

# UN HABITAT

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

**64<sup>th</sup> REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT  
REPRESENTATIVES TO UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
PROGRAMME**

20 MARCH 2017

**Agenda Item 6:**

**Addendum**

**Report on the Work of the Subcommittees of the CPR: Twenty-first  
Subcommittee Meeting on UN-Habitat's Work in the Republic of Ghana**

**(HSP/CPR/64/6/ADD.1)**

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE  
OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES (CPR).**

**Addendum**

Twenty-first meeting of the Subcommittee on Policy and Programme of Work on **UN-Habitat's Thematic Country Presentation for the African Region (Ghana) - 30 November 2016.**

The twenty-first meeting of the Subcommittee on Policy and Programme of Work of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) was held on 30 November 2016 and discussed UN-Habitat's Work in the Republic of Ghana.

The Secretariat in its briefing to the Subcommittee gave an overview of its engagement in the Republic of Ghana. Overtime, UN-Habitat in its assessment of the country has identified key challenges which include the proliferation of informal settlements, massive and rapid urban sprawl, inadequate urban housing and infrastructure, increased urban poverty, urban mobility and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) related issues.

It was indicated that from 2006 to 2016, the total value of UN-Habitat investments in Ghana stood at US\$ 5,197,000. UN-Habitat through its Regional Office for Africa and with the engagement of relevant expertise from its normative work executed by subprogrammes had identified the priority areas of intervention in Ghana and therefore implemented successful programmes which included;

- The Water for African Cities (Phase I and II)
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern Ghana
- The Slum Upgrading Facility Pilot Project (SUF)
- Participatory Slum Upgrading and Prevention Program (PSUP)
- Ningo Prampram City Extension Project

The secretariat enumerated the achievements of its interventions in Ghana through the above projects which ranged from national policies and strategies on planning and slum upgrading to capacity building, community and livelihood improvements through physical infrastructure and financial incentives for local economic development.

In the follow up discussions, members requested the Secretariat to provide for clear linkages between the achievements in Ghana specifically and thematic country presentations generally to the Work Programme of UN-Habitat in future sessions. Members also sought clarification on UN-Habitat's normative work on financial engineering for reference in future projects as well as the criteria for the selection of

countries to participate in UN-Habitat's work. This was prompted by the fact that in Ghana, UN-Habitat had engaged in successful income generating activities within some of its programmes that sustainably benefitted programme recipients. Members also expressed concern that due to organizational budgetary challenges, the absence of Habitat Programme Managers (HPMs) in some countries could affect positive results on the ground. In response, the Secretariat explained that each project had a Chief Technical Advisor hence, project results were not necessarily affected by the absence of an HPM. In this regard the Secretariat requested Member States to support in financing HPM positions.