitat began an initiative to promote national capacity building for urban planners and housing developers. This initiative was focused on supporting local authorities who, in many cases, lack of knowledge of the basic planning principles which was leading them to errors of judgment and bad decisions for the development of their cities. A training programme for local authorities in a MOOC format with six modules was

therefore developed as part of the new General Law for Human Settlements, which included capacity building as a main task for the three levels of government. The programme that has been inspired by UN-Habitat considers the three-pronged approach as a methodology for sustainable planning.

In that connection, UN-Habitat has developed strategic partnerships with a few key universities such as *Tecnológico de Monterrey* (TEC) and UNAM to implement Graduate Programmes to start planning for the implementation of the NUA. A MOU with TEC was signed. UN-Habitat is working on the programme to be implemented next year during the first semester in Guadalajara's campus and eventually in other campuses simultaneously. With UNAM the MOU is in revision. Furthermore, TV UNAM invited UN-Habitat Mexico to promote best practices in different themes of its mandate. With these initiatives UN-Habitat expects to have a broad impact in decision and policy making in the country.

## Haiti

The Municipality of Cité Soleil developed two neighborhood upgrading plans, with community participation, focused on the improvement of security. An urban development plan is currently being developed for the area of Canaan in the north part of the metropolitan area of Port au Prince in support to the municipalities of Croix des Bouquets, Thomazeau and Cabaret.

Women and youth have been specifically targeted in the participatory processes during the development of plans. The rights to a safe urban environment, particularly for girls and women, were at the center of the neighbourhood plans in Cité Soleil methodology for the development of the urban plan in Canaan is likely to be used to standardize that type of plan in

the country. The Camps Transformation to Urban Revitalization (CATUR) project has significantly contributed to establish "urban integration" as an appropriate and durable solution for post-earthquake IDP camps in the Haiti. The initial camp closure approach has progressively evolved towards a social and urban development process with the participation of the affected population. However the operationalisation of the concept still needs to be piloted again and evaluated considering the numerous challenges faced in the implementation phase. Camps Transformation to Urban Revitalization (CATUR) project in Port-au-Prince works under UCLBP (Unité de Construction de Logements et de Bâtiments Publics) institutional leadership and with the participation of DINEPA (Direction National d'Eau Potable et Assainissement ) for the WASH technical issues. Camps transformation projects from other stakeholders, French and Canadian Red Cross financed by Canadian Cooperation, GOAL with ECHO funding and OIM by USAID, also contributed to the development of the approach.

The project put the emphasis on the promotion of fundamental human rights addressing the IDP's needs. Gender equity was integrated in the decision-making activities (mainly during the urban diagnostic and the identification of the basic needs and services to be upgraded or implemented

Thanks to the technical assistance provided by the CATUR team to the UCLBP, the Haitian Government has drastically improved its view regarding the IDP camps. The "urban integration" approach developed by the CATUR project is now fully appropriated and replicated by other donors and implementing partners such as the French and the Canadian Red Cross Agencies. Moreover, the direct involvement of sectorial government entities on the global advocacy process had contributed in the appropriation of the approach.



**PHOTO:** Water logged walkways in one of the tent cities in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti. © Shutterstock

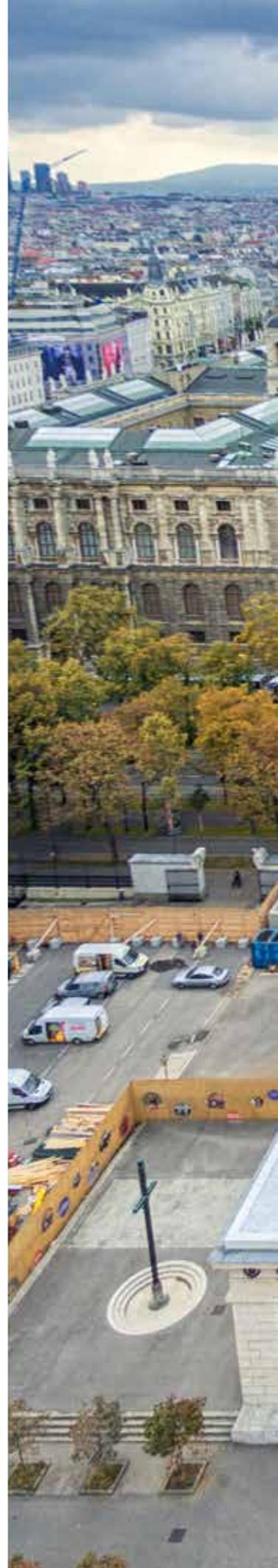
# EUROPEAN UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE



In 2015 and 2016, UN-Habitat has continued to invest its efforts in advocacy, policy dialogue and partnership building with the EU and Eastern European Member States, bilaterally, as well as through EU institutions and the UNECE.



**Note:** The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UN-Habitat.





**PHOTO:** AuSeres Burgtor, Heroes Square, Museum of Natural History and Maria Theresien Platz. Large public square in Vienna, Austria. © Shutterstock



## OVERALL STRATEGY

The universal nature of Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015 - particularly Goal 11 to “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” - and the process that led to the celebration of the Habitat III conference and the adoption of the New Urban Agenda in 2016 have created in Europe a context that is more conducive to the adoption of urban policies than ever before.

In 2015 and 2016, UN-Habitat has continued to invest its efforts in advocacy, policy dialogue and partnership building with Western and Eastern European member States, bilaterally as well as through institutions of the European Union (notably the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union), the United Nations regional commission for Europe, as well as more informal structures such as the EU Urban Development Group.

In 2015 UN-Habitat organized a series of encounters with relevant European institutions to secure the support of the EU and EU member States to a dedicated urban goal within the UN 2030 agenda. The office also raised and debated the issue of the universal nature of the future SDG and therefore the importance to shape the urban goal in a way that is relevant to all countries. UN-Habitat office for Europe and European Institutions has, in cooperation with appropriate UN-Habitat departments at Headquarters, contributed to a dozen of formal policy consultations and more informal policy dialogues.

Continued through 2016 and refocused on the preparation and celebration of Habitat III, such strategy has allowed UN-Habitat to further entrench recognition and provisions for Sustainable Urban Development in European policy frameworks related to development cooperation, humanitarian assistance, relationship with emerging economies, as well as sustainable development of European cities.

With the exception of Kosovo (UN1244) where an office of UN-Habitat exists, support to non-EU Member States was mostly channeled through collaboration with UNECE Committee for Housing and Land Management, notably for the regional meeting of stakeholders organized by the Government of the Czech Republic in March 2016 in Prague.

UN-Habitat supported Western and Eastern Europe Member States in developing regional (UNECE) and sub-regional (one for the EU, another for CIS) reports on the state of cities, in preparation of Habitat III. This analytical work has increased the general understanding of urban development processes in Europe and allowed for identification of a number of policy implications.

Three elements were particularly emphasized at the presentation of the report to UNECE Committee for Housing and Land Management in October 2016:

- (1) The need for a renewed attention to territorial and urban planning, duly informed by demographic projections. Cities of the region are subject to urban concentration, sprawl and shrinkage, under the influence of market forces, external political events and demographic evolutions such as ageing and migration. Addressing these phenomena require European partners to enhance their territorial monitoring, planning and management capacities.
- (2) The need for a better understanding of market forces operating in cities, and a wakeup call vis-a-vis the general erosion of the public sphere. The increased involvement of the private sector in housing and urban planning activities raises critical questions on the capacity of local and national authorities to promote public interest. This is particularly important in the context of the digital revolution, as well as for achieving the desired transition towards a greener, more circular economy.
- (3) The need for a constant adjustment of regulatory and legal frameworks that govern urban development. Constant innovation in urban governance is needed to contain urban sprawl, maintain social cohesion, manage migrations, and promote local development. With the development of large conurbations on the one hand and the presence of shrinking regions on the other, the key governance question in European cities is not whether to decentralize or not anymore, but find the appropriate model to address urban management at the right scale.

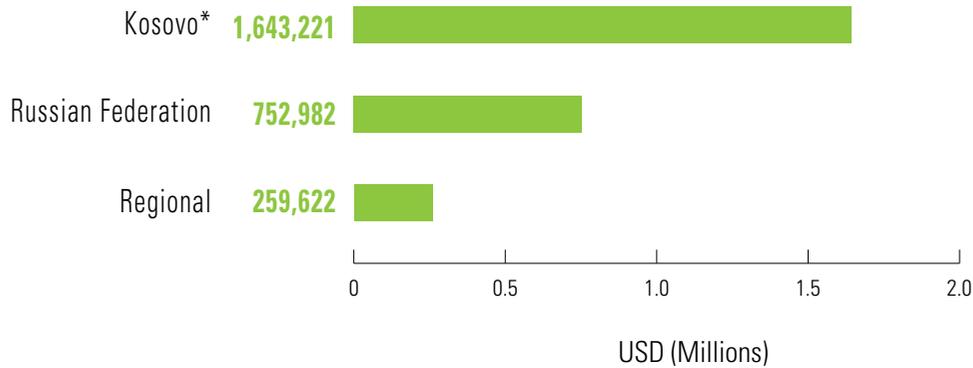
The work of UN-Habitat in Europe was reflected in the importance of the region's presence and commitment at Habitat III. Speaking from the Habitat III Conference, Commissioner for Regional Policy Corina Creu said: “Our commitments are building on the EU's experience in urban policy over the years, with programmes and projects that have delivered. It is time to extend their concept beyond the EU's borders. It will put the EU at the forefront of the global effort to harness the power of rapid urbanisation, and turn it into opportunities for jobs, growth and an improved quality of life for all.”

## OVERALL PORTOFOLIO

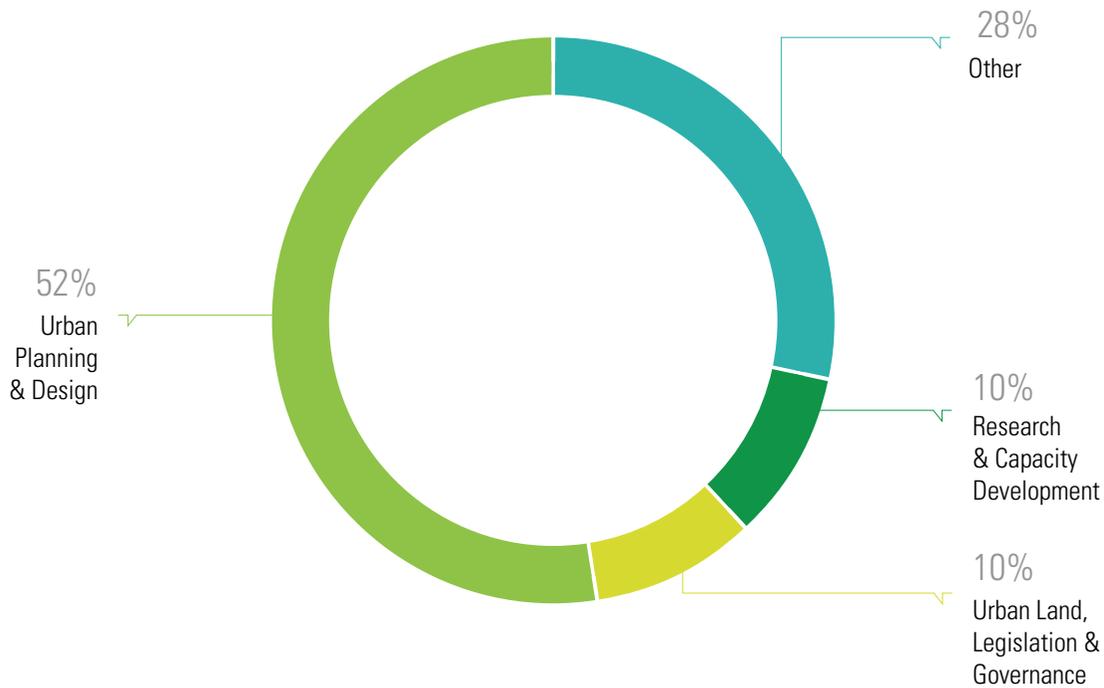
In 2015-2016, the total expenditures in the Eastern European sub-region amounted to over 2 million with Kosovo<sup>61</sup> taking the largest portion of allocations as indicated below in Figure 24. It is followed by the Russian Federation, and variety of regional projects. Thematically, as per Figures 25 and 26 Urban Planning and Design leads the other sectors, accounting for 52% of the portfolio. Other areas cover a combined 28% while Urban Legislation, Land and Governance and Research and Capacity Building are having 10% each. The single largest donor in this region remains the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), before Russia Federation and Norway.



**FIGURE 24: EUROPE - DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO BY COUNTRY/TERRITORY\*, 2015-2016**



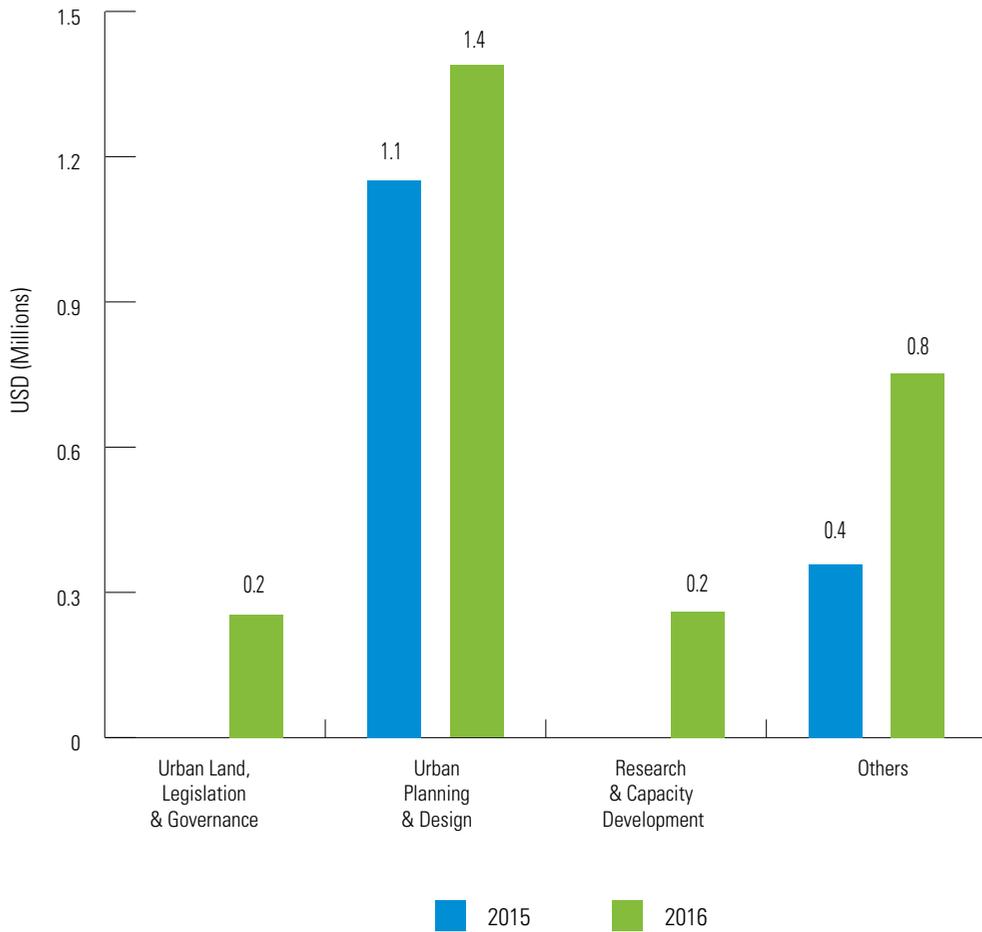
**FIGURE 25: EUROPE - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



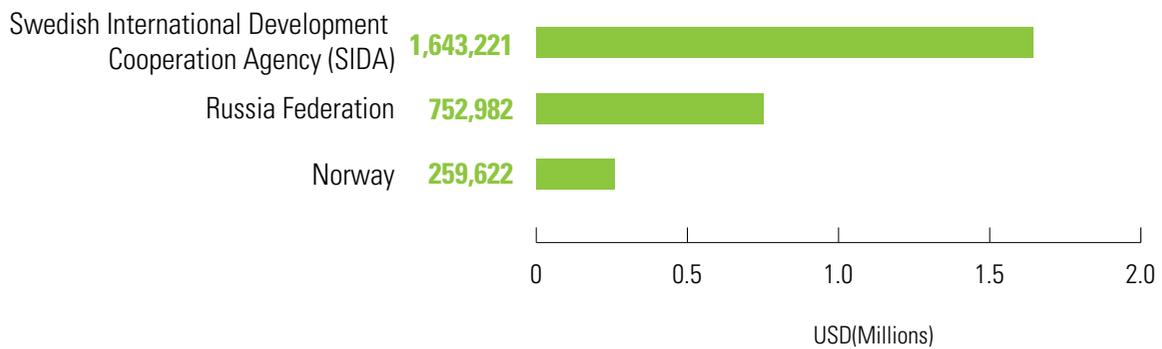
61 "All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in full compliance with the Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)".



**FIGURE 26: EUROPE - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



**FIGURE 27: EUROPE - THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIO 2015-2016**



Specifically the European Union committed to delivering the New Urban Agenda through three different perspectives: (1) an Urban Agenda for the EU, that shall share the same vision for balanced, sustainable and integrated urban development; (2) Developing a global, harmonized definition of cities; and (3) Fostering cooperation between cities in the field of sustainable urban development. UN-Habitat has contributed to the adoption of these commitments through policy dialogue, and will work together with the EU and other partners (OECD, World Bank and Member States) in implementing them.

The active engagement of UN-Habitat in Europe has also started to bear fruits in terms of raising UN-Habitat's profile as a relevant and fit-for-purpose organization. In 2016, UN-Habitat was awarded a grant of European External Action Services for delivering advisory services on urban policies and urban international cooperation (to be started in 2017). The European Parliament has also requested UN-Habitat to support the urban dimension of the EU development cooperation policy through a pilot project meant to increasing financial capacities in cities from developing countries to deliver productive and sustainable urban development (to be started in 2017).

## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN SUPPORT OF NUA

The list below provides an overview of selected activities under taken by UN-Habitat's Office in Madrid in close collaboration with the Liaison Office in Brussels joining efforts at the European level for knowledge management in support of the NUA. Most of meetings and workshops selected for this report were supported financially and politically by the Government of Spain for the benefit of partners and stakeholders mostly in the LAC region.

### **"Municipal Financing in developing cities: review of Land-based Finance Training Package for Financing Sustainable Urban Development"; Barcelona, 20-21 May 2015.**

30 international experts representing national, regional and local governments, international organizations and the academia attended this meeting in Barcelona aimed at reviewing and improving the land-based finance training package based on the experience of international experts in municipal finance. The meeting was organised by UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). The understanding of soil-based income tools was broadened, and a critical reflection on the requirements for implementing or improving each tool within their specific context was jointly conducted.

### **"The Role of Intermediate Cities in Urban-Rural Linkages towards the New Strengthening Urban Agenda"; Monteria, Colombia. 27-28 October 2015.**

35 international experts shared their experiences and engaged in discussion on the role of intermediate cities in the promotion and strengthening of urban-rural linkages. This EGM reviewed the main outcomes and lessons learnt from UN-Habitat and its partners with the objective of better define UN-Habitat's role and enhancing its approach and impact on promoting urban-rural linkages and systems for medium-size cities. This EGM was organized by UN-Habitat and the UN Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), with the support of the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID).

### **"The Role of Metropolitan Development in Supporting the New Urban Agenda"; Guadalajara, Mexico, 3-4 December 2015.**

25 international experts gathered to discuss the role of urban development in support of the New Urban Agenda. The meeting was organized by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID), the Mexican Chamber of the Construction Industry (CMIC) and the Government of the State of Jalisco. The EGM reviewed and elaborated on the results and lessons learned from participants' experiences and the commitment of UN-Habitat to better define its role, focus and impact in supporting sustainable development and metropolitan management.

### **"New Legal Frameworks for Urban Development", Barcelona, 17-18 December 2015.**

With the support of the Barcelona City Council, 27 local and international experts gathered in Barcelona to support UN-Habitat in defining principles and policy recommendations to facilitate international dialogue on the need for new models of territorial planning and development control law.

### **EGM "Urban LABS: A Tool for Integrated and Participative Urban Planning" Barcelona, 2- 3th February 2016.**

With the support of the Barcelona City Council and the joint collaboration of the Urban Land, Legislation and Governance Branch and the Urban Planning and Design Branch. Discussion of the contents of a normative guidebook for administrations at all levels to support their quest for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and an inclusive New Urban Agenda by means of innovative and participative urban planning. 37 international urban planning and policy experts participated during two days of highly technical discussions on Urban LABs and the upcoming UN-Habitat publication "Urban LABs – a tool for integrated and participatory urban planning".

### **EGM "Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development: UN-Habitat Gender-Responsive Engagement in Post-Conflict Contexts". Barcelona, 20th – 21st April 2016.**

With the collaboration of the UN-Habitat Gender Unit and the participation of 33 international experts, this EGM was aimed at showcasing and refining UN-Habitat's People's Process, the Agency's primary methodology/approach in linking risk, rehabilitation and development in post-conflict context: housing and security of tenure, safety and security, and spatial planning.

### **EGM "Financing National Housing Policies and Programmes: Lessons for the Developing Countries, Best Practices and Innovative Approaches", Madrid, 10-11th May 2016.**

The City Council of Madrid and the Spanish Ministry of Development –with the collaboration of UN-Habitat's Office in Spain and UN-Habitat's Housing and Slum Upgrading and Urban Economy Branches- organized an EGM to discuss the Housing policies learned at national level for the Developing Countries. 30 local and international experts gathered in Madrid to learn from fiscal approaches to housing policies and explore ways to mobilize more domestic and international, public and private, national and local resources for financing housing policies, yielding lessons for developing countries

## SELECTED STORIES OF COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

### Kosovo\*<sup>62</sup>

UN-Habitat has been implementing the Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme (MuSPP – funded by Sida) since 2005 with the motto ‘making better cities together’. The programme has been providing support to Kosovo institutions and the civil society in the process of state-building/ consolidating, with regards to addressing emerging challenges associated with territorial and environmental planning and management alongside strengthening local democracy and legislative reforms. Technical assistance targeted Kosovo partners at the central level and one-third of Kosovo municipalities (i.e. 12 partner municipalities), to build institutional structures and capacities for modern and inclusive municipal planning, which takes into account the needs of both men and women and results in strategic plans, giving direction to rational public and private investments as well as further sustainable municipal and urban development. In the same vein, UN-Habitat is now deploying technical support to the northern part of Kosovo.

#### *MuSPP Toolbox and training modules: a lasting legacy domestically-anchored*

In order to transfer all experiences from the field work to the new generations, UN-Habitat developed the ‘MuSPP Toolbox: My companion for Self-Sufficiency’ which will be a lasting legacy of MuSPP. The Toolbox contains a collection of fourteen instruments grouped into five main focus areas: *Participatory and Inclusive Approaches in Spatial Planning; Spatial Planning and Management; Sectoral Planning-Housing; Environmental Planning and Management; and Capital Investments Projects.*

UN-Habitat translated the ToolBox into four training modules, i.e. Managing Capital Investment Projects, Public Participation in Spatial Planning, Drafting Municipal Development Plan and Drafting Strategic Environmental Assessment for spatial plan.

Training materials were first used to train about 50 civil servants of various ministries, municipalities, and representatives of non-governmental and private sector. Trainings were delivered by trainers, who were identified and trained by UN-Habitat. In June-November 2015 alone, the MuSPP delivered 20 regional based trainings, reaching over 400 professionals (Albanians, Serbs, Turks civil servants and representatives from the civil society).

As part of the institutionalization strategy devised by UN-Habitat, the agency worked closely with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESPP) to transfer the four training modules

within the Kosovo Institute for Public Administration (KIPA) as the most appropriate domestic institution to host and further develop and roll-out these modules.

Four joint Evaluation Committees were established to evaluate and adjust the training materials according to KIPA criteria’s as well as assess and certify trainer candidates. The process resulted in having the four training modules certified and registered within the annual training programme of KIPA as well as 21 trainers being certified.

This partnership significantly improved cooperation between different national counterparts in the field of spatial planning and created a sustainable mechanism for continuous learning of civil servants, in the Kosovan context where spatial planning is not taught at university.

#### *‘Gender mainstreaming in spatial planning’ in focus*

UN-Habitat jointly with Kosovo institutions developed the guidelines “Gender mainstreaming in spatial planning: a step-by-step approach for municipalities” further rendered into a dedicated training sub-module. This module was rolled out throughout the 38 Kosovo municipalities to representatives of local governments and civil society organizations in 2015.

One meaningful outcome of the trainings was the firm request of Kosovo central institutions (i.e. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Local Government Administration, Ministry of Public Administration) and the Agency for Gender Equality within the Prime Minister Office for additional training in favour of representatives of the central and local level institutions, notably all gender officers in all municipalities and Ministries as well as Kosovo Police and health institutions.



<sup>62</sup> “All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in full compliance with the Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)”.

In order to meet this request, UN-Habitat teamed-up substantially and financially with UN Women, United Nations Kosovo Team, the NGO “Ec Me Ndryshe” and Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), a long lasting cooperating partner in Kosovo.

As a result, in 2016, three sets of trainings were delivered with 59 officials (47 female and 12 male) getting familiarized with the gender perspective in planning with an emphasis on gender and environment, safety and security, housing, education, public space and mixed functions in daily life as well as good Kosovan practices in the context of conducting spatial planning processes.

UN-Habitat jointly with the Agency for Gender Equality within Prime Minister Office continue exploring avenues to deliver the said training, as an important area, to other representatives of line Ministries.

### *Professional peer-learning and city to city cooperation in support of enhanced urban regeneration*

Within the Block by Block initiative “Revitalisation of the city market neighbourhood in Mitrovica, as a driver for sustainable local development and enhanced social cohesion” financed by UN-Habitat global programme on Public Space, UN-Habitat established a triangle partnership with Barcelona, Mitrovica North and Mitrovica South municipalities. In the course of 2016, a technical exploratory mission was conducted by a team of Barcelona Municipality jointly with UN-Habitat which stimulated varied discussion and exchange and led to the development a technical report “Enhancing municipal markets in Mitrovica North and South” containing findings and different technical options and orientations towards improved municipal market planning and management.

The next steps will include developing a meaningful partnership and deeper cooperation with Barcelona Municipality in support of Mitrovica markets revitalisation given Barcelona’s great expertise and successful experiences in terms of market places development, rehabilitation and management notably from the Municipal Markets Institute. The additional experience brought in by Barcelona in terms of river recovery will certainly help to move from the current focus of the “bridge-city axis”, with the negative and conflictual reality which it conveys, to the “river-city axis” of Mitrovica as a positive new perspective and a proposal for the future of the inhabitants of the city.

### *Partnering with the civil society for inclusive development and good governance*

Because the successful integration of four northern municipalities into the broader governance framework of Kosovo will be a key determinant of future stability and inclusive development, UN-Habitat and PAX, an international NGO teamed-up to respond to the urgent needs in North Kosovo with a strategic, comprehensive package of support to build municipal planning and management capacities, strengthen social cohesion, and enhance coordination within a framework of inter-municipal cooperation and multi-level governance.

This unique partnership newly deployed in the field and funded by Sida will assist not only to build capacities of municipal administrations for establishing a strategic planning system but also to strengthen the social contract by increasing local government transparency, responsiveness and accountability through civil society mobilization and public dialogue.

 **BOTTOM:** Eastern Europe housing experts meet in Minsk on Habitat III preparations. © UN-Habitat



### *Experts from Eastern Europe discuss preparations for Habitat III*

In 2015, national coordinators and experts from Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Russia met in the Republic of Belarus, earlier this month to discuss preparations for the HABITAT III, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. The participants discussed the draft national reports for Habitat III as well as the first regional conclusions, important steps on the road to the conference.

They highlighted that during the last two decades the cities of the region have seen a major transformation as countries moved from planned to market economies. The lessons learnt from this transformation could be an important contribution from the region to the global report, which is to be prepared for Habitat III.

The meeting was facilitated by the Methodology Centre in Minsk. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Belarus Deputy Minister for Architecture and Construction, Dmitry Semenkevich, said: “I am confident that [Habitat III] will be an important milestone towards achieving the aims of sustainable development in human settlements. I hope that the Conference will serve as a platform for the exchange of experience, new ideas and approaches to the solution of cities’ problems and identify the priorities of the global urban development agenda in the long-term. The Republic of Belarus has started active preparation of its participation in Habitat III. Its National Coordinator has been appointed and work on its National Report is underway.”



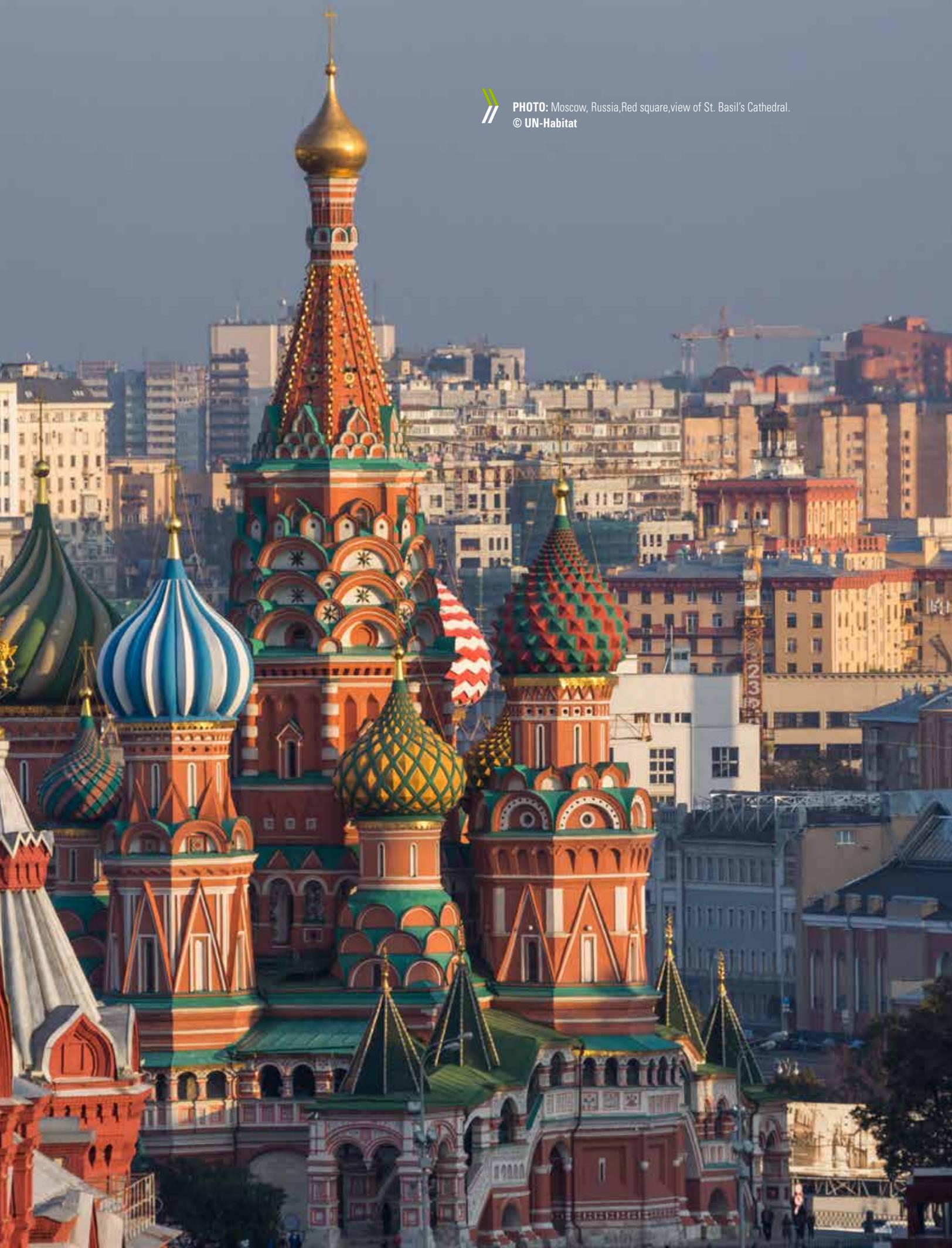


PHOTO: Moscow, Russia, Red square, view of St. Basil's Cathedral.  
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# OVERALL CONCLUSIONS



UN-Habitat will continue strengthening its programmatic work, increasing its productivity and efficiency, and expanding its technical cooperation portfolio to support member States in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agreements.



UN-Habitat Global Activities Report 2017 provides a clear evidence of the international recognition of UN-Habitat's mandate implemented at the global, regional and country levels in close collaboration with partners both within and outside the United Nations system. The series of normative initiatives and operational activities selected for this report demonstrate the huge potential of the Agency to provide quality services adding value to its growing portfolio. Despite the current concerns due to unpredictable funding sources, the overall rating of UN-Habitat's delivery is good. It has benefited from partners' engagement and political commitment to the "urban cause", which continues to play a catalytic role for the work of UN-Habitat. Against this background, and based on lessons learned mainly from the field feeding back into normative frameworks for further knowledge management and generation, the following conclusions and commitments have been formulated in support of future decision-making, programme development and implementation.

## 1. Programmatic relevance and opportunities

UN-Habitat has a rich mandate, combining both normative and operational components. Apart from its technical support to legislative and consultative assemblies such as the Regional Ministerial Conferences, National Urban Forums, World Urban Forum, and the Governing Council, within the scope of its convening opportunities, the Agency mainly provides advisory services and assistance to national and local governments through capacity-building programmes and operational projects. In light of the NUA and the urban-related SDGs, UN-Habitat has

been entrusted with more responsibilities by Member States strengthening its mandate and recognizing its leading role in search for sustainable urban development. In that connection, the Agency coordination capacities and its technical expertise to produce timely good quality outputs remain its greatest assets towards strengthening existing partnerships and building new networks for success.

Therefore, UN-Habitat will endeavor to plan strategically and continue widening its collaboration with partners to deliver its expanding mandate. That should help with creating new opportunities for joint action at the global and regional levels, and influencing much needed reforms at the national and local levels.

## 2. Country-level activities and alignment with UNDAF

UN-Habitat's country-level activities, also referred to as 'technical cooperation' allow it to reinforce the linkage between global norms and operative elements of policy, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation at the country level. The normative and operational components of UN-Habitat's work and activities are complementary and mutual re-enforcing. The non-resident status of UN-Habitat at country level represents a major challenge for the Agency, limiting its ability to interact constantly with partners at the operations level. However, the Agency over the past two years has been making a gradual and positive impact on activities of the UN Country Teams such as UNDAF, leading to increased recognition of its contributions to areas including

“poverty reduction and employment generation”, “access to basic services for all”, or “governance and democracy”.

Challenges remain at the national level in the context of urban legislation, where the relevance of proposed legal instruments depends on national priorities. For UN-Habitat to be attractive to governments, its proposed normative frameworks will be designed in a way that they match the national and local realities, particularly in terms of administrative capacity and resources. This applies to global programmes as well. They need to become more engaged, and engaging, beyond the mere pilot application stage. The Agency will therefore intensify efforts to strengthen its internal and external coherence towards an effective integration of its normative and operational mandates for a better alignment of key interventions.

### 3. Continuous dialog and interaction with partners

It is crucial to maintain a permanent dialogue and communication with national partners, including city authorities and local stakeholders. In that perspective, the participation of local authorities and citizens in the process of joint development of plans and designs has been helping with ensuring ownership of the proposed new approaches. Following the adoption of the NUA, strategic arrangements for joint planning and execution with all stakeholders, including UN partners will be sought to

aim at a greater integration of issues and strengthening issue-based coalitions at the national level. UN-Habitat will further develop and refine AFINUA and related tools in support of the NUA and SDGs to respond to country priorities.

### 4. Adapting to changing funding patterns

The current evolution of the funding of UN-Habitat moving towards a situation where most Member States prefer to earmark their contributions is requiring an important change of the Agency’s funding strategy. The reduction in unearmarked voluntary resources, on one hand, and increasing demands to provide technical assistance, on the other hand, are at the core of UN-Habitat’s change, towards a more focused and professionalized programme planning.

Following the path approved in the Strategic Plan 2014-2019, UN-Habitat is increasing its portfolio in the basic issues of urbanization. The income generated by the activities, through overheads, is now the largest source of core income. UN-Habitat will therefore continue strengthening its programmatic work, increasing its productivity and efficiency, and expanding its technical cooperation portfolio to support member states in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agreements.



**CCCI (Cities and Climate Change Initiative)** is a UN-Habitat initiative seeking to enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities of cities in developing countries through the Guiding Principles on City Climate Action Planning designed to support local officials, planners and stakeholders in climate action planning. Such plans aim to help cities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adopt low emission development trajectories, as well as adapt to the impacts of climate change and build local climate resilience.

**City proper** is the single political jurisdiction, which contains the historical city centre. Working at the city proper level provides information that allows for intra-city disaggregation of data and for sub-city analysis;

**City Prosperity Index:** is a composite index within the context of the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) of UN-Habitat used to measure how cities create and distribute socio-economic benefits or prosperity and the overall achievements of the city through the definition of six categories. Made up of indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, the six dimensions of the Index are: (i) Productivity, (ii) Infrastructure Development, (iii) Quality of Life, (iv) Equity and Social Inclusion, (v) Environmental Sustainability, (vi) Urban Governance and Legislation.

**CityRAP Tool:** developed by UN-Habitat and partners, it helps to ensure preparedness to handle natural disasters and to reduce risks caused by natural calamities in urban centres. Therefore, disaster risk preparedness remains a key element to ensure that cities will reach their potential in ensuring better living conditions to people particularly in Africa. The CityRAP Tool targets municipalities with lack of capacity, infrastructure, and governance mechanisms to tackle disaster risk reduction and urban resilience. The tool strongly focuses on participatory approach to ensure ownership and engagement for local municipality staff, mainstreaming the local knowledge and solutions. It is simple, allowing it to be user-friendly while is adaptable to different realities.

**Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA),** whose Secretariat is hosted by UN-Habitat, is a network of partners committed to helping water operators help one another improve their collective capacity to provide access to water and sanitation services for all. GWOPA leads Water Operators' Partnerships (WOPs) promotion, facilitation and coordination,

and is the principle source for WOPs knowledge and guidance globally.

**Green Building:** refers to a practice that integrates passive building designs, resource efficiency and renewable energy technologies into building development processes.

**Green City Toolkit:** The Green City Toolkit for Rwanda was developed to assist technicians to develop sustainable energy and climate action plans and implementation programs. It outlines the strategies required to achieve effectively the goal of protecting the environment, reducing carbon and other unwanted emissions, improving the rational use of natural resources, dealing with climate change, securing access to clean energy and water, and simultaneously targeting poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion.

**HCPD:** The Habitat Country Programme Documents are planning documents meant to define a framework for swift translation of the normative policy messages of the Agency into tangible operations at the country level. Therefore, their primary objectives are to achieve: (i) a clear alignment of both UN-Habitat's strategic goals and the national priorities; (ii) a smooth integration of the normative and operational components of UN-Habitat's interventions for a better harmonization of programmes and a greater impact at the ground level.

**Homeowner driven methodology:** This method refers to a strategy in 2012 by UN-Habitat, together with three other agencies selected, to implement the project of rebuilding and repairing homes in conflict areas of Sri Lanka. Each beneficiary family was provided either a grant of LKR 550,000 to construct a house or where repair of the existing house was possible, a grant of LKR 250,000. Technical assistance was provided by UN-Habitat to homeowners, including the design of house plans, bills of quantities, assistance with land tenure, obtaining local authority approvals and training on disaster risk reduction measures and environmentally friendly construction methods. Village Reconstruction Committees (VRCs) were formed in each project location to implement the project on the ground, with office bearers elected from among the beneficiaries. VRCs facilitated bulk purchasing of building materials and sourced skilled labour and organized activities to support the most vulnerable beneficiaries who faced difficulties in completing construction.

**Housing at the Centre** refers to a strategy advocated by UN-Habitat to urge national governments to focus on housing in their urban development policy and decision making. At the core of the ‘Housing at the Centre’ approach is the idea that a sustainable urban future depends on how effectively and how soon adequate housing will be provided to all urban dwellers. The approach is designed to help all levels of Government achieve the realization of the right to adequate housing for all as defined by international legal instruments, including seven fundamental conditions: security of tenure, habitability, affordability, accessibility, location, access to basic services, and cultural adequacy.

**Human settlements** is a term which largely corresponds to the locality, as defined in population and housing censuses. It refers to a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre and so forth) in which the inhabitants live in neighboring sets of living quarters and that has a name or locally recognized status. It includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and many other population clusters that meet the criteria specified above.

**IDPs** refers to people who have been displaced from their homes and forced to relocate to other areas within their own country, due to conflict or natural disasters, resulting in loss of homes and land.

**Metropolitan area** is the set of formal local government areas, which typically comprise of the urban area as a whole and its primary commuter areas. In many cases (typical: Paris - region Ile de France), the metropolitan area can be larger than the built-up settlement and include rural parts with very low density settlements that cannot be qualified as part of an urban settlement; in other cases (typical: Australian cities), the metropolitan area can be smaller than the actual urban agglomeration. Traditionally, this was the administrative definition; however, the urban settlement has since spread beyond the metropolitan border;

**National Urban Policy:** is meant to provide a key tool for achieving and managing sustainable urbanization. NUP was launched by UN-Habitat jointly with the OECD and Cities Alliance with the aim to help defining a vision, guiding principles and set of linked actions by national governments to realize the positive possibilities and to tackle the problems arising from the concentrated growth of population and economic activity.

**New Urban Agenda (NUA)** is an international legal framework that refers to the adopted outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development also known as the “Habitat III Conference” held in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016.

**One Stop Youth Center:** A place where young people could be trained in information communication technology (ICT), entrepreneurship, business incubation skills, and employment generation. This is a UN-Habitat’s led initiative in collaboration with interested municipal authorities based on the belief that youth engagement and empowerment through training and capacity development is the key to addressing the challenges faced by young people. The first Centre was established in Nairobi in 2003, and since then, One Stop Youth Centers have been established in five cities in Africa. Plans are under way to expand the programme to Asia and Latin America.

**Public space refers to:** “all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without profit motive”.

**Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM):** is a flexible land information system used by UN-Habitat’s Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) handling various types of land rights and social tenure particularly in informal settlements. It is based on a global standard (the Land Administration Domain Model) being promoted by the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG). STDM is a specialization of LADM and through this standardization, even data integration is possible.

**UN-Habitat Strategic Three-Pronged Approach:** Adequately linking space, processes and resources to nurture better cities through a three-pronged approach to urbanization;

**Urban agglomeration** is defined as the built up or densely populated area containing the city proper; suburbs, and continuously settled commuter areas. This may be smaller or larger than the metropolitan area. A single large urban agglomeration may comprise of several cities or towns and their suburban fringes. The delimitation of the urban agglomeration refers to the total area occupied by the built-up area and its urbanized open space;

**Urbanization:** - generally, is the phenomenon of concentration of population in cities and towns.



## AFRICA

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Establishment of HAPSO Abuja, Nigeria	1-Jan-05	31-Dec-18	Nigeria	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Nigeria
Joint Programme on Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change - Mozambique	1-Jan-08	31-Oct-16	Mozambique	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Kibera-Soweto East Resource Centre	1-Sep-08	30-Jun-16	Kenya	Research and Capacity Development	BASF Stiftung
Programme Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs Through Housing Development and Land Ownership in Ethiopia and Mozambique.	1-Apr-08	30-Jun-18	Regional	Urban Economy	Spain
Programme de developpement urbain du Rwanda dans le cadre du (One UN program)	1-Jul-08	31-Mar-19	Rwanda	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Housing, Land and Property Interventions in Eastern DRC to facilitate returns of IDPs and refugees and improve the land administration	1-Sep-08	31-Oct-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	USAID
UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery	1-Sep-07	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	UN
UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery	4-May-09	31-May-16	Somalia	Urban Planning and Design	UN
UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery	1-Oct-09	10-Feb-16	Somalia	Urban Economy	Department for International Development (DFID)
Support for the formulation of a project document on housing and urban development policy in Gabon	1-May-10	31-Dec-17	Gabon	Housing & Slum Upgrading	UN
Urban Household Sanitation Improvement Project, Lilongwe City, Malawi	1-Jul-10	31-May-16	Malawi	Urban Basic Services	UN
Strengthening Urban safety in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1-Jul-10	4-Nov-16	Burkina Faso	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Strengthening Citizenship Participation in Urban Local Governance	1-Sep-10	31-Oct-16	Zimbabwe	Housing and Slum Upgrading	European Union (EU)
UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery	1-Jan-11	31-May-16	Somalia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Denmark
Support to the Liberian Land Commission	1-Jan-11	31-May-16	Liberia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Support to the AMCHUD Secretariat	8-Apr-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Togo
City to City Cooperation between UN-Habitat, Kunshan and selected Af	1-May-11	31-Oct-16	Regional	Urban Planning and Design	Kunshan Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau
Empowerment of Vulnerable Urban Youth for Socio-Economic Inclusion a	1-Mar-11	31-Aug-16	Uganda	Urban Economy	UN
Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities	1-Jan-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	UN
UN joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery	15-Mar-11	31-May-16	Somalia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Human Security project for the prevention of violence and vulnerability reduction for the most vulnerable inhabitants of Antananarivo, Madagascar	1-May-11	31-Oct-16	Madagascar	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Sustainable employment creation and improved livelihoods for vulnerable	1-Oct-11	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy	European Union (EU)
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa (PrEEBEA)	15-Aug-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	UN
UNDAP - WASH programme Tanzania	1-Sep-11	31-Aug-17	Tanzania	Urban Basic Services	UN
Support to the establishment of a land disputes prevention and resolution system in	1-Aug-11	31-May-16	Liberia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Integration of long-term IDPs into the host community in Bosasso	1-Mar-12	31-May-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
AYAHA III Shelter and Settlement Construction	1-Mar-12	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Japan
Joint Programme - Support to Decentralization & Integrated Local Development	1-Nov-11	30-Sep-16	Mozambique	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	BASF Stiftung
Sustainable Urban Planning and Development Programme in Mozambique	1-Jan-12	31-May-16	Mozambique	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design	Booyoung
IDP Settlement mapping, planning and physical improvement of IDP settlement areas in Mogadishu, Somalia	1-Jun-12	31-Aug-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Implementation of Training and Capacity Building Activities Under the Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II	8-Dec-11	31-Dec-16	Regional	Urban Basic Services	Agence Francaise de Development
Development of structure /Master plans for nine cities in the State of Osun, Nigeria	1-Apr-12	31-May-16	Nigeria	Urban Planning and Design	Nigeria
Developing Guidelines on School Safety and Resilient School Building Codes, Mozambique (CROSS REF: C218; World Bank Funding)	1-Aug-12	31-Aug-16	Mozambique	Urban Planning and Design	IBRD/World Bank
Integration of long-term IDPs into the host community in Bossaso- additional 150 housing units supplementary funding by CHF	1-Dec-12	31-May-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Support to Benadir Regional Administration's Central Department of Urban Planning	1-Jan-13	31-May-16	Somalia	Urban Planning and Design	Department for International Development (DFID)
Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project (HUWSUP)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	European Union (EU)
Bossaso Port and Roads Infrastructure Upgrading Puntland State of Somalia	1-Jul-12	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Italy
Training and Capacity Development in Support to the Land Policy Initiative in Africa	15-Mar-12	31-Oct-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in Mozambique - Phase I and II	5-Oct-12	31-Dec-15	Mozambique	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Spain
Developpement et Planification Territoriale	1-Jan-13	31-Oct-16	Madagascar	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Regional Multi-Sectoral DRR Assistance Programme for Southern Africa (UN-Habitat Basic Infrastructure, Shelter and Urban Risk Assistance)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-15	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Programme de securisation fonciere integree pour la reintegration et la relance communautaire a l'est de la RDC.	10-Jan-13	31-Oct-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Housing and Livelihood Support for Returnees in South Sudan	1-Apr-13	31-Oct-16	South Sudan	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in Rwanda: National Urbanisa	1-Oct-12	30-Apr-17	Rwanda	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Rwanda
Shelter Provision, Reintegration and Improved Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in 3 towns in Somaliland	3-Jun-13	30-Jun-17	Somalia	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Economy	Japan
The Africa Urban Agenda	1-Jun-13	31-Dec-16	Regional	Advocacy, Research and Capacity Development	Nigeria
Continuation of Shelter infrastructure development and Integration of Long Term IDPs into the Host Community in Bosaaso	30-Apr-13	31-Oct-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation,	Japan
Strengthening the Capacities of ICGLR member States in the Great Lakes Region to Address the Land and Property Issues of IDPs and Refugees	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-15	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Technical Assistance for African Water Operators through Water Operators Partnerships	1-Nov-13	31-Oct-16	Regional	Urban Basic Services	OPEC
A Partnership for Urban Planning in Africa - UN-Habitat & Booyoung	1-Jun-13	31-Oct-22	Regional	Urban Planning and Design	Booyoung
Support the Establishment of a Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Southern Africa (DIMSUR)	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	IBRD/World Bank
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-25	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Regional Multi-Sectoral DRR Assistance Programme for Southern Africa (UN-Habitat Basic Infrastructure, Shelter and Urban Risk Assistance)	15-Jul-13	31-Aug-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	Food and Agriculture Organisation
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DFID	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-25	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _SIDA	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _EC	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DANIDA	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Appui au retour et a la reintegration durables des rapatries et retournes par la prevention et resolution des conflits fonciers	1-Aug-13	15-Sep-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Socio-Economic and Urban Renewal Programme for Ondo State of Nigeria	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-16	Nigeria	Urban Economy	Ondo State Government

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Improving Urban Water Service Delivery in Somaliland targeting Burao, Erigavo, Tag Wajaale and Boroma towns	1-May-13	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Basic Services	UN
Quick Impact Project: Urban Piped Water Project: QIPs-2 for 6 towns (UNMISS)	1-Aug-13	31-Aug-16	South Sudan	Urban Basic Services	UN
Prevention et resolution des conflits fonciers dans les zones de deplacement et de retour en territoire de Masisi (axes Sake-Mweso et sake-Nyabiondo), Province du Nord Kivu, RD Congo	1-Sep-13	31-Dec-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Programme de securisation fonciere integree pour la reintegration et la relance communautaire a l'est de la RDC.	1-Sep-13	31-Dec-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency measures into building codes, building policies and building practices in Senegal, Nigeria and Cameroon (Umbrella)	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	Senegal
Support to the establishment of a land disputes prevention and resolution system in Liberia - Phase 2	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-16	Liberia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Dissemination of the Quick Guides for Housing the Poor in Africa	1-Jan-13	31-May-16	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	IBRD/World Bank
Land Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa - Phase 2 - IFAD Contribution to GLTN Phase 2 Programme	30-Oct-13	30-Jun-18	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	IFAD
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _SDC funding	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Support to the Liberian Land Commission Phase II	1-Jan-14	31-Oct-16	Liberia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2014 (ROA 4632)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-15	Kenya	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2014 (UPDB 4650)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-15	Kenya	Urban Planning and Design	Sweden
Supporting the implementation of the Urban Burkina Faso Country Programme	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-17	Burkina Faso	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development	UN
Projet d'Apui a la Resilience Urbaine/Goz Beida PARURBA/GB	1-Feb-14	31-Dec-16	Chad	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern Ghana	1-Jun-14	31-Dec-18	Ghana	Urban Basic Services	UN
Shelter Provision, Reintegration and Improved Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in 4 Towns in Somaliland	1-Apr-14	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Building Flood Risk Reduction Capacity in Lusaka City, Zambia	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-16	Zambia	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _NORWAY	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Projet Däveloppement Urbaine et Amälioration de l'Habitat III - DURAH III.	1-Jun-14	31-Dec-17	Chad	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Support to Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development for Poverty Reduction in Kenya Joint Programme- Catalysing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya	1-Apr-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Catalysing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya	23-Jun-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Basic Services	UN
Support to Construction of Teacher Training Institute (TTI) in Hargeisa, Somaliland	15-Jun-14	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Disaster Risk Reduction through Safe and Child Friendly Schools in Hazard Prone Areas of Nampula and Zambezia Provinces, Mozambique (CROSS REF: C218; WORLD BANK FUNDING)	25-Apr-14	31-Oct-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Design, Construction and Connection of Hora Hadley Well Field and Transmission facilities (via Geed Deeble) and Small Water Distribution System in Dar es Salaam Village	10-Aug-14	10-Aug-17	Somalia	Urban Economy, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	European Union (EU)
LWATSAN- Mwanza Project	1-Nov-14	28-Nov-19	Tanzania	Urban Basic Services	European Investment Bank
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)
Thailand and UN-Habitat Partnership for WASH in schools in Kisumu and Kakamega	30-Sep-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Basic Services	Thailand
Program Support to Land Governance For Peace, Stability and Reconstruction in DR Congo Post Conflict	1-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Department for International Development (DFID)
City Structure and Urban Planning Project for Kogi State	6-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Nigeria	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Planning and Design, Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Research and Capacity Development	Nigeria
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. (ECFA Funding)	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)
PROJET INTEGRE DE STABILISATION DU NORD KALEHE EN PROVENCE DU SUD KIVU	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Supporting the Implementation of the Ethiopian City Prosperity Initiative	1-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Ethiopia	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	Ethiopia
AMANI NI NJIA YA MAENDELEO: "La Paix est la voie du Developpement"	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
UN-Habitat Cooperation Programme in Angola	15-Oct-14	31-Dec-17	Angola	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design	Angola
URBAN FUTURES: Participatory Youth Mapping and Urban Planning Initiative	30-Jun-14	31-May-18	Nigeria	Research and Capacity Development	UN
Job creation through public market rehabilitation in Mogadishu	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Economy	Sweden
Innovate Kenya: Entrepreneurship and ICT Centre Training for Youth Empowerment	1-Oct-14	31-Dec-17	Kenya	Urban Economy	South Korea

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Improving Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Peri- Urban Areas of Mzuzu City and Karonga Town in Malawi	23-Dec-14	22-Dec-17	Malawi	Urban Basic Services	European Commission (EC)
Flood Protection, Water and Sanitation and Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in South Sudan	2-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan
Supporting project for Urban Economy, Youth Unit	1-Feb-15	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Economy	Japan
Mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency measures into building codes, building policies and building practices in Nigeria	1-Sep-14	31-Dec-17	Nigeria	Urban Basic Services, Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Federal University of Technology Mina
Enhancing the Planning Capacities of Cities in the Nacala Corridor (Nampula, Tete and Nacala)	15-Oct-15	31-Dec-16	Mozambique	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Amélioration de la résilience communautaire par le renforcement des Moyens de subsistances durables via des actions concertées pour facilitation de l'accès au foncier, la sécurisation de l'occupation du sol (Madagascar)	1-Jul-15	31-Dec-17	Madagascar	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in Rwanda: National Urbanisa	1-Oct-12	31-Oct-15	Rwanda	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Spain
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. (IOM Funding)	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Mozambique	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	Spain
Improving Urban Legal Frameworks for the extension and Densification of cities ( Cities Alliance Funding)	1-Aug-15	31-Dec-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Job creation through public market rehabilitation in Mogadishu. (Italy Funding)	1-Dec-15	17-Sep-17	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Economy	Italy
Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) Phase 2 (2012-2017) - (FAO-KENYA Funding)	14-Sep-15	30-Apr-17	Kenya	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Sweden
Liberia National Urban Forum-Monrovia,Liberia	1-Jun-15	31-Aug-16	Liberia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Cross-border youth centres for peace- OFFICE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SG FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION - INTERNAL UMOJA USE	22-Jun-15	31-Mar-17	Regional	Urban Economy	Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development
XBNI05X01: Establishment of HAPSO Abuja, Nigeria	1-Jan-05	31-Dec-18	Nigeria	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Nigeria
Programme Empowering Urban Women Entrepreneurs Through Housing Development and Land Ownership in Ethiopia and Mozambique.	1-Apr-08	30-Jun-18	Regional	Urban Economy	Spain
Programme de developpement urbain du Rwanda dans le cadre du (One UN program)	1-Jul-08	31-Mar-19	Rwanda	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Housing, Land and Property Interventions in Eastern DRC to facilitate returns of IDPs and refugees and improve the land administration	1-Sep-08	31-Oct-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	USAID
Support for the formulation of a project document on housing and urban development policy in Gabon	1-May-10	31-Dec-17	Gabon	Housing and Slum Upgrading	France
Strengthening Urban safety in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1-Jul-10	4-Nov-16	Burkina Faso	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Support to the AMCHUD Secretariat	8-Apr-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Togo

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
City to City Cooperation between UN-Habitat, Kunshan and selected Af	1-May-11	31-Oct-16	Regional	Urban Planning and Design	Kunshan Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau
Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East African Cities	1-Jan-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	UN
Human Security project for the prevention of violence and vulnerability reduction for the most vulnerable inhabitants of Antananarivo, Madagascar	1-May-11	31-Oct-16	Madagascar	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa (PrEEBEA)	15-Aug-11	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	UN
UNDAP - WASH programme Tanzania	1-Sep-11	31-Aug-17	Tanzania	Urban Basic Services	UN
AYAHA III Shelter and Settlement Construction	1-Mar-12	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Japan
Developing Guidelines on School Safety and Resilient School Building Codes, Mozambique (CROSS REF: C218; WORLD BANK FUNDING)	1-Aug-12	31-Aug-16	Mozambique	Urban Planning and Design	IBRD/World Bank
Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project (HUWSUP)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	European Union (EU)
Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2014	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Kenya	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	Sweden
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in Rwanda: National Urbanisa	1-Oct-12	30-Apr-17	Rwanda	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Rwanda
Shelter Provision, Reintegration and Improved Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in 3 towns in Somaliland	3-Jun-13	30-Jun-17	Somalia	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Economy	Japan
Continuation of Shelter infrastructure development and Integration of Long Term IDPs into the Host Community in Bosaaso	30-Apr-13	31-Oct-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
A Partnership for Urban Planning in Africa - UN-Habitat & Booyoung	1-Jun-13	31-Oct-22	Regional	Urban Planning and Design	Booyoung
Support the Establishment of a Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Southern Africa (DIMSUR)	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	IBRD/World Bank
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-25	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DFID	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-25	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _SIDA	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _EC	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Appui au retour et a la reintegracion durables des rapatries et retournes par la prevention et resolution des conflits fonciers	1-Aug-13	15-Sep-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Socio-Economic and Urban Renewal Programme for Ondo State of Nigeria	1-Jul-13	31-Dec-16	Nigeria	Urban Economy	Ondo State Government
Improving Urban Water Service Delivery in Somaliland targeting Burao, Erigavo, Tag Wajaale and Boroma towns	1-May-13	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Basic Services	UN
Prevention et resolution des conflits fonciers dans les zones de deplacement et de retour en territoire de Masisi (axes Sake-Mweso et sake-Nyabiondo), Province du Nord Kivu, RD Congo	1-Sep-13	31-Dec-16	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency measures into building codes, building policies and building practices in Senegal, Nigeria and Cameroon (Umbrella)	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-17	Regional	Urban Basic Services	Senegal
Support to the establishment of a land disputes prevention and resolution system in Liberia - Phase 2	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-16	Liberia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Land Natural Resources Tenure Security Learning Initiative for East and Southern Africa - Phase 2 - IFAD Contribution to GLTN Phase 2 Programme	30-Oct-13	30-Jun-18	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	IFAD
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _SDC funding	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Supporting the implementation of the Urban Burkina Faso Country Programme	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-17	Burkina Faso	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development	UN
Supporting the Implementation of the National Programme for Urban Development and Economic Empowerment Cities - Cape Verde	1-Nov-13	31-Dec-16	Cape Verde	Urban Planning and Design	Cape Verde
Projet d'Apui a la Resilience Urbaine/Goz Beida PARURBA/GB	1-Feb-14	31-Dec-16	Chad	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern Ghana	1-Jun-14	31-Dec-18	Ghana	Urban Basic Services	UN
Shelter Provision, Reintegration and Improved Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in 4 Towns in Somaliland	1-Apr-14	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Building Flood Risk Reduction Capacity in Lusaka City, Zambia	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-16	Zambia	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _NORWAY	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Projet D'Amélioration Urbaine et Amélioration de l'Habitat III - DURAH III.	1-Jun-14	31-Dec-17	Chad	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Support to Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development for Poverty Reduction in Kenya Joint Programme- Catalysing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya	1-Apr-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Basic Services	UN
Catalyzing Low Carbon Transport in Kenya	23-Jun-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Basic Services	UN
Support to Construction of Teacher Training Institute (TTI) in Hargeisa, Somaliland	15-Jun-14	31-Dec-18	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Design, Construction and Connection of Hora Hadley Well Field and Transmission facilities (via Geed Deeble) and Small Water Distribution System in Dar es Salaam Village	10-Aug-14	10-Aug-17	Somalia	Urban Economy, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	European Union (EU)
LWATSAN- Mwanza Project	1-Nov-14	28-Nov-19	Tanzania	Urban Basic Services	European Investment Bank
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)
Thailand and UN-Habitat Partnership for WASH in schools in Kisumu and Kakamega	30-Sep-14	31-Dec-16	Kenya	Urban Basic Services	Thailand
Program Support to Land Governance For Peace, Stability and Reconstruction in DR Congo Post Conflict	1-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Department for International Development (DFID)
City Structure and Urban Planning Project for Kogi State	6-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Nigeria	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Planning and Design, Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Research and Capacity Development	Nigeria
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. (ECFA Funding)	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Regional	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)
PROJET INTEGRE DE STABILISATION DU NORD KALEHE EN PROVENCE DU SUD KIVU	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Supporting the Implementation of the Ethiopian City Prosperity Initiative	1-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Ethiopia	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	Ethiopia
AMANI NI NJIA YA MAENDELEO: "La Paix est la voie du Developpement"	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-17	Democratic Republic of Congo	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
UN-Habitat Cooperation Programme in Angola	15-Oct-14	31-Dec-17	Angola	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design	Angola
URBAN FUTURES: Participatory Youth Mapping and Urban Planning Initiative	30-Jun-14	31-May-18	Nigeria	Research and Capacity Development	UN
Job creation through public market rehabilitation in Mogadishu	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Economy	Sweden
Innovate Kenya: Entrepreneurship and ICT Centre Training for Youth Empowerment	1-Oct-14	31-Dec-17	Kenya	Urban Economy	South Korea
Improving Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Peri- Urban Areas of Mzuzu City and Karonga Town in Malawi	23-Dec-14	22-Dec-17	Malawi	Urban Basic Services	European Commission (EC)
Flood Protection, Water and Sanitation and Livelihoods for Returnees and IDPs in South Sudan	2-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan
Mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency measures into building codes, building policies and building practices in Nigeria	1-Sep-14	31-Dec-17	Nigeria	Urban Basic Services	Federal University of Technology Mina
Mainstreaming energy and resource efficiency measures into building codes, building policies and building practices in Cameroon	1-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	Cameroon	Urban Basic Services	Cameroon

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Developing an alternative and affordable flood resilient model house design for the cities of Pemba and Quelimane, Mozambique	1-Apr-15	30-Nov-17	Mozambique	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	USAID
Enhancing the Planning Capacities of Cities in the Nacala Corridor (Nampula, Tete and Nacala)	15-Oct-15	31-Dec-16	Mozambique	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations Joint Programme on Youth Employment	29-Sep-15	31-Dec-17	Somalia	Urban Economy	UN
Amélioration de la résilience communautaire par le renforcement des Moyens de subsistances durables via des actions concertées pour facilitation de l'accès au foncier, la sécurisation de l'occupation du sol (Madagascar)	1-Jul-15	31-Dec-17	Madagascar	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Achieving Sustainable Reduction of Risks through Consolidation of Multi-Hazards Architectural DRR Solutions and Physical Planning in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. (IOM Funding)	15-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Mozambique	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	IOM
Improving Urban Legal Frameworks for the extension and Densification of cities ( Cities Alliance Funding)	1-Aug-15	31-Dec-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
State of Addis Ababa 2016 report	15-Oct-15	30-Jun-18	Ethiopia	Research and Capacity Development	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DANIDA	11-Jun-15	31-Dec-25	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Job creation through public market rehabilitation in Mogadishu. (Italy Funding)	1-Dec-15	17-Sep-17	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Economy	Italy
Community based Building-Back-Better reconstruction: Improving school and children's resilience in Zambāzia province, Mozambique	1-Jan-16	31-Dec-17	Mozambique	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Boosting self sustaining decentralized wastewater concepts as complimentary and integrated urban sanitation solutions.	1-Jun-15	30-Jun-18	Tanzania	Urban Basic Services	UN
Development of the city of the Johannesburg's (CITY JOHANNESBURG)	16-Jul-15	31-Dec-18	South Africa	Urban Planning and Design	South Africa
Cross-border youth centres for peace- OFFICE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SG FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION - INTERNAL UMOJA USE	22-Jun-15	31-Mar-17	Regional	Urban Economy	Secretariat for Environment and Sustainable Development
Upgrading Water and Sanitation Systems Incorporating Skills-Based Training and Employment for Youth in Ebola-Affected Slum Communities	1-Feb-16	31-Jan-18	Liberia	Urban Basic Services	UN
Vocational Skills Training for Economic Growth in Urban Areas in South Central Somalia	1-Mar-16	15-Jan-19	Somalia	Urban Economy, Urban Economy	Italy
Supporting the Formulation of a National Urbanisation Policy for Zambia	1-Jan-16	6-Jul-18	Zambia	Urban Planning and Design	Zambia
Strengthening Planning for Resettlement of and Integration of Refugee and Host communities in Kalobeyei, Turkana County, Kenya	1-Jan-16	28-Feb-18	Kenya	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Innovate Counties Challenge	1-Jul-16	30-Jun-17	Kenya	Urban Economy	Hivos People Unlimited
Development and Pilot Implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) at UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	1-Oct-16	7-May-18	Somalia	Urban Basic Services	UN
Preparation of Habitat Country Programme for Kenya (2016 - 2019)	20-Sep-16	31-Dec-20	Kenya	Cross cutting	Kenya

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Improving Service Delivery & Local Economic Development in Secondary Towns in Kenya (2016-2018)	21-Dec-16	21-Dec-18	Kenya	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Kenya
(Clone of) Supporting the implementation of the Urban Burkina Faso Country Programme	1-May-16	31-Dec-16	Burkina Faso	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development	UN
Safer Schools Programme, Zambezia, Mozambique.	16.12.2015	15.12.201	Mozambique	Urban Basic Services	UN

## ARAB STATES

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Urban Planning Agency	1-Jan-02	31-Dec-18	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Urban Planning and Design	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt	2-Oct-06	31-Mar-18	Egypt	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (Bahrain funding)	1-Apr-07	31-Dec-20	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	VNG International
Strategic Development in Greater Cairo Region	1-Aug-08	30-Jun-17	Egypt	Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Strategic National Development Support Project - Egypt	1-Mar-09	31-Aug-18	Egypt	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Emergency Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Gaza Strip, occupied Palestinian territory	1-Apr-09	31-Dec-16	Palestine	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Saudi Arabia
Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management	1-Nov-11	31-Oct-16	Sudan	Urban Planning and Design	USAID
Initiating durable shelter solutions for Iraqi IDPs and returnees	1-Nov-11	14-Jan-18	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development	United States
Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	1-Sep-11	30-Oct-16	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	Belgium
Towards Sustainable Solutions for Improved Living Conditions of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	1-Apr-12	31-Dec-16	Lebanon	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Improving the Housing delivery System in Erbil	1-Jan-12	31-Oct-16	Iraq	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Iraq
Iraq Public Sector Modernisation Programme (IPSM) Phase II	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Basic Services	UN
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development Priorities (Regional Office for Arab states - 4636)	30-Jun-10	31-Dec-15	Regional	Management	Spain
Peace Building in Darfur Through Resource Management and Livelihoods	15-Jan-13	31-Aug-17	Sudan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Basic Services	UN
Sustainable Urban Reintegration of Displaced Populations in Blue Nile State	1-Sep-12	31-Oct-16	Sudan	Urban Basic Services	Norway
Public Spaces and the Right to the City - Greater Cairo Region, Egypt	1-Feb-13	31-Mar-16	Egypt	Cross Cutting	The Ford Foundation
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development Priorities (ASUD) - Egypt	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-16	Egypt	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Planning Support to Palestinian Communities in Area C, West Bank, occupied Palestinian territory	1-Dec-12	30-Sep-16	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	France
Spatial Planning Support to Palestinian Communities in Area C, West Bank, occupied Palestinian territory	2-Aug-13	31-Oct-16	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	European Commission (EC)
Participatory review of Egyptian planning and related urban development legislation to support sustainable urban development- Egypt	1-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	Egypt	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Human Security through Inclusive Socio-economic Development in Upper Egypt	1-Jun-13	31-May-17	Egypt	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy	UN
Scaling up and Deepening of Planning Support to Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	Belgium
Enhancing the Role of Union of Municipalities to Respond to Refugees' and Host Communities' Needs: WASH Infrastructure Projects	1-Sep-13	31-May-16	Lebanon	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul into Residential and Civic Complex	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-17	Palestine	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy	European Commission (EC)
Support to Palestinians at Risk of Displacement in Israeli Controlled Area C of the West Bank	1-Feb-14	30-Jun-17	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	Department for International Development (DFID)
Emergency Flood Response in Khartoum for Vulnerable Communities	1-Apr-14	31-Oct-16	Sudan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Future Saudi Cities Programme	1-Jan-14	16-Dec-19	Saudi Arabia	Cross Cutting, Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Research and Capacity Development	Saudi Arabia
Safer Cities Programme in Suleimaniyah, Kurdistan Region	9-Sep-14	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Cross Cutting	Iraq
Strengthening Urban and Regional Planning in KRG - Iraq	9-Sep-14	30-Jun-17	Iraq	Urban Planning and Design	Iraq
Enhancing the Role of Union of Municipalities to Respond to Refugees' and Host Communities' Needs in Beirut/Mt Lebanon	1-Jan-14	31-Oct-16	Lebanon	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Shelter Support for IDP's - Iraq	1-Aug-14	31-Dec-16	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Jordan Affordable Housing Programme	18-Sep-14	31-May-17	Jordan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Denmark
Technical Support to Urban Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation in Affected Syrian Cities	1-Nov-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Emergency Shelter, Urban Services and Coordination Support for Vulnerable Syrian IDPs and Host Communities in Priority Cities	1-Nov-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development, Urban Basic Services	Switzerland
Support Programme to Al Omrane Development Holding and to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy	1-Jun-14	31-May-17	Morocco	Advocacy	Morocco
Solid Waste Management Support in Affected Syrian Cities	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Germany
Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) Phase 2 (2012-2017) - NL / IFAD Contribution (Sub Allot Iraq Prog)	1-Jan-12	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	IFAD
Establishing a Building Control Regime for KR-I	4-Jan-15	31-Mar-17	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Local Area Development Programme II	1-Jan-15	30-Apr-19	Iraq	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Enhancing health and dignity of displaced women in Iraq	4-Jan-15	30-Oct-16	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Jordan Affordable Housing Programme (Swiss Contribution)	4-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	Jordan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Solid Waste Management Support in Affected Syrian Cities_RRR Sub-Allot	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Unit	Germany
Enhancing Access to Water and Sanitation in South Lebanon to Respond to Refugees' and Host Communities' Needs	1-Jan-15	31-Jul-17	Lebanon	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Humanitarian support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through provision of durable shelter	1-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Strengthening Primary Health Care system in Northern Darfur-Kutum Locality	20-Apr-15	30-Apr-17	Sudan	Urban Basic Services	UN
Building Blocks-Supporting State Building through Neighbourhood Planning in Gaza	1-Sep-15	30-Jun-16	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	Department for International Development (DFID)
Grassroots mobilization towards improved emergency responsiveness and slum upgrading in East Jerusalem	15-Aug-15	14-Jul-18	Palestine	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services	UN
Support to municipalities and Unions of Municipalities to Respond to Emergency Needs resulted from the Syrian refugees Crisis in South Lebanon	1-Nov-15	15-Mar-17	Lebanon	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Jordan Affordable Housing Programme (UNHCR Funding)	1-Oct-15	31-Mar-17	Jordan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Urban Planning Agency	1-Jan-02	31-Dec-18	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Urban Planning and Design	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt	2-Oct-06	31-Mar-18	Egypt	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (Bahrain funding)	1-Apr-07	31-Dec-20	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	VNG International
Strategic Development in Greater Cairo Region	1-Aug-08	30-Jun-17	Egypt	Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Strategic National Development Support Project - Egypt	1-Mar-09	31-Aug-18	Egypt	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Egypt
Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for the Poor and Marginalised Palestine	1-Dec-10	31-Dec-16	Palestine	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	France
Institutional Capacity Development in Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management	1-Nov-11	31-Oct-16	Sudan	Urban Planning and Design	USAID
Initiating durable shelter solutions for Iraqi IDPs and returnees	1-Nov-11	14-Jan-18	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development	United States
Urban Planning Support Programme for Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	1-Sep-11	30-Oct-16	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	Belgium
Towards Sustainable Solutions for Improved Living Conditions of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	1-Apr-12	31-Dec-16	Lebanon	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Iraq Public Sector Modernisation Programme (IPSM) Phase II	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Basic Services	UN
Peace Building in Darfur Through Resource Management and Livelihoods	15-Jan-13	31-Aug-17	Sudan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Basic Services	UN
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development Priorities (ASUD) - Egypt	1-Oct-13	31-Dec-16	Egypt	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Human Security through Inclusive Socio-economic Development in Upper Egypt	1-Jun-13	31-May-17	Egypt	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy	UN
Scaling up and Deepening of Planning Support to Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	1-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Palestine	Urban Planning and Design	Belgium
Rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul into Residential and Civic Complex	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-17	Palestine	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy	European Commission (EC)
Support to Palestinians at Risk of Displacement in Israeli Controlled Area C of the West Bank	1-Feb-14	30-Jun-17	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	Department for International Development (DFID)
Future Saudi Cities Programme	1-Jan-14	16-Dec-19	Saudi Arabia	Urban Planning and Design, Cross Cutting, Research and Capacity Development, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Saudi Arabia
Assessment and Technical Support to Darfur Land Commission and Addressing Land Concern at Return Sites	1-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	UN
Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in selected return sites in	15-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	Cross Cutting, Urban Basic Services	UN
Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings	1-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Support Programme to Al Omrane Development Holding and to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Policy	1-Jun-14	31-May-17	Morocco	Advocacy	Morocco
Solid Waste Management Support in Affected Syrian Cities	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Germany
Rapid City Profiles for Improved Coordination and Emergency Response in Syria	1-Apr-15	31-Dec-17	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	European Union (EU)
Local Area Development Programme II	1-Jan-15	30-Apr-19	Iraq	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Jordan Affordable Housing Programme (Swiss Contribution)	4-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	Jordan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Solid Waste Management Support in Affected Syrian Cities_RRR Sub-Allot	1-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Germany
Enhancing Access to Water and Sanitation in South Lebanon to Respond to Refugees' and Host Communities' Needs	1-Jan-15	31-Jul-17	Lebanon	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Humanitarian support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through provision of durable shelter	1-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Strengthening Primary Health Care system in Northern Darfur-Kutum Locality	20-Apr-15	30-Apr-17	Sudan	Urban Basic Services	UN
Strengthening Development Planning and Management in Greater Cairo (Component 2: Urban Mobility)	1-Aug-16	8-Jun-20	Egypt	Urban Basic Services	Egypt
Strengthening "Local Agreements" in Syrian Cities	31-Jul-15	14-Feb-18	Syrian Arab Republic	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	European Commission (EC)
Building Blocks-Supporting State Building through Neighbourhood Planning in Gaza	1-Sep-15	30-Jun-16	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design	Department for International Development (DFID)
Grassroots mobilization towards improved emergency responsiveness and slum upgrading in East Jerusalem	15-Aug-15	14-Jul-18	Palestine	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Migration and Inclusive Cities in the Arab Region	1-Jan-16	1-Jun-18	Regional	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	The Ford Foundation
Gaza Participatory Spatial Planning Support Programme	1-Dec-15	31-Oct-19	Palestine	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Support to municipalities and Unions of Municipalities to Respond to Emergency Needs resulted from the Syrian refugees Crisis in South Lebanon	1-Nov-15	15-Mar-17	Lebanon	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN
Addressing the Impacts of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Tripoli and Tyre	10-Dec-15	30-Nov-18	Lebanon	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Jordan Affordable Housing Programme (UNHCR Funding)	1-Oct-15	31-Mar-17	Jordan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Urban Humanitarian Crises accountable grant	1-Feb-16	30-Sep-17	Lebanon	Research and Capacity Development	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
Informing Policy on Plural Security Provision in Urban Contexts: Comparative Insights from Lebanon, Kenya, and Tunisia	4-Jan-16	30-Sep-17	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	Netherlands
Local Emergency management plans	15-Apr-16	21-Feb-18	Jordan	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Jordan
Feasibility Study for Hayana: Integrated Urban Development Project in Egypt	1-May-16	31-Dec-17	Egypt	Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Iraq Urban Recovery Programme	1-Jul-16	30-Jun-18	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Urban Crisis Response in main Cities in Lebanon	1-Aug-16	8-Aug-18	Lebanon	Urban Basic Services	Norway
Emergency Shelter Support Response to IDPs from Mosul: Provision of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK)	18-Oct-16	17-Jan-17	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Provision of Emergency Water Supply, Latrines and Bathing Facilities Including Infrastructure to IDPs from Mosul	15-Oct-16	14-Jan-17	Iraq	Urban Basic Services	UN
Durable Shelter Support for IDPs in Iraq (Gender-Sensitive)	4-Feb-16	28-Feb-17	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Community-Based stabilization project in newly liberated areas in Iraq	4-Feb-16	28-Feb-17	Iraq	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Participatory review of Egyptian planning and related urban development legislation to support sustainable urban development-	1-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	Egypt	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Switzerland
Rapid Planning - Sustainable Infrastructure, Environmental and Resource Management for Highly	1-Apr-14	28-Feb-19	Egypt	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	AT-Verband (AT-Association)

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country(ies)	Theme(s)	Donor
UNCHS(Habitat) Fukuoka Office Local Initiative Fund	01-Jan-00	31-Dec-18	Japan	Management	Japan Voluntary
National Solidarity Programme (NSP)- Cycle 2 and 2+ Communities	01-Apr-07	15-Nov-16	Afghanistan	Housing and Slum Upgrading	MRRD/WB
Disaster Responses & Preparedness - Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk (DRP-CURB)	01-Dec-09	31-Dec-16	Myanmar	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Norway
National Solidarity Programme(NSP) Phase III, Afghanistan	06-Jul-10	31-Mar-17	Afghanistan	Housing and Slum Upgrading	MRRD/WB
Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery	01-Jan-11	31-Oct-16	Pakistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Community-Driven Shelter Interventions in Sindh as Response to Pakistan	29-Dec-10	14-Oct-16	Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Philippines	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	DFID
"Shae Thot" - The Way Forward: Water and Sanitation Project in Myanmar	01-Jan-12	31-Dec-17	Myanmar	Urban Basic Services	Pact (USAID)
National Solidarity Programme Phase 3	01-May-12	31-Mar-17	Afghanistan	Urban Planning and Design	MRRD/WB
Samoa- Greater Apia City Development Strategy	01-Aug-12	31-Aug-16	Samoa	Urban Planning and Design	Cities Alliance
Indian Housing Project in Sri Lanka	13-Jul-12	30-Jun-19	Sri Lanka	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Government of India
Operations of the UN-Habitat Fukuoka Office for Asia and The Pacific Region, Phase IV	01-Jul-12	30-Jun-18	Regional - Asia	Management	Japan Voluntary
National Solidarity Programme NSPIII Sub-Phase A (Rollout of remaining communities in Farah and Nangarhar)	01-Jul-12	31-Mar-17	Afghanistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	MRRD/WB
Land Administration and Management Program (LAMP) for Myanmar	01-Nov-12	31-Dec-16	Myanmar	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	LIFT/UNOPS (MDTF)
Strengthening Urban Observatory and Statistical Systems for Urban Evident-based Development and Planning Policies in Vietnam	12-Dec-12	31-Dec-17	Vietnam	Research and Capacity Development	MDTF One UN Fund thru UNDP
Shelter Recovery Coordination Support in Samoa	21-Feb-13	30-Nov-16	Samoa	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	EU ECHO
Papua New Guinea (PNG) Settlement Upgrading Programme	31-May-13	31-Aug-16	Papua New Guinea	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design	Cities Alliance
National Solidarity Programme (Repeater Block Grants - 2nd Round)	01-Jan-13	31-Mar-17	Afghanistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	MRRD/WB
Achieving Sustainable Urban Development in the Philippines: Support Programme in UN-Habitat MTSIP (Phase 2)	01-Jan-13	31-Dec-16	Philippines	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design	Spanish AECID
Community Engagement Support to Public-Private Partnership in New Ger Area Redevelopment in Ulaanbaatar City	01-Dec-13	31-Oct-16	Mongolia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Mongol Daivin
Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)	19-Dec-13	30-Jun-18	Myanmar	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	EC
Mainstreaming Multi-sectoral Urban Planning Framework and Governance in Vietnam through Policy Dialogues- Phase II	31-Dec-13	20-Dec-17	Vietnam	Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development	MDTF One UN Fund thru UNDP
Enhancement of Technical Cooperation towards Environmentally Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Phase V (2013-2016)	01-Apr-13	30-Apr-18	Regional - Asia	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan Voluntary
Water for Life Campaign Project for Asia and the Pacific Region (Phase I)	01-Nov-13	31-May-18	Laos, Nepal	Urban Basic Services	Japan Voluntary

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country(ies)	Theme(s)	Donor
The project ofr Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure, Improvement of Livelihoods and Empwerment of Women in the Northern and Eastern Provinces	01-Apr-14	30-Sep-16	Sri Lanka	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Cross Cutting, Cross Cutting, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Japan
Humanitarian WASH Response for Returning Households after Displacement in FATA, Pakistan (CERF III)	01-Apr-14	30-Sep-16	Pakistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UN CERF
Establishment of the First Integrated Resource Recovery Center in Pakistan	01-Apr-14	31-May-17	Pakistan	Urban Basic Services	ESCAP
Strengthening capacities of member States in the Asian and Pacific Region to mainstream climate change concerns into national urban-related policies (Development Account Project UN-Habitat with UNESCAP and UNEP)	01-Jun-14	31-Dec-17	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Vietnam	Urban Planning and Design	NY
Strengthening Resiliency and Safety in Urban Informal Settlements in 3 Metro Manila Cities and their partner Local Government Units in the Visayas â€” Joint Project with UNICEF	01-May-14	30-Sep-16	Philippines	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design	UNICEF
Transformation of Urban Management in Myanmar - Capacity Building for Urban Management	01-Oct-14	30-Nov-16	Myanmar	Cross Cutting, Cross Cutting, Knowledge Management, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development	ADB
Myanmar Consortium for Capacity Development on Disaster Management (MCCDDM)	01-Sep-14	31-Dec-18	Myanmar	Research and Capacity Development	USAID
Improving access to potable water and improved sanitation to support polio eradication in UC4, Gaddap Town, Karachi and Qasimabad, Hyderabad	01-Oct-14	31-Dec-17	Pakistan	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UNICEF
Afghanistan Safety Nets and Pensions Support Project (SNPSP)	01-Dec-14	31-Dec-16	Afghanistan	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	MoLSAMD
Local Integration of Vulnerable and Excluded Uprooted Afghans (LIVE-UP)	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-18	Afghanistan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	EU
Support for Community-Based, Participatory City Development Strategies in Seven Vietnamese Cities (Cities Alliance)	16-Dec-14	31-Dec-17	Vietnam	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Planning and Design	Cities Alliance
Supporting Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Developing more Synergised, Cohesive and Inclusive DRM Policies	01-Jan-15	31-Mar-17	Pakistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	MDTF Pakistan
Empowering Women 4 Women: Access to Land for Sustainable Peace in Nepal	01-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Nepal	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	MDTF
Sustainable Resettlement through Community-Driven Improvement of the Learning Environment in Mannar District, Sri Lanka	01-Apr-15	30-Sep-17	Sri Lanka	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan
Shelter and WASH Assistance and Rehabilitation after Displacement in KP and FATA, Pakistan	01-Apr-15	31-Jul-17	Pakistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan
Afghanistan Urban Peacebuilding Programme (AUPP)	01-May-15	31-Dec-17	Afghanistan	Cross Cutting, Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Dutch & SDC

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country(ies)	Theme(s)	Donor
Municipal Governance Support Programme (MGSP) in Afghanistan	01-Oct-15	30-Sep-18	Afghanistan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	EU
The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon	27-Mar-15	31-Dec-17	Myanmar	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services	Japan through JICA
Community Mobilization for Improved WASH services and hygiene behaviors in district Jacobabad, sindh, Pakistan	16-Feb-15	31-Dec-17	Pakistan	Urban Basic Services, Urban Basic Services	UNICEF Pakistan
Community Engagement for Slum Upgrading within the Health System Strategy in Songinokhairkhan District, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	11-May-15	31-Dec-16	Mongolia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	WHO
Mapping Yangon, Myanmar “The Untapped Communities	01-Jun-15	30-Apr-17	Myanmar	Urban Planning and Design	Cities Alliance through UNOPS
Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters in Myanmar	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-18	Myanmar	Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Plan International UK
Shelter Provisions for the Most Vulnerable Before and During the Monsoon, Nepal	13-May-15	31-Mar-17	Nepal	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	GoJ
Community Engagement and Small and Medium Enterprises Development under the ADB Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Program, Mongolia	18-Jul-15	31-Dec-19	Mongolia	Housing and Slum Upgrading	ADB via MUNICIPALITY OF ULAANBAATAR MONGOLIA MUB
Afghanistan Urban Peacebuilding Programme (AUPP)_SDC Funding	01-May-15	30-Apr-18	Afghanistan	Cross Cutting, Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	SDC (multi-donor)
Resilience Strategy Process in the City of Mandalay	28-Jul-15	31-Dec-17	Myanmar	Urban Planning and Design, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors
The Future of Afghan Cities (FoAC)	01-Sep-15	31-Dec-16	Afghanistan	Research and Capacity Development , Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development	DFAT (Australia)
Strengthening national and subnational capacities in support of climate resilient low carbon development (Philippines and Viet Nam)	01-Feb-15	31-Dec-19	Philippines, Vietnam	Urban Planning and Design	Adelphi
Kabul Strengthening Municipal Nahias Program (K-SMNP)	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-19	Afghanistan	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	BDO FI
Emergency WASH Services in Areas of Returnees in Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA), Pakistan	05-Dec-15	08-Jul-17	Pakistan	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	UNICEF
Shelter Recovery and Reconstruction Coordination Support for Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal	01-Nov-15	30-Apr-16	Nepal	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	IOM
Philippines, Phase II: Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlements. A shelter and community recovery programme for better lives in Tacloban (BDOI component)	29-Jan-16	28-Jan-17	Philippines	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	BDO FI
A Short Step from Improved WASH to Healthier Communities	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-19	Myanmar	Urban Basic Services	LIFT (UNOPS)
The Project for Emergency Support to Poor and Vulnerable Communities in Ethnic Areas	27-Apr-16	30-Apr-18	Myanmar	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services	Japan
Clean and Green Cities Programme: A basic labour stimulus and stabilisation package for nine strategic Afghan cities (CGC)	01-Jun-16	20-Jun-19	Afghanistan	Urban Economy, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy	USAID

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country(ies)	Theme(s)	Donor
State of Pakistan's Cities Report (SPCR)	15-May-16	30-Jun-18	Pakistan	Research and Capacity Development , Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development	DFAT, Government of Australia
Strengthening community and institutional resilience to natural hazards in Myanmar (DIPECHO X)	01-May-16	31-Oct-17	Myanmar	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Action Aid (DIPECHO)
People Oriented Urban Public Space Programme for China	02-Jun-16	30-Jun-19	China	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Wuhan
Emergency shelter relief for flood affected families in Colombo and Gampaha Districts in Western Province, Sri Lanka	07-Jun-16	15-Feb-17	Sri Lanka	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	CERF, Swiss, UNHCR via UNDP
Managing Cities in Asia- Ulaanbaatar Urban Renewal and Affordable Housing	26-May-16	30-Sep-17	Mongolia	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	ADB
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning ; Gender, M&E and mainstreaming at sub-national levels- Cambodia	11-Jul-16	31-Jul-19	Cambodia	Urban Planning and Design, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy	ADB
Returnees Settlement Pilot Project in Support to a€FATA Citizen Losses Compensation Programme (CLCP)	01-Aug-16	30-Sep-17	Pakistan	Research and Capacity Development	World Food Programme (WFP)
Safer Coastal and Urban Communities through Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in Myanmar (DIPECHO)	01-May-16	31-Oct-17	Myanmar		Action Aid (DIPECHO)
Green Homes - Promoting Sustainable Housing in Nepal	01-Jan-13	31-Mar-16	Nepal	EA	EC
Nepal Earthquake Emergency Response	29-Apr-15	30-Apr-16	Nepal		Sub-allotment
Revitalization of Public Spaces in Kathamndu Valley Traditional Settlements after Nepal Earthquake	30-Mar-16	31-Jul-17	Nepal		UPDB & ERD
Improving Living Conditions in Returnee Areas of Sri Lanka through Housing	01/01/13	31/03/16	Sri Lanka	RRRB	EC
Human Development Initiative through Empowerment and Settlement Improvement in the Plantation Settlements in Sri Lanka	Dec-16	Dec-17	Sri Lanka		KOICA
Community-Led Urban Infrastructure Programme (CLUIP) in Afghanistan	Apr-15	Mar-16	Afghanistan		Japan

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Support to UNCHS (Habitat) Information Activities in the Latin America and the Caribbean	01-Aug-96	31-Dec-17	Regional	Advocacy	Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
Support to Community Development and Youth Entrepreneurship in Vila Brasilândia, Municipality of Sao Paulo, Brazil	01-May-09	30-Nov-16	Brazil	Urban Economy	BASF Stiftung
Governance in the water and sanitation sector in Ecuador within the Framework of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)	01-Mar-09	31-Aug-16	Ecuador	Urban Basic Services	Spain
Iberoamerican and Caribbean Forum on Best Practices	01-Jul-09	31-Oct-16	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	UN
Fostering an Integrated and Inclusive Development of Rio De Janeiro Favelas - The Rio+Social Programme	01-Jun-11	09-Mar-18	Brazil	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Instituto Pereira Passos/Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
Debris Management in Support to the Return Home of Populations affected by the earthquake in Port-au-Prince	01-Jun-11	31-May-16	Haiti	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Supporting the Eastern Caribbean States to Improve Land Policies and Management	01-Jul-11	31-Aug-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	AusAID
UNDG-HRF (Haiti Reconstruction fund) Programme d'appui a la reconst	01-Jul-11	15-Nov-16	Haiti	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
Support Programme for the Neighbourhoods Reconstruction and Planning	01-Aug-11	31-Dec-17	Haiti	Housing and Slum Upgrading	European Union (EU)
Water and Sanitation Trust Fund: BASF - HVBWSHE Initiative in selected schools of the state	04-Aug-11	31-May-16	Regional	Urban Basic Services	BASF Stiftung
Identification of best practices, policies and enabling legislation in the local delivery of basic urban services	01-Nov-11	31-May-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain
Monitoring the MDGs at the municipal level in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhao and strengthening Local capacities on public policies	01-Dec-11	30-Oct-16	Brazil	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Fundacao Euclides da CUNHA
Urban Income Inequalities in Latin American and Caribbean Cities	15-Jan-12	31-May-16	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)
Urban Poverty Reduction in Mexico 2011-2013	01-Sep-11	30-Sep-17	Mexico	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Mexico
Reconstruction with a view to sustainable improvement of Housing and Living conditions of the population affected by the 12 January 2010 Earthquake in the Southeast	01-Jul-12	31-May-16	Haiti	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	Spain
Support to transformations of the Housing Sector in Cuba	01-Jun-12	31-Dec-17	Cuba	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Cosude
Popular Economy of the Agglomeration Areas in Bogota	04-Feb-13	02-Jun-17	Colombia	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economy	Spain
Formulating the National Policy for the System of Cities and institutional strengthening for the Association of Colombian Capital Cities.	01-Apr-13	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Urban Planning and Territorial Management in Metropolitan Regions Inputs for the Elaboration of the Brazilian Policy on Metropolitan Governance	13-Dec-13	31-Aug-17	Brazil	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Brazil
Metropolitan Governance in the State of São Paulo Facilitating the Formulation and Implementation of São Paulo Macro Metropolis Action Plan and its Portfolio Projects	04-Oct-13	01-Dec-17	Brazil	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Brazil
State of Colombian Cities Report	01-Jul-13	18-Nov-17	Colombia	Research and Capacity Development	Spain
Urban Planning and Management Land in the Metropolitan Area of Aburra Valley	02-Sep-13	31-Oct-16	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
Cities Prosperity Initiative (2013-2015) - Metropolitan Zone of Guadalajara	25-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development	Guadalajara
Cities Prosperity Initiative (2013-2015) - Municipality of Zapopan	01-Apr-13	31-Dec-17	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development	Zapopan
Capacity Building in the City of Santa Marta for Sustainable Urban Development	04-Feb-13	30-Jun-17	Colombia	Urban Planning and Design	UN
Pilar Global Pilot: Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale	01-Dec-12	10-Nov-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain
Pilar Global Pilot: Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale	01-Dec-12	30-Apr-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	ISVIMED
Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Majorâs Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan of 'Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida' (Let's Build a Home for Life.)	20-Sep-13	31-Dec-16	Colombia	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Spain
Support and Assistance of the enhancement of the Majorâs Office of Medellin in the Municipal Development Plan of 'Construyamos unidos un hogar para la vida' (Let's Build a Home for Life.)	20-Sep-13	31-Dec-16	Colombia	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Cities Prosperity Initiative (2013-2015) - Municipal of Cajeme	22-Apr-14	31-Dec-16	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development	Cajeme
From Camps Transformation to Urban Revitalization (CATUR project) - Port-au-Prince, Haiti	15-May-14	31-Dec-17	Haiti	Urban Planning and Design	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
City Prosperity Index of 130 Cities in Mexico	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development, Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economy	Mexico
Habitat improvement through street art and youth policies. A flawless dance floor	30-Sep-14	31-Dec-17	Peru	Urban Economy	UN
Metropolitan and urban-regional integration programme in Colombia	21-Nov-14	31-Dec-16	Colombia	Urban Planning and Design	Colombia
Implementation of a Sustainable Urban Development Model in Mexico	03-Aug-15	31-Dec-18	Mexico	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	SEDATU
Urban development initiative for the northern expansion zone of Port-au-Prince	17-Mar-15	14-Sep-18	Haiti	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Housing and Slum Upgrading	USAID
Subnational and Local Urban Planning in Mexico	01-Apr-15	31-Dec-17	Mexico	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Mexico
Elimination of socioeconomic stratification in Colombian cities, through the implementation of a new system for allocating subsidies through public services	01-May-15	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Colombia
National Programme of Safer Cities	24-Jun-15	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Colombia
SUPPORT TO UNCHS (HABITAT) INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE C	01-Aug-96	31-Dec-17	Regional	Advocacy	Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
FOSTERING AN INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RIO DE JANEIRO FAVELAS - THE RIO+SOCIAL PROGRAMME	01-Jun-11	09-Mar-18	Brazil	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Instituto Pereira Passos/Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
XBHAI11X05: UNDG-HRF (Haiti Reconstruction fund) Programme d'appui a la reconst	01-Jul-11	15-Nov-16	Haiti	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation	UN
UN-Habitat Office in Spain: Towards a New Urban Agenda	01-Jan-12	14-Mar-18	Regional	Urban Planning and Design	Spain
Support to transformations of the Housing Sector in Cuba	01-Jun-12	31-Dec-17	Cuba	Housing and Slum Upgrading	Cosude
Formulating the National Policy for the System of Cities and institutional strengthening for the Association of Colombian Capital Cities.	01-Apr-13	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	UN
Metropolitan Governance in the State of São Paulo Facilitating the Formulation and Implementation of São Paulo Macro Metropolis Action Plan and its Portfolio Projects	04-Oct-13	01-Dec-17	Brazil	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Brazil
State of Colombian Cities Report	01-Jul-13	18-Nov-17	Colombia	Research and Capacity Development	Spain
Cities Prosperity Initiative (2013-2015) - Metropolitan Zone of Guadalajara	25-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development	Guadalajara
Pilar Global Pilot: Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment in Colombia for Sustainable Urban Development at Scale	01-Dec-12	10-Nov-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain
From Camps Transformation to Urban Revitalization (CATUR project) - Port-au-Prince, Haiti	15-May-14	31-Dec-17	Haiti	Urban Planning and Design	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Cities Prosperity Initiative (2013-2015) - Corporacion Andina de Fomento - Venezuela	01-Apr-13	31-Dec-16	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development	Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)
City Prosperity Index of 130 Cities in Mexico	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	Mexico	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economy	Mexico
Metropolitan and urban-regional integration programme in Colombia	21-Nov-14	31-Dec-16	Colombia	Urban Planning and Design	Colombia
Implementation of a Sustainable Urban Development Model in Mexico	03-Aug-15	31-Dec-18	Mexico	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	SEDATU
Urban development initiative for the northern expansion zone of Port-au-Prince	17-Mar-15	14-Sep-18	Haiti	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Housing and Slum Upgrading	USAID
Subnational and Local Urban Planning in Mexico	01-Apr-15	31-Dec-17	Mexico	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Mexico
Elimination of socioeconomic stratification in Colombian cities, through the implementation of a new system for allocating subsidies through public services	01-May-15	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Colombia
National Programme of Safer Cities	24-Jun-15	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Colombia
Neighbourhood integrated redevelopment upgrading in Cuenca	01-Jan-16	30-Sep-18	Ecuador	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	GAD Municipal Cuenca Ecuador

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Theme(s)	Donors
The New Urban Agenda reflected in best practices projects	04-Apr-16	23-Dec-17	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	Spain
La Nueva Agenda Urbana para Querétaro. La Territorialización de la Prosperidad Urbana en Querétaro, México.	15-Apr-16	30-Sep-19	Mexico	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development	Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority
Cities and Climate Change Programme in Colombia	01-Jun-16	31-Dec-17	Colombia	Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economy	Colombia
Cities and Postconflict Programme in Colombia	01-Aug-16	30-Jun-17	Colombia	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design	Colombia
Enabling sustainable territorial development in the State of Pará, using concerted efforts from public and private sectors	30-Mar-16	29-May-18	Brazil	Research and Capacity Development, Urban Planning and Design	Codec Companhia De Desenvolvimento economico Do Para
Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment (Pilar) in Colombia	24-Feb-11	30-Jun-17	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Spain
Piloting an Inclusive and Participatory Land Readjustment (Pilar) in Colombia	16-May-13	30-Apr-16	Regional	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance	Colombia

## EUROPEAN UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country/Territory*	Theme(s)	Donors
Implementation of the Biennial Programme of Cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2006-2007	01-Jun-06	31-Dec-17	Russian Federation	Management	Russia Federation
Municipal Spatial Planning Support Project Phase 3	01-Nov-11	30-Jun-17	Kosovo*	Urban Planning and Design	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Implementation of the Biennial Programme of Cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2006-2007	01-Jun-06	31-Dec-17	Russian Federation	Management	Russia Federation
State of the region's Cities Reports Series 2012-2014	12-Mar-12	31-Dec-17	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	Norway
State of the region's Cities Reports Series 2012-2014 (Europe)	12-Apr-15	31-Dec-17	Regional	Research and Capacity Development	Norway
Municipal Spatial Planning Support Project Phase 3	01-Nov-11	30-Jun-17	Kosovo*	Urban Planning and Design	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Fostering inclusive development & good governance in Northern Kosovo			Kosovo*	Urban Land Legislation & Planning	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)



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Colombia

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Zambia

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# UN-HABITAT GLOBAL ACTIVITIES REPORT 2017

Strengthening partnerships  
in support of the New Urban Agenda  
and the Sustainable Development Goals

UN-Habitat's Global Activities Report (GAR) 2017 aims to provide updates of the Agency's programmatic delivery at the global, regional and national levels for the years 2015-2016. There has been a growing recognition of urbanization as an engine of sustainable development over the past two years, as reflected in the New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Other important recent global agreements as indicated in the report also emphasize the role of urbanization and local authorities in promoting resilience and risk reduction as well as in mitigating and adaptation to climate change around the world. Against this background, GAR 2017 focuses on selected normative and operational activities initiated by the Agency in collaboration with partners to support governments at various levels in planning and designing appropriate national urban policies and building institutional and human capacities for sustainable urbanization.

In particular, this report pays tribute to the partnerships we have established in support of the NUA and the SDGs in pursuit of a better urban future for all. UN-Habitat's global initiatives are focusing on supporting countries and cities to establish the foundation for harnessing the power of urbanization for sustainable development, peace and security and human rights, ensuring that no-one and no space is left behind. At the country level, the Agency aims at supporting governments in the formulation of appropriate policies and strategies related to sustainable urbanization, promoting national and local ownership of joint operations. Our technical advisory services and capacity building also contribute to the development and implementation of urban development policies as key pillars of UN-Habitat's interventions. It is expected that the Report 2017 will contribute to a better understanding of our activities and highlight the partnerships that provide political, technical and financial support much needed for the success of our work.

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