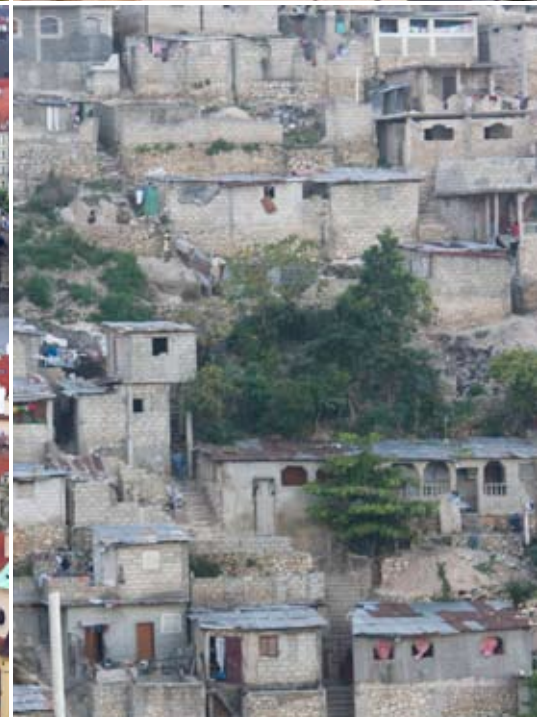


COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT 2011



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT

2011

Country Activities Report 2011
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FOREWORD



UN-HABITAT's country activities are focused on supporting governments in the formulation of policies and strategies to create and strengthen self-reliant urban planning and management capacity at both national and local levels and to promote sustainable urbanization. Technical and managerial expertise is provided for the assessment of human settlements development problems and opportunities.

Country-level activities also seek to identify and analyse policy options, design and implement housing and urban development programmes, and help mobilize national resources and external support for improving human settlements conditions.

This national capacity-building process involves central government institutions, local authorities and their partners in community based and non-governmental organizations, universities and research institutes. Emphasis is also placed upon strengthening monitoring capacities of governments in human settlements management.

In accordance with its Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP), UN-HABITAT's country-level activities are focused on the following areas: (i) advocacy, monitoring and partnerships; (ii) participatory urban planning, management and governance; (iii) pro-poor land and housing; (iv) environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services; (v) strengthened human settlements finance systems; and (vi) disaster mitigation and post-conflict rehabilitation. Acting as a catalyst in the mobilization of technical cooperation, UN-HABITAT is supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the local, national and regional levels and the goals of the Millennium Declaration on improving the lives of slum dwellers and improving access to water and sanitation. Lessons learnt from country-level activities are also being used to formulate global policy options and guidelines.

As of the fourth quarter of 2009, UN-HABITAT had cooperation programmes and projects under execution in 72 countries, of which the majority were in the least developed countries. More than 30 other countries were benefiting from the support of UN-HABITAT's global programmes. Country activities could be normative or operational, but in many cases they combine these two dimensions of UN-HABITAT's mandate.

As a direct response to increasing demands from developing countries, the organization's in-country activities have grown significantly over the last decades from expenditures totalling US\$ 18.7 million in 1988 to US\$ 459 million in 2009.

More than 80 per cent of the financing of country projects in 2009 came from various multilateral and bilateral agencies, less than 10 percent of the financing came from UN sources and the balance from governments' cost-sharing and non-governmental sources. It should be noted that the total budgets have been maintained at a high level due to several large programmes in Asia and the Arab States and various global trust funds. Through these activities, UN-HABITAT is fully committed to the goals of maximizing the use of national expertise and

bolstering national execution and procurement from developing countries. In 2009, more than 90 per cent of UN-HABITAT's project personnel were national experts.

The present report carries short summaries of each of the agency's country activities¹. These reference sheets include: the total project or programme cost, partner institutions, background objectives, activities and results. The report is divided into six sections with the first section devoted to global and inter-regional programmes, followed by five sections describing UN-HABITAT's activities in each region: Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean; and Europe. In the past this document was focused on operational activities. In line with the MTSIP it now covers all country activities of UN-HABITAT.

In addition to these country activities, UN-HABITAT has embarked on the biennial publication of a regional State of the Cities report series. These reports are intended as both a platform for debate on urban issues in the respective regions and a tool in support of national policy formulation in the broad area of sustainable urban development. 2010 saw the publication of the first of the State of the Asian Cities and the second of the State of the African Cities.



Joan Clos
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT
Under-Secretary-General, United Nations

¹ Projects with budgets of less than \$ 50,000 are not included.



GLOBAL AND INTER-REGIONAL

GLOBAL

Project Title	GLTN on Grassroots Women and Land - Gender Evaluation Criteria Framework
Project Code	FS-GLO-08-S06 (G052)
Total Cost	US\$ 260,000
Development partners	Norway, Sweden
Partners	International Federation of Surveyors (FIG), Huairou Commission, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and University of East London (UEL), governments of Brazil, Nepal and Ghana
Starting Date	June 2009
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Despite progress on women's rights, rights to land and security of tenure are not enjoyed equally by women and men in many parts of the world. Gender issues related to land are complicated. They involve sensitive social and cultural territories and challenge deeply rooted power structures. Land tools (defined as practical ways of achieving objectives set by laws and policies) have often been designed to serve male interests and priorities. To be effective, these tools need to be developed to also incorporate women's experiences, needs and participation. The gender evaluation criteria framework explores how to judge whether a large-scale land tool is sufficiently gender-responsive, to identify where more work needs to be done as well as possible entry-points for improving the responsiveness of a large-scale land tool or programme to both women and men's needs.

The specific objectives were:

- Provide governments and other actors with a tool for analysis and evaluation of effectiveness of land tools gender-responsiveness.
- Facilitate identification of where more work needs to be done, and possible entry-points to make a tool equally beneficial to women and men.
- Design an assessment tool to specifically capture factors that are important in terms of gender.
- Assess the user-friendliness of the evaluation framework for both gender experts and non-specialists.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Development of gender specific evaluation questions.
- Identification of the type of information needed to answer the evaluation questions, including

possible indicators and possible sources of information.

- Piloting of evaluation framework in Brazil, Ghana and Nepal. Presentation of findings during the World Urban Forum 5 in Rio de Janeiro in March 2010.
- Development of training course for land professionals on 'Evaluating Land Tools for Gender Equality'.
- Development of guidelines of how to use the gender evaluation criteria framework.

RESULTS

The achievements were:

- Guidelines for 'Gender Evaluation Criteria' developed in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish in order to build awareness and understanding as well as to assess the responsiveness of a large scale land tool to both women and men's needs.
- Guidelines proved to be a useful tool to assess the gender responsiveness of large scale land tools.
- As a result of successfully piloting the 'Gender Evaluation Criteria' the State Government of Pernambuco, Brazil has chosen to regularize a squatter settlement consisting of 5,500 families after 46 years of eviction threat.
- Training course for land professionals and guidelines for grassroots on how to use the 'Gender Evaluation Criteria' piloted and published.

GLOBAL

Project title	Water and Sanitation Programme
Project code	2004-FWS-5448-W001-2831 (Canada earmarked for Africa) 2004-FWS-5448-W002-2831 (Norway) 2004-FWS-5448-W003-2831 (Poland) 2004-FWS-5448-W004-2831 (Netherlands) 2005-FWS-5448-W005-2831 (Sweden) 2005-FWS-5448-W006-2831 (Netherlands for Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative) 2008-FWS-5448-W007-2834 (Spain) 2008-FWS-5448-W008-2834 (Coca Cola for India) 2008-FWS-5448-W009-2834 (Oxiana Ltd for Lao PDR) 2008-FOD-5448-W010-2834 (CERF for Lao PDR) 2008-FWS-5448-W011-2834 (Google.org) 2008-FWS-5448-W012-2834 (BASF for India) 2008-FWS-5448-W013-2834 (Netherlands Mekong Region Water & Sanitation Initiative)
Total cost	US\$ 94,800,000 (Signed Agreements)
Development partners	Government of Canada, Government of Netherlands, Government of Norway, Government of Spain, Government of Sweden, Coca Cola India, Oxiana Ltd, Google Inc and BASF
Partners Africa	Governments of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zanzibar
Asia	Governments of China, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam
Latin America	Governments of Bolivia, Mexico, and Nicaragua
Others	Local authorities, water and sanitation regulators and utilities, non-government organizations, community based organizations and private sector
Starting date	October 2003
Completion date	December 2012

The Water and Sanitation Programme of UN-HABITAT is mainly funded through the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (WSTF), which provides a well coordinated programmatic approach, allowing donors to improve their aid effectiveness by contributing to a consolidated fund dedicated to a clear set of objectives.

To complement the normative and operational activities of the trust, the programme was supporting the establishment of the Global Water Operators Partnership (GWOP) with the

aim of improving the knowledge base of water utilities through a number of capacity building initiatives, while facilitating cross-regional knowledge sharing and learning among individual utilities and networks. In the same spirit, the programme has forged partnership with Google Inc. to provide geo-referenced data on performance and coverage of water and sanitation services, piloting in Zanzibar and up-scaling to other countries and regions in the next few years.

Operational activities, funded through the trust fund, included the following programmes:

1. WATER FOR ASIAN CITIES PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Water for Asian Cities (WAC) Programme is a collaborative initiative between Asian countries, UN-HABITAT and the Asian Development Bank. The programme was launched on 18 March 2003 during the third World Water Forum and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between ADB and UN-HABITAT. The MOU envisaged \$10 million in grant funding (equally shared by UN-HABITAT and ADB) to raise political awareness, build capacity and create an enabling environment for pro-poor investments in water and sanitation in Asian cities. The MOU also envisaged a follow-up ADB plan to invest \$ 500 million through loans over a five-year period.

The overall objective of the programme was to help urban centres in Asia meet the water and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), by enhancing capacity at city, country and regional levels, and creating an enabling environment for new investments in the urban water and sanitation sector.

The MOU also reflected the ADB's plan to invest \$1 billion over five years in the urban water supply and sanitation sector with a focus on sanitation. These investments were part of the water financing programme 2006-2010 announced by the ADB in March 2006 to boost investments in the sector to well over \$ 2 billion a year.

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities included:

- The programme is now operational in 47 urban centres in five countries and is being extended to Pakistan and Indonesia.
- Supporting pilot demonstration projects on innovative community based approaches to improve water supply and sanitation, pro-poor governance, improved water demand management and awareness creation.
- Promoting a new water use ethic, the programme is also introducing the Human Values Based Approach for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education.
- Supporting Gender mainstreaming efforts in utilities and local authorities.
- Capacity building to monitor progress towards meeting MDGs.

RESULTS

Following the success of the first MoU, a second was signed between ADB and UN-HABITAT in 2007, which committed each of the two partners to provide \$ 10 million in grant funds to raise political awareness and build capacity. The results have included:

- Pilot and demonstration projects initiated and investment plans prepared for Asian cities.
- More than 120 Cooperation Agreements signed between UN-HABITAT and partners which include government line departments, local authorities, utilities and NGOs. UN-HABITAT's cumulative contribution of about \$ 13.69 million was matched by a similar level of partner contributions.
- Partnerships under the Corporate Social Responsibility agenda have also been forged with leading private sector organizations, namely Coca Cola India, Oxiana, Australia and BASF, Germany (under finalization) who are contributing to UN-HABITAT's efforts in the region.
- Pro-poor governance frameworks, emphasizing the participation of communities in planning and decision making and mainstreaming of gender were progressively adopted in all programme towns leading to greater effectiveness, efficiency and equity in water supply and sanitation services and coverage and to the sustainability of the large investments.
- More than 400,000 people are estimated to have benefited directly from the programme.
- An ADB financed loan of \$181 million in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India the programme has catalyzed reforms in the water and sanitation sector, including policy directives and guidelines issued by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on establishing community based funding mechanisms and mainstreaming gender strategies.

2. THE MEKONG REGION WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (MEK-WATSAN)

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The MEK-WATSAN initiative was a collaborative effort between governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-region, the Asian Development Bank and UN-HABITAT. The objective was to assist participating countries attain their water and sanitation-related MDGs. The programme targets improved water supply and sanitation for 1.08 million people, but it also expected to provide an enabling environment for further investments and support for the region as a whole.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Rehabilitation of existing structure, promotion of conservation and water demand management.
- Increased water supply and sanitation infrastructure.
- Capacity building of utilities and community to ensure sustainability
- Supporting policy development governing water conservation and demand management.
- Raising awareness through human value based water, sanitation and hygiene education.
- Project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Environment and social management.

RESULTS

The results so far achieved include:

- Fast-track projects have been implemented in eight towns in Lao PDR, two in Vietnam and three in Yunnan Province, PR China.
- A project has been initiated in Cambodia.
- An estimated 40,000 people have so far benefited from these projects.

- UN-HABITAT's support for community based water and sanitation and water conservation and demand management initiative has enabled the city of Puer, PR China to attract additional investments in the water and sanitation sector. In the city of Jinghong, PR China, an important tourist city in the Mekong, UN-HABITAT's support is helping to mitigate a major constraint to the tourism economy caused by the lack of water and sanitation in households which provide accommodation to tourists.
- In recognition of the demonstrated success achieved under the initiative, the Government of Netherlands has agreed to provide additional funds to support the MEK-WATSAN programme.

3. WATER AND SANITATION FOR CITIES IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONS PROGRAMME (WATSAN-LAC)

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The programme was a collaborative effort involving the countries of the region, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and UN-HABITAT. IADB and UN-HABITAT entered into collaboration through a Memorandum of Understanding. The aim was to enhance pro-poor and sustainable investments in water and sanitation and thereby support the countries in achieving the water and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals.

ACTIVITIES

The activities included:

- Discussions with potential partners, including local governments, water and sanitation utilities and NGOs for a number of community-based initiatives associated with a proposed IADB loan to improve access to water and sanitation in the peri-urban areas of large cities.

RESULTS

The results so far include:

- UN-HABITAT has opened a dialogue and initiated collaborative relationships with a range of partners, including the IDB, national and local government, utilities and NGOs.

4. WATER FOR AFRICAN CITIES PROGRAMME (PHASE II)

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since 1999, the Water for African Cities (WAC) programme has been supporting African cities to address the water challenges facing the continent and to protect their fresh water resources. Following the first phase in eight cities in eight countries, a 2002 review heralded the progress achieved by the programme and called for it to be strengthened and broadened. As a result, the WAC II was formulated in consultation with water and sanitation experts from all over Africa and launched in December 2003.

The main objectives of the project were to:

- Develop norms, standards and management toolkits for water and sanitation.
- Promote pro-poor investment through regional water and sanitation programmes.
- Provide strategic support to pro-poor water and sanitation initiatives.
- Monitor progress towards the water and sanitation Millennium Development Goals.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- The programme implemented in 17 cities in 14 countries with a focus on six priority areas: (a) Pro-poor governance and follow-up investment; (b) Sanitation for the urban poor; (c) Urban catchments management; (d) Water demand management; (e) Water education in schools and communities; (f) Advocacy, awareness-raising, and information exchange.
- It operated along two complementary tracks: (a) city demonstrations in the participating cities, and (b) region-wide activities to share information and build capacity between cities within the region.
- The objective of the city level activities was to pilot initiatives that deliver access to water and sanitation services for the urban poor, with the goal of direct service improvements to the pilot area, but more significantly, to demonstrate examples of effective practice which can be adopted and scaled up by communities, governments and financial institutions.
- The regional activities were important to consolidate and capitalize on the experiences of city-level implementation for dissemination through regional exchanges, in order to broaden the benefits of isolated demonstration activities.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- A MoU signed with the African Development Bank in March 2006 set out the framework to facilitate safe water supplies and sanitation in African cities and small urban centres, with the programme providing pre-investment capacity building necessary for the sustainability of investments for water and sanitation programmes.
- The pre-investment support provided by the programme to Kenya and Zanzibar (Tanzania) has led to a fast track of the procedure for the loan agreement. The experience is being extended to AfDB programmes in Mali, Ethiopia and Senegal.
- Nine Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between UN-HABITAT and the governments of Cameroon, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Rwanda and Mozambique.
- As at August 2008, 61 Cooperation Agreements were operational with government and local/regional/international NGO partners at city level to implement demonstration activities. About 50 per cent of these have been completed or in the final stages of completion.
- Three countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali) have adopted and mainstreamed the values-based approach into primary and secondary schools curricula in topics related to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Working under the auspices of UN-Water Africa (a grouping of UN system agencies in the water sector in Africa), and in close collaboration with the African Development Bank, the programme significantly contributed to the African Ministers Council on Water-led initiatives including, the March 2008 First African Water Week (AWW-1) held in Tunis, and contributed to the preparations of the draft Sharm El Sheikh Declaration which were

among the key documents for the main thematic session of the 11th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held at the end of June 2008. The AU Assembly endorsed the draft Sharm el Sheikh Declaration.

5. LAKE VICTORIA REGION WATER AND SANITATION INITIATIVE (LVWATSAN)

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Small urban centres in the Lake Victoria Basin play an increasingly important role in the economic development of the region. Most of these urban centres are located along the trading routes and act as market centres for both outputs and inputs of industries relying on the lake's resources. But rapid and unplanned growth has placed enormous pressure on the capacity of these urban centres to provide adequate water supply and sanitation services for their growing populations. Urgent and concerted action was needed to close the widening gap between supply and demand for water and sanitation services.

UN-HABITAT, in association with the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda has implemented a major initiative to address the water and sanitation needs of poor people living in the secondary urban towns around the Lake Victoria region. The LVWATSAN was designed to achieve MDG targets for water and sanitation, taking into account all physical planning needs. The first phase of the initiative was addressing the needs of six towns with populations varying from 10,000 to 85,000. The second phase covered an additional nine towns, one each from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and three each from Burundi and Rwanda.

Objectives of the project were to:

- Support pro-poor water and sanitation investments in the secondary urban centres in Lake Victoria region.
- Build institutional and human resources capacities at local and regional levels for the sustainability of improved water and sanitation services.
- Facilitate benefits of upstream water sector reforms to reach the local level in the participating urban centres.
- Reduce the environmental impact of urbanization in the Lake Victoria basin.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Rehabilitation of existing water and sanitation infrastructure systems and extend service coverage to the poor.
- Undertaking capacity building interventions for operational management to ensure sustainability at the local level.
- Developing and operationalizing mechanisms to bring the benefits to sector reforms to the local level.
- Implementing physical interventions that reduce sources of pollution into lake Victoria.

RESULTS

The results include:

- MoUs signed with the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
- 24 sub-contracts and three cooperation agreements awarded for intervention works in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, with a total value of over US\$ 6,000,000.
- By the end of December 2008, these interventions completed access to safe drinking water for 130,000 people, and improved sanitation to another 20,000.
- A Fast-Track Capacity Building Programme was implemented by National Water & Sewerage Corporation for the Water Management Utility bodies in the towns of Kisii (Kenya), Homa Bay (Kenya), Bukoba (Tanzania) and Muleba (Tanzania) with to enhance the capacity of the utility bodies in the management of water production, revenue collection and financial sustainability of the investments.
- A pilot rainwater harvesting project to address the drinking water needs of orphan-headed households was completed in December 2007 and has had an immediate impact through the provision of safe drinking water to over 2,020 persons.
- Urban Inequality Survey (UIS) has been completed and an information system to monitor the progress in meeting the MDG targets for water and sanitation is being established.
- Urban plans have already been completed for five of the seven pilot towns through a process linked to training and capacity building.

GLOBAL

Project title	Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
Project code	FS/FLO/07/SXXG051
Total cost	US\$ 10,560,863
Development partners	Governments of Norway and Sweden, CASLE (Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy), COHRE (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions), FAO (The Food and Agriculture Organization), FGF (Federation des Geometres Francophones), FIG (International Federation of Surveyors), GRET (Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques), Habitat International Coalition (HIC), Huairou Commission, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), IIED (International Institute for Environment and Development), ILC (International Land Coalition), HIS (Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies), ITC (International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation), Lantmäteriet (National Land Survey of Sweden), Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, RDI (Rural Development Institute), SDI (Slum/Shack Dwellers International), Statens kartverk (Norwegian Mapping Authority, Cadastre and Land Registry), Terra Institute, UEL (University of East London), (UNECA) United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), World Bank.
Starting date	June 2006
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) is to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management and security of tenure.

The Network has developed a global land partnership. Its members include international civil society organizations, international finance institutions, international research and training institutions, donors and professional bodies. It aims to take a more holistic approach to land issues and improve global land coordination in various ways. These include the establishment of a continuum of land rights, rather than a narrow focus on individual land titling, the improvement and development of pro-poor land management, as well as land tenure tools. The new approach also entails unblocking existing initiatives, helping strengthen existing land networks, assisting in the development of affordable gendered land tools useful to poverty-stricken communities, and spreading knowledge on how to implement security of tenure.

The GLTN partners, in their quest to attain the goals of poverty alleviation, better land

management and security of tenure through land reform, have identified and agreed on 18 key land tools to deal with poverty and land issues at the country level across all regions. The Network partners argue that the existing lack of these tools, as well as land governance problems, are the main cause of failed implementation at scale of land policies world wide.

The GLTN is a demand driven network where many individuals and groups have come together to address this global problem. The GLTN Secretariat is facilitated by UN-HABITAT.

ACTIVITIES

A range of GLTN activities have been carried out at both the global and country level, including the following activities:

- Development of normative approaches for the purpose of increasing security of tenure for the urban or rural poor in Member States.
- Advocacy and presentation of findings and best practices at a range of forums.
- Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) and Regional workshops for the dissemination, transfer and expansion of knowledge.
- Commissioning of key research and tool documentation and development.
- Interactive conferences via Internet and ongoing website development.
- Production, translation, printing and dissemination of publications and related information materials.
- Management of knowledge (dissemination, data base development of contacts, filing, library etc).
- Building partnerships and research associates, including with grassroots organisations (NGOs, CBOs).
- Improvement of implementation methodologies especially in regard to grassroots and gender.

RESULTS

GLTN has established a network of global and regional partners to improve land administration for poverty alleviation. There are currently 42 key global partners registered to the network and 1,550 individual members registered. Main achievements so far include:

Tool Development:

- The Land Administration Domain Model (LADM), a land administration tool capable of documenting both customary and statutory land rights and claims was presented to the International Standards Organisation (ISO). The Ethiopian Government reviewed the possibility to test this approach using their current LIMS and land certification processes through a GLTN initiated Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) which is a subset of the LADM.
- Gender Evaluation Criteria was piloted in Brazil, Ghana and Nepal in partnership with Huairou Commission, FIG and UEL.
- Grassroots Mechanism was piloted in India, Peru, the Philippines and Tanzania. Grassroots organisations are taking the lead on this.
- STDM Phase 1 (the prototype) was piloted in Ethiopia.
- Land Governance Initiatives: FAO's Draft Voluntary Guidelines on Land and Natural Resources are now subject to regional consultations, Working Paper on 'Towards Improved Land Governance' has been printed in English and French and disseminated.

- Training package on Improving Gender Equality and Grassroots Participation through Good Land Governance finalised and piloted.
- Summary report on Strategic Citywide Spatial Planning in the Metropolitan Port-Au-Prince, Haiti printed and disseminated.
- Training Package on Land and Property Rights in the Muslim World printed and disseminated.
- Publication on Land, Environment and Climate Change printed and disseminated.
- Publication and policy briefs on participatory enumerations published. Enumerations are now being piloted in Haiti, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
- Scoping study on Land Value Taxation completed.

Policy Guidelines and Support:

- Supported the African land policy framework and the development of land indicators for security of tenure.
- Secure Land Rights for All – an overview of land policy issues (English, French and Spanish).
- Policy Makers Guide to Women's Land, Property and Housing Rights (English, French and Spanish).
- Shared Tenure Options for Women (English and French).
- How to develop a Pro-poor Land Policy (English, French and Spanish)
- How to Establish an Effective Land Sector (English).
- Guidelines for Addressing Land Issues after Natural Disasters (English).
- Step-by-step Guide on Citywide Strategic Planning printed and disseminated.
- GLTN provides technical advice to the WB on the development of Land Governance Administration Framework (LGAF).
- The land policy framework and guidelines for Africa has been adopted by African Union. A concept note and a road map for a tracking system have been completed in collaboration with the World Bank and UNECA. GLTN is following up on this with UNECA. The Land Policy Framework was launched by end of October 2010.

Training:

- Transparency in Land Administration: regional trainings have been held in Africa (19 participating countries) and Asia (10 participating countries) together with local training institutions and universities and the International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (ITC).
- Transparency in Land Administration regional trainings were held in Ghana, Namibia, Senegal and Tanzania, targeting stakeholders in Eastern, Southern and Francophone West Africa regions respectively together with local training institutions and universities and the International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (ITC).
- Improving Gender Equality and Grassroots Participation through Good Land Governance training has been piloted in November 2009 in Naivasha, Kenya. The final training was conducted in Bamako, Mali in November 2010 in parallel with the 3rd African Ministerial Conference for Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD3).
- Land, Property and Housing Rights in the Muslim World was validated in a EGM in 2009, the training course finalised, published and distributed in 2010.
- Evaluating Land Tools for Gender Equality: A one-day training course for land professionals was piloted in November 2010 in Mombasa, Kenya.

Documentation and Research:

- A global inventory of land related initiatives was expanded to include 159 initiatives from Africa. In total 827 initiatives were listed in the GLTN database, which is currently being expanded to include initiatives from the Arab States.
- Land Law and Islam an overview of concepts and issues published in English and Arabic.
- GLTN is currently working with the Global Urban Observatory (UN-HABITAT) to develop a methodology to capture security of tenure indicators.

Country-level support

In line with UN-HABITAT'S Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, and its Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework, Shelter Branch has undertaken activities which link normative and operations together at country level, in collaboration with RTCD, Disaster Management Programme and Training and Capacity Building Branch in the following initiatives:

- Gender implications of the rural land certification process in Ethiopia.
- Rural land inventory in Botswana and its performance in peri-urban areas as well as the links between customary and statutory systems.
- City-wide planning in Haiti, situation analysis to be developed into a guideline for local and central governments.
- Research on the social and economic impacts of land titling programmes in urban and peri-urban areas in Senegal and South Africa.
- Scoping study and a series of seven case studies on specific natural disasters in Grenada, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mozambique, Pakistan and the USA.
- A study of urban land markets in Mozambique.
- Harmonisation, Alignment and Coordination, Chairing the land sector in Kenya, for national land policy formulation and implementation.
- Institutional support to the Land Commission in Liberia, and affordable land records and spatial infrastructure in Ethiopia.
- 10-12 country case studies developed in cooperation with GTZ and Technical University of Munich.
- Strengthened donor coordination of the land sector in Ethiopia, Kenya and Liberia.

GLOBAL

Project title	Support to Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (AGFE)
Project code	IT-GLO-07-TO3
Total cost	US\$ 232,075
Development partners	Government of Italy
Partner	Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE); Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS). Members of AGFE are associates of organisations such as Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR), ENDA Tiers-Monde; International Alliance of Inhabitants (IAI), Slum Dwellers International (SDI); and Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College London (UCL)
Starting date	November 2007
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Unlawful forced evictions are on the increase worldwide in frequency, in number, in scale, and in the level of violence. In many countries, they have become common practice in lieu of urban planning and inclusive social policies. They affect the lives of millions of people, many of them poor. Unlawful forced evictions, as practised in most places, are counter productive to the attainment of Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 11 on slums.

UN-HABITAT launched the “Advisory Group on Forced Evictions to the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT” (AGFE) in 2004. Its primary objective is to prevent unlawful forced evictions through promotion of alternative solutions.

The objective of the project was to strengthen AGFE through increased effectiveness in reducing the number of unlawful forced evictions worldwide, thus building and expanding on its previous work. In particular, AGFE intended to enhance operational arrangements and responses from UN-HABITAT’s programmes and globally contribute to the reduction of the number of forced evictions carried out by national and local governments.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- AGFE missions to Curitiba (Brazil), Rome (Italy), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Accra (Ghana) to facilitate dialogue between local and national governments and organisations of civil society to achieve negotiated alternatives in situation where forced evictions were imminent or ongoing.
- The AGFE membership has been renewed and the Terms of Reference outlining its mandate

and modus operandi have been revised. The Group is formed by 15 individuals from academic, governmental, non-governmental as well as community-based organisations.

- The AGFE Pool of Technical Experts has been established in order to provide substantive support to the Group's operations.
- Training materials on alternatives to forced evictions have been developed.
- AGFE contributed to the Training Event "Alternatives to forced evictions: sustainable settlement strategies" at the World Urban Forum IV.
- The Group finalised and adopted its biannual plan of activities, including tool development and a prioritised programme for country missions.
- Agreements were reached with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing for enhanced collaboration between the Office of the Special Rapporteur, AGFE and UN-HABITAT.
- Follow-up AGFE missions to Curitiba (Brazil), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Rome (Italy).
- New AGFE missions to Istanbul (Turkey), Port Harcourt (Nigeria), New Orleans (USA), Lima (Peru), Ushuaia and Rio Negro (Argentina), Greater London (United Kingdom), Moscow (Russian Federation).
- Preparation of the 3rd AGFE Report on successful alternatives to forced eviction;
- Development of methodology for eviction impact assessment, including assessment of eviction costs.
- Feasibility study on setting up a global eviction data base jointly with eviction monitoring organisations.
- Inventory of available instruments/guidelines/tools.
- Development of guidelines for policymakers/governments on principles and actions to avoid unlawful forced evictions.

RESULTS

The work of AGFE has contributed to promoting awareness, information and experience exchange among partners and the general public on the issue of forced evictions and the need to identify, develop and apply alternative solutions that can enhance the normative work of UN-HABITAT and partners.

AGFE missions have generated a highly positive impact:

- In Rome a 12-month moratorium on forced evictions was reached.
- In Curitiba the local authorities resettled some families and provided building materials for house construction.
- In Santo Domingo the key actors were brought to the negotiation table and have agreed on a law proposal for the provision of land, housing and financial services to the communities previously threatened with eviction, including development of a cooperative housing model.
- The Training Event at the World Urban Forum provided valuable insights and guidance to a wide range of stakeholders on how to better deal with the issue of forced eviction.
- The AGFE Secretariat in UN-HABITAT's Housing Policy Section was strengthened to effectively support AGFE's operations.

INTER- REGIONAL

Project title	Urban Housing Sector Profile Studies
Project code	G053 FS-RAF-08-S02
Total cost	US\$ 791,625
Development partners	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada and Global Land Tool Network (GLTN),
Partners	National Governments of Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam, academia, non-governmental and community-based organisations in the housing sector in each country; Land Tenure and Property Administration Section/GLTN; Urban Finance Branch, ERSO; Monitoring and Research Division; GUO; SUF; Best Practices and Urban Development Branch; UNDP Country Offices
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	February 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Urban Housing Sector Profile Studies were implemented as a demonstration project in Malawi, Uganda, Senegal and Tunisia. The project was extended to Ghana, Nepal, Viet Nam, Ecuador and El Salvador. The Profile is a housing sector assessment tool currently being developed by the Housing Policy Section to contribute to the improvement of shelter delivery and housing sector performance. It provides governments and various stakeholders with a comprehensive analysis of housing and land delivery systems as well as the mechanisms to access land, housing finance, and basic infrastructure, building materials and technology and labour. Methodologically, the Profile draws on multi-stakeholders' analysis and multi-sector assessment sustained by an action research approach and based on the holistic notion of the housing sector that includes the policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks.

The Urban Housing Sector Profile is both a diagnosis and analytical tool that helps governments to identify gaps and bottlenecks in the housing sector that impede the housing market from working properly, particularly for the urban poor. It provides evidence from the field to support the required institutional, regulatory and policy reforms, both at local and national levels. The Urban Housing Sector Profile produces knowledge through applied research, market surveys, institutional and stakeholders' analysis as well as city consultations. Therefore, the Urban Housing Sector Profile is an appropriate tool to policy recommendations. Locally, the Urban Housing Sector Profile Studies are carried out by a team of local researchers with backstopping from UN-HABITAT and international consultants. In Malawi and Uganda, the Shelter Profile Studies are complementary to the Rapid Urban Sector Profile Studies (RUSPS) as they add a detailed analysis and in-depth knowledge of the various sub-sectors of the housing delivery system.

ACTIVITIES

A range of activities were carried out in the selected countries where the Urban Housing Sector Profile was undertaken, including:

- Design of detailed Terms of Reference, outlining the major areas of the study: policy and institutional frameworks, land supply systems and land markets, provision of infrastructure, building and construction technology, and housing markets and finance.
- Development of methodology and fundamental questions to be answered through the Urban Housing Sector Profile.
- Rapid assessment of the housing sector, with a particular attention given to the financial sector.
- Presentation of the approach of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) and Rapid Urban Sector Profiling at country level to ensure synergy among the initiatives.
- Establishment of the Urban Housing Sector Profile national team comprised of national experts and one international consultant.
- Preparation of thematic research reports by national experts.
- Consolidation of thematic reports into the final Urban Housing Sector Profile Study.
- Organisation of an executive workshop on “Enabling the Housing Sector to Work” for senior policymakers, housing practitioners, researchers and technical cadre of the national government and local authorities.
- Organisation of a methodology workshop for the members of the Urban Housing Sector Profile national team.

RESULTS

The main results so far are:

- Thematic reports focusing on each of the fundamental inputs to the housing sector:
 - Policy and institutional frameworks.
 - Housing finance and markets.
 - Infrastructure/basic urban services.
 - Urban land supply systems.
 - Construction industry, building materials and labour.
- Final Urban Housing Sector Profile report on each country analysing the performance of the housing sector as a whole, including an assessment of the institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks, and capacity needs, proposing the needed reforms to enable housing markets to function well and affordable housing options to become available.
- Broad awareness of the gaps and potentials in the housing sector through capacity building events.
- Stakeholder consensus on housing sector priorities through a consultative process.

INTER- REGIONAL

Project title	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP Countries
Project code	XB-MOR-07-X01 (C204)
Total cost	US\$ 6,048,000
Development partners	European Commission, Secretariat ACP
Partners	30 governments, more than 60 cities
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This programme aimed at building capacities at local and national levels to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries through slum upgrading policy development and implementation of pilot projects. Phase One diagnosed needs through Urban Sector Profile Studies. The approach was based on EC guidelines, elaborated by UN-HABITAT and implemented in 12 African countries during 2004-05. A further 18 ACP countries undertook the diagnostic phase and all participating countries exchanged experiences. Phase Two focused on feasibility studies in slums identified in Phase One. Regional policy seminars and capacity-building workshops covered issues of sustainable slum upgrading (governance, social and economic development, and the environment). Follow-up capacity building and policy development action plans were developed. Phase 3 implemented action plans in a total of 60 ACP countries.

The project had three main objectives:

- To contribute to urban poverty reduction policy development through an urban sector profile study – a rapid assessment of needs and capacity gaps to be addressed at local, national and regional levels.
- To enhance regional, national and local dialogue in sustainable slum upgrading policy development; to build technical capacities in slum upgrading; to undertake feasibility studies for slum upgrading in the 12 countries which completed Phase One with the aim of establishing implementation activities.
- To contribute to the strengthening of national/local policy, institutional, legislative, financial, normative and implementation framework reforms; to build institutional capacities; to implement pilot slum upgrading projects in selected countries.

ACTIVITIES

The following activities were undertaken:

- Urban profiling (Burundi, Cape Verde, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Uganda, Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Jamaica,

Trinidad & Tobago, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands).

- Finalizing reports of first batch of urban profiles (30).
- Introducing and tailoring study.
- City profiles (45 cities).
- National profiles (18 countries).
- Regional analyses (three).
- Printing and dissemination.
- Feasibility studies and capacity building (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia).
- Implementation strategy developed.
- Three policy seminars held.
- Six capacity-building workshops held.
- Stakeholder mobilisation undertaken.
- Surveys and analyses completed.
- Feasibility reports and action plans finalized.
- Regional conference held.

RESULTS

The programme delivered three types of results:

- Urban sector profile studies/reports (18 national, 45 cities).
- Policy recommendations and action plans in countries where political support is provided by central and local authorities.
- Regional slum upgrading policy development, capacity building, feasibility studies and action plans in selected countries.

INTER-REGIONAL

Project title	Slum Upgrading Facility Pilot Phase
Project code	FS/GLD/05/504
Total cost	US\$ 18,500,000
Development partners	Governments of Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom
Partners	National and local governments in Ghana, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Tanzania
Starting date	September 2004 (Design Phase) November 2006 (Pilot Phase)
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Slums have unrealized value and huge resources but their full potential will not be realized until they are upgraded and improved. Domestic capital is the key to sustainable development of slum upgrading. This can be in the form of community savings and resources, commercial capital through banks and other formal financial institutions and public finance through various forms of national and local government support. But the reality is that slum dwellers rarely have direct access to finance from formal financial institutions.

The central objective of the Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) as a global technical cooperation and seed capital facility is to help developing countries attract domestic capital into their slum and urban upgrading activities, including the development of new low-income housing and associated infrastructure. SUF is to achieve this objective by facilitating links among the slum dwellers, field-testing financial instruments and packaging the financial, technical and political elements of development projects to attract such investments.

After exhaustive research in the four pilot countries, it was established that there were no existing institutions that brought together all the stakeholders. The SUF Programme Management Unit through its SUF Pilot Team responded to the local demand for support for financial services to the underserved settlements. This was provided through new Local Financial Facilities created to up-scale the concept of SUF throughout the four pilot countries.

The SUF Programme Management Unit was also providing direct project development support to slum dwellers through local community-based organisations in Ghana and Sri Lanka to enable them to develop bankable projects and financial instruments.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Advisory services to partners, including slum dwellers groups, NGOs, professional bodies, municipalities and commercial banks in the financial aspects of the upgrading of low-income housing and infrastructure projects.

- Referral function for local, regional and international support, bringing expertise and partnership networks of multilateral programmes and NGOs.
- Financial packaging of different forms of investment so they become 'bankable' and provide the communal finance with the necessary confidence to lend for community upgrading activities.
- Development of financial products and projects that enable investors to provide loans to various upgrading initiatives.

RESULTS

The SUF Programme Management Unit (PMU) through its Pilot Team (PT) has undertaken substantial groundwork in the four pilot counties to prepare bankable sub-projects accessing credit enhancement from established Local Finance Facilities (LFF):

- In Ghana: city-wide local finance facilities were established in Tema and Sekondi Takoradi and sub-projects were developed for credit enhancement in Kojokrom, New Takoradi and Amui Djor (market upgrade). SUF PMU has also given direct support for capitalization of the Ghana Urban Poor Fund. This has enabled them to give loans to their members for slum upgrading and to test pilot housing.
- In Indonesia: a city-wide local finance facility was created in Surakarta (Solo) and another in Jogjakarta. Sub-projects were developed in Tipes, Tegalpanggung, Solo Kratonan, Ketelan and Setabelan. In addition, capacity building, through field testing was undertaken in Kratonan (US\$20,000 for 11 houses) and planned for similar amounts in Ketelan and Setabelan. This field testing was financed through loans from a local bank with technical support from SUF.
- In Sri Lanka: one nationwide local finance facility was established. A number of sub projects have expressed interest in applying for credit enhancements, including Siddarthpura, Wallauwatta, Kukruniyawatta, Majid Place and Kilapura. SUF PMU gave direct support to capitalise Moratuwa Urban Poor Fund. These funds were used as collateral to access loans from a local bank for construction of a four- storey building and to advance loans to members for slum upgrading.
- In Tanzania: Three potential projects for credit enhancement in Kurasini, Buruguni and Mwisho. Construction has also started on a housing project with the Tanzania Women Land Access Trust (TAWLAT), in conjunction with the Chinese Government.

INTER-REGIONAL

Project title	Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations
Project code	S001-FS/SER/S08 Spain S001-FS/SER/S08 Bahrain S001-FS/SER/S08 Rockefeller Foundation
Total cost	US\$ 3,700,000
Development partners	Government of Spain, Kingdom of Bahrain, Rockefeller Foundation
Partners	Local banks, microfinance institutions, national and local governments, community groups
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT adopted Resolution 21/2 on the Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan for 2008-2013 (MTSIP) and Resolution 21/10 on “Strengthening the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Experimental financial mechanisms for pro-poor housing and infrastructure”. GC 21/10 requested the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT to establish a trust fund within the Foundation for a four-year experimental period from 2007 to April 2011 to support the implementation of Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations (ERSO) and other innovative financial mechanisms.

The projects were designed to catalyze domestic investment capital and domestic savings through the provision of seed capital, other innovative financial mechanisms, including credit enhancements, and technical assistance in a comprehensive and structured financial package.

ERSO seed capital in the form of loans or credit enhancements was provided to domestic financial institutions (banks, microfinance institutions) to enable loans for low-income housing, upgrading and infrastructure in combination with technical assistance to catalyze investments in pro-poor housing, related infrastructure and upgrading in close partnerships with national and local governments and support by local intermediaries. The target groups of ERSO products are either low-income clients themselves or actors involved in the provision of lower-income shelter.

ERSO plans to test 8-12 operations in total, with two to three in each of the four target regions - Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and countries with economies in transition and Latin America and the Caribbean. The target volume for each operation is between US\$ 2 and 5 million. It is expected that a mobilization ratio between 1:1 and 1:4 can be achieved.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Field-testing of experimental and reimbursable seeding operations and other innovative operations for financing for the urban poor for housing, infrastructure and upgrading through community groups, including where there was an expectation of repayments; mobilizing capital at the local level.
- Strengthening the capacity of local financial and development actors to carry out those operations and supporting the capacity of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to enhance those operations.
- An expert workshop on ERSO was held in April 2008 to present the strategy and approach of the initiative to experts in the field and receive guidance on key operational issues and the implementation strategy. A further purpose was to gather ideas on potential ERSO operations. The meeting also served as an informational session for prospective members of the ERSO Steering and Monitoring Committee.

RESULTS

By the end of 2010, the following results had been achieved:

- UN-HABITAT, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, had developed and approved the ERSO Operational Procedures (OP) and the Operations Manual (OM).
- ERSO Team had consulted with multiple potential partners to develop business plans for implementation of experimental operations in all four target regions. In addition, UN-HABITAT had initiated research and documentation of innovative mechanisms for Low-income Shelter Finance.
- ERSO Steering and Monitoring Committee (SMC) were established. The constituting meeting of the SMC was held on 25-26 September 2008 in Nairobi.
- SMC had reviewed a total of 12 project proposals from all four target regions. The selection and initiation of the first experimental projects is scheduled to commence by early 2011.



AFRICA

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Interim Proposal for Phase II of the Urban Programme in the Lake Victoria Region: The Preparation of Urban Plans for Bondo (Kenya), Bugembe, Karuma-Kamndini (Uganda) and Bunda (Tanzania)
Project code	RAF10F02-A-FDRAF10F02
Total cost	US\$ 100,000
Development partner	UN-Habitat Foundation
Partners	National governments and local authorities
Starting date	February 2010
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the MTSIP results framework, the project initiated Phase II of the Urban Planning in the Lake Victoria region by providing assistance in the preparation of urban plans of various scales, long term and short term, for three secondary towns – Bondo(Kenya), Bugembe (Uganda), and Bunda (Tanzania) as necessitated by various UN-HABITAT programmes and projects in the Lake Victoria region whose implementation require spatial guidance. The methodology tried out in Phase I for the preparation of Long Term Strategic Urban Development Plans was applied with some modifications and refinements wherever necessary. Strategic partnerships were established within UN-HABITAT so that some of their products in the Lake Victoria towns could feed into plan preparation processes and data management. The Project also documented the experiences in cases of best practices in the Lake Victoria region for sharing with other Habitat Agenda partners within the SUDNET. The substantive focus of the project was in the areas of Participatory Planning of the focus Area 2 of the MTSIP on Participatory Planning, Management and Governance.

The overall objective of the project was to provide spatial frameworks in the form of long term and short-term urban development plans in the Lake Victoria UN-UHABITAT towns to guide physical interventions in a bid to promote environmental sustainability and poverty reduction.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Supervision of field work and participation in stakeholder workshops.
- Carrying out GIS mapping; profiling of the towns in socio-economic, environmental, and structural aspects; and in the formulation and designing of plans, short term and long term spatial frameworks.
- Publications of the plans.

RESULTS

The main achievements were:

- Base Thematic and Issue maps produced for the towns.
- Stakeholder consultation meetings held to discuss and agree on shared visions for the future of the towns.
- Spatial frameworks in the form of long-term strategic Urban Development plans and detailed implementation plans developed to guide physical interventions for environmental sustainability and poverty reduction in the Lake Victoria region.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Shelter Profile Studies
Countries	Malawi, Senegal, Tunisia and Uganda
Project code	G053 FS-RAF-08-S02
Total cost	US\$ 791,625
Development partners	International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada and Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)
Partners	Governments of Malawi, Uganda, Senegal and Tunisia; academic, non-governmental and community-based organisations in the shelter field in each country; UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States (ROAAS); Land Tenure and Property Administration Section/GLTN; Urban Finance Section/ERSO; Monitoring and Research Division; GUO; SUF; Best Practices and Urban Development Branch; UNDP Country Offices
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Shelter Profiling is a housing sector assessment tool developed by the Housing Policy Section to contribute to the improvement of shelter delivery and housing sector performance. It provides governments and various stakeholders with a comprehensive analysis of housing and land delivery systems as well as the mechanisms to access land, housing finance, basic infrastructure, building materials and technology and labour. Methodologically, the profile draws on multi-stakeholders' analysis and multi-sector assessment sustained by an action research approach and based on the holistic notion of the housing sector that includes the policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks.

The Shelter Profile is both a diagnosis and analytical tool that helps governments to identify gaps and bottlenecks in the housing sector that impede the housing market from working properly, particularly for the urban poor. It provides evidence from the field to support the required institutional, regulatory and policy reforms, both at local and national levels. The Shelter Profile produces knowledge through applied research, market surveys, institutional and stakeholders' analysis as well as city consultations. Therefore, the Shelter Profile is an appropriate tool to policy recommendations. Locally, the Shelter Profiles are carried out by a team of local researchers with backstopping from UN-HABITAT and international consultants. In Malawi and Uganda, the Shelter Profile Studies are complementary to the Rapid Urban Sector Profile Studies (RUSPS) as they add a detailed analysis and in-depth knowledge of the various sub-sectors of the shelter delivery system.

ACTIVITIES

Malawi was the inception and pilot country; Uganda was the next country where Shelter Profiling was undertaken.

The main activities were:

- Design of detailed Terms of Reference, outlining the major areas of the study: policy and institutional frameworks, land supply systems and land markets, provision of infrastructure, building and construction technology, and housing markets and finance.
- Development of methodology and fundamental questions to be answered through the shelter profile.
- Rapid assessment of the housing sector in Malawi, with a particular attention given to the financial sector.
- Presentation of the approach of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) and Rapid Urban Sector Profiling in Malawi to ensure synergy among the initiatives.
- Establishment of the Malawi Shelter Profile Team, comprised of four national and one international consultants.
- Preparation of thematic research reports by national consultants.
- Consolidation of thematic reports into the final Shelter Profile Study.
- Organisation of an executive workshop on “Enabling the Housing Sector to Work” for senior policymakers, housing practitioners, researchers and technical cadre of the government.
- Organisation of a methodology workshop for the members of the Malawi Shelter Profile Team.

RESULTS

The main results achieved were:

- Thematic reports focusing on each of the fundamental inputs to shelter:
 - Policy and institutional frameworks.
 - Housing finance and markets.
 - Infrastructure/basic urban services.
 - Urban land supply systems.
 - Construction industry, building materials and labour.
- Final Shelter Profile Study Report on each country analysing the performance of the housing sector as a whole, including an assessment of the institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks, and capacity needs, proposing the needed reforms to enable housing markets to function well and affordable housing options to become available.
- Broad awareness of the gaps and potentials in the shelter sector through capacity building events.
- Stakeholder consensus on shelter sector priorities through a consultative process.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project Title	Capacity Building for Local Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming Programme
Project Code	XB-RAF07XOI (C193)
Total Cost	US\$ 2,217,000
Development partner	Government of Spain
Partners	Eight municipalities and training institutions from Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal
Starting Date	April 2007
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Government of Spain funded priority actions identified in the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal. The programme aimed at building capacities of local councillors, municipal staff, NGOs/CBOs and national and local training institutions, in the areas of participatory planning and budgeting, gender mainstreaming and local-to-local women's dialogues, local leadership skills and governance monitoring. Pilot cities in each country benefitted from the training and implementation of participatory planning and budgeting processes. Training was followed by the implementation of priority projects, funded through the participatory budgeting process and supported with complementary seed funding.

The main objectives were:

- To strengthen and build institutional capacities and skills of decision-makers and facilitators in good governance, leadership and organizational outreach.
- To strengthen the capacities of LGAs and NGOs/CBOs in establishing and undertaking local participatory planning and budgeting processes and gender mainstreaming.
- To support the process of the trained stakeholders to manage the implementation of priority actions.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Tool preparation.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Training of trainers (TOT).
- Human resource development.
- Participatory planning and budgeting.
- Implementing priority actions.
- Establishing a continuing programme.
- Monitoring and evaluating.

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- Processes established for participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming.
- Capacities of training institutions built in participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming to replicate on a large scale.
- Legislative and institutional capacities built in seven municipalities for participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming.
- Local strategic projects have been prioritised and each of the eight participating municipality is have began the implementation of one selected project with budgetary support from the Spanish Cooperation.

REGIONAL

Project Title	Land Policy Initiative (LPI)
Project Code	FS-VIE -09-X03 (D262)
Total Cost	US \$400,000
Development partner	GLTN – Global Land Tool Network
Partners	African Union, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and African Development Bank
Starting Date	January 2006
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) launched the Land Policy Initiative along with its Framework and Guidelines in October 2010, Lilongwe, Malawi. GLTN has been actively supporting the Land Policy Initiative in Africa and was instrumental in assisting with the development of a Framework and Guidelines that ensure that land policies provide for equitable access to land especially for the landless, women, youth, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, as well as mainstreaming the urban agenda and the continuum of land rights. The objective was to develop a framework and guidelines that ensure that land policies provide for equitable access to land especially for the landless, women, youth, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, as well as mainstreaming the urban agenda, governance, alternative land administration and the continuum of land rights.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Support to the development of a framework and set of guidelines to ensure that land policies provide for more equitable access to land.
- GLTN has followed up its successful intervention and promotion in Africa with countries such as Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Support to the development of a tracking system to monitor the development and implementation of land policies in African countries

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- Facilitated dialogue amongst LPI partners and stakeholders
- Facilitated LPI participation and contribution during the 3rd African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD3) held in Bamako, 22-24 November 2010.
- Promotion of the Initiative in relevant fora.

BURKINA FASO

Project title	City Development Strategy for Ouagadougou
Project code	FS/BKF/06/S01
Total cost	US\$ 580,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNDP, World Bank, French Development Agency (AFD), Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)
Partners	Government of Burkina Faso, Municipality of Ouagadougou, and Association of Burkina Faso Municipalities (AMBF)
Starting date	May 2006
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project was part of a programme on the implementation of the Cities Without Slums Action Plan in countries and cities of Western and Central Francophone Africa. In this framework UN-HABITAT developed a proposal for a City Development Strategy (CDS) for Ouagadougou, focusing on improving access to basic urban services for those in underprivileged settlements. The objective of the programme was to assist the government of Burkina Faso and the Municipality of Ouagadougou in developing a participatory strategy to improve municipal infrastructure and access to basic urban services for the poor.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Setting-up a steering committee and technical unit for the project.
- Assessment of emerging issues (e.g., spatial growth, municipal infrastructure, access to basic services, urban environment).
- Identifying weaknesses, strengths and opportunities.
- Preparation of the city economic profile using the Local Economic Development (LED) approach and incorporating lessons from the African Local Economy Recovery programme (ECOLOC) approach already used by MDP in Burkina Faso.
- Formulation and validation of the City Development Strategy (CDS) including definition of a five-year investment programme and a priority action plan for developing basic infrastructure and improving access to basic services.
- Capacity building of national and local institutions.
- Formulation of a resources mobilization strategy to finance the implementation of the action plan.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Cooperation agreement signed with the Municipality of Ouagadougou to provide administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the project at local level.
- Two committees (policy steering and technical) created to advise the project team and monitor the implementation of the project.
- Sensitization meetings held with different stakeholders.
- Situation analysis report and communication strategy prepared and validated during stakeholders workshop.
- Report on strategy for crime prevention prepared and submitted to the municipal council for endorsement.
- Training of 20 municipal staff on participatory budgeting.
- The city development strategy and action plan for Ouagadougou was approved in 2009.
- Donor roundtable for resource mobilization was organized by the Mayor of Ouagadougou.
- A CDS Website was established to ensure outreach.

BURKINA FASO

Project title	Integrated Emergency Recovery and Reconstruction in Ouagadougou
Project code	C260; C261, C262
Total cost	US\$ 330,000
Development partner	African Union and Irish Cooperation
Partners	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Municipality of Ouagadougou
Starting date	January 2010
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In September 2009, the City of Ouagadougou received an unprecedented quantity of rainfall which caused flooding that affected 50% of the territory of the city council according to the fire department. Almost 300 millimeters of rainfall were recorded in 12 hours creating inundation which in turn caused different losses in the society. In total, an average of 150,000 people was affected including nearly 90,000 internal displaced persons (IDPs). To respond to the crisis generated by the flooding, UN-HABITAT together with partners did a rapid assessment of losses and came out with proposed actions to undertake from the early recovery to the long-term reconstruction and management of flood.

The project aimed at enhancing partnership between key local, regional and national stakeholders to identify and to implement primary emergency recovery and reconstruction in Ouagadougou through an integrated approach.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Promotion and construction of sustainable and secure shelters in resettlement areas in accordance to by-laws and existing national guidelines and policy directives on urban planning, construction norms and environmental protection.
- Construction of multifunctional center for youth and women.
- Enhancement of community and local authorities' consultation as well as local and national governments dialogue to strengthen supply of clean water and promote good sanitation and hygiene in affected areas.
- Involvement of youth and women in the planning process of early recovery and reconstruction.
- Production of information materials on flood prevention and management of impact of flooding.
- Documentation of innovative practices on flood prevention and management of impact of flooding and production of media programme.

- Dissemination of information and communication on flood management and mitigation.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- The construction 70 houses is ongoing in the resettlement area in Yagma.
- Guidelines on construction with local building materials finalized and used by the technicians of the Ministry of Housing.
- Training of 20 masons on building construction techniques using local building materials;
- Mapping of floods prone zones to assist the government in information inhabitants leaving in floods risk zones and set-up up.
- Construction of two drilling to provide clean water to the populations in the resettlement area.
- Construction of a multifunctional Center for youth and women, following consultation with beneficiaries leaving in the resettlement area.
- Elaboration of a guideline on participatory planning Development of capacities of urban design professionals on sustainable shelter construction conceptual approached and techniques.
- Advisory services provided to NGOs operating in the resettlement area.
- Involvement of youth and women in the planning process of early recovery and reconstruction.
- Formulation of terms of reference and recruitment of consultants for the production of information materials on flood prevention and management of impact of flooding, including a documentary film.
- Negotiation concluded with UNICEF for funding the construction of 200 latrines and baths. Construction works to be done by NGOs and CBOs under the supervision of UN-Habitat national experts.

BURKINA FASO

Project title	Strengthening urban safety in Ouagadougou
Project code	C274-XB-BKF-10-X03
Total cost	US\$ 1,541,441
Development partners	UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNDP-BCPR, City council of Ouagadougou
Partners	Government of Burkina-Faso, National Police of Burkina-Faso, City council of Ouagadougou, and Permanent Secretariat of Small Arms and Light Weapon
Starting date	July 2010
Completion date	July 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Burkina-Faso government in its vision to enhance the culture of peace through the consolidation of solidarity and State of Law has requested UN-HABITAT through United Nations office in Ouagadougou to contribute to the promotion of participatory urban safety. The objectives of UN-HABITAT inputs are to improve local and national knowledge and management skills to build appropriate conditions for the crime prevention, capacity development in the field of inclusive urban safety and enable national experts to monitor and evaluate the role of safety and security in sustainable urban development. More specifically, the programme is expected to initiate and follow-up the integration of urban safety dimensions in local and national urban planning tools and interventions, and to promote the adoption of participatory approaches to insecurity prevention in Ouagadougou. To achieve these objectives, the Regional Office for Africa and Arab States is working in cooperation with the UN-HABITAT Urban Development Branch and UNDP country office in Burkina-Faso. UN-HABITAT will provide technical cooperation based on its ongoing work on crime prevention in Africa and will focus on innovative approaches in the field of crime and violence prevention such as ‘effective urban planning, design and governance, as well as community-based approach’.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Organizing the recruitment and training of the programme coordination team.
- Supporting the country and municipalities in preparing victimization and women vulnerability studies, and participatory road safety and situational safety audits.
- Providing information and guidelines to the coordination team, national partners and municipalities on criminology and urban development norms, safety and urban development practices, and mainstreaming safety and security in slum upgrading projects.
- Mobilizing development partners, civil society and NGOs in identifying needs and to formulate projects proposals and training curriculum.
- Contributing to the development of collaborations and partnerships with local, regional and international bodies for knowledge and information sharing.

- Reviewing the overall project proposal with the aim to align it in 2011 to the forthcoming national development and growth strategy.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A steering committee created by a Ministerial decree.
- An annual work plan was approved between implementing partners.
- A study tour organized and held in Montreal by representatives of the national coordination, municipality and national police.
- Four national consultants and one international consultant were recruited to conduct studies and develop training modules.
- Two training workshops organized on the coproduction of crime prevention and women safety, and technique of analysis of safety data, in collaboration with the Institute of Public Safety of Catalonia.
- First assessment of municipal safety observatory conducted.
- Technical assistance provided to the national coordination on project implementations, monitoring urban safety project.
- Advisory services and training of the shift from traditional policing model to integrated approach delivered by the Swedish Police.
- Participation to an international training seminar on knowledge management and experience sharing on improving policing of public events in urban spaces in Spain, Barcelona;
- Concept on the seminar on institutionalization of urban safety targeting high public civil servants and chief of private sector.
- Concept note for the launch of the programme.
- Preparation of the first steering committee.

CAPE VERDE

Project title	Support to local urban development – One UN programme
Project code	XB-CVI-09-001/C251
Total cost	US\$ 304,151
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Government of Cape Verde
Starting Date	July 2009
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the One UN framework, the programme aimed at supporting the Government of Cape Verde to strengthening local authorities' capacities to promote urban safety, local democracy and economic development.

Through pilot interventions and in accordance with the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, the main Government Option of Plan (GOP) and in line with targets 1, 10 and especially 11 of the Millennium Development Goals, UN-HABITAT worked with government, local authorities and civil society organizations as well as communities in to build a strong local economic development, improve local democracy and urban security.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Elaboration of urban profile for three cities (Praia, Pedra Badejo and Espargos)
- Organize a local platform to promote that wants to be a framework for consultation of all stakeholders.
- Strengthen national and local authorities' capacities to promote good governance and local democracy, through local leadership training and local economic development.
- Support urban safety in strengthening the capacity of local authorities and promote community participation in crime prevention.
- Advisory services to government within the framework of the One UN Programme.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Project coordinator recruited and operational.
- Agreement of cooperation signed with the Ministry of housing and decentralization to support the implementation of safer city and local economic development components.
- Training of trainers (18 participants' from government and municipalities) on urban

- governance and local leadership took place in June 2010.
- Situation analysis on urban safety ongoing in 11 cities.
 - Elaboration of urban profiling ongoing in cooperation with the University of Praia.

CHAD

Project Title	Urban Development and Housing Improvement (Phase 2)
Project Code	AS/CHD/008/001
Total cost	US\$ 22,311,088
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Chad, Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MATUH), Ministry of Local Government, Municipality of N'Djaména, NGOs, CBOs and UN-HABITAT.
Starting Date	January 2008
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the last decade, the Government of Chad has undertaken numerous efforts to improve urban development and housing conditions in the country, including: the preparation of Urban Development Plans for N'Djaména and other cities; the formulation and adoption of the National Housing Strategy and the formulation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2002.

The main objective of the project was to help the government improve housing and living conditions for urban populations and to contribute to Millennium Development Goals and Targets, particularly Goal 7, Target 11.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Assistance for the allocation of 960 serviced plots and 100 houses to beneficiaries.
- Producing 500 serviced plots in N'Djaména and 500 serviced plots in Doba.
- Preparation of master plan for two secondary cities to be selected.
- Improving housing conditions of 23.000 slum dwellers in N'Djaména by providing access to land, water and sanitation.
- Developing micro-credit facilities for housing construction and shelter improvement activities for low-income families.
- Strengthening urban planning and management capacities of staff reinforcement from central and local government institutions, as well as at NGOs and CBOs through in service training and participation to international events (seminars, conferences, workshops).
- Assisting the set-up of new institutional mechanisms such as the SOPROFIM (PROVITHAS) - provider of serviced plots - and the FPHS (provider of housing financing credits).
- Feasibility studies on prioritized projects/programmes for urban investments.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Economic and social studies including slum dwellers for the Madjorio slum upgrading programme (400 ha) finalized.
- SOPROFIM a parastatal, legally established institution for promoting social housing.
- 90 houses constructed and handed over to the government for allocation.
- Training on urban planning and management organised for the municipal staff of Moundou, Doba, SARH and Bongor.
- Two laws related to urban planning and the construction code adopted by the National Assembly.
- The master plan for Sarh, Doha and Moundou prepared.
- Social harmony funds established.
- Sites and serviced plots developed.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project title	Development Poles in Central African Republic
Project code	XB-CAR-08-08-001/C238
Total cost	US\$ 969,570
Development partner	European Commission
Partners	National and local government Agencies
Starting Date	February 2009
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The European Commission in coordination with the Central African Government has developed a concept they have named “Development Poles.” It was aimed at reigniting sustainable local economic development in ten secondary cities in Central African Republic. UN-HABITAT has been mandated to realize thematic monographs in these specific regions as well as developing specific action plans for each of the ten development poles. The studies will result in monographs that will cover the following areas: local economy, local governance, housing, environment, infrastructure and basic social services, and security. These case studies will highlight the strengths, opportunities and constraints in the development process in each local area.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Elaboration of Rapid City Profiling in nine development poles (secondary cities).
- Formulation of action plans for investment the development.
- Formulation of capacity building strategy and action plan.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Urban profiles (monographs were prepared for nine of the ten development poles in a participatory process). One pole (Batangafo) was not considered due to security problems limiting access to the pole.
- Action plan was prepared for nine development poles.
- A strategy for capacity building of national and local government staff was developed.
- The European Commission is considering providing funding for investment and capacity building during a second phase.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Project Title	HLP Interventions in Eastern DRC To facilitate Returns of IDPs and Refugees and Improve the Land Administration
Project Code	XBZAI09X01
Total Cost	US\$ 15, 000, 000
Development partners	Canada, USAID, UNHCR, Peace Building Fund
Partners	Ministry for Land Affairs, Provincial Government
Starting Date	April 2009
Completion Date	May 2014

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Land had been critical for the two decades of civil and ethnic wars in Eastern DRC. Competition between army groups and ethnic rivalries over the control of rich lands of the Kivus and the subterranean resources had fuelled lot of violence which generated millions of displacement within and outside the DRC; and consequently many lost of land rights and precarious right of tenure toward traditional land rights. In the aftermath of the civil war with the renditions of many army groups through the 23rd March 2009 Peace Agreement, land issues come again in the fore of the peace process despite the will of the Government of DRC to move toward community recovery. Return processes and demographic increase become main sources of land conflicts and competition over land in return areas in North Kivu, Ituri, and South Kivu. In addition, the inefficiency of the land administration which has been affected by decades of war is also contributing to land insecurity

The long-term goal of the programme was to contribute to stabilizing Eastern DRC and asserting IDPs and refugees land rights by addressing and resolving a variety of land and property disputes impeding return, reintegration and recovery.

Immediate objectives were:

- Contribute to pacification of communities by preventing and tackling land dispute in post-conflict settings.
- Contribute to the establishment of conditions for IDPs and refugees to return by establishing systematic land mediation mechanisms to address land disputes and conflicts as part of the ISSSS plan in North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu.
- Contribute to developing a framework at the national level for the enhancement of the legal and institutional instruments governing land, based on an inclusive approach.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities include:

- Rapid response to mitigate and prevent land disputes.

- Building community Land Mediation Centres.
- Strengthening the Land Administration capacity.
- Building local institutions capacity in ADR.
- Securing community's rights to land.
- Managing land reform through a land coordination group.

RESULTS

The expected results are:

- A national pro poor oriented land policy.
- A number of land conflicts documented and a methodology to further expand land mediation developed.
- A number of local existing institution/organization trained to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- A concrete and efficient mechanism to coordinate and to monitor progress is to be established.
- Sustainable land governance systems in place.

HAITI

Project title	Emergency and Recovery Response to Haiti Earthquake
Project code	XB/HAI/10/X04 (F094), XB/HAI/10/X03 (F093), XB/HAI/10/X02 (F091), XB/HAI/10/X01 (F089).
Total cost	US\$4,528,418
Development partners	The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), USAID-OFDA Irish Aid, BASF, UNV
Partners	Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation; Ministry of Public Works; Interim Commission for Haiti Reconstruction; Municipalities: two in Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, and six in other secondary cities; Fondation Architectes pour l'Urgence; Pan American Development Foundation; Habitat for Humanity International; Urgence, Réhabilitation, Développement; MISSEH; Tamise; local NGOs
Starting date	March 2010
Completion date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

As a consequence of the Haitian earthquake of 12 Jan 2010, an estimated 1.1 million people (220,000 families) were in urgent need of shelter/infrastructure as many areas of the capital have been severely affected, with thousands of collapsed buildings and insecure areas. It was foreseen that approximately 700,000 people, who were mostly located in informal settlements, will reconstruct or reoccupy their damaged houses as an outcome of the Structural Damage Assessments conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works. The government and municipalities needed to urgently guide and support ongoing initial community efforts and initiatives taken by various stakeholders to ensure lifesaving protection to families in the face of the rainy season (March-July) and hurricane season.

The main objectives of the project are:

- Homeowners and local decision makers supported in the overall assessment of buildings and neighbourhoods and return of families through appraisal, guidance and monitoring of the recovery and reconstruction process.
- Secured neighbourhoods to enable return of affected people.
- Increased public awareness and/or technical understanding of hazard resistant construction principles and techniques.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Establish platforms of partners at neighbourhood level to support the safe return strategy and develop operational coordination and monitoring framework for operational partners

- Support social mobilization activities to accompany the structural damage assessments of houses carried out by the Ministry of Public Works
- Repair selected community buildings that could serve as shelter during the hurricane season
- Facilitate the orderly demolition of dangerous buildings with partners who have machinery to do so
- Identify together with communities and relevant stakeholders proximity sites to install transitional shelters
- Undertake participatory enumeration to clarify occupation status and identify potential land and property conflicts
- Participatory risks-mapping and identify measures to mitigate risks and define contingency plans with the communities
- Training of local technicians, community leaders, municipal and government staff
- Mass information campaigns on immediate steps to improve safety in neighborhoods and safety of housing
- Community planning in support of restructuring, reconstruction and improvement of living conditions
- Providing advisory services to the Government of Haiti and the IASC cluster system on housing, land and property issues as well as on strategic planning
- Establishment of communal centres in support of housing and neighbourhoods for supporting recovery and reconstruction

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Platforms to mobilize partners, promote a pro-poor, community and neighbourhood-based approach and coordinate return, relocation and reconstruction interventions in informal and poor neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince and affected cities, in place
- Return strategy tabled
- Integrated programmes for the safe return on-going in eight neighbourhoods
- Draft of Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Urban Strategic Plan and other affected areas; proposed mechanisms and standards for housing reconstruction process Outcomes and outputs: Planned expected Accomplishments:
- Return from earthquake affected families to safe neighbourhoods and houses and improved basic living conditions in neighbourhoods of origin
- Reconstruction framework developed
- Emergency strategic urban planning and other transversal instruments developed to guide the construction and rebuilding of affected urban areas

HAITI

Project title	Coordination of the Shelter Cluster
Project code	XB-HAI-11-X01 (F099)
Total cost	US\$ 632,300
Development Partners	European Commission-ECHO (536,000 US\$); CARE-UK (96,300 US\$)
Partners	Central and local governments; NGOs
Starting date	November 2010
Completion date	September 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since June 2010 discussions has been taking place between International Federation of Red Cross and UN-HABITAT on the need to provide a continuation of the Shelter Cluster in Haiti. A number of meetings have taken place, including: a presentation by both teams of their respective activities, assessment of needs, required functions to be maintained, etc. Need for continuation has also been discussed within the Shelter Cluster, Strategic Advisory Group and with the Humanitarian Country Team. It was decided by the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with the government, the Humanitarian Country Team and OCHA that the cluster system will be maintained throughout 2011 and that UN-HABITAT will ensure its coordination.

The main objectives of the project are:

Ensure equitable shelter assistance to the affected population throughout all affected areas, with a focus on most vulnerable groups, and improve consistency between emergency and transitional shelter assistance and people's strategies, while developing adequate guidelines and coordination framework for shelter recovery and reconstruction activities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Continuous identification/mobilisation of other key partners, including national and local authorities;
- Strengthening the capacity of local/national authorities and community leaders for coordination purpose by ensuring their effective participation in the Shelter Cluster and encouraging their involvement in shelter agencies' activities;
- Acting as focal point for inquiries on shelter response plans and operations;
- Promoting and support training of humanitarian personnel and capacity building of humanitarian partners.
- Developing/updating response strategies and action plans, ensuring that these are adequately reflected in overall emergency, recovery and reconstruction response strategies.

- Gathering and consolidating data on shelter needs and assistance provided in a timely and efficient manner, including feedback and/or issues raised by the affected population;
- Identifying and reporting of any gaps in emergency/transitional shelter assistance;
- Maintaining/developing adequate monitoring mechanisms to review sector coordination impact and progress against implementation plans;

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A well functioning coordination mechanism among shelter partners under the leadership of national and local authorities
- Development and adoption of shelter strategy that respond to the need of affected population and especially to the need of the most vulnerable
- A well functioning monitoring and reporting mechanism to evaluate response efficiency and impact and producing quality information for planning purpose and public awareness.

KENYA

Project title	Kibera–Soweto Resource Centre
Project code	FS-KEN-08-S02
Total cost	US\$ 150,930
Development partner	BASF Social Foundation
Partner	Government of Kenya – Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)
Starting date	September 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Kibera-Soweto Resource Centre was a project which resulted from a partnership between the Partners and Youth Branch of UN-HABITAT and the Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP). The Centre was to be managed by a Supervisory Board made up of the various stakeholders including the Ministry of Medical Services, UN-HABITAT, Nairobi City Council, Settlement Executive Committee, KENSUP, the youth and disabled persons. The project aimed at improving the services available to disabled children and youth living within the Kibera-Soweto community.

The Centre provided disabled children with health facilities through physiotherapy and occupational and orthopaedic therapy. A dispensary provided the children of the Kibera-Soweto community with medications that are often unavailable. The services targeted at the youth include an IT centre, counselling services and a social hall, which could be rented out to ensure the sustainability of the Centre.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Providing of medications to children in Kibera-Soweto.
- Providing education materials, employment and training information, etc.
- Providing access to computer services.
- Providing a VCT test centre and counselling services.
- Improving the health condition of disabled children through physiotherapy, occupational therapy and orthopaedic therapy.
- Providing employment opportunities and management experience to members of the Kibera-Soweto Community.

RESULTS

The main achievements are:

- Improved health conditions of children with disabilities.
- Improved education and social exposure for children with disabilities.
- Improved access to medications for children in Kibera-Soweto.
- Improved access of youth to information and opportunities.

KENYA

Project title	Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme
Project code	KEN09X01-A-XBKEN09X01
Total cost	KSh 17,100,000
Development partner	Government of Italy
Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Housing, Nairobi City Council and Korogocho Community
Starting date	January 2009
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme is a joint Initiative of the Government of Kenya, the Government of Italy and UN-HABITAT. The Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme seeks to upgrade the slum in order to improve the living and working conditions of residents. This will be achieved through coordinated and consultative support to provide the residents of Korogocho with security of tenure through an appropriate land tenure system and to prepare and implement improvements of their physical, economic and social living conditions. Essentially, technical assistance, community mobilization and organisation, as well as capital investment and partnerships between the community, the government and the private sector will be combined to achieve project results.

The goal of the programme is to improve the quality of the living environment of the people and enhance their socio-economic welfare through participatory planning and management of the slum upgrading process in line with the Millennium Development Goals.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Community mobilization and public election of representatives.
- Detailed socio-economic survey of Korogocho slum settlement.
- Digital mapping of the area.
- Enumeration of the residents to identify their ownership status.
- Implementation of pilot and demonstration projects to produce tangible impact.
- Preparation of an Advisory Physical Plan.
- Preparation of a Sustainable Integrated Development plan (SIDP) for Korogocho slum upgrading.
- Capacity building of various actors and institutions.
- Consultative identification and selection of security of tenure model for the residents of Korogocho

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- 48 residents elected to represent the eight villages in Korogocho.
- Korogocho Slum Settlement socio-economic survey completed.
- Digital mapping of the area completed.
- Enumeration of the residents completed.
- Major infrastructural improvements completed: Pedestrian bridge, resident committee office building, more than 2 Km of tarmac road, installation of eight water tanks managed by community.
- Advisory Physical Plan and SIDP for Korogocho to be outsourced, selection ongoing.
- Capacity built at the institutional and community level through several workshops on community leadership, planning and conflict resolution.
- Two workshops on land tenure systems held and awareness on available tenure options created.

KENYA

Project title	Mombasa Slum Upgrading Programme
Project code	XBKEN07X01-C191
Total cost	US\$ 200,000
Development partner	Government of Turkey
Partners	Municipal Council of Mombasa, Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP)
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	October 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Government of Kenya in collaboration with UN-HABITAT initiated in 2002 the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), and committed resources to articulate a national programme for slum upgrading. For Mombasa, the Government has committed KSh 30 million to be used in Ziwa la Ng'ombe slum which is on Government land with a population of about 20,000 people. The objective was to use the funds to improve water and sanitation, construct a clinic, and rehabilitate an existing primary school and upgrade the main access road into the slum. The city of Mombasa was identified as a beneficiary of the funding assistance to slum upgrading initiatives through UN-HABITAT.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Establishment of the situation of the selected settlements through an analysis of physical, social and economic conditions.
- Preparation of an Action Plan for upgrading of the settlement with cost estimates and sustainable financing strategy.
- Construction of demonstration projects for basic services especially water and sanitation in selected settlements.

RESULTS

The main achievements are:

- Digital mapping of the project area and outlying areas done depicting the existing land use and water and sanitation service deliver situation.

- Community sensitization and consultation has been undertaken and project implementation committees formed by communities at the project sites.
- Social Economic survey and Analysis has been completed and report shared with partners.
- Capacity building for selected Municipal Council of Mombasa (MCM) personnel has been carried out and Mapping data transferred to the PIU.
- Design and approval of Demonstration Projects have been completed and construction commenced.
- Documentation of lessons learnt is ongoing.

KENYA

Project title	Support to the Land Sector Donor Group on Kenya
Project code	FS KEN08S03
Total cost	US\$ 1,024,370
Development partners	USAID, SIDA, World Bank, JICA, DFID, EU and Italian Cooperation
Partners	Government of Kenya, Development Partners Group on Land (DPGL) Kenya
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	November 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Development Partners Group on land has supported land reform including the National Land Policy Formulation and the Implementation Framework for the Land Reform Support Programme. UN-HABITAT/GLTN has chaired the donor group since its inception in 2003 and has coordinated policy dialogue among the donors and strengthened their commitment to a pro-poor land policy. UN-HABITAT/GLTN has also given technical assistance and coordinated donor funding to the Ministry of Lands. GLTN is funding activities in Kenya, which are part of the Ministry of Lands work plan in accordance with the Common Framework of Agreement between the Ministry of Lands and donors. With SIDA, GLTN is funding the assessment of the capacity gap and training needs in the country for the implementation of the land policy and continues to chair the land donor group. SIDA has funded a Coordinator and Technical Advisor for three years to assist harmonization and coordination in related land reform initiatives with the Ministry of Lands. DPGL is also working with non-state actors comprising various civil society and private sector organisations, which are developing effective and coordinated to engage in land reform and the participation of land-dependent communities in implementation of the Truth Justice and Reconciliation process.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Development of a national land use policy.
- Preparation of a detailed land reform strategic plan.
- Preparing and harmonizing existing land laws.
- Improving land information management systems, already underway.
- Implementing priority demonstration interventions (already underway through USAID support).
- Developing land policy implementation tools.
- Capacity development.
- Implementation of Kenya national spatial data infrastructure.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- The National Land Policy was adopted by Parliament on 3rd December 2009.
- The Constitution of Kenya was promulgated in August 2010 adopting the Land Chapter.
- Ongoing demonstration interventions supported by DPGL e.g. on land rights and land tenure.
- Security and Land Information Management Systems provide a platform for affordable land records and for piloting pro-poor tools such as the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM).
- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Lands to benefit from the acquired knowledge.
- Coordination of donor activities in the land sector and working with Land Sector Non State.
- Actors have informed the normative work in the development and preparation for subsequent implementation of the National Land Policy.

KENYA

Project title	Lake Victoria City Development Strategies Initiative in Kisumu City and Homa Bay
Project code	J065
Total cost	US\$ 1,200,000
Development partner	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Partners	Municipal Council of Kisumu, Municipal Council of Homa Bay, Maseno University, Kenyatta University, Practical Action, Umande Trust
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The initiative aimed at mobilizing city authorities and other stakeholders to develop a regional framework for laying out City Development Strategies. These strategies uphold popular and public participation in decision-making and focused on building consensus on key environmental and poverty issues. The project was an effort to address the absence of effective planning in cities and to complement the master planning approach, which emphasizes physical and spatial planning and which was non-inclusive.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Completion of CDS Action Plans and Investment Plans.
- Documentation and dissemination of the CDS processes, lessons learned and good practices.
- Facilitation of horizontal (city-city) exchange visits to share experiences
- Facilitation of the municipalities to apply the financing toolkit.
- Developing a comprehensive training programme and conducting training sessions for target groups.
- Identifying demo-projects for “fast-track” support.
- Supporting local partners to establish advocacy instruments.
- Building synergies with on-going initiatives to integrate CDS in national and regional plans.
- Developing policy reform advocacy packages and implementation.
- Developing publicity materials and programmes on the CDS initiatives.
- Collaboration with regional partners in the annual Lake Victoria cities Clean Up campaign.
- Assisting the cities to strengthen their internal and external information and communication systems.
- Consolidating the action plans of the cities aimed at strengthening municipal responses to HIV/AIDS.
- Supporting lobbying for gender consideration in programmes and activities.
- Supporting youth activities and identifying areas and mechanisms of engagement.

RESULTS

The main achievements are:

- Kisumu and Homa Bay completed and approved their CDS.
- Issue-based working groups established in Homa Bay and are used in routine identification of priority development issues at the local level.
- Kisumu and Homa Bay participated in exchanges during various regional and international workshops.
- Over 10 participants from Kisumu and Homa Bay enrolled in the Diploma Course organized by UN-HABITAT and the Institute for Housing and Sustainable Development Studies (IHS) of Netherlands.
- Two women candidates from Kisumu Municipal Council selected and participated in post-graduate training on urban planning in China.
- One national workshop held in Kenya to develop the Kenya CDS programme with key inputs from the Lake Victoria CDS initiative, cities and lessons learned.
- Demo project in Kisumu on construction of integrated sanitation facilities in four wards is well underway.
- Kisumu Municipality implemented the investment strategy through support from KIA and MCI.
- In Kenya, government endorsed the CDS process as a planning framework.
- Over 10 presentations of the CDS process and outcomes made in different local, regional and global meetings - Mayor of Kisumu presented KISWAMP case at WUF5.
- A communication strategy for the CDS initiative developed and under implementation.
- Kisumu municipal website designed and regularly updated.
- CDS initiative has received coverage in print media and national broadcaster in Kenya.
- Media Coverage for CDS at WUF by several international media houses.
- One regional HIV and AIDS mainstreaming strategy developed and disseminated.
- Regional Training Workshop on Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Local Authorities held in Kampala in February 2010.
- HIV and AIDS resource centre established in Kisumu Municipal Council and equipped with materials.
- City assessments in Homa Bay and Kisumu undertaken and in partnership with ICRAF, urban agriculture and nutrition identified as entry point for intervention.

KENYA

Project title	Dallas Basic Urban Services Project, Embu
Project code	J041
Total cost	US\$ 95,000
Development partner	Government of the Netherlands
Partners	Dallas Community Organization and the Municipal Council of Embu, Umande Trust
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	November 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Dallas village is situated in Embu District of Eastern province. It has a population of more than 18,000 residents. The settlement has most of the characteristics of urban informal settlements. As in Kibera or Mukuru in Nairobi the residents live in squalid conditions where settlement is highly congested. They occupy tiny semi-permanent structures which house numbers far beyond their capacity.

This project aimed at addressing these problems through an integrated process that would lead to direct and indirect intervention within the various problem areas. The core focus was handling the sanitation issues, flooding control and livelihood programs aimed at poverty alleviation. The project was an integrated programme with a spiral effect that resulted in an overall improvement of living standards within the community.

ACTIVITIES

The activities were:

- Training and capacity building for slum dwellers.
- To develop a fordable low-cost/low-income housing.
- To upgrade basic water and sanitation infrastructures.
- Capacity development for Flood Mitigation and Storm Water Drainage.
- Improvement of solid waste management.
- Improving governance structures for the Dallas Community Organization.
- Providing access to credit for local communities.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Engaged over 1,000 members of the Dallas community (women, youth, men and children) in community action planning sessions on daily savings, access to credit, environmental awareness, climate change and shelter improvement.

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

KENYA

Project title	Kisumu Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Project (KISWAMP)
Project code	J065
Total cost	US\$700,000
Development partner	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Partners	Municipal Council of Kisumu, Municipal Council of Homa Bay, Maseno University, Kenyatta University, Practical Action, Umande Trust
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

KISWAMP was a collaboration between UN-HABITAT, ILO and the Municipal Council of Kisumu to promote integrated waste management practices in Kisumu Municipality, through a public private partnership approach. By the end of the project, it was expected that Kisumu will have adopted and institutionalised an approach to integrated waste management that would result in improvement in the current collection rate from 20 to 40 per cent; increase in the amount of waste recycled from 10-15 per cent; improved access to investments and employment opportunities in SWM; improved access to basic urban services; a well-informed personnel/institutions to operate, maintain and manage solid waste sustainably; improved health and livelihood of the local community and the Kisumu municipality on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal targets for environmental sustainability and poverty reduction by 2015.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Profiling of the SWM status and key issues, including situational analysis for baseline information on solid waste collection, disposal, recycling activities in the 17 wards.
- Broad stakeholder consultations to identify key priority issues and areas of Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) and Strategic Investments Plans (SIPs) at the ward level.
- City-wide Consultations to consolidate and harmonise the strategies, action plans and SIPs.
- Periodic documentation and dissemination of the consultative process and key emerging issues.
- Finalisation and presentation of the Kisumu SWM strategy.
- Sensitization campaign workshops for LGA officials, NGOs, CSOs, and political leaders on solid waste management and PPP arrangement, as well as HIV/AIDS issues.
- Facilitate establishment/Review of by-laws to accommodate the PPP for SWM and establishment of an enforcement mechanism.

- Facilitate Formulation /modification of existing SWM model contract and procurement procedures to pro-poor tendering and contracting (adaptation of model pro-poor contract).
- Facilitate development and implementation of publicity and community sensitization campaigns/ programmes- production of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials.
- Identification /Community Mobilization of CBOs/SMEs involved in Waste collection.
- Training for CBOs/SMEs and municipal staff in ISWM with entrepreneurship including Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and HIV/AIDS issues.
- Support recycling activities such as composting, paper and plastic through product development.
- Facilitate formation/strengthening of service providers association and SACCOS.
- Conduct training for the service providers associations and SACCOS leadership.
- Establish a credit guarantee fund through identified MFI for loan issuing to CBOs/SMEs.
- Set up and equip a SWM project coordination office, within the Environment department.
- Conduct training workshops for key personnel from relevant departments such as environment, public health, planning and social services department, including members of the Environment committee.
- Facilitate strengthening of the department of environment through the silting of a land fill, acquisition of one skip loader truck and garbage skips
- Facilitate exchange visits to good practice cities for Council staff, councillors and NGO/CBOs for information sharing and learning.
- Situational analysis for baseline information on solid waste collection, disposal, recycling activities in the 17 wards (Refer to UN-HABITAT CDS).
- Conduct training for municipal waste management staff for adaptation and development of M&E tools.
- Establish Project Advisory Committee bringing up all stakeholders including Sida, UN-HABITAT, LVRLAC and Kisumu Municipal Council amongst others.
- Strengthen the Local Coordinating unit and the solid waste Management working group.
- Documentation and dissemination of the lessons of experiences to all LVRLAC members.
- Show-casing Kisumu ISWM project.
- Facilitating exchange visits within the region.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Kisumu Baseline Survey and SWM Strategy completed and endorsed by local stakeholders.
- In Kisumu ward-level consultations have been conducted and Action and Investment Plans prepared.
- A corporate Communications Strategy for KISWAMP has been developed and is under implementation. A KISWAMP logo and theme - Taka ni Pesa (waste is money) launched.
- SWM CBOS and SMEs have been mobilized and trained in pro-poor PPP in SWM, and have registering a SACCO.
- By-laws have been revised and approved by the Ministry of Local Government.
- The council is preparing a pro-poor PPP policy based on Kenya National Guidelines to accommodate the private sector.
- The Kisumu ISWM model is credited with promoting accountability and citizen participation as residents are able to thoroughly interrogate partners in the project committee.
- The community and people's participation in KISWAMP reflects well with current local government reforms that promote increased participation.

- The innovative financing agreement with micro-lending institution K-REP Development Agency has been established.
- Baseline Survey completed and a Homa Bay Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy under development.

LESOTHO

Project title	Sustainable Maseru Programme
Project code	LES06001
Total cost	US\$ 280,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Maseru City Council
Starting date	January 2006
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the Sustainable Maseru Programme (SMP) was to build the capacity of Maseru City Council (MCC), its partners and other selected urban local authorities to achieve environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive urban development. The objectives were to:

- Build the capacity of MCC and other urban local authorities and their partners to better manage city environmental resources through broad-based stakeholder participation.
- Establish partnerships among urban stakeholders to respond to urban environmental planning and management issues.
- enhance leadership and urban management capacities of elected leaders and municipal officials through training
- Institutionalise the application of the urban environmental planning and management process among stakeholders.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Clarification and prioritizing of environmental planning and management issues by stakeholders.
- Action plans prepared through a broad-based consultative process.
- Implementation of priority demonstration projects.
- Consolidation of action plans to mainstream environmental planning and management.
- Resource mobilization and implementation.
- Establish linkage with the on-going Cities Without Slums Programme for Maseru and the Waste Management Programme supported by UNEP.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- An environmental profile of Maseru.
- Consensus built on priority environmental issues was done through a very successful

consultative process popularly referred to as “City Consultations” under the famous SCP process. This event was done in 2008 and attracted more than 300 participants. The ultimate output for this big event was “Maseru City Declaration” that was signed all 300 participants as a working document for MCC to address the key development challenges facing the city.

- Demonstration of the urban environmental planning and management process, tools and practices in the provision of urban services
- Capacity of MCC and other urban local authorities developed to better manage city environmental resources.
- Local Elected Leadership programme was implemented as integral component of Sustainable Maseru Programme and the following outputs were achieved under that programme; Cooperation of Agreement was signed between UN-Habitat and Lesotho Institute of Public Administration and Management (LIPAM) to be an anchor institution for LEL Module; Adaptation of the LEL module was completed and an Expert was recruited and deployed by UN-Habitat to provide Training of Trainers (ToT) where a pool of 24 ToTs was created and trained on 12 key leadership competencies; 12 Trainers were engaged to do life training for Maseru Municipal Councillors and the Modules were translated into local language – Sesotho.
- An environmental management information system established in 2008.
- In collaboration with UNDP Co and UNDP/PPPSD and UN-HABITAT, EMIS system has been operationalized and the following activities are currently being undertaken with the technical support from Nairobi; GIS software has been procured and installed; MCC personnel is being trained on GIS skills to be able to fully utilize the system as a tool for decision making relating to Municipal service delivery.
- Analysis of possible entry points for capacity development programming undertaken and recommendations made.

LESOTHO

Project title	Innovative Partnerships for Integrated Solid Waste Management
Project code	ATLAS – 00074580
Total cost	US\$ 260,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Maseru City Council
Starting date	December 2009
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The proposed project supported the development of financially sustainable and innovative public private partnerships (PPPs) for basic service delivery, in particular the delivery of solid waste management services (including waste collection, street sweeping, waste picking and recycling services), within urban and peri-urban areas in the city of Maseru, Lesotho.

The project's aims were two-fold. It strived to improve the enabling environment for the establishment of financially sustainable basic service delivery PPPs by facilitating the development, adoption and implementation of permissive pro-poor policies and regulations, and by further enhancing institutional capacity to contract, manage and monitor PPP service delivery arrangements.

Besides support to the policy environment, capacity was enhanced through the establishment of PPPs on solid waste management. As such, the project strived to protect human and environment health from the unsound management of solid waste, by contributing to a clean urban living environment through the provision of ward specific solid waste management and collection schemes for 'real' waste, recyclables and possibly biodegradable waste. This led to the avoidance of illegal dumping, inappropriate disposal and home waste burning contributing to water, soil and air pollution as well as posing serious health risks especially among poorer communities.

The project also aimed to enhance capacity among basic service providers, in particular women-led businesses and women entrepreneurs, to create meaningful long-term employment opportunities for poor communities, resulting in the creation of self-employment, micro enterprises, SMEs and the expansion of existing SMEs in the area of solid waste/resource collection, transport, recycling and disposal.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Developing enabling policy environment for the establishment of financially sustainable PPPs.
- Providing sufficient institutional capacity created to adequately establish, manage and monitor PPPs.

- Supporting sustainable finance mechanisms (application of polluter pays principles) to be put in place.
- Improving waste collection public services (quality and coverage) for four different types of wards.
- Increasing waste separation in four wards and increased employment opportunities for the poor.
- Increasing employment opportunities for women in public service delivery and in particular in the area of solid waste collection.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Designed and implemented an inclusive and integrated response strategy with awareness raising, sensitization meetings and training of key partners on the PPP service delivery concept and approaches.
- Established inclusive service delivery partnerships arrangements between MCC and Private and Community providers.
- MCC with UNDP PPPSD support and UN-Habitat carried out a competitive pro-poor tendering process to identify and select non-state providers interested in solid waste management services.
- Contractors formed a consortium called Waste Management Consortium (Pty) Ltd (WMC).
- MCC engaged the WMC in a series of negotiations and dialogues which resulted in the signing of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) for a 5 year period.
- Formalization of WMC led to active implementation of the refuse collection and disposal and litter picking including investment of equipment such as procurement of four compactor trucks, a van and some hand tools thus leading to better service delivery.
- Four City constituencies were selected to pilot integrated solid waste management where the communities are using different modalities to manage waste within their localities through applying the 3Rs (Reuse, Reduce and Recycling) and the communities have been trained on how to set their own affordable tariff for collection of waste.
- Created at least 104 direct jobs for the poor and unemployed especially women and youth thus improving their livelihoods as a means to poverty reduction.
- Improved waste management services and aesthetic aspects of the city.
- Created opportunities for some entrepreneurs in the waste recycling business.

LIBERIA

Project title	Strengthening County Institutional Capacity for Service Delivery
Project code	XB/LIR/09/X02
Total cost	US\$ 600,000
Development partners	Ministry of Internal Affairs, UNDP, SIDA
Starting date	August 2009
Completion date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The roots of conflict in Liberia can in part be traced to the exclusion and marginalization of its citizens by overly centralized government institutions. Consequently the need to decentralize services and decisions making to communities has been readily apparent. However, as a result of years neglect and instability, many local government officials lacked the knowledge and skills required to oversee development in their town or city.

In partnership with the Government of Liberia, the United Nations Mission (UNMIL) and UNDP, the Training and Capacity Building Branch (TCBB) has been working to build the skills and know-how of local government staff. Having undertaken a rapid assessment of local government capacities, a plan was put in place to support the Ministry of Internal Affairs to radically redesign the way it serves the needs of its citizens.

The specific objectives were:

- Impart required knowledge, skills and attitudes for local leaders to engage with communities, county officials and staff, local organisation and central government and lead effective development initiatives.
- To improve county level public financial management by building the competencies of service managers, local leaders and finance staff to understand and evaluate their financial conditions, develop and implement relevant financial policies as well improve their management of operational budgets.
- Enhance the capacity of local officials to develop and implement Local Economic Development strategic plans in collaboration with the nascent private sector.

ACTIVITIES:

The main activities were:

- Support to the establishment of Training / Capacity Building Unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Conducted joint national local governance training needs assessment.
- Conducted a joint national training assessment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs staff.

- Create a network of county-based trainers and facilitators to support the provision of low-cost, high impact training delivery across the 15 counties.
- Support the roll-out of LEL and LED series through regional Training of Trainers workshops.
- Conducted ToT for local authorities in Local Government Financial Management including elements of Participatory budgeting, project cycle management, gender and youth mainstreaming.

RESULTS:

The achievements so far are:

- Responsive, transparent and effective Ministry of Internal Affairs in support of county challenges.
- Local government official's enhanced understanding of their challenging task and responsibilities.
- A cadre of skilled and experienced civil servants in place to support delivery of essential services. Service delivery improved from 20per cent to 80per cent by the end of December 2009 (UNDP PRS Annual Report 2009).
- Improved leadership, communication and involvement of key stakeholders especially women in decision making in support of national development.
- Improved local financial management and local economic development strategies.
- Improved planning, communication, co-ordination and decentralised service delivery.

LIBERIA

Project title	Support to the establishment and initial functioning of the Land Commission
Project code	LIR-09-X-01
Total cost	US\$ 750,000
Development partner	Peace Building Fund
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	January 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This intervention supported the establishment and initial functioning of the Land Commission, by implementing a series of conflict-mitigation and institution-building activities that made a direct contribution to the peace building process yet are part of a long term land reform programme. The key outcomes included:

- Land Commission established and operational.
- Increased public awareness and understanding of the Land Commission.
- Improved land sector information and coordination.
- Strengthened Land Commission capacity to address critical land issues.
- Increased resources for land issues, within a 3-5 year holistic framework.
- Strengthened capacity for identification, documentation, and provision of referral services for land disputes; capacity for Alternative Dispute Resolution and conflict prevention; priority land disputes identified and managed.
- Inputs to a nation-wide programme for land-dispute resolution.
- Selected public land sales reviewed using transparent procedures and criteria.
- Mechanisms to support the recognition and protection of individual and community land rights identified.
- Support to a systematic inventory and assessment of concessions, etc.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Recruitment and setting-up of Technical Secretariat.
- Capacity building for the Commissioners and the technical secretariat.
- Providing technical advice to the Land Commission and institution building.
- Broad based consultative process and information campaign carried out in the entire country.
- First national urban land conference.
- Support to the alternative land disputes resolution process.
- Forum established for donors coordination, resource mobilization and implementation of land sector activities.

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- The Commission was established in 2008 and became fully operational in early 2009.
- Thank to the project support the Land Commission has a Secretariat composed by qualified national technical experts.
- Induction training and an on-going program for capacity building (both on technical and organizational topics) were provided in collaboration with other partners for the Commissioners and the technical secretariat staff.
- Local level consultations were carried out in all the counties with extensive media coverage, bi-weekly up-dates on the activities of the Commission are distributed through the news-papers and the Land Commission web-site has been designed and is operational.
- The first national urban conference has been held in September 2010 to open, for the first time in Liberia, a dialogue on urban land issues.
- The Land Commission has with the support of the project convened a Land disputes resolution Task Force that is taking the lead in alternative land disputes resolution in the country.
- A Land partners group, chaired by UN-HABITAT and USAID, has been established and is meeting on regular basis to better coordinate the efforts in the land sector. The group includes among others the EU, WB, SIDA, NRC, and MCC.

MALAWI

Project title	Urban household sanitation improvement project, Lilongwe
Project code	XBMLW10X0
Total cost	US\$190,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Government of Malawi
Starting date	July 2010
Completion date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The urban household sanitation improvement project built on and complemented the Lilongwe Waste for Wealth project to improve the environmental conditions of low income settlements and improve household incomes through integrated and sustainable waste management. The Urban Household Sanitation Improvement Project implemented through the Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE) and their networks of the urban poor – Malawi Homeless People’s Federation (MHPF) improved access to improved household sanitation by the urban poor through provision of micro-credits for household sanitation improvements. The project also promoted a cadre of women and youth sanitation entrepreneurs and improved knowledge, attitudes and practices of good sanitation and hygiene.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- The project document approved and signed.
- An Agreement of Cooperation with Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE) for implementation of project activities was negotiated and signed.
- Beneficiary communities were mobilised in readiness for implementation of project activities.

RESULTS

Expected results are:

- Established women and unemployed youths led businesses that capitalise on the growing market opportunity to provide low cost and sustainable sanitation facilities and services in informal areas.
- Increased access to sanitation facilities by households and communities through the access to capital in form of sustainable sanitation improvement loans to households.
- Improved community awareness and commitment to improve sanitation and hygiene practices.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Interventions for Reducing Vulnerability to Floods and Cyclones
Project code	QXB-MOZ-08-X04 (C232)
Total cost	US\$ 502,800
Development partner	Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO
Partners	Local government of Mutarara, City Council of Vilankulo, National institute for Disasters Management (INGC) and Centre for Habitat Development Studies (CEDH-UEM)
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Mozambique is highly susceptible to floods and cyclones and in 2008 the situation worsened. However, only local reconstruction interventions of damaged houses and infrastructure were undertaken, and no advantage was taken of the post-disaster situation to raise awareness on the need to reduce the structural vulnerability of houses and public infrastructure. The government needed urgent assistance and technical orientations in order to identify durable and sustainable solutions which could mitigate the impacts of floods and cyclones in the long term to avoid future protracted and repeated emergency situations, every time a vulnerable area is affected.

The objective was to support innovative and sustainable local mitigation interventions for reducing vulnerability to recurrent floods and cyclones and build resilient communities in Mutarara District, Province of Tete, and Vilankulo Village, Province of Inhambane.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were

In Mutarara District, Inhangoma Administrative post, Tete Province;

- Design and construction of an elevated public building to serve as a school in normal times and a safe-haven in case of floods and at least 10 low-cost flood-proof houses.
- Delivery of capacity building activities to community members and district authorities.
- Elaborate and disseminate awareness didactic material (posters, films, manuals, games)
- Risk community mapping for three resettlements, Sucamiala, Chirembue and Cachaço.

In Vilankulo village, Alto Macassa Neighbourhood, Inhambane Province:

- Preparation of a cyclone mitigation and preparedness. Alto Macassa neighbourhood.
- Design and construction of at least 10 low-cost cyclone-resistant houses
- Disseminate awareness and didactic material for cyclone preparedness through campaigns
- Delivery of capacity building activities to community members and Municipal staff.

Cross-cutting activities:

- Organisation of and participation in inter-sectoral meetings involving line Ministries, to ensure coordination and preparation of a scaling-up plan for future replication of the tested models in other vulnerable areas of Mozambique.
- Provide technical support to other DIPECHO partners in the implementations process.

RESULTS

The following results were delivered:

- Innovative local solutions and activities for “living with floods” carried out in Mutarara District. Architectural design of an elevated school and 10 houses constructed.
- More than five training sessions delivered to communities of Mutarara District.
- Posters, a Handbook entitled “Living with floods” and a “River game” produced and printed
- Maps of communities under risk for Cachaço, Sucamiala and Chirembue, three settlements of Mutarara district, produced.
- 11 cyclone-resistant houses designed and built in Vilankulo city. Three innovative models implemented namely (i) the use of ferro-cement roofing vaults, (ii) a thin concrete roof and (iii) an Earth Dome house using compressed earth bricks. UN-HABITAT also provided technical support to the Municipality in designed a cyclone resistant kindergarten, under construction with funds provided by Municipality partners.
- A handbook entitled “Building with winds” was edited and printed. Awareness materials handed to communities and INGC.
- Coordination, dissemination and advocacy activities undertaken by UN-HABITAT at national and sub-regional levels. Regular participation in CTGC meetings and a led a workshop in Beira aimed to programme the second DIPECHO plan to prepare a scaling-up plan for future replication of the tested mitigation models in other vulnerable areas of Mozambique.
- Under the framework of the DIPECHO project, UN-HABITAT provided technical support to different partners related to DRR building techniques, including training communities on “Building with the winds” techniques. The architectural design of an ice production plant in Lumbo, Nampula Province (OIKOS) and a rehabilitation project of a warehouse in Chupanga, Sofala Province (OXFAM-Intermom) were part of the assistance.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Joint Programme for Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X02 (C219)
Total cost	US\$ 1,180,000 for UN-HABITAT (US\$ 7,060,000 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	UNDP MDG Trust Fund, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and WFP
Partners	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), National Institute for Disasters Management (INGC): Ministry for Public Works and Housing (MOPH) - National Directorate of Water (DNA); National Institute of Meteorology (INAM); Ministry of Energy (ME), Provincial Directorates of the above line ministries; Provincial and District authorities; local NGOs; local communities
Starting date	September 2008
Completion date	August 2011

The programme aimed to reduce the risks associated to climate change as a contribution for poverty reduction efforts in vulnerable areas of Mozambique (arid and semi-arid areas, river basins and coastal areas) by mainstreaming environmental actions in central and local level plans and programmes, and improving the adaptive capacity of communities and other stakeholders by enhancing their coping mechanisms and diversifying their livelihoods options. The programme involved the government both at central and local levels and several UN Agencies within the framework of the UNDAF and the One UN Initiative. The programme also implemented in collaboration with local civil society organisations and communities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Training programs on disaster and climate change prediction, including introduction on best practices in environmental and climate change issues.
- Review or update of National Disaster Preparedness Plan and other relevant plans.
- Environmental priorities and indicators reflected in planning frameworks and budgets at district and municipal level.
- Train authorities at provincial and district levels to incorporate environmental and climate change risk issues in development plans.
- Train Local government's leaders and staff on the use and interpretation of maps and application of monitoring data, including for early warning purposes.
- Establish pilot demonstration sites for solid waste management in selected areas.

- Undertake training programs on water resources management and the use of renewable energy sources.
- Develop an integrated water resources management plan for human, agricultural and animal husbandry use.

RESULTS

The achievements so far:

- Government, civil society, communities and other stakeholders informed, sensitized and empowered on environment and climate change issues.
 - The final version of the Rainwater Harvesting Manual submitted to INGC for final approval and other official arrangements.
 - A new redesigned architectural Project for the CERUM, a multi-purpose centre to be built in Chicualacuala was presented to and approved by CTGC (National Technical Council for Disasters Management).
 - Training sessions on use and interpretation of climate change risk maps conducted. A Manual with risk maps was produced.
- Government capacity at central and decentralized levels to implement existing environment policies strengthened.
 - “The change”, an educational cartoon conceived for children, aimed at raising awareness on climate change issues at community level and promoting the adoption of sustainable adaptation measures produced. The video produced and distributed o schools, environmental working groups and local committees for risk management.
- Community coping mechanisms to climate change enhanced;
 - A District Land Use Plan for Chicualacuala prepared.
 - The report of the “Assessment of the potential and sustainability of existing and future boreholes and rehabilitation of selected small dams and irrigation schemes in Chicualacuala District” completed.
 - Rainwater harvesting techniques identified and innovative models designed. A total of fifty domestic water tanks and two community tanks constructed.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)
Project code	FNO-4180-J070-2831-2201
Total cost	US\$ 260,700
Development partner	Government of Norway
Partner	Maputo Municipal Council (MMC)
Starting date	April 2010
Completion date	March 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI), aimed to contribute to the achievement of MDG Goal 7, to integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources in developing countries in order to promote resilience to climate change.

The long term goal of CCCI is to enhance climate change mitigation and preparedness of cities in developing countries, which will strengthen capacity gaps through advocacy, education, training and development and application of tools.

The first two years of the implementation of the initiative provided towns, cities, national governments as well as stakeholders in non-governmental organizations, including the private sector and academia, with relevant information and practices on climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in human settlements.

The initiative undertook the following broad categories of activities:

- Policy dialogue and policy change
- Identification and development of tools
- Application of existing or developed tools
- Capacity building

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Involve actively key stakeholders from public sector, private sector and academia, civil society and development partners in the process of awareness-raising on the impacts of climate change at all levels.
- Establish communication mechanisms to ensure a participatory and inclusive process in the identification and implementation of sustainable solutions to face Natural Disasters Risk Reduction and/or Climate Change Capacity at local level.
- Prepare an in-depth assessment on the impacts of climate change in Maputo city, one of the

four selected pilot cities, in order to determine the required adaptation and/or mitigation measures to be implemented.

- Develop methodologies and tools for the analysis of climate change effects in order to facilitate the process of planning interventions and decision-making;
- Prepare a Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for the City, which identifies priority interventions to be implemented in the short, medium and long terms.
- Create synergies and coordination mechanisms with other new or on-going initiatives, to jointly identify potential sources of funding to ensure continuity of operations.

RESULTS

So far the following results have been achieved:

- All key stakeholders involved in coordination and joint planning activities.
- Technical Assistance to the Municipality provided through the deployment of a National Officer working on a full time basis in the City Council.
- Office equipment and communication facilities (IT) provided to the Department of Environment of the City.
- An Agreement of Cooperation with the Maputo Municipal Council (MMC) signed and the corresponding Project Document approved.
- MMC assisted in the preparation of Terms of Reference for the commissioning of the following studies:
 - Review of existing tools and methodologies to deal with CC;
 - Awareness Assessment on CC impacts within the vulnerable urban communities of Maputo Municipality;
 - In-depth assessment of CC in Maputo Municipality and,
 - Ecological Zoning of the Mangrove area of Costa do Sol Neighbourhood as a pilot intervention,
- Bid processes for the selection of consultant's for the above studies launched and completed.
- Support to the preparation of presentations and participation of senior and technical staff members of MMC in international seminars/workshops and short training courses provided, namely:
 - 5th World Urban Forum, Rio, Brazil.
 - 1st World Congress on Resilient Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change, Bonn, Germany.
 - Expo 2010, "Better City, Better Life", Shanghai, China.
 - Urban Management Tools for Climate Change, IHS, the Netherlands.
- Awareness raising activities carried out in a local primary school, in fulfilment of one of the CCCI goals.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Support to Decentralization and Integrated Local Development, and Capacity Building for Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X03 (C-220) and C-193
Total cost	US\$ 1,226,500 for UN-HABITAT (US\$ 6,476,500 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	UNDP, UNCDF, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, UNIFEM and UNHCR, One UN Fund, Government of Spain
Partners	Several national Ministries; Local Governments of Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Tete, Manica, Sofala, and Zambézia Provinces; Municipalities of Chibuto, Manica and Nacala; The National Association of Municipalities of Mozambique (ANAMM); "A Politecnica" University.
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	May 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This programme was based on the key development challenges identified in the 2005 MDG Progress Report, the national objectives as outlined in the PARPA II, the identified UN comparative advantages in the UNDAF (2007-2009), and recognition of the need to accelerate efforts significantly in particular areas in order to attain the MDGs by 2015. A Joint Programme on Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation was also designed as a cross-cutting strategy to meet the three agreed areas of cooperation between government and the UN in the UNDAF, through a thematic focus of governance, human capital, HIV/AIDS and economic development. Under the framework of the UNDAF for the period 2007 – 2009, including its extension for 2010 - 2011, UN agencies committed themselves to supporting the government in strengthening its capacity at all levels for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Strengthening local governments, consultative councils and IPPCC capacity for participatory governance and local development.
- District and institutional capacity building for service delivery through support to the decentralization process, health systems, effective agro-forestry techniques and cultural behavioural change and technology knowledge for sustainable development.
- Support for local economic development activities with emphases on promotion of local associations.
- Building capacity for low-cost infrastructure development with local associations, particularly

women's organizations, and strengthening their capacity to implement, manage and report on project execution.

- Establishing and improving information systems to provide disaggregated and gender-sensitive socio-demographic and employment data.
- Establishing and disseminating the national e-Government platform, including online development knowledge bases to support service delivery at provincial, municipal and district levels.
- Strengthening local government capacities for gender-responsive planning and budgeting to ensure that needs and interests of both women and men are adequately addressed in local development processes.

RESULTS

So far, the following results were achieved:

- An Agreement of Cooperation (AoC) with “A Politecnica” University.
- An AoC with the Ministry of State Administration (MAE) signed.
- Local Participatory Budgeting Committees established in each of the 3 Municipalities.
- Participatory processes aiming the identification and prioritization needs undertaken.
- Rapid Urban Profiles of the selected implementation areas produced.
- Technical capacity of the selected Municipalities in planning, monitoring and ensuring community participation enhanced.
- Three knowledge sharing seminars undertaken.
- Seminars for Training of Trainers undertaken in each of the 3 Municipalities.
- Agreements of Cooperation with all 3 Municipalities signed for the implementation of demonstration activities.
- Advocacy materials produced and distributed.
- The report of a study on Urban Land Markets in Mozambique printed.
- Awareness raising activities undertaken, particularly dissemination and celebration of World Habitat Day and two networking events for Portuguese speaking delegates held on the sides of the 5th World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Joint Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X01 (C-218)
Total cost	US\$ 1,720,000 (US\$ 10,000,000 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	One UN Fund, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, WFP, IOM, UNIFEM
Partners	Ministry of State Administration (MAE)/National Institute for Disasters Management (INGC), Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH), Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS), Ministry of Education (MINED)
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the programme was to strengthen national capacities to prepare for, respond to and mitigate the humanitarian impact of emergencies on already vulnerable populations in the country. This was in accordance with the 10-year National Master Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The programme aimed at strengthening institutional frameworks and systems for preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction at national, provincial, district and community levels within an overall vulnerability reduction perspective. In addition to the delivery of capacity building activities and the implementation of participatory projects at community level, the programme supported the Government in mainstreaming disaster management issues, developing plans and policies, and promoting inter-sectoral dialogues.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Policy/Norms developed for humanitarian response, DRR and vulnerability reduction.
- DRR and vulnerability reduction mainstreaming in national development plans and programmes.
- Central, provincial and district level institutions strengthened for DRR, contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.
- Inter-sectoral coordination capacity for DRR and emergency preparedness strengthened at central, provincial and district levels
- Participatory projects implemented to engage communities in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness..
- Early warning systems (EWS) strengthened for natural hazards at central, provincial and local levels.

- Information sharing and knowledge management strengthened between the different sectors for preparedness, contingency planning, response and early recovery.

RESULTS

The main results achieved are:

- Disaster Risk Reduction and vulnerability reduction mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.
- A draft Strategy for “Vulnerability Reduction and Sustainable Development in Flood Prone Areas” prepared and submitted to the National Technical Council for Disasters Management (CTGC).
- Capacity of Government and Civil Society for disaster risk reduction strengthened at central, provincial and local levels.
- Central, provincial and district level institutions strengthened to deal with disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.
- A Manual entitled “Histories of Resettlement” produced and submitted to INGC/GACOR for endorsement before printing and publication.
- Participatory demonstration projects implemented aiming to engage communities in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and emergency preparedness, namely the construction of an elevated platform to house a school in Inhangoma settlement, a moderate flood prone area in the Zambezi River valley, and seven elevated houses for vulnerable families in the same region.

NIGERIA

Project Title	Preparation of Structure Plans for Four Urban Areas in Nasarawa State
Project Code	XB/NIR-08-X01 (C231)
Total cost	US\$ 510,000
Partners	State of Nasarawa, Cities of Lafia, Doma, Karu and Keffi, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, National Population Commission
Starting Date	December 2008
Completion Date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the project was to support the Government of Nasarawa State to define and implement Master plans for Lafia, Doma, Karu and Keffi implementing capacity building activities towards achieving the goals of Nasarawa State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies for poverty eradication.

In this Framework, the Government of Nasarawa State appealed on UN-HABITAT to facilitate access to global knowledge- base and technical expertise on resources for urban environmental management to its State agencies, urban authorities and capacity-building institutions. The framework presented in the document explains how the collaboration be realized.

The main objectives were:

- Assist the State to promote and implement capacity building activities at State and cities levels with the use of Rapid Urban Profiling, in organizing and carrying out socio-economic studies and analysis.
- Support key stakeholders in organizing and conducting city-wide consultations;
- Assist the relevant Office and agencies in formulating the master (structure) plans for the four urban areas mentioned above.
- Assist the State Government to set-up the framework for plan implementation and in documenting the project as a best practice.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Training of consultants and staff of State the Office of Lands, Survey and Urban Planning.
- Conduct baseline socio-economic and land use studies in three cities to identify critical environmental and socio economic issues of development in the three cities.
- Prepare socio-economic and land use studies Reports for the three urban areas.
- Organize City Consultations, agreement on priority issues for the three urban areas and prepare reports.

- Prepare Draft Master (structure) plans for the three urban areas.
- Publish, adopt and disseminate the Master (Structure) Plan.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Key staff trained in the use of Rapid Urban Profiling techniques.
- Socio-economic and land uses reports achieved for three urban areas.
- Master Plan completed.

RWANDA

Project Title	Urban development Programme (One UN)
Project Code	IP-RWA/08/001
Total cost	US\$ 797,312
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government, City of Kigali, private sector, NGOs
Starting Date	August 2008
Completion Date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Rwanda has witnessed a high level of new settlements and economic activity since 1994. To implement its national housing and urban development policy, the Government of Rwanda set up this program within the One UN framework with the aim of strengthening capacities related to management and planning within the MININFRA (Ministry of Infrastructure) as well as within local authorities. It was also aimed at conducting studies for urban environment rehabilitation and improving access to basic infrastructure through pilot actions.

In accordance with the poverty reduction Government's policy and in line with targets 1, 10 and especially 11 of the Millennium Development Goals, the program aimed at building a sustainable and operational housing and urban development policy through the promotion of strategic planning, capacity building of various stakeholders, policy studies on the urban environment, development planning studies of secondary cities and support to local initiatives in the Eastern Province.

The program emphasized capacity building within the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) to formulate and manage urban development programs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Promote participatory planning strategies at municipal level.
- Capacity building to promote good governance.
- Survey on urban environment in the Kimicanga neighbourhood in the City of Kigali;
- Capacities building of the District of Gasabo and the City of Kigali on urban environment management.
- Urban development planning of secondary cities in the Western province (Karongi and Rusizi).
- Support to local initiatives on "villagisation" in the Eastern Province through strengthening the capacities of local authorities for housing delivery for returnees.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A national urban development forum took place in Kigali (17-18 July 2008).
- Recruitment of national and international consultants to support the implementation of the programme.
- Production unit of the building materials have been put in place to produce bricks and tiles for the construction of social houses.
- Fifty social houses were built for returnees from Tanzania and official handing over will be done during the first quarter of 2011.

RWANDA

Project Title	Support to MININFRA for the Formulation of Urban Development Policy
Project Code	RWA/05/001
Total cost	US\$ 390,393
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government, Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management, UN-HABITAT
Starting Date	January 2005
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Rwanda, due to the fact that housing is extremely dispersed, there is limited access to basic infrastructure for the majority of the population. To solve this problem, the government's objective is to develop strategies to attract the rural population into improved urban centres. However, currently there are no policies in Rwanda guiding the urban development and planning sector.

This project focused on the institutional development and capacity building of the ministry in charge of urban development.

The objectives of the project were:

- Support and provide the ministry with advisory expertise in urban development and housing policies.
- Support the formulation of an urban development policy.
- Strengthen the capacity of a national training institution to develop tools and train its staff with support from the Training and Capacity Building Branch of UN-HABITAT.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Recruit an international expert to provide advisory services to MININFRA;
- Prepare relevant documents for the launching of two global campaigns on secure tenure and good urban governance;
- Review existing legislation related to norms for building construction and urban development and management tools;
- Strengthen the national training institution by developing training manuals on urban planning, urban environment and management techniques and train urban planners.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- A document on access to land for the poor was prepared. Recommendations to be considered by the government regarding implementing the new land law as well as the launching of two campaigns on secure tenure and good urban governance;
- Existing legislation related to building construction and urban development and management tools reviewed.
- A policy document on urban development was prepared and discussed during a national workshop and endorsed by the ministry in charge of urban development.
- Rwanda Institute for Administration developed training manuals on urban planning techniques and trained 30 planners with UN-HABITAT technical assistance.
- International conference on housing, urban development and poverty reduction strategy was held in Kigali to share experiences of the East African regional on urban development and poverty reduction issues.
- New activities for improving informal settlements in Karugi and Rusizi are funded by One UN Trust Fund.

SENEGAL

Project title	Greater Dakar Urban Development Strategy
Project code	FS/SEN/06/S01
Total cost	US\$ 645,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Municipal Development Partnership (MDP),
Partners	Government of Senegal, Municipalities of Dakar, Guédiawaye, Pikine, Rufisque, Sébikotane, Bargny, Diamnadio, Ministry of Urban and Regional Planning, Ministry of Local Government, Association of Senegalese Municipalities (AMS), and Metropolitan Institutions (CAR / CADAK).
Starting date	May 2006
Completion date	April 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the framework of a sub-regional programme, UN-HABITAT developed a proposal for an Urban Development Strategy (CDS) for Dakar, which focused on ensuring that urban development programmes launched by the government are coherent with urban strategies and can ultimately be integrated into a metropolitan framework. The main objective of the project was to assist the Government of Senegal and the Dakar Municipality in particular to formulate an urban development strategy which improves urban planning and management and contribute to reduce urban poverty.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Recruiting the project team.
- Setting up a steering committee and a technical unit.
- Preparing the geo-city profiles as a baseline for analysis.
- Assessing the emerging issues, such as spatial growth, urban mobility, urban renewal, land registry, the integration of outlying districts, pollution and the environment.
- Identifying weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and threats, using the GEO Dakar findings, the urban-sector profile of the city, and other available studies.
- Preparing a land development framework for the metropolitan area.
- Preparing a communication strategy to mobilize national and local interest in city development issues.
- Formulating and validating the urban development strategy for Dakar with a 10-year investment programme with a budgeted and scheduled action plan.
- Capacity building of national and local institutions.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Cooperation agreement signed between UNEP and the Municipality of Dakar for the implementation of the project.
- Dakar Geo City Report produced.
- Sensitisation meetings held with various stakeholders.
- Legal documents approved for setting up policy steering and technical committees.
- Situation analysis reports prepared and validated.
- Report on metropolitan governance prepared.
- Four working groups established to review thematic priorities identified in the situation analysis report.
- Local forums organized in selected municipalities for grassroots organisations and communities' participation.
- Formulation of a communication strategy.
- Regional workshop organized in June 2008 to share lessons on CDS and CWS formulation and implementation in Francophone Africa.
- Local monitoring committees created inside municipalities for institutionalisation
- Metropolitan strategy formulated and submitted for validation
- Action plan document planned to be discussed with all parties next year.
- A network of CDS follow-up committee was established and meets regularly.
- A website (www.cds-metropole dakar.org) for the CDS Dakar was established.

SOUTH AFRICA

Project title	Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan
Project code	(ECPSDP) (C223)
Total cost	US\$ 600,000
Partners	Eastern Cape Provincial Department of Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DHLGTA)
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Eastern Cape is characterized by uncoordinated and inefficient spatial development as a result of dispersed resources, coupled with a demand for land and access to perceived economic opportunities. Municipalities had initiated Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) which guide and coordinate planning in order to prevent a continuation of past settlement patterns and fragmentation of limited resources. The Provincial Department of Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs was charged with the responsibility of preparing a Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP) to guide public and private sector investment initiatives within the context of an efficient and effective land use management and administrative system. The objective of the project was to review and refine the 2003 PSDP and to establish appropriate institutional mechanisms to promote spatial and land use management at provincial and municipal levels.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Establishing development issues and scenarios through a consultative process.
- Establishing institutional mechanisms and adequate capacity at provincial, district and local municipality level to ensure competences to deliver services with respect to spatial planning and land use management.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- Development nodes and scenarios.
- Database for primary and secondary stakeholders developed
- Contextual analysis report.
- Report on Development Philosophy prepared.
- Updated Draft Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP).
- Management systems for spatial planning and land use established.

TANZANIA

Project title	Plan to Upgrade Dar es Salaam Informal Settlements
Project code	FS-URT-05-S01
Total cost	US\$ 770,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank, International Labour Organization
Partners	Dar es Salaam City Council, Municipal Councils of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke, Government of Tanzania (Prime Minister's Office)
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective for Dar es Salaam and its three municipalities was to implement urban policy reforms and prepare a citywide upgrading programme to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. The programme was implemented in close collaboration with the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP), financed by the World Bank and the National Local Government Reform Programme. It involved the review and design of a citywide action plan for the regularisation and upgrading of unplanned and non-serviced settlements, enabling the local authorities to adopt and implement the reforms necessary for programme implementation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Preparing a citywide strategy for the upgrading of all unplanned and non-serviced settlements;
- Developing a comprehensive map of the city to establish the locations and size of unplanned settlements.
- Developing thematic maps to establish conditions in the settlements.
- Carrying out a social/economic study.
- Preparing an action plan for upgrading the settlements.
- Delivering a resource mobilization and financing strategy for investment phase.
- Carrying out capacity-building exercises for the key actors.

RESULTS

The results achieved are:

- A Citywide Action Plan for the Improvement of Unplanned and Unserviced Settlements in Dar es Salaam.
- A Report on the Lessons Learned from the Upgrading Program are, the CIUP and from the implementation of the Capacity Building Activities.
- A long-term Sustainable Financing Strategy.

UGANDA

Project title	Urban Sector Profiling
Project code	C212
Total cost	US\$ 100,000
Partners	National and local governments in Uganda,
Starting date	March 2010
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- City and national assessment.
- City consultations.
- Complete City Profiles.
- Synthesise city profiles.
- Complete national assessment.
- Complete national consultation.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Draft urban profiles for each city have been finalized and stakeholder consultations carried out in each of the participating towns.
- Profile report is expected by end of October 2010.

UGANDA

Project title	City Development Strategy
Project code	J065-RAF- 07501
Total cost	US\$ 100,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partners	National and local governments in Uganda
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

City Development Strategy (CDS) is an instrument to develop pro-poor urban governance in cities. The CDS approach is based on three important principles of enablement, participation and capacity building. The project supported the City of Kampala and municipalities of Jinja and Entebbe in extending technical assistance to them to formulate and implement a City Development Strategy for sustainable development of those towns and for enlisting worldwide support for implementation of priority projects.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

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

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Through the participatory approaches used including city consultations and thematic working groups.
- The project has been able to ensure involvement of parties in the comprehensive development planning process.
- The comprehensive development plan has been completed and the implementation stage is under way.
- Ministry and local staff are being trained on the job and through study tours.

UGANDA

Project title	Gender Equality project
Project code	H 140 GLO10S07-A-FSGLO10S07
Total cost	US\$ 79,400
Development partner	UNIFEM
Partners	National and local governments in Uganda
Starting date	October 2010
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Lack of basic services and lack of security in areas of return is a principal constraint to the IDPs returning to their home areas. While many service facilities are currently being rehabilitated, they remain less than fully functional due to lack of professional staff being in place. UN-Habitat supported the provision of basic services through providing adequate housing for the police officers responsible for family and children affairs to respond to victims of domestic violence, initially in conflict affected parts of the Acholi, and Lango sub-regions in northern Uganda. UN-HABITAT was also supporting other agencies to access evidence-based information on victims of violence and the situation of women and girls in northern Uganda.

The main objective was to facilitate the return and resettlement of IDPs through reliable provision of basic services such as safety and security and civilian access to justice in areas of return and resettlement

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Cooperation Agreement with partners.
- Provision of Police Office space for the housing project.
- Monitoring.
- Award of completion certificates.
- Project completion report.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- Agreement of Cooperation signed with partners.
- Housing project for the Police Officers started.

UGANDA

Project title	Kasoli Slum Upgrading project
Project code	R725 – FRS-S001-2201
Total cost	US\$ 2,500,000
Development partner	DFCU Bank
Partners	National and local governments in Uganda
Starting date	April 2009
Completion date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Drawing of business plan.
- Recruitment of project staff.
- Contractual agreements between participating parties.
- Physical Planning/surveying and titling.
- Establishment of project steering committee.
- Design and approval of housing plans.
- Procurement of contractor.
- Mobilization.
- Capacity Building.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Drawing of business plan completed and approved
- Contractual agreements between UN-Habitat and DFCU Bank and fund disbursement completed
- Physical planning/surveying completed
- Establishment of project steering committee done.
- Design and approval of housing plans accomplished.
- Bidding documents ready for advertisement.

UGANDA

Project title	Promoting Urban Youth Development Policies and Strategies in attaining MDGs/ Kampala One Stop Youth Centre
Project code	FNO/ 5438/ H118/2832/ 2104
Total cost	US\$ 200,000
Development partners	Governments of Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom
Partner	Kampala City Council
Starting date	October 2009
Completion date	October 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Kampala One Stop Youth Centre was an initiative of UN-Habitat and Kampala City Council developed under the Global Partnership Initiative on Urban Youth Development. Uganda was one of the four countries selected for demonstration of the one stop centre model. This model encouraged the provision of urban safe space for youth in urban areas where young people can access services and undertake training activities. The overall goal of Kampala One Stop Youth Centre was to engage youth take up urban poverty reduction responsibilities as well as strengthening initiatives in the area of urban youth development, and enhancing the capacity of youth and youth organisations to acquire and promoting entrepreneurship skills for income generation thereby reducing urban poverty.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Train youth in entrepreneurship skills and the use of appropriate technology
- Provide career guidance to secondary school youths
- Provide life skills training to enable youth make correct choices
- Sensitize young people on HIV/AIDS
- Conduct trainings in wise use of wetlands and waste management

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A seven-week training conducted and 25 youths trained.
- Over 1000 students in secondary schools trained in life skills and effects on drug and substance abuse.
- 50 youths sensitised on HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Two trainings conducted and 100 youths trained.

UGANDA

Project title	Empowerment of Urban Women Entrepreneurs through Housing Development and Land Rights
Project code	RAF-03-S02-H-FSRAF-03-S02
Total cost	US\$ 320,000
Development partner	Government of Norway
Partners	Central and Local Government, Mpumudde Women Association
Starting date	January 2009
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The activities are:

- Formation of women's Groups into Women's Housing Co-operatives (10 per Division per District in Jinja Municipality for the next five years).
- Training of 500 women beneficiaries in legal issues pertaining to their land and housing rights and responsibilities, business skills and enterprise development, financial issues and banking among others.
- Establishment of a Revolving Fund.
- Finalize the development of the five years Strategic/Business Plan.
- Operations Manual; Advocacy Training Manual and other supportive Institutional Policy documents.
- Submit the final Architectural, Building Plans and Bill of Quantities for the construction of 78-120 houses under Phase II of the Low Cost Housing Project in Jinja Municipality.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A Revolving Fund, Credit Guarantee Scheme and Housing Guarantees established.
- A comprehensive SMART five year Strategic/Business Plan, Operations Manual and Advocacy training manual produced and operational during the program phase.
- Enhanced community participation with the beneficiaries on matters relating to economic empowerment, land and housing rights.
- Policy briefs and fact sheets on Land, Housing and women's economic rights issues produced and used as lobbying and advocacy documents with partners and key stakeholders.
- Partnerships developed with Financial Institutions, Government Departments and the Women's Groups.

ZIMBABWE

Project title	Strengthening citizenship participation in urban local governance in Zimbabwe
Project code	XBZIM10X01
Total cost	US\$ 602,000
Development partners	DFID, SIDA and the European Commission
Partners	Urban Council Association of Zimbabwe (UCAZ) Five cities; Bulawayo, Gweru, Kadoma, Kwekwe, Masvingo
Starting Date	March 2009
Completion date	August 2013

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project was developed as a follow up to the Local Governance Enhancement Project jointly implemented by Urban Councils Association (UCAZ) and the Commonwealth Local Government Forum with the support of EC and DFID on five cities in Zimbabwe (2004-2007). It aimed to increase citizens' participation in local governance by addressing weaknesses in the participation processes identified by the five cities Kadoma, Kwekwe, Gweru, Bulawayo and Masvingo. Based on identified weaknesses Change Plans have been developed in consultation with all stakeholders in the community.

The project also aimed at enhancing local authorities' capacity to respond to citizens' needs and to operationalize MDGs related policies in urban local authorities. Although it was discovered through the Local Governance Enhancement Project that cities were involving their citizens, their level of involvement was mainly unstructured with little benefits to both themselves and their citizens.

Thus this project built on lessons learnt during the first project and promising interventions in strengthening local government in the five cities. A toolkit replicable to other cities and towns was developed for the benefit of local government practitioners in Zimbabwe and in the region.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Develop communication strategies.
- Establish communication centres.
- Establish computerized complaint system.
- Training on communication strategies.
- Training in Result Based Management.
- Training on public meetings.
- Establishing communications kiosks in wards.
- Training on communication strategies.

- Establish communication centres.
- Establish computerized complaint system.
- Workshops on conflict management.
- Workshops on MDG's/Gender and Poverty.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- Enhanced stakeholders' participation in cities decision-making processes.
- Enhanced effective communication skills and strategies.
- Improved responsiveness towards citizens needs.
- Enhanced transparency and accountability in cities.
- Enhanced cities capacity to respond to the MDGs for which they are responsible.
- Cities capacity to manage and resolve conflicts improved.

ZIMBABWE

Project title	Strengthening UNHABITAT presence in Zimbabwe
Project code	XBZIM10X02
Total cost	US\$ 422,000
Development partner	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Partners	Ministry National Housing and Social Amenities, Professional Institutions
Starting date	August 2010
Completion date	July 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT offices were established in Zimbabwe after recommendations by the Special Envoy on Operation Murambatsvina in 2005. Following these recommendations, SIDA immediately provided assistance for three years for the establishment of the office in Zimbabwe.

The regulatory framework research has come up with critical issues for improving pro-poor housing delivery in Zimbabwe whilst the local governance programme has so far helped poor urbanites to participate in civic affairs. Since Operation Murambatsvina, the housing sector was characterized by disengagement, fear, polarization and lack of coordination. To date the housing sector has been one of the most coordinated and vibrant sectors which has taken a lot of initiatives to improve delivery. The National Housing Convention and the National Housing Symposium have helped bring together stakeholders as well as create trust between them and the Government.

The objective of this proposal was to further strengthen the UN Habitat presence in Zimbabwe, specifically, through the replacement of the Development Liaison Officer (who is leaving) to work with the Habitat Programme Manager to develop and formulate projects and funding proposals on human settlements development activities in Zimbabwe.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Identification and engagement of stakeholders
- Analysis of the human settlements situation in Zimbabwe.
- Strengthening Capacity of Partners.
- Linking human settlements development to livelihoods, environment, social services delivery and HIV/AIDS.
- Monitoring and programme formulation.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- A self sustained UN-HABITAT office in Zimbabwe.
- Projects/programmes worth at least US\$ 100,000 implemented as part of UN-HABITAT's contribution or support to its partners.



ARAB STATES

REGIONAL

Project title	Strengthening Regional Operations in Arab States
Project code	NO28 KUW07S01
Total cost	US\$ 3,794,829
Development partners	Government of Kuwait, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kuwait State Ministry for Municipality
Partners	UN-ESCWA, Arab Towns Organization, Arab Urban Development Institute
Starting date	September 2007
Completion date	September 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Kuwait government, in supporting the regional activities of UN-HABITAT and its partner, the Arab Towns Organization, aimed at promoting sustainable urban development in Arab cities. The government provided resources to UN-HABITAT to undertake the task in collaboration with regional partners. The objectives were to enhance regional knowledge development, capacity building and assist in monitoring city development around the region in cooperation with UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Arab States, various Branches and other UN Agencies.

The Kuwait's State Ministry of Municipality was keen to exchange developed experiences in municipal planning, inner city improvement and monitoring urban development. This resulted in a government request for UN-HABITAT's Technical Assistance which led to the signing of a letter of intention to initiate a four year programme of Assistance.

This included support Kuwait Urban Observatory with study tours and training Arab Towns on Observatories setup in cooperation with Arab Towns Organization and its affiliated Arab Urban Development Institute; target Arab youth with the World Urban Campaign and initiatives that maximized their civic engagements, organized field visits from African cities to Kuwait and other Arab cities; supported the preparation of state of Arab Cities Report; and initiated a city in climate change initiative in an Arab Towns that is considered to be seriously affected by climate change.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- In cooperation with regional partners (i.e. Arab Urban Development Institute of Arab Towns Organization) to develop a capacity building plan to support Arab Towns implement the Habitat Agenda and the World Urban Campaign.
- To implement regional training on Housing profiling and information, urban management and planning, Gender in Local Governance, and Strategic Planning for Local Economic Development mainly for youth.

- To prepare a campaign for youth engagement for better city and better life.
- To develop partnership with Arab Towns Organization and Arab Urban Institute (AUDI) the establishment of observatories in a number of Arab Towns.
- To deliver a number of workshops and expert meetings on energy efficient housing, Climate change and state of the cities.
- To organize exposure programmes for enhancing urban planning and city management.
- To undertake a marketing campaign to increase UN-HABITAT visibility in newspapers and other media in the region.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A regional cooperation programme with Arab Gulf Countries Council (GCC) approved during Ministerial meeting in Kuwait and activity plan under development.
- Kuwait urban observatory put in place.
- Rapid Urban Sector Profile for Kuwait city concluded and municipal dialogue for decentralization resulted in action areas for government intervention.
- State of Arab Cities background report 2010 completed and discussed in expert meeting.
- State of Arab cities report 2012 team established.
- Technical assistance provided to project operations and formulation in housing and urban development in Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait and Jordan.
- Training programme in geographic information systems organized and supported in partnership with Arab Towns Organization Information centre in Jordan and Lebanon.
- Youth in climate change campaign and competition widely publicized among Arab universities.
- Urban Campaign promoted and networking among Arab cities for resilient cities campaign supported and publicized in Arab Towns Organization General Assembly in celebration of World Habitat Day 2010.

EGYPT

Project title	Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities
Project code	EGY-06-X02
Total cost	US\$ 7,438,200
Partners	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (General Organisation for Physical Planning), Ministry of Economic Development, and Ministry of Local Development
Starting date	October 2006
Completion date	July 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Egyptian cities have grown fast in the past 30 years. This has led to the continuous formation of informal settlements on the periphery of cities. In the process, cities and villages have grown at a fast pace surpassing, in some cases, 800 per cent of their 1985 footprint. This rapid urbanization has led to the loss of significant areas of prime agricultural land. The migration of the workforce seeking job opportunities has fuelled the expansion of cities. Primitive informal industries have flourished in poor migrant areas and a lack of basic urban services has led to environmental degradation.

Informal area residents today represent almost 40 per cent of Egypt's urban population, amounting to 15.7 million inhabitants. About 80 per cent of these settlements are built on agricultural land. Housing with informal origins represents 8.5 million housing units. In general, accessibility to basic urban services has improved. Cities are 91.3 per cent served by drinking water and 93.6 per cent by improved sanitation. However, vulnerable areas, particularly in small cities, experience poor governance and deteriorating environmental conditions.

The main objective of the Project was to contribute to Egypt's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities. The project contributed to the improvement of shelter conditions, access to basic urban services and accelerates local economic development in Egyptian cities by providing urban governance and management instruments conducive to equitable growth, enhanced financial sustainability, improved access to land and services, a growing process of democratic decision making, public accountability and transparency.

SUPSCP focused on urban-rural linkages to develop small and medium rural enterprises; on sanitation issues including wastewater and solid waste management; and on improving the living conditions of slum dwellers.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Build the capacity of technical teams and training of local authorities.

- Prepare national Shelter, BUS and LED policy papers.
- Conduct policy seminars.
- Strengthen National and initiate Local Urban Observatories.
- Prepare Strategic Urban Plans for 50 small cities, including priority projects.
- Prepare detailed plans and action plans for development areas.

RESULTS

The achievements so far include:

- Capacity development of national consultants (team leaders and team members).
- Contracting over 70 of them to prepare comprehensive and integrated strategic plans in participatory method involving local stakeholder.
- Preparation of the strategic plans for 30 cities.
- Revision of the Project ToR after Round-I (pilot phase) to reflect lessons learned from practical experience.
- Initiating discussions between UNHABITAT headquarters and GOPP on the Urban Observatories and agreement on steps to re-establish work relations.
- Initiating the tasks for preparation of project publications, information/ best practise exchange.
- Assessment of training needs and drafting of capacity building guidelines.
- Local and national capacity strengthened to regulate integrated and participatory city strategic plans.

EGYPT

Project title	Strategic National Development Support Project
Project code	EGY-09-X01
Total cost	US\$ 2,394,018
Partners	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (General Organisation for Physical Planning), Ministry of Local Development
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	September 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the reform process towards providing more balance between executive and legislative authorities, the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) was mandated to develop local administration by deepening decentralisation. This included the development of local administration's institutional setup, strengthening the capacity of local authorities and prepares district and governorate socio-economic plans for budgeting.

The General Organisation of Physical Planning (GOPP), Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (MoHUUD) is now well on its way in preparing General Strategic Plans for 4,500 villages in Egypt. The GOPP also prepared strategic plans for 44 capitals and cities and is cooperating with UN-HABITAT to prepare strategic urban plans for 50 small cities in Egypt. In addition, the GOPP prepared to outsource the preparation of 40 medium and large cities to consultancy firms and started preparing for the Greater Cairo Strategic Urban Development Plan in cooperation with UN-HABITAT and UNDP.

The strategic urban and rural plans were expected to be implemented by Governorates supported by MoLD. The complementarities between decentralisation as led by MoLD and the ministerial sectoral policies, strategies and standards as piloted and enabled by GOPP were core to local development efforts; oversaw and developed the political, fiscal and administrative framework and the other presented the technical knowledge need for implementation, in essence they both enabled decentralised decision making. In this regard, the overall goal of the project was to enhance the capacity of local actors to undertake strategic planning at the district and governorate levels in Ismailia, Fayoum and Luxor. The outcomes contributed to an improved institutional framework and built capacities towards effective partnerships. In addition, means of implementation were to be enhanced by leveraging know-how and consolidating finance based on improved development visions and finance for districts and governorates.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Setting-up of Project Management Units.

- Assessment of Institutional and Training Needs.
- Setting-up a training centre.
- Undertaking workshops to consolidate agreement on fiscal and administrative decentralization criteria, procedures and tools.
- Training trainers on leadership skills.
- Training technical institutions on action planning and land management.
- Training local institutions on project development and management as well as preparing strategic budgets;
- Preparing strategic plans including strategic budgets for districts and governorates;
- Implementing a National and Local Development Observatory;
- Identifying Best Practices.

RESULTS

The achievements so far include:

- Scope of UN-HABITAT's contributions within context of Egypt's decentralization programme defined.
- International missions on participatory budgeting and training and capacity building needs assessment for counterparts.
- Appointment of full time national officers to manage the project and collaborate with GOPP and MoLD.
- ToR prepared for Senior National Officer to manage UN-HABITAT contribution to the project; short-listing and selection completed; recruitment process initiated.
- Translation of booklet "Frequently Asked Questions about Participatory Budgeting" into Arabic; launching at AfriCities in Rabat in December 2009 and distribution throughout Arab States.

EGYPT

Project title	Strategic Development Plan for Greater Cairo Region
Project code	EGY-08-X01
Total cost	US\$ 2,000,000
Partners	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development (General Organisation for Physical Planning), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The main challenge facing the Greater Cairo Region (GCR) is the inefficiency of its infrastructure, public services and transportation systems; severe air and noise pollution; chronic traffic congestion; and most importantly, the complex set of institutional arrangements that fragment responsibilities and constrain efficient service delivery. Recognizing the important role of the GCR as the urban, political, social and economic capital for Egypt and one of the largest agglomerations in the world UNDP and UN-HABITAT are supporting the General Organisation for Physical Planning in preparing the vision and strategic urban development plan for the region and its affiliated mega cities; Cairo, Giza and Shubra El-Kheima. The project adopts a decentralized and integrated approach to address urban development and land management issues as well as identify urgent socio-economic and environmental concerns.

The main objective and long term goal of the project was to contribute to the sustainable urban development of GCR and increase its competitiveness on both the regional and global levels; this was achieved through realising short-term objectives:

- Prepare of the integrated and participatory strategic plans for the region and its affiliated three cities of Cairo, Giza and Shubra El-Kheima.
- Enhance land administration, allocation and tenure within the region.
- Strengthen the linkage and integration between the existing urban built-up area and new urban communities.
- Contribute to implementation of integrated urban development plans and priority projects related to socio-economic and environmental issues.
- Proposing clear mechanism to improve the efficiency of institutional framework for managing the region.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Prepare urban, socio-economic and environmental profiles of GC.
- Start of development of vision and strategic urban plan for GCR.

- Identify and prepare detailed plans for some priority projects.
- Establish effective communication strategy.
- Propose new institutional framework for managing GCR.
- Establish Local Urban Observatory Unit for GCR.
- Strengthen capacity of stakeholders in GCR.

RESULTS

The achievements so far have include:

- Steering Committee Meeting(s) conducted, streamlining project documents (UN-HABITAT/ UN Joint Programme); revision of responsibilities and budget lines.
- ToR for CTA prepared and position advertised; appointment of temporary Project Coordinator made.
- Preparation of socio-economic profile studies (local consultants).
- GIS survey of areas in inner Cairo and urban design proposals for selected areas in inner Cairo.
- Verification of spatial analysis done and development zones identified and approved with GOPP.
- Continuous capacity building of GOPP in project management skills, participatory and strategic planning.

IRAQ

Project title	Solid Waste Management for Iraqi Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works and the Governorate of Basra
Project code	QXB-2028-NO27-2833
Total cost	US\$ 6.317 million (UN-HABITAT's share US\$ 2,396,426 million)
Development partner	UNICEF
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works
Starting date	July 2007
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Iraq's streets are littered with garbage and Municipalities lack effective means of collection and disposal. Existing landfill sites are run with outdated equipment and antiquated operating procedures. Modern landfill sites are desperately needed. Centralized recycling programmes are non-existent. The lack of effective handling of solid waste constituted a major national environmental and public health problem. The Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) through its Municipalities is responsible for addressing this problem. The objectives of the project were to: (1) strengthen the capacity of the MMPW to develop new national level waste management laws, policies and programmes; and (2) support improvement of Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Basra Governorate.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- A critical review of existing national laws, policies, programmes and practices for solid waste management (SMW) and development of detailed recommendations for improvements in collaboration with government and external stakeholders.
- A comprehensive review of international best practices in SMW and study tours for selected Iraqi staff and officials.
- Development and implementation of a training programme to enhance the capacity of MMPW to design and implement new national and local level waste management laws, policies and programmes (jointly with UNICEF).
- Refurbishment and equipping of SWM offices in Baghdad and Basra.
- Upgrading of the existing workshops and garages in Basra.
- Rehabilitation and provision of equipment for the SWM Municipality offices in Basra.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The National Dumpsite Survey was completed in June 2008 following six training sessions for MMPW staff involved in the collection and analysis of survey data.
- A draft National Waste Management Law was completed in June 2008 in line with the National Solid Waste Master Plan prepared by MMPW in 2007.
- Construction projects were selected by Basrah Municipality and endorsed by MMPW.
- The capacity of Basra Municipality for SMW was enhanced through construction of two vehicle maintenance workshops, administration building and parking lot.
- Potential Landfill sites were identified in Basra and construction of a new sanitary landfill site in Basrah was completed by UNICEF.
- A three-day meeting was held in Amman with representatives from MMPW and MOE to discuss legislation and status of landfill in Iraq; Mayoralty of Amman and representatives of MOE/Jordan gave a one-day lecture on landfill design/status in Jordan, and a one-day study tour in Jordan to dumpsites, recycling factories, slaughterhouse, and landfill cells was organized.
- Three study visits to Egypt took place to review best practices in Solid Waste Management, as follows: Visit of the High Commission for Solid Waste Management in Iraq to Egypt; Hazardous Waste Management Course; and Municipal Solid Waste Management Course.

IRAQ

Project title	Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Building
Project code	QXB-2028-NO32-2833
Total cost	US\$ 1,985,256
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities & Public Works (MoMPW)
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following the earlier Urban Sector project, the MoMPW and other stakeholders expressed that Iraq's 251 municipalities would benefit from a municipal association and that planning staff in the Physical Planning and Municipalities Directorates needed detailed technical training to carry out urban planning, reconstruction and development control more effectively. To respond to these needs, the project was developed with the following objectives: (1) To improve the capabilities of 250 urban, regional and rural development planners in urban planning and reconstruction, development control and local economic development, and (2) To establish a Municipal Association, for municipalities to share information and experiences, voice their concerns and priorities to regional and central governments, play a role in decentralization and local government reform and sponsor conferences and training programmes. During implementation the project focus shifted to support of the existing Iraq Local Government Association.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Basic training in master plans, development control and local development for MoMPW.
- Advanced training in priority areas such as urban design, community participation, and environmental and transportation planning.
- Study tours to international conferences on planning and economic development and municipal associations and visits to associations, and local government offices in other countries.
- Preparation of generic terms of reference and a project management manual for use by MoMPW planners in the preparation of city and town master plans.
- Management and technical advice to MoMPW on city master plans in at least three cities.
- Information and discussion paper on the nature, scope and benefits of a Municipal Association.
- Report recommending a vision, mission and constitution for a Municipal Association and a work plan, staffing and budget for its first three years of operation.

- Founding conference to establish an Iraq Municipal Association.
- Assisting the newly formed municipal association with the formulation of a policy paper on decentralization and local government reform.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Training needs assessments and ToRs for training were completed and approved. Discussions revealed that the MMPW planners in need of training were not 260 as suggested but only 75.
- This led to the inclusion of 75 planners and economists of the MOPDC and 15 of the Kurdistan Ministry of Municipalities. Other outputs remain unchanged.
- A workshop was held in August 2010 for 30 participants including MMPW, MOPDC, Baghdad University, the Iraqi Local Government Association (ILGA), General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), UN-HABITAT training experts from Baghdad, Erbil and Amman in addition to urban planners from planning institutes in India and Malaysia. Training delivered earlier to 50 staff from MMPW and MOP by 10 trainers who undertook TOT training in Cairo was assessed and a future action plan drafted and shared with participants.
- Two further Agreements of Cooperation are currently underway with GOPP and the Amman Institute to take forward learning with the Ministries and locally elected representatives.
- UN-HABITAT supported a joint UN media campaign on violence against women with US\$ 30,000 and shared its messages on safer cities and housing and their role in protecting women.

IRAQ

Project title	Private Sector Development (PSD) Project for Iraq
Project code	QXB-2028-NO36-2833
Total cost	US\$ 32, 850,000 (UN-HABITAT's share US\$ 2, 000,000)
Development partners	UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNIDO, FAO, UNIFEM
Partner	Government of Iraq, Prime Minister's Office-Advisory Board, Ministries of Planning and Development Cooperation-Baghdad and Erbil
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Iraq's economy is still facing challenges and has not been able to stimulate employment or alleviate widespread poverty. As reported by the MoPDC's Central Organisation for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) in its 2007 Labour Force Survey, half of the workforce in Iraq was severely affected by an underperforming labour market, with unemployment and underemployment at 17 and 30 per cent. Overall, the economic situation in Iraq was increasingly marked by the symptoms of "Dutch disease" in which the over-reliance on natural resource exploitation diminished the ability and need to diversify into other sectors of the economy. As such, the Iraqi economy remained heavily reliant on oil exports. The situation called for dedicated efforts to stimulate the private sector development in non-oil sectors of the Iraqi economy.

The aim of this programme was to assist Iraq in developing a growth-orientated and rules-based private sector economy to enhance living standards and to lay the groundwork for future economic stability.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- A comprehensive assessment of legislative, institutional and sector needs to assist GoI to properly design policies for PSD.
- Drafting of legislation including State-owned Enterprise (SOE) (amendment of Law 22) privatization, investment law rules and regulations, land title reform, competition, PPPs, mitigation package, agricultural and trade policies. Capacity building on key policy issues for enterprise development, including PPPs, corporation and privatization of SOEs, access to private finance, industrial policy, labour standards, land titling, agriculture, trade and support for the design of relevant legislation and institutional frameworks.
- Preparation of a Private Sector Development Strategy for Iraq, including a strategy for investment, land and planning reform, private farming, trade and an economic regional reintegration programme proposal.

- Strengthening governorates to implement and sustain local development planning capacities.
- Implementation of pilot projects and supporting local governor's office and line ministries at the governorate level to identify priorities and implementing their programmes in the construction and development sector.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Legislative and Institutional Assessment in relation to Land Management in Iraq drafted.
- Conference convened in partnership with World Bank "Towards a Land Management Policy for Iraq" with support of Chief/Land, Tenure and Property Administration Section UN-HABITAT.
- Working Group for Regulating Land Tenure and Utilization formalized under Prime Minister Order in April 2010 – initial meetings of the WG have taken place.
- Key studies and activities of the working group under discussion.
- International and local legal consultants have been recruited to support the WG.
- Downstream Activities in three governorates under discussion with stakeholders.
- Land Policy Process under discussion with Iraqi, UN, WB and other stakeholders.

IRAQ

Project title	Support to Decentralisation and Local Governance for Service Delivery
Project code	QXB-2028-NO44-2833
Total cost	US\$ 6,841,365 million (UN-HABITAT's share US\$ 775,000)
Development partners	UNDP (Lead), UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNESCWA
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), Ministry of Municipalities & Public Works (MMPW)
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Iraq embarked upon structural reforms since 2003 when it adopted a federal system, but the experience of decentralised governance was still minimal, with the exception of Kurdistan Regional Government. For about two decades until 2004, infrastructure and services received little ongoing investment, and conflicts have resulted in damage to public infrastructure. Governorates have had funds (capital budget) allocated to them over the last two years but due to capacity constraints the bulk of these funds had not been spent.

The project aimed to: prepare the groundwork on institutional structures, policy dialogue and development and possibly further legislation that will clarify and enable decentralisation and local governance; revise systems and processes for local authorities to make them more modern and efficient; put in place and initiate a comprehensive capacity development strategy; develop civic education and participation and e-government strategies; pilot improved business processes for increasing service delivery in selected municipalities; and support structured dialogue on governorate and municipal affairs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Production of 'decentralization toolkit', including analysis of existing laws and policies and gender and women in local governance.
- Conduct scoping studies and produce reports on decentralizing key public services (health, education, public works, cultural heritage) and planning functions, with conservation of broader civil service reform and e-government strategy.
- Support decentralization and local government task force and Municipal Association and meetings convened on decentralization and local governance policies/issues; conduct roundtables and stakeholder consultations in at least three governorates involving fair

representation of women and marginalized groups; initiate preparations for 4-day national visioning exercise.

- Pilot urban service delivery initiatives in three municipalities in three governorates involving review and re-modelling business processes, technical training in key urban services for up to 160 personnel with support to the training centres of the MMPW, preparing to introduce services and promoting partnerships with private sector and/or civil society.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Planning for pilot projects is underway. Discussions with UN-HABITAT consultants held in order to obtain approval for the pilot project locations and work plan.
- Meetings held with the Iraq Local Government Association (ILGA) and a draft Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Iraq Local Government Association to jointly host a Conference on Decentralization and prepare a toolkit based on conference papers and proceedings. An outline of the conference sessions prepared and discussed with ILGA.

IRAQ

Project title	Iraq Public Sector Modernisation (I-PSM) Programme
Project code	XBIRQ10X02
Total cost	US\$ 13.6 million, (UN-HABITAT's share US\$ 2 million)
Development partners	UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO
Partner	Government of Iraq, Public Sector Council, COMSEC, PMAC, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, MoPDC-COSIT, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Municipalities & Public Works (MMPW)
Starting date	April 2010
Completion date	March 2014

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Prior to the 1991 Gulf War, Iraq was highly regarded for its superior public sector management capabilities and well-trained cadre of civil service employees. After 1991, the Iraqi public sector's capacity eroded. After 2003, the size of Iraq's public sector increased, but contributed to diluted talent, overstretched managers with no public service capacity, and a host of succession issues. Since 2003, the GoI supported by the international community has committed billions of dollars towards a democratic, representative, decentralised and service delivery oriented state. While efforts focused on political and security transition, many aspects of the socio-economic transition are only now beginning to be addressed.

The programme aimed at supporting the GoI in modernizing its public sector by adopting a public sector reform strategy, and launching its implementation in three key sectors – education, health, and water and sanitation. UN-HABITAT aimed at achieving the following: (1) Development of a GoI reform and modernization plan for its Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Sector; (2) Improved capacity of the MMPW to implement decentralized service delivery with enhanced citizen participation; (3) Enhanced organizational structures and mechanisms for Local Government bodies to undertake decentralized service delivery; (4) Improved, formalized vertical and horizontal inter-government relations.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Establish Governorate Task Forces and Working Groups, and I-PSM Task Force;
- Establish framework for Public Policy Participation.
- Agree upon Public and Private/Civil Society Membership.
- Provide Iraqi TA over period of reform programme.
- Review functions of MMPW; and of service delivery and costing in WATSAN Sector.
- Establish and train change management groups.

- Provide training for senior officials.
- Employ model budget formulation process and keep finance/human resources within budget.
- Develop advocacy and communication strategy.
- Agree upon staffing responsibilities and execution processes.
- Organizational review of all government institutions.
- Support process of developing roles, functions and delineating mandates of national and governorate officials and offices, including elected officials and employed staff.
- Support transition to enhance coordination and cooperation in local governance during the period of asymmetric decentralization of service delivery, including knowledge-sharing.
- Implement engagement and partnership programme with Iraqi Local Government Association/Higher Commission for Local Government, to include discussion forums, roundtable meetings, and partnerships with international/regional municipalities, plans for city-to-city co-operation for 1-2 cities/towns, at least one exchange visit, and support Iraq's membership in two international networks for local governments.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Arrangements started for joint contracting with UNICEF for services related to the preparation of a functional review of the Water and Sanitation sector, assessment of service delivery models and preparation of a road map for reform.
- A Ministerial Advisory Committee for reform in the Water and Sanitation Sector has been formed and two meetings held in Baghdad and Erbil.

IRAQ

Project title	Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Phase II
Project code	QXB-2028-N022-2833
Total cost	US\$ 4,590,000, (UN-HABITAT's share US\$ 211,015)
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Iraq, Basra Provincial Administration (provincial Council and Governor's Office), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)
Starting date	September 2009
Completion date	August 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Basra Governance Support Project (BGSP) was built on previous international support for the Basra Provincial Administration (PA). The quality of public services was the priority concern of the population; supply currently fails to meet the level of demand, and years of sustained investment were needed to bring them up to the required level. However, the Provincial Administration - newly elected in January 2009 lacked the capacity to effectively plan this investment.

BGSP's purpose was for "Basra Provincial Administration to be able to plan public administration according to the needs of its constituents", through the development of the 2011-2014 Provincial Development Strategy (PDS) for Basra Governorate. This was to contribute to the goal of "improved public financial management across all levels of Iraqi government".

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Desk review of literature and bilateral meetings to establish baseline, identify key stakeholders and existing urban planning initiatives.
- Contribute to a 4-day multi-stakeholder workshop to review the previous PDS process with a focus on urban issues.
- Advise on membership of executive steering committee to ensure representation of urban population and issues.
- Participate in planning exercise to finalize PDS process advising on process required for consultation on urban issues and of the urban population.
- Hold at least one consultation workshop with PC committees including line ministries, civil society and private sector focusing on urban for Basra.
- Consolidate findings from urban district plans and consultation for reporting to PDS process.
- Assist in the PDS Drafting with respect to urban issues; Review of PDS process and plan using 2008-10 PRD process as a baseline.

- Prepare guidance for MoPOC to incorporate lessons learned from Basra PDS review into guidance for PDS processes nationally.
- Raise awareness of district authorities on expected roles/responsibilities within PDS framework/process.
- Mentor urban district authorities to deliver plans, monitor and evaluate progress of those plans.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Urban Consultation Findings Report finalized including A) a briefing for UN-HABITAT local team and consultants on proposed process B) urban district needs and priorities exercise and C) consultation exercise in urban areas.
- Guidance note on preparation of Provincial Development Strategy (PDS) in Basra produced including reference to priority urban issues and proposed consultation processes.
- Draft technical note produced on aspects, challenges and operations of the development of City Master Plans with specific reference to aspects of sustainable development including economic development, housing and the informal sector.

IRAQ

Project title	Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Phase II
Project code	QXB-2028-N022-2833
Total cost	US\$ 2,385,917
Development Partner	Iraq Trust Fund
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Construction and Housing
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Consultations, workshops and regional conference, advisory services, training and exposure, design and content development, and procurement of equipment, software and publications.
- Assist the MoCH with the design and implementation of a comprehensive housing information system that will provide data and information for future policy and programme development and Ministry operations.
- Assist the MoCH with the design of a new institutional and legal framework for the housing sector which would include a new Ministry organizational structure as well as proposals for new legislation, policies and programmes in various areas including (Building Materials & Construction, Housing Finance/ Microfinance; Subsidy Mechanisms, Land & Housing Delivery Systems, and Housing Market Information Systems), and National Housing Policy and Decentralized Housing Strategies.
- Support the establishment of a Knowledge and Training Centre at the MoCH to provide training, advisory services, and information services to a wide set of stakeholders including staff from MoCH, MMPW, and MoF, local authorities, private sector and voluntary organizations.

RESULTS

The project witnessed significant progress in regard to completing the TOT activities and the Media Workshop, and albeit delayed is expected to deliver all the stated outputs, including:

- Housing Observatory established and training of staff undertaken.
- National Housing Policy and implementation plan completed and launched on World Habitat Day-October 2010.
- Legislative Assessment relating to the Housing Sector completed.
- Institutional Reform plan relating to the Housing Sector completed.
- Housing Strategies for three selected cities completed.
- TOT for 23 trainers of the Training and Knowledge Centre has been completed in Cairo with different Training Modules: Housing Policies and Finance; GIS; Building Materials; and Construction Management and Technologies.

IRAQ

Project title	Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Iraq
Project code	QXB-2028-N029-2833
Total cost	US\$ 8, 860,000 (UN-HABITAT US\$2, 000,932)
Development partners	UNESCO, ILO
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR), Foundation of Technical Education (FTE), Ministry of Education (MoE), and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the context of Iraqi TVET system, reforms were needed to integrate workplace-based training into the vocational education programme. There was an urgent need for the Iraqi TVET system to be open and inclusive to give also the most underprivileged access to training. The programme aimed at developing a highly effective, relevant, and quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Iraq. The TVET stakeholders were to be capacitated to deliver flexible and demand-driven training programmes that meet the needs of industry and the labour market. The project also supported the rehabilitation and modernisation of the TVET in Iraq by re-orienting and improving the system so as to prepare young people effectively for wage and self-employment in the industrial, construction and service sectors of the economy. Specifically, the project was to: (1) establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework, (2) enhance vocational and technical skills provision in all TVET public institutions, and (3) improve and modernise MoE, FTE, and MoLSA TVET equipment.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Expand the scope of the labour market and training needs information system.
- Develop comprehensive modular employment-oriented curricula and training materials.
- Develop the Training Centre's' organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, and Operations Guide.
- Organize training-of-trainers workshops and study tours to regional best practice vocational and technical institutes in the construction sector, followed by national training workshops.
- Procurement and supply of equipment for a range of TVET institutions.
- Support the creation of asset management companies with colleges and schools.

RESULTS

The main achievements are:

- Enhanced capacity of 75 technical and vocational teachers/trainers on best teaching practices on the following five construction sectors:
 - Water and Sanitation Construction.
 - Bridges and Highways Technology.
 - Quality Control and Building Material.
 - Construction Management and Marketing.
 - Rehabilitation and Asset Management.
- Improved communication and networking of Foundation of Technical Education through an orientation tour to technical and vocational institutes and colleges in Boston-USA, where five managers had the opportunity and exposure to new technologies, vocational, technical trades and entered into two memorandum of understanding for exchange of academic expertise.
- Developed media tools for Foundation of Technical Education (video and posters) used for media campaign, which was launched to highlight the importance of technical and vocational education in 12 governorates.

IRAQ

Project title	Improving Access for IDPs and Returnees to Acceptable Shelter Solutions
Project code	QXB-2028-N033-2833
Total cost	US\$ 5,150,304
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministries of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) Construction and Housing (MoCH), Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), Governorates of Babylon, Kerbala/Najaf, Thi Qar and Erbil
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project responded to the needs of Internally Displaced Persons and returnees in Kerbala/ Najaf, Babylon, Thi Qar and Erbil Governorates by assisting MoDM, the MoCH Housing Directorate, relevant KRG authorities and local municipalities in providing comprehensive temporary shelter assistance through the construction of a model accommodation of 400 low-cost units. This entailed a multi-pronged and participatory approach for accommodation of IDPs and returnees including the discussion of different shelter options and capacity building for the MoDM and MoCH Housing Directorate, KRG and municipal authorities.

With reference to the to UNCT strategy for Iraq 2007 Goal 2 and MDG 7 target 11 the project aimed to: (1) Enhance the living standard of 800 IDP/ returnee families in displacement and integrate them with their host communities by supplying adequate and affordable shelter of contextually appropriate duration, (2) Develop a coordination mechanism among concerned Ministries for addressing IDP and returnee shelter needs, and (3) Address capacity gaps of the authorities in responding to IDP and returnee shelter needs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Construct housing to accommodate 800 IDP and returnee households on allocated land using low-cost, labour-intensive and self-help approaches.
- Provide technical assistance to concerned authorities to address shelter needs of IDPS/ returnee households.
- Use a lessons-learned exercise to generate a replicable strategy for IDP and returnee shelter solutions.
- Train the concerned authorities to increase their capacity vis-à-vis IDP shelter strategies and shelter management.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Design of shelter units for IDPs and Returnees are complete.
- Land allocation provided in four governorates after 18 months delay.
- Construction is underway in three governorates and tenders have been reviewed and submitted for the approval of UNON.
- The criteria for the selection of vulnerable families selection (developed by UNHCR) has been revised and discussed with project partners.
- A local consultant to develop the Shelter Strategy and manuals was recruited, but withdrew before signing a contract.
- Revised TORs prepared for the Shelter Strategy in line with current status of IDPs and Returnees, based on reaching durable shelter solutions.
- Studies in regard of the Shelter Strategy are underway.

IRAQ

Project title	Supporting the efforts of GOI in developing the capacity of the Iraqi Education Sector/Enhancing the Learning Environment in Vulnerable Areas in Iraq for meeting EFA goals
Project code	QXB-2028-N034-2833
Total cost	US\$ 12,461,062
Development partners	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNIFEM
Partners	Government of Iraq (GOI), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health (Central Level and Kurdistan), SMOWA (Baghdad and Kurdistan), MOHR and DOE and DOH Suleimaniya, Salahaddin and Thi qar
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	October 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Given the broad range of underpinning problems that required immediate response in the Education System in Iraq, there was an urgent need to build institutional and human capacity at all types and levels, thus building a strong base for sustainable social and economical development of the country. Accordingly, this programme was designed to provide continuum support to the education system in institutional capacity development at the national, local and community levels.

The joint programme aimed at supporting the education sector in Iraq through developing the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE) and DoEs in policy formulation, strategic planning, service delivery, project design and management, school health & hygiene with focus upon gender and human rights approaches. The project also aimed at increasing participation and completion rates in basic education including both formal and non-formal education via the provision of a conducive learning environment for 25 primary and intermediate schools replacing old mud school structures in most deprived rural areas in Suleimaniyah, Salahaddin and Thi qar, with the effective involvement of school communities to ensure local ownership.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- 25 primary schools to be constructed and equipped with necessary furniture and learning materials.
- Enhancing the capacities of school communities, local government and DoE through series of training.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Six new school design models were developed based on the Child-friendly school concept.
- One school was constructed, three ongoing, while the procurement for the remaining eight schools is in the pipeline. The newly constructed schools will include separate water and sanitation units for girls and boys, which will enhance enrolment rates especially for girls.

IRAQ

Project title	Improving the Housing Delivery System in Erbil
Project code	QXB-2028-N035-2833
Total cost	US\$ 2,987,115 (UN-HABITAT US\$ 1,645,547)
Development partner	UNDP, Iraq Trust Fund
Partners	Government of Iraq – KRG, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW)
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Erbil City, despite the relative security and stability of the past years, the housing situation reached a critical point. Unless urgent measures were taken to accelerate the supply of housing, in particular for the poorer segments of the population, to meet the growing demand, Erbil City was going to witness a breakdown in urban services coupled with large scale proliferation of slums and illegal land and housing development.

The project's main objectives were:

- Improved Governorate capacity to implement the Erbil Housing Strategy.
- Enhanced slum upgrading and energy efficient housing practices.
- Decentralized housing strategy implementation experience widely disseminated for replication and further policy and legislative reform.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Undertaking interviews and consultations with stakeholders and conducting consultations on organizational development to be linked to the formulation of the Capacity Development Plan.
- Developing national training courses; seminars; ToT and organize study tours to expose government officials to international best practices.
- Procurement and installation of land management equipment and software.
- Reviewing current practices and develop a framework for revised partnership approach.
- Preparing designs and plans of improvement and avail them for municipality to implement.
- Formation of community structures and capacity building for asset management and service delivery.
- Energy efficient demonstration housing with private sector participation including preparing of designs, manuals and construction of energy efficient housing units.
- Providing TA for Municipality to prepare the neighbourhood improvement plan.

- Engaging academia and research professional in project activities to prepare specific research and policy papers.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Institutional Assessment underway to identify key capacity gaps.
- Round table meeting planned for October 2010, to share the findings of the Assessment, clarify capacity gaps and plan training as needed.
- Project Steering Committee established.
- Training of Project Steering Committee in good practices for neighbourhood/housing upgrading took place in August 2009.
- Master plans prepared for two settlements and a relocation settlement, based on detailed consultation with stakeholders.
- Eviction and compensation procedures agreed upon.
- Modalities to purchase illegally occupied land agreed and in process;
- Community Based Housing Facilitation Unit established.
- Housing Facilitation Unit manual prepared.
- Designs prepared for low-cost energy efficient housing.

IRAQ

Project title	Water and Sanitation Master Planning and Capacity Building Programme
Project code	QXB-2028-N041-2833
Total cost	US\$ 10,057,740
Development partners	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) (Baghdad and KRG) and Ministry of Environment (MoE)
Starting date	November 2009
Completion date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The water supply, wastewater and solid waste systems in Iraq suffered from years of neglect in urban areas and are non-existent in many rural districts, water treatment is sporadic and not readily accessible to all. In urban areas, especially in the Lower South, many relied on private vendors providing potable water (i.e. tinkered water and reverse osmosis plants). While numerous individual projects in water and sanitation have been and are still being implemented, it appeared that limited attention had been paid to a holistic and comprehensive Iraq-driven approach that would address current challenges in a sustainable manner.

This project addressed the policy needs of the government through assisting in the creation of a master plan in three governorates as well as providing minimal yet key equipment to meet immediate need.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- UN-HABITAT providing technical skills training for up to 60 MMPW Waste Management Official from the six governorates. The training included modules on international best practices in the designs and operations of waste management facilities, the collection and disposal of solid wastes including hazardous and medical wastes and of alternatives to the land filling of wastes such as recycling, composting and waste reduction.
- UN-HABITAT procured and delivered garbage containers for three governorates in Iraq.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Capacity building activities and training priorities on solid waste management best practices have been discussed and agreed upon with the government.
- The Terms of Reference (ToR) were also developed and expression of interest was floated to qualified international institutes.

IRAQ

Project title	Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector in Iraq- Bridging for Phase III
Project code	XB-IRQ-06X04
Total cost	US\$ 750,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH), Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)
Starting date	August 2010
Completion date	February 2013

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Through the first two phases of the Strengthening the Capacity of the Housing Sector Project, UN-HABITAT supported the Government of Iraq in identifying key bottlenecks in housing delivery and preparing a national policy and local strategies to address them. These processes were carried out with close participation of the Iraq National Habitat Committee (NHC), Ministry of Construction and Housing (MoCH), Ministry of Planning (MoP) and housing related institutions within the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW), and were accompanied by a capacity enhancement programme. Phase III consolidated lessons learned and progress made in Phases I and II, and provided technical support and assistance government institutions, as well as private sector and civil society, that were envisioned to play a key role in the future of Iraq's housing sector, in the application of key actions related to the implementation of Iraq's National Housing Policy and local strategies.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Evaluation of Phase II, and updating of the existing Housing Market Study.
- Preparing regional addendum of the Housing Policy to accommodate regional variances.
- Enhancing the capacity of the Housing Observatory by organizing a number of trainings to ministries and housing observatory staff;
- Institutional restructuring of MoCH and key Housing Institutions in line with the National Housing Policy.
- Support the preparation of new ToR for the Housing Institutions to identify their roles and

functions in line with the National Housing Policy and enhancing their capacity.

- Enhancing the private sector engagement in the housing sector through preparing guidelines, regulatory measures to implement public-private-partnership.
- Analyze housing affordability criteria for low-income household, rationalize norms and standards, conduct pilot projects for incremental housing improvement and have modalities in place to support upgrading informal settlements.

RESULTS

Expected results are:

- Capacity training implemented;
- Private sector engagement in the housing sector enhanced.
- Phase II of the project evaluated.

IRAQ

Project title	Bridging for Local Area Development Programme (LADP-Phase II)
Project code	QXB-4702-NO48-2833
Total cost	US\$ 2,000,000 million, (UN-HABITAT US\$ 384,882 million)
Development Partners	UNDP, ILO, UNOPS
Partners	Government of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC)
Starting date	July 2010
Completion date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Under the LADP programme (2007 – 2010), seven UN agencies have been working in districts in Northern, Central and Southern Iraq on local area development planning. The LADP programme was delivered through national Area Coordinators who led a wide range of representatives from the local population through a participatory planning process to determine local development priorities across the sectors from water and sanitation to education, health and municipal services.

Governorate representatives presented their views of the LADP programme to date and requested further assistance from the UN to extend the programme. Thus, the LADP Bridging Phase linked the work to date and lead into a Phase II which aimed to build on the lessons from LADP Phase I.

The objectives of LADP Bridging Phase were to allow the core regional technical teams to remain operational, ensure consolidation of Phase I accomplishments, pave the way for programme expansion and lay a sound foundation for LADP Phase II.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Stocktaking exercise of district planning work.
- Data analysis, district profiling and mapping.
- Institutional development needs assessment for local planning.
- Review of Governorate-level institutional planning framework and preparation of agreed LADP contribution and assistance framework for Phase Two.
- Administrative capacity for implementation of plans is strengthened to address identified bottlenecks and improve effectiveness for managing adequate monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the plans.

- Supporting the establishment of a citizen accountability mechanism for public spending scrutiny and public assessment of coverage and quality of essential service delivery in five LADP Governorates.
- Preparation of Governorate specific vulnerability assessment reports.
- Identification of most vulnerable districts (in terms of vulnerable groups and possible vulnerability pockets).
- CSO mapping.

RESULTS

The accomplished results are:

- To preparatory studies are underway at Governorate level including stocktaking exercise of district planning work; Data analysis, district profiling and mapping; and Institutional development need assessment for local planning.
- To submit Governorate vulnerability assessment report.

LIBYA

Project title	Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Urban Planning Agency
Project code	LIB-01-X01
Total cost	US\$ 13,931,381
Partner	Urban Planning Agency
Starting date	January 2002
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Under the management of the Urban Planning Agency (UPA) with technical support by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the project focused on the institutional development and capacity building of UPA and the engagement of Libyan planners and technicians in trainings and provided guidance to perform their duties. In addition to that, the project was expected to support the UPA in the implementation of the 3rd Generation Planning Programme in line with the National Spatial Policy (NSP 2006-2030), once it commences. UN-HABITAT provided additional technical support to the UPA to enable them to supervise, guide and oversee the massive tasks that will be undertaken by the selected National Consulting Offices (NCOs) responsible for the implementation of the 3rd Generation Planning Programme.

Furthermore, the project focuses on making easily available all UPA information for all parties involved in the spatial development of the Great Jamahiriya

The objectives were:

- Support the process of implementation of the third planning phase.
- Support the creation of information centres.
- Develop the institutional capacity of the UPA and train its staff.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Evaluating the 1996–2020 draft National Physical Planning Policy (NPPP) and production of final 2000–2030 NPPP.
- Setting-up operational geographic information management systems (GIS) in the UPA main office and familiarizing the staff with the equipment.
- Setting up evaluation teams for regional and urban plans.
- Advising on urban planning approaches utilizing participatory decision making and planning techniques suitable for regional, sub-regional and urban planning.
- Participation in conferences and undertake study tours to best practices.
- Enhancing staff capacity and motivation and review of current training options.

RESULTS

The results are:

- All four Regional Development Plans completed.
- All sixteen Sub-regional Plans completed.
- 38 Urban Development Plans completed.
- Work commenced on approximately another 100 Urban Development Plans.
- Capacity building on GIS and strategic urban planning conducted.
- Progress evaluated and preliminary negotiations started with Libyan Government on project extension.
- Capacity assessment and training strategy analysis of the UPA undertaken.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project Title	King Abdallah Bin Abdel Aziz City for Charity Housing
Project Code	FS-OCT-07-SAU/P007
Total Cost	US\$ 6,300,000
Development Partner	The Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief
Partner	Hebron Municipality
Starting Date	May 2007
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Hebron city is located in the southern area of the West Bank to the south of Jerusalem. Over 60 per cent of the population there lived on less than \$2 a day. Unemployment reached some 30 per cent. The difficult economic conditions severely affected poor women. Many of the poor women headed households in Hebron city lived in the same housing unit with their parents or relatives, hence, creating overcrowdings and economic hardships.

Promoting micro and small enterprise development, such as household-based economic initiatives provided alternatives to expensive products in the formal market. These micro and small initiatives became a sustainable source for generating income for relevant poor families. This helped to reduce unemployment and enhance local economic development.

The overall development objective of the Project was to improve the livelihood of poor women and their families through the construction of 100 housing units and income generating projects (small-scale enterprise activities) in Hebron city. The Project also contributed to capacity building of national and local institutions; enhancement of local economic development; combining shelter with production units and developing mechanisms for various aspects of poverty alleviation. The Project had four immediate objectives: (1) construction of 100 housing units for poor women in Hebron (Al-Khalil), (2) empowering those families with income generating projects (small-scale enterprise activities), (3) development of training programs for the families, and (4) build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs as needed.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Construction of 100 housing units for the widowed and underprivileged women in Hebron. This activity includes building 125 m2 housing unit to provide shelter and productive/income generating opportunities for these families.
- Empower widowed and underprivileged women (income generating projects) through establishment of small-scale enterprise activities.
- Identify interests, training needs and potentials of beneficiaries as well as conduct training as needed.

- Strengthen capacity of The Ministry of Social Affairs through assessment/enhancement of the Information Unit and other relevant units.

RESULTS

Results are as follows:

- 100 housing units for poor and under-privileged women in Hebron city constructed.
- Income generation for the targeted families established.
- Training courses for selected households conducted.
- Ministry of Social Affairs provided with technical assistance and targeted staff trained.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project Title	Establishment of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre for Underprivileged Women in Al Khalil, West Bank, occupied Palestinian territories
Project Code	FS-OCT-07-SAU/P010
Total Cost	US\$ 1,590,000
Development Partner	The Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief
Partners	Hebron Municipality, Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs
Starting Date	June 2008
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Palestinian Medium Term Development Plan goals were: (a) to reduce poverty in a sustainable way, by providing a framework to shift the focus from emergency relief to job creation, recovery, and social and economic development, and (b) to ensure good governance by building institutional capacity and accelerating reform. In pursuit of those goals four national programmes were identified: (1) ensure social protection, (2) invest in social, human and physical capital, (3) invest in institutions of good governance, and (4) create an environment for private sector growth. The available vocational, industrial, and commercial training centres in the occupied Palestinian territories mainly targeted males and women's participation in those centres was marginal. Those women were considered the poorest not only because they do not have any sources of income, but also because they are socially marginalized as divorced and widows head of households.

The overall objective of the project was to empower the poor women in Hebron to earn income and to reduce their poverty through providing them with appropriate technical and vocational training. The project aimed at:

- Establishing a Technical and Vocational Training Centre (TVTC) for Underprivileged Women in Al Khalil Governorate of the West Bank
- Empowering the underprivileged women and their families to improve their economic conditions and enhance their living standards
- Training the targeted women through developmental initiatives.
- Capacity building of national and local institutions; enhance local economic development; and develop mechanisms for various aspects of poverty alleviation.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities include:

- Construction of the Technical and Vocational Centre for Underprivileged Women in Al Khalil on an area of about 2,000 m², provision of the necessary furniture and equipment for running

the centre, and preparation of the relevant designs, tender documents, technical and general specifications for the centre;

- Identification and development of income-generating projects for the underprivileged women through the participation of Community-based organizations;
- Conduct training for underprivileged women in Hebron in food processing and dairy products, hand crafting, and micro-credit finance management, in a addition to providing the centre with training materials available at UN-HABITAT;
- Development of relevant administrative and financial procedures to ensure sustainability of the centre.

RESULTS

Results are as follows:

- A TVTC with an area of around 2,000 m² TVTC in Hebron City constructed,
- Income generating projects for the TVTC identified and training needs for women conducted;
- Capacity building for the Ministries of Social Affairs enhanced through the specialized training courses,
- The living conditions of the targeted women and their families Improved.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project Title	Establishment of Medical and Rehabilitation Centre for South Bethlehem Rural Population in the town of, West Bank, occupied Palestinian territories
Project Code	FS-OCT-07-AAD/P009
Total Cost	US\$ 354,000
Development Partner	Arab Authority of Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID)
Partner	The Medical Charitable Society - Taqua (MCS)
Starting Date	September 2007
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Due to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, the Palestinian population living in rural settlements lived under harsh political and economic conditions. Many rural areas had little access to medical services. In Bethlehem southern rural areas, the situation had seriously compromised access to health services as well as referral to hospitals located in the city of Bethlehem or in other major cities. Some of the basic medical services were put on hold.

The revitalization of some basic services required substantial investment to improve and increase the capacity or upgrade the medical and rehabilitation facilities and services located in Bethlehem rural areas in order to meet the additional needs imposed by the Israeli closures and in addition to the high expenses of transport costs arising from this situation. The delays in many cases resulted in the abortion for many women and the death of considerable numbers who succumb before reaching the hospitals or clinics in the city centres. Under such circumstances, the project was of crucial importance in saving lives.

The overall objective of this project was to provide medical services for the rural population and improve the health status of more than 30,000 populations living in Taqua and its surrounding 12 rural villages in Bethlehem, particularly, the elderly, disabled and children. The project aimed at:

- Constructing the Emergency Medical and Rehabilitation Centre.
- Improve access to immediate medical care, physical health and rehabilitation services to Palestinians living in remote rural settlements areas especially in emergency cases.
- Strengthening the capacity of the Medical Charitable Society in Taqua (MCS) to provide immediate and emergency medical care.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Finalizing all necessary project designs and tender documents and construction permits and preparation of the relevant tender documents, technical and general specifications.
- Construction of the Medical and Rehabilitation Centre with an area of about 750 m² to contain all necessary medical and rehabilitation facilities and utilities. This activity includes the finalizing the works of on site landscaping.
- Handover of the project to the Medical Charitable Society – Taqua.

RESULTS

Results are as follows:

- A two-storey building of the Medical and Rehabilitation Centre (MRC) in the Town of Taqua located in southern rural area of Bethlehem Governorate of the West Bank, occupied Palestinian territories is constructed with an area of 750 m².
- Access to health facilities and provision of health services in Taqua town and the 12 surrounding rural settlements has improved.
- The project has contributed through its construction in improvements the economic situation in the area.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project Title	Prince Nayef Bin Abdulaziz Project for Reconstruction in Gaza/Reconstruction of 100 Housing Units for Non-Refugees in the Gaza Strip
Project Code	FSOCT09SAU P011
Total Cost	US\$ 7,600,000
Development Partner	Campaign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the Relief of the Palestinian People in Gaza
Partners	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Starting Date	September 2009
Completion Date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Israeli military intervention Cast Lead Operation had created a severe crisis in Gaza resulting in 6,280 major damaged or totally demolished houses. The Gaza Strip was entering its fourth year of blockades, with no building materials entering the local market. Two years after operation Cast Lead, most of the extensive damage to homes and infrastructure throughout the Gaza Strip still remained. The reality implied that we worked on different fronts (working within the parameters of the day) while continuously planning for and talking about the real housing needs. In this context, priority responses for the 2011 Gaza Shelter Sector Response Plan included addressing the house need of the most vulnerable families.

The Guidelines for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for war affected individual houses in the Gaza Strip were elaborated by the Shelter Sector Reconstruction Working Group, with the overall objective to coordinate the response to shelter needs. The standards set ensured that families receive support in line with their family needs and as such, promote building back better in terms of space and quality of construction. Cash compensation, combined with technical support for efficient and effective use of the funds, was put forward as the preferred method for re-construction, building on the self-help capacity of Gazans.

The overall objective of the project was to reconstruct 100 housing units for non-refugee families in the Zaiton area and to rehabilitate basic community infrastructures. Specific objectives were:

- Support self-help reconstruction of 100 housing units through the provision of social, technical and financial support.
- Promote more environmentally-friendly and cost and energy-efficient building practices ('green' measures) at the level of the house and neighbourhood.
- Ensure rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure using a participatory approach.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Community organization and support through a Neighbourhood Technical Support Centre.
- Reconstruction of 100 housing units for non-refugee families.
- Rehabilitation of the basic community infrastructure.

RESULTS

Results are as follows:

- Community organized to take part in all project components and guidance provided through a Neighbourhood Technical Support Centre.
- One hundred destroyed housing units for non-refugee families reconstructed, reflecting the families' individual needs and incorporating affordable 'green' measures.
- Basic community infrastructure rehabilitated, incorporating affordable 'green' measures.
- Beneficiaries, technicians, engineers, labourers, etc awareness raised and skills enhanced with regard to 'green' building practices.

SOMALIA

Project title	Protection, Reintegration and Resettlement of IDPs (Bossaso)
Project code	XB-SOM-07-X01
Total cost	US\$ 4,039,948
Development partner	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)
Partners	UN-Agencies and INGOs: UNDP (Administrative Agent), UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, Danish Refugee Council, OCHA
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The UN estimated that there were close to 750,000 Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia. In most cases, these people were forced to live in deplorable circumstances, lacking even the most basic protection and essential services. Living conditions for these destitute groups were among the worst in Africa. There were about 35,000 IDPs in Puntland of which 22,000 are located in Bossaso, a coastal town with high exposure to human security challenges.

The project applied a joint UN strategy to address the needs of IDPs in Somalia in assisting IDPs in Bossaso. The project was a Joint Programme by five implementing UN partners and was levered by recently strengthened UN capacities for field-based coordination of humanitarian assistance.

The overall objective of the project was to provide improved human security and living standards as well as durable solutions for reintegration and resettlement of IDPs and returnees in Somalia, with a particular focus on the city of Bossaso. The specific project objectives were:

- Improved living conditions in nine permanent and temporary settlements
- Strengthened protection and security for 11,000 IDPs in nine settlements
- Durable solutions for livelihoods, resettlement and reintegration for up to 5,000 IDPs

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Upgrading of the physical environment in temporary settlements through spatial reorganization, public lighting and fire prevention measures.
- Interventions for improved access to justice for IDPs.
- Development of legal framework for secure land tenure for IDPs: establishment of legal land system and legal clinics in settlement areas.
- Design and installation of improved portable shelters for the most vulnerable IDP households.
- Reorganization of local infrastructure to increase integration of basic municipal services and accessibility in the settlements.
- Elaboration of urban development plan, including the design of permanent settlements.

- Planning for public infrastructure, municipal services and local livelihoods
- Construction of 450 permanent basic housing units through self-help mechanisms.
- Development of new financing mechanisms for affordable housing
- Provision of improved access to drinking water, adequate sanitation and solid waste services.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Physical safety and security in IDP settlements and improved access to justice for IDPs.
- Access to justice for IDPs and a legal framework for IDP concerns.
- Functional fire preparedness in existing and new IDP settlements.
- 50 per cent of the existing IDP settlements upgraded.
- Sufficient land allocated for 450 IDP families.
- Shelter constructed for the most vulnerable groups (up to 450 houses).

SOMALIA

Project title	Improvement of Living Conditions of IDPs in Jowhar and Baidoa
Project code	SOM/08/X06
Total cost	US\$ 2,150,000
Development partners	Government of Italy, UN Agencies, ILO
Partners	INGOs, Local NGOs
Starting date	November 2008
Completion date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:

Renewed armed conflict and civil insecurity in Mogadishu resulted in a new wave of tens of thousands of people fleeing the capital to neighbouring regions. This new displacement signalled a significant deterioration in an already serious humanitarian emergency, which affected more than 600,000 people. The wave of displacement created a need for immediate interventions for newly arrived Internally Displaced Persons, including provision of clean water, shelter, food, health services, sanitation, and protection. The crisis also placed additional burdens on host communities who already face critical conditions and who have not received adequate assistance to date. Humanitarian assistance for displaced populations, host communities, and rural populations in crisis in the Shabelle and Bay regions urgently needed to avert a slide into a humanitarian crisis of enormous magnitude.

The project aimed at the integration of IDPs in the towns of Jowhar and Baidoa through:

- Integrated and coordinated planning of the IDP response
- Improved security of tenure and access to land
- Appropriate settlement and shelter solutions on self-help basis
- Livelihood support and labour-intensive infrastructure development

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Securing land for resettlement.
- Planning of the resettlement sites and livelihood options.
- Labour-intensive production of local construction materials by IDPs in collaboration with ILO.
- Support to the construction of 250 basic shelter units with self-help component in Jowhar and Baidoa.
- Provision of basic services and infrastructure.

RESULTS

The main achievements were:

- Sufficient land allocated for 750 IDP families.
- Shelter built for most vulnerable groups (up to 500 houses jointly with Gov of Sweden).
- Basic services and infrastructure provided for 250 IDP families.
- Appropriate Materials Production and Training Centre built as a Community asset.
- Stabilized block manufacturing training to young Somali people (continuing).
- Skills in local construction materials production improved for the IDP community.
- IDP strategy prepared for Jowhar and Baidoa in collaboration with other agencies.

SOMALIA

Project title	Participatory District Rehabilitation in Mogadishu
Project code	XB-SOM-10-X01
Total cost	US\$600,000
Development partners	Italian Cooperation, UNDP
Partner	SAACID (NGO)
Starting date	March 2010
Completion date	October 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Somalia is going through a long period of conflict and instability that led to large scale displacement and deep humanitarian crisis. Mogadishu was particularly affected by such circumstances that have the heavier impact on the most vulnerable communities. Most of the urban poor and IDPs had little means of escaping violence and meeting their basic needs. Lack of income and access to water and sanitation, adequate shelter, education, and health facilities were some of the most burning concerns.

The project aimed at upgrading priority community infrastructure, improving access to basic services for both the host community and IDPs and strengthening local governance and in particular the linkages between the district authorities, key community leaders and the IDP community. The procedures and results of the project aimed at increased livelihood opportunities. The project targeted sixteen districts of Mogadishu and the Bermuda area, aiming to provide these with a medium-size grant of US\$ 23,500 per district, subject to assessed implementation capacities and accessibility. The project scaled-up a set of activities of a similar nature during 2007-2009, implemented under the Somalia Urban Development Programme.

The overall objectives were:

- Strengthening of informal local governance structures.
- Project implementation for improved public infrastructure and basic services.
- Improved livelihoods for urban poor and IDPs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Training of Trainers and delivery of Conflict Management & Resolution Training in all Districts.
- District level consultations between all key stakeholders and the communities to define common priorities, including a strong focus on the situation of the IDPs.
- Preparation of updated District Profiles; Formulation of action plans, focusing on the upgrading and rehabilitation of community infrastructure (public toilets, garbage collection

- points, water kiosk, etc.) and the improvement of livelihoods for urban poor and IDPs.
- Digital mapping of all 16 Districts, with focus on public infrastructure and its status.
 - Implementation of Action Plans for Rehabilitation of Public Infrastructure and Basic Services, using community grants.

RESULTS

The main achievements are:

- Approximately 600 Local leaders trained in Conflict Management & Resolution
- Upgraded community infrastructure and services in all 16 target districts.
- Renewed and strengthened partnerships among community leaders and district authorities as well as between all stakeholders.
- Increased number of people with access to better quality services, sustainable livelihoods and employable skills.
- Improved management capacity at district level, including accountability and monitoring.
- Up-dated District Profiles with clear baseline information, with regard to public infrastructure, service delivery, governance structures, etc., including updated District Maps and Database.
- Essential conditions and resources for successful development interventions in local governance and service delivery strengthened.

SOMALIA

Project title	UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia (JPLG)
Project code	XB/SOM/09/X02
Total cost	US\$ 37,187,000
Development partners	European Commission, SIDA, DfID, Italy, UNDP
Partners	National and local governments in Somalia
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The ongoing UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery for Somalia is a 5-year Programme of ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT and UNICEF. It was aligned to the programming frameworks of the Somalia Reconstruction and development Programme 2008-12, the UN Transition Plan 2008-10 and UN Somali Assistance Strategy 2011-15. JPLG applies a comprehensive approach to rendering local governments as credible and professional service providers, increasing public investment in basic services, and strengthening civic awareness and participation in local decision-making and development.

The strategy pursued comprised: (i) policy and legal frameworks for decentralisation, local government, service provision and land, (ii) institutionalising local government systems, inter-government linkages and civic education initiatives, (iii) investment in public services through testing the Local Development Fund model, direct service provision and promotion of PPPs, and (iv) processes and systems for housing, land and property disputes and resolution. Strong emphasis will be placed on gender and women in local government, human rights and local governance, and good governance principles of transparency, accountability and participation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Review of the draft land policy and land law of Somaliland by local legal institutions.
- Design of capacity building programme for Somaliland Land and Urban Management Institute.
- Revision of draft Hargeisa Land Dispute Tribunal bylaws, operational support to the Tribunal.
- Review of Somaliland Planning Standards & Building Codes; adoption for Puntland planned.
- Organisational establishment and staff capacity support to Somaliland Municipal Association.
- Training in Local Leadership, Conflict Management and in Gender of councillors and key staff.
- Finalisation of Urban Planning Manual for Somaliland.
- Design a Roadmap for Municipal Finance Policy development.

- Consolidation and expansion of Integrated Financial Management Systems (automated accounting and billing systems).
- Expansion of the GIS-based revenue collection system development; update of databases.
- Projects to improve solid waste management system and infrastructure in Puntland.
- District Council office rehabilitation in four districts.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Reviewed land policy and land law being adopted.
- Land and Urban Management Institute's organizational and staff structures drafted.
- Hargeisa Land Dispute Tribunal functional on legal ground.
- Somaliland Planning Standards and Building Codes completed.
- Somaliland Municipal Association is better able to function in its role in support to districts.
- Councillors and staff have basic leadership and management skills.
- Urban Planning Manual for Somaliland published and training plan designed
- Development of Municipal Finance Policy commenced.
- Accountability, transparency and reporting in Municipal Finance operations further enhanced.
- Revenue collection increased through continued system and tool development.
- Solid waste management projects to start in October in four districts in Puntland
- Two district council buildings rehabilitated and equipped two buildings to be completed.

SUDAN

Project title	Enhancing the capacity of Khartoum State to formulate and implement urban development plan and policy
Project code	QXB-2030-C196-SUD07
Total cost	EUR 2,000,000
Development partner	European Commission
Partners	Ministry of Planning and Urban Development (MPUD), Khartoum State Government
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This initiative intended to contribute to urban poverty reduction, while the specific objective was to assist Khartoum State in formulating, adopting and implementing an urban planning policy framework taking into account the most vulnerable population. This included support to the Ministry of Planning and Urban Development (MPUD) of Khartoum State on policy changes as well as the implementation of activities for slum upgrading, using different methods for community mobilisation and introducing low-cost and environmental-friendly technologies like stabilised soil blocks (SSB).

The project provided technical assistance for finding sustainable alternatives to the demolition of informal settlements and forced evictions of IDPs in different areas of Khartoum. UN-HABITAT played a leading role in the search for permanent housing solutions to the benefit of urban poor and IDPs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Assisting in the formulation of an overall urban planning policy with a special focus on pro-poor approaches that facilitate access to land and housing for the urban poor.
- Developing an Urban Planning and Development Policy and guidelines based on the lessons learned and best practices deriving from the technical assistance provided and demonstration projects.
- Promoting effective participation of community, local administration and civil society by adopting a bottom-up participatory planning approach.
- Providing hard and software elements of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Urban Observatories (UOs) for gathering accurate and updated urban information.
- Assisting the Ministry of Planning and Urban Development (MPUD) of Khartoum State in establishing systems and procedures for plans and policies performance monitoring, reviewing and updating.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 8,000 families received free land titles in El Rasheed settlement, including access to basic services (water, basic and secondary schools, health centre, police station and public latrines).
- Reduced cost for land lease and registration by 25 per cent by the government of Khartoum State through its land Department as recommended by the pro-poor policy.
- Building regulations amended to allow the construction of multi-story building in the 3rd class areas allocated to the poor.
- Pro-poor urban policy formulated incorporating guiding principles for relocation and incorporated in the Khartoum structure plan, which has been recently approved.
- Pilot houses and public services built using stabilised soil blocks (SSB) technology through on-the-job training.

SUDAN

Project title	Khartoum State Urban Planning and Development Programme
Project code	QXB-2030-C247-2833
Total cost	EUR 750,000
Development partner	Italian Cooperation
Partners	Ministry of Planning and Urban Development (MPUD), Khartoum State Government
Starting date	June 2009
Completion date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project aimed at promoting a new paradigm for urban planning based on principles of participation, involvement of key stakeholders and actors at various levels to identify the strategic needs and entry points; integration of sectors, through a holistic approach including visioning, action planning and decision making. It applied participatory methods in preparation of cities and villages strategic plans and encourage community participation in particular. This aim was achieved through building the capacities of urban planners, engineers, local administrations and civil society organizations on the use of effective urban planning tools. The project contributed to the efficient coordination of development activities in cities and villages and promoted rural-urban linkages.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Promotion of rural village networking, in disadvantaged zones, incorporated to the metropolitan economic dynamic.
- Creation of Native Lodging Areas where poor migrants can settle without risk of eviction, basic services available and connection with the areas where income generation opportunities are available.
- Technical support and capacity building for addressing the challenges of urban planning and development in Khartoum state in a sustainable basis by targeting the counterpart Ministry (MPUD), local authorities and consultants in aspects of strategic planning, Geographical Information System (GIS), participatory urban planning, monitoring and evaluation and management of urban development and policies and local economic development (LED).
- Capacity Building of Popular Committees and CBOs for sustainable urban development in the selected villages and cities.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- City and village profiles for 12 settlements completed for preparing related development strategies.
- Manual for preparation and training on strategic plan formulation drafted.
- Three Pilot projects under implementation (kindergarten, slab pit latrines and one school) using low cost and environmental technology (SSB).
- Training was conducted on strategic planning, leadership and SSB targeting MPUD, Khartoum State municipalities and local communities.
- Local indicators for State land, basic urban services, shelter policies and settlement management identified, developed and disseminated among governmental and academic institutions.

SUDAN

Project title	Capacity Building for Land Conflict Management in Southern Sudan
Project code	C269 FD-SUD-10-S01
Total cost	US\$ 2,000,000
Development partner	START Canada
Partners	Southern Sudan Land Commission, Government of Southern Sudan, State Ministries of Physical Infrastructure
Starting date	May 2010
Completion date	May 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan and the Government of Canada requested UN-HABITAT to develop a proposal to provide technical and capacity-building support the Government of South Sudan in the area of land conflict management.

The North-South war in Sudan has resulted in some 2 million deaths, the internal displacement of approximately 4 million people and an estimated half-million refugees. While various historical, economic, social, religious and political reasons had been identified as contributing to the conflict, access to – and control over – land and natural resources was clearly a root cause.

The programme focused on critical interventions that strengthen the capacity of key institutions to mitigate the risks of land-related disputes leading to conflict and enable them to more effectively manage land disputes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Strengthening of land coordination mechanisms at both Government of South Sudan (GOSS) and State levels.
- Improvement of public awareness of land related laws, policies and institutions, including developing and implementing a media and outreach strategy.
- Strengthening of South Sudan Land Commission (SSLC) capacity, including recruitment and training of key staff, provision of equipment, etc., convening of international land roundtable, and preparation of a 5-year strategic framework for the land sector.
- Strengthening land dispute capacity in selected States, including preparation of action plans in three States; strengthening land planning and management capacity; establishment of land dispute support teams; support to the resolution of up to 3 large scale land disputes.
- Improvement of land administration capacity, including conducting three land administration focus groups, securing and inventories of land records, training of land administration staff and improving land administration procedures.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Establishment of a Government of Southern Sudan level land sector coordination committee supported.
- Consultation missions undertaken to five States with multiple objectives.
- Meetings with partners held for coordinating the dissemination of the Land Act, and organising a media campaign on land and property rights awareness.
- Training workshops held on advanced land mediation skills and strengthening of land dispute resolution systems.
- Drafting of technical reports, assessments and recommendations regarding the land conflict situation in Southern Sudan.

SUDAN

Project title	Slum Upgrading and Sustainable Housing Development in Sakali Settlement, Nyala, Southern Darfur - Sudan
Project code	C277 XB-SUD-10-X02
Total cost	US\$ 218,922
Development partner	UNHCR
Partner	State Ministry of Planning and Urban Development of Southern Darfur
Starting date	June 2010
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT has worked in the three states of Darfur since 2008 for introducing seamless technologies to cope with the serious problem of deforestation and high water consumption associated with the production of fired bricks, the most commonly used construction material. The use of stabilised soil blocks (SSB) was identified as best construction option, as it costs 30 per cent less and consumes half the water required for producing fired bricks. During previous projects 1,860 people were trained under the modalities of training of trainers (ToT) and on-the-job training, producing 86 pilot demonstration buildings (including schools, clinics, workshops, etc).

The primary objective of this project was to carry out a demonstration low-cost housing development intervention in Sakali settlement, Nyala, Southern Darfur, targeting vulnerable households who are trying to overcome the self-development limitations induced by their IDP status, using woodless technology to protect the fragile environment with SSB. Self-help construction will be promoted to demonstrate the affordability of the proposed intervention, securing plot tenure, including contribution to public utilities development, on-the-job training and creation of income generation activities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Construction of houses through self-help mechanisms using sustainable construction technology including one room, a kitchen, a private latrine and part of the boundary walls.
- Testing of low-income housing prototypes tested, allowing the identification of weaknesses to be addressed and of potential for further replication.
- Training of members of the local population in SSB production and construction, ready for a scaling-up phase in the area.
- Strengthening the capacity of SMPUD and community leaders in participatory housing planning and construction.

- Improving land administration capacity by registering plots corresponding to the houses built, securing and inventorying land records and delivering training in land administration.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 15 low-cost houses almost completed using SSB technology and ferro-cement roofing.
- Community mobilised for supporting the construction process and trained in SSB making and construction technology.
- Technical assistance provided to SMPUD.
- Regular consultative meetings held with the targeted communities.
- High-level UN visits to the site organised.



ASIA AND PACIFIC

REGIONAL

Project Title:	Cities and Climate Change Initiative – Asia / Pacific
Project Code:	ROA-9167-5698-6875
Total Cost:	US\$ 800,000 received
Development Partners:	Government of Norway, United Nations Development Account, Government of Sweden (SIDA), Cities Alliance, UNEP, UN-ISDR
Partners:	National and local governments: Philippines: Olongapo, Rodriguez, Sorsogon City, Tuguegarao; Indonesia: Banjarmasin, Pekalongan, Solo; Mongolia: Ulaanbaataar; Nepal: Kathmandu; Sri Lanka: Batticaloa, Negombo; Cambodia: Sihanoukville; Laos: Sekong, Saravan, Savanaketh; Viet Nam: Academy of Managers for Construction and Cities; China: ACCA 21 and Jiangyin City, Fiji: Lami; Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby/ University of PNG, Samoa: Apia; Vanuatu: Port Vila. Regional: ARCADIS, Asian Institute of Technology, City Development Initiative for Asia, CityNet, Commonwealth Local Government Forum, ESCAP, GTZ, Mercy Corps, Rockefeller Foundation, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, UCLG-A/P, University of the Philippines
Starting Date:	September 2008
Completion Date:	December 2015

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Cities and Climate Change Initiative aimed to promote dialogue between national and local levels, to raise awareness of the particular vulnerability of the urban poor to climate change, develop local government capacity to respond to climate change challenges, and strengthen national climate change policy support to cities. Commencing in September 2008, the Cities and Climate Change Initiative for Asia/Pacific (CCCI-A/P) initially shared likely climate change impacts and potential (global) good practice responses with Sorsogon City (see the “Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impacts Project, XB PHI 09 X01”), and by strengthening the documentation of city-level activities, built from the outset key national stakeholder awareness and commitment to integrate the lessons learned into national planning processes and policy frameworks managed by the Department of Interior and Local Government, the multi-sectoral Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, as well as the League of Cities of the Philippines. In the process CCCI-A/P developed a National Scoping Study tool to help strengthen partner recognition of the importance of cities and urbanisation in the national climate change dialogue and IPCC reporting

Based on the high demand for similar activities in countries throughout the region, a regional strategy for CCCI-A/P up-scaling was developed, building on the Sorsogon City vulnerability, green house gas and national scoping assessments, action planning and national engagement processes that had successfully integrated climate change responses into Philippines urban policies and strategies.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- At the city level, conduct Participatory Vulnerability, Adaptation and Greenhouse Gas Assessments, develop city adaptation and mitigation plans, and mainstream the lessons learned into city planning process through the implementation of pilot initiatives, knowledge management and dissemination.
- At the national level, conduct national scoping studies, hold national urban climate change consultations, and develop the capacities of national stakeholders to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed into national urban policy dialogues in support of policy reform.
- At the regional level, strengthen the exchange of experiences between key stakeholders addressing cities and climate change, and support regional initiatives aimed to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders with a particular emphasis on local governments and their associations, local government training institutes and universities.

RESULTS

The achievements so far:

- In the Philippines, the scoping study has influenced legislation, policy and planning frameworks, with the supporting tool used to upscale impacts. UN-HABITAT has supported the development of a training curriculum for local government to build climate resilient cities.
- In Indonesia, a City-wide Vulnerability Assessment was finalized in Pekalongan and a community plan developed. The lessons learned were shared and recommended other cities to develop similar climate change initiatives.
- In Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, various studies were prepared towards for a citywide climate change action plan.
- In Kathmandu, Nepal, a city-wide climate change vulnerability assessment is underway.
- In Sri Lanka, city-wide climate change Vulnerability Assessments and Green House Gas Assessments were conducted and priority for follow-up action planning agreed.
- In Cambodia, the vulnerability and adaptation assessment tools are being tested.
- In Viet Nam and China initial national activities have been conducted, with Jiangyin City requesting support in Green Growth and urban wetland development.
- In Fiji, a Vulnerability Assessment is under way. The Fiji CCCI team organized a meeting for municipalities. Replication of the Lami experience is planned in the Greater Suva Area. A mangrove rehabilitation programme is planned with support from UNEP, which could help share experiences with other interested coastal cities.
- In Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, as well as in Apia, Samoa and in Port Vila, Vanuatu, vulnerability assessment, greenhouse gas assessment and national scoping study are underway to develop a comprehensive city climate change plan.
- The CCCI-Asia/Pacific regional partners meeting agreed the CCCI-Asia Pacific Regional strategy to up-scale support to 30 cities by 2015.
- Representatives from 14 Asia/Pacific countries attended a training of trainers' workshop.
- A regional workshop for universities and a seminar for students resulted in the development of basic lecture material which will feed into the planned Cities and Climate Change Academy.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project Title	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) - Pacific
Project Code	XB-GLO-08-X01
Total Cost	US\$ 120,000 (\$40,000 x 3 PICS)
Development Partners	European Commission, ACP Secretariat
Partners	Fiji: Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment, Suva City Council, Lami Town Council, Nasinu Town Council, Nausori Town Council, Nadi Town Council, Lautoka City Council; Solomon Islands: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Honiara City Council, Western (Gizo) Provincial Government, Malaita (Auki) Provincial Government; PNG: Office of Urbanisation, National Capital Development Commission (Port Moresby), City Governments of Goroka and Kokopo
Starting Date	October 2009
Completion Date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) was launched in April 2008 with a view to contributing towards urban poverty reduction and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly Goal 7.D through participatory and sustainable slum upgrading activities. It was funded by the EC-ACP and implemented by the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division of UN-HABITAT through the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP).

The programme's purpose was to strengthen capacity of local, central and regional institutions and key stakeholders' in settlement and slum improvement through the use of good governance and management approaches, pilot projects and contributing, where needed, to the policy development, and the implementation of institutional, legislative, financial, and normative and implementation frameworks.

The objective of the urban sector profiling was to identify challenges and responses to increased urbanisation of poverty by:

- Applying and learning innovative approaches to efficiently and inclusively assess information.
- Prioritising and identifying solutions to development problems.
- Gaining an overview on cross-sector urban governance and management challenges, bottlenecks hindering equal and prosperous development.
- Showing a way forward for improved living conditions in cities and towns in ACP countries.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Regional Training (October 2009, six countries).
- Establishment of national steering committees, PSUP Teams and Focal Discussion Groups.
- Adaptation of the programme (approach and questionnaires) to the national and local context.
- Assessment of key urban actors and interviews.
- Recruitment of local consultants to guide implementation (Solomon Islands).
- Settlement surveys, national interviews, Information analysis and draft profiles.
- City consultations and national urban forum.
- Promotion of RUSPs as an affordable and efficient tool for obtaining rapid urban assessments
- PNG City Profiles for NCDC, Goroka and Kokopo finalise end-2009, printed mid-2010.
- External evaluation (Papua New Guinea) August 2010.
- National Urban Sector Profile drafted in support of development of a National Urbanisation Policy (launched October 2010).

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Provision of capacity building to partners including strengthening of networks intra-agency and with NGOs.
- City Profiles completed and printed for NCDC, Goroka and Kokopo.
- Ongoing analysis of informal settlements survey for 15 communities (Fiji) with adoption of survey by the Department of Housing to guide national settlement upgrading programme.
- Supported local training of surveyors in Fiji - contributing to the development of a Pacific Training Manual for RUSPs implementation.
- Inception workshops in Honiara, Auki and Gizo to develop implementation action plans for the 3 centres.
- Identification of priority focuses areas in the Solomon Islands (Housing, Services, and Economic Development).
- Draft National Urban Sector Profile informed the National Urban Policy debate and formulation.
- Promoted RUSPs as an effective tool resulting in its adoption by the Pacific Capital Cities Forum to develop their respective urban situation analyses (additional countries, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). The Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands have expressed interesting in participating in PSUP.
- Preparation of information flyers on PSUP-RUSPs distributed at workshops, conferences and at World Habitat Day (October 2010).

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title:	National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Project Code:	XB-AFG-03-X01 (D120)
Total Cost:	US\$ 24,717,079
Development Partners:	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) Afghanistan, World Bank
Partners:	MRRD/Afghanistan; Provinces of Kandahar, Farah, Herat, Bamyan, Parwan, Kapisa, Panjshir
Starting Date:	January 2003
Completion Date:	September 2011

Project Title:	National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Project Code:	XB-AFG-07-X05 (D196) (Cycle 2 and 2+ Communities)
Total Cost:	US\$ 6,021,990
Development Partners:	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) Afghanistan, World Bank
Partners:	MRRD/Afghanistan; Provinces of Kandahar, Farah, Herat, Bamyan, Parwan, Kapisa, Balkh, Panjshir, Nangarhar
Starting Date:	April 2007
Completion Date:	September 2011

Project Title:	National Solidarity Programme (NSP) (Cycle 1 and 2 Communities)
Project Code:	XB-AFG-07-X06 (D197)
Total Cost:	US\$3, 058,791
Development Partners:	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) Afghanistan, World Bank
Partners:	MRRD/Afghanistan; Provinces of Herat, Kapisa, Nangarhar
Starting Date:	April 2007
Completion Date:	March 2014

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

After two decades of war, Afghanistan's governance system had been weakened. In response, the Government of Afghanistan and UN-HABITAT had designed the National Solidarity

Programme (NSP) which was initially aimed at strengthening the network of some 30,000 self-governing community institutions.

The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) worked hand in hand with Facilitating Partners (FP) for the National Solidarity Programme. UN-HABITAT in 2003 became the first NSP FP to start programme implementation in 1,080 rural communities. In addition to preparing a first draft of the NSP Operational Manual, UN-HABITAT defined a community-based governance model that became a core method for the programme. The task of the FP, altogether 28 Afghan and international NGOs and UN-HABITAT by 2007, was to assist the people in the villages and communities to form their CDCs, plan and execute projects. The performance of NSP FPs was regularly assessed. Furthermore, a team of internationally and locally recruited professionals, the Oversight Consultants (OC), oversaw the project and coordinated the implementation. The total number of communities where UN-HABITAT facilitated the programme was 3,258 in 47 districts of nine provinces.

The NSP had three objectives in empowering communities: (i) re-establishing relations between government and rural communities; (ii) providing grants for the reconstruction of physical and social infrastructure; and (iii) empowering communities and establishing community-level governance structures. The programme established local community institutions and developed the ability of communities to plan, manage, finance and monitor their own development projects. Communities work with the government through elected representatives of their own Community Development Councils (CDCs), with regular consultations and consensus building among community members. UN-HABITAT was operating as the designated Facilitating Partner (FP) in 47 districts of nine provinces, with operations in 3,258 communities.

ACTIVITIES

The key NSP activities are social mobilization, election supervision, consultative community development planning, project design and oversight, governance training, project operation and maintenance training, social audit promotion, CDC training and CDC consultation support. The programme has been cited as one of the most successful community-driven development programmes to date.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A total of 3,258 communities (670,380 families, 3.8 million people) participated in the NSP.
- Approximately 7,840 infrastructure and human capital development community-led sub-projects were been completed.
- Provided considerable capacity development support to communities through several training.
- Social Mobilization Training Manual for five phases, learning encounter training material, training material on conflict transformation training and engineering training materials for the engineers were prepared.
- 2,353 matured communities have been handed over to the Government.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title:	National Solidarity Programme (NSP) – New Rollout
Project Code:	XB-AFG-10-X04 (D298)
Total Cost:	US\$ 3,941,152
Development Partners:	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) Afghanistan, World Bank
Partners:	MRRD/Afghanistan; Provinces of Farah, Herat, Parwan, Kapisa
Starting Date:	February 2010
Completion Date:	December 2014

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since 2003, UN-HABITAT implemented the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in 47 districts in nine provinces by strengthening the network of 3,258 self-governing community institutions. In order for the NSP to roll-out new communities, UN-HABITAT was requested to support the expansion of NSP to 297 more communities in four provinces; namely, Farah, Herat, Kapisa and Parwan. The Project supported the roll-out of this NSP Phase 3 by following the standard NSP methodology to create and support CDCs in each district. Community members were mobilized and trained so that CDCs produced community development plans, prepared projects and implemented them following the mainstream NSPs' principles and practices.

The NSP had three objectives in empowering communities: (i) re-establishing relations between government and rural communities; (ii) providing grants for the reconstruction of physical and social infrastructure; and (iii) empowering communities and establishing community-level governance structures. The programme established local community institutions and developed the ability of communities to plan, manage, finance and monitor their own development projects. Communities work with the government through elected representatives of their own Community Development Councils (CDCs), with regular consultations and consensus building among community members.

ACTIVITIES

The key NSP activities were social mobilization, election supervision, consultative community development planning, project design and oversight, governance training, project operation and maintenance training, social audit promotion, CDC training and CDC consultation support.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- All 297 communities have been identified, and survey of the target area has been completed in four provinces.

- Community mobilization and Community Action Planning have been taken place.
- A total of 62 community elections have been completed.
- Capacity development support to communities through training workshop and community gatherings has been provided.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Inter-Communal Rural Development Project
Project Code	XB-AFG-06-X04 (D173)
Total Cost	US\$ 3,094,867
Development Partner	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Partners	Katahira & Engineers International, Japan, Provinces of Bamyan and Kandahar
Starting Date	July 2006
Completion Date:	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Community mobilization and community profiling of the targeted CCDCs.
- CCDC formation through mass meetings. Creating awareness of the need for CCDCs.
- Preparation of Community Development Plans (CDPs) for implementing self initiated projects proposed by both men and women CCDC sub-committees.
- Project Design: Project proposals along with the detailed design ready for implementation are prepared and submitted for getting approvals.
- Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation: CCDC projects are implemented according to the designs.
- Final project evaluations reflecting learning experiences, reviewing of CDPs and future prioritization are conducted.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The Project successfully completed its all activities in all 13 selected Cluster Community Development Councils (CDC) and 56 CDCs in Bamiyan and Kandahar provinces.
- Capacity development activities through on-the-job trainings, workshops and other project implementation activities were conducted in all the Cluster CDCs and CDCs.
- A total of 19 sub-projects were completed in three districts in Bamiyan Province and in two districts in Kandahar Province.
- In Bamiyan Province, these sub-projects include micro hydro power projects in Yakawlang and Sayghan districts, flood protections walls in Sayghan District and gravity water supply system in Markaz District.
- Micro Hydro Power produces electricity for more than 1,000 families of Nayak Cluster CDC in Yakawlang District of Bamiyan Province.
- In Kandahar, these sub-projects include solar panel project and community road improvement project in Dand District and irrigation improvement in Daman District.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title:	Governance and Development Support Programme in Kandahar
Project Code:	XB-AFG-07-X04 (D201)
Total Cost:	US\$ 20,974,412
Development Partner	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MUD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Municipality of Kandahar, and Municipality of Spinboldak
Starting Date:	November 2007
Completion Date:	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Kandahar is the second largest city in Afghanistan and an important regional centre. The population has doubled over the past five years due to the return of refugees, the influx of IDPs as a result of drought and conflict and urban migration. Kandahar's stability and security was threatened due to the insurgency in the province and the lack of tangible development in the city.

The goal of the Programme was to make Kandahar a stable and secure city with the capacity to provide self-sustainable service delivery, through partnerships developed with its stakeholders and institutionalised citizen friendly participatory governance mechanisms. An additional goal was to develop the capacity of National Ministries of Urban Development and Interior, to promote policies of decentralized urban governance and service delivery throughout the country.

ACTIVITIES

The programme had four main components: governance, sustainability, and service delivery and facilitating policy environment. In addition, the formulation of the City Profile and Strategic Municipal Action Plan for the city of Spinboldak was funded by the programme.

The main activities include:

- Assisting Kandahar and Spinboldak municipalities to be citizen-friendly, to practice good governance, and reciprocally benefit from the trust and confidence of its citizens.
- Assisting the municipalities in establishing a good revenue generation and management system leading to self-sustainability.
- Assisting the municipalities to improve service delivery to residents and develop capacities for their improved maintenance and operation.
- Improving urban sector management at the central level.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- **Community Governance:** 82 male CDCs and 29 female CDCs have been established, and 17 community-led sub-projects have been completed. These include construction of drainages, culverts, electricity nets, road graveling, etc.
- **Infrastructure and Service Delivery:** Several infrastructure projects in Kandahar City have been ongoing, i.e. construction of water supply department building, improvement of footpaths, drainages and culverts, asphaltting, construction of eco-toilets, etc.
- **Sustainability:** Over 17,800 houses have been registered by the Municipality with support of Land Registration Team.
- **Policy Support and Visibility:** Draft policy of the Upgrading Policy with Deputy Minister of Urban Development has been developed. The Strategic Action Plan based on Kandahar experiences plans to be exercised/piloted in other provinces such as Bamiyan Province.
- **Water Supply Network** will be improved in collaboration with CAWSS (Central Authority for Water Supply and Sewerage) in Kandahar City.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Learning for Community Empowerment Programme (LCEP-2)
Project Code	XB-AFG-08-X01 (D207)
Total Cost	US\$ 40,000,000
Development Partner	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Partners	Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Starting Date	February 2008
Completion Date	January 2013

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Based on the successful completion of Phase 1, Phase 2 was designed to implement a National Literacy Programme to enable the government to extend literacy on a National Scale. LCEP2 contributes to the goals, objectives and targeted indicators of the National Literacy Strategy/ Programme. The programme team worked closely with the government counterparts while building their capacity to handle the programme. LCEP2 programme gradually phased out as the government counterparts took charge of the activities.

The programme aimed at delivering a learning package focused on the needs of Afghanistan's youth and adults: one that conveys practical livelihood and life skills while building critical reading, writing and computational skills. The programme integrated subject matter and methods to offer skills intended to equip participants to manage the evolving global environment, and offered tools to acquire and process information in important areas such as: how to get a job; how to increase production; how to understand markets; how to manage their communities; how to participate in new local governance structures; -how to access materials written on these subjects; how to report income and how to access government development programmes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Promoting sustainable nationwide training system through establishment of National Literacy Centre (NLC) to deliver and support community-based and managed, integrated lifelong learning, literacy and productive skills training.
- Developing National Literacy Programme (NLP) Institutional Framework, and developing the NLP Community Based Materials Pedagogy and a National Literacy and Productive Skills Programme.
- Developing materials responding to needs identified by rural communities (e.g. finance; business; production; communal management and administration).
- Building and consolidating community capacity through CDC, Community Learning

Committees, Youth Committees and Community Banks for management of the learning environment.

- Establishing, training and consolidating government support structures at the district, provincial and national level for the support, management and oversight of the National Literacy Plan implementation.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A total of 6,575 Literacy Centres (2,650 for male and 3,925 for female) has been established.
- A total of 152,572 people (60,994 males and 91,578 females) participate and learn at the Literacy Centres in 20 provinces.
- In total, 9,527 Self-Help Learning Groups (3,418 for male and 6,109 for female) have been formed in both urban and rural communities for community self-savings.
- In all 20 provinces, 25,863,215 Afghani (around US\$517,000) have been saved by the communities.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance (EC6)
Project Code	XB-AFG-08-X02 (D208)
Total Cost	US\$ 7,069,594 (EUR 5,000,000)
Development Partner	European Commission (EC)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Interior (Mol), and Kabul City, Jalalabad City, Sheikh Mesri Township, Nangarhar Province
Starting Date	February 2008
Completion Date	February 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

More than two decades of instability had led to about 6 million refugees and IDPs in Afghanistan. About 4 million had returned, most of them to Kabul and other major cities. The sheer magnitude of the urban growth was unprecedented - Kabul, for example, jumped from 1.8 million in 1999 to more than 4 million inhabitants by 2006 - and thus grew far beyond the capacities of central and local governments. The Project through its support to policy formulation at the Ministry of Urban Development studied the issue in depth and worked with the government to develop appropriate strategies.

The Project provided assistance to the returnee and IDP households residing in the Sheikh Mesri Township in Nangarhar Province, near Jalalabad City and in parts of Kabul City. It aimed to support the reintegration of returnees and IDPs by reducing the social, political, financial, and physical obstacles which impede their ability to develop sustainable livelihoods and become integrated into the surrounding communities. Interventions are targeted at the household, neighbourhood, district and municipal levels, reaching more than 30 neighbourhoods, 450 vulnerable households who are provided with adequate shelter.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Formulating relevant, pro-poor, urban policies and laws.
- Preparing methodology and guidelines to prepare neighbourhood development plans.
- Providing technical support and capacity building to Kabul Municipality to prepare detailed layout plans of priority areas.
- Priority basic infrastructure/services delivered in Kabul and Jalalabad.
- Motivating selected central agency staff and Kabul and Jalalabad municipality staff and capable of discharging selected functions.
- Organizing neighbourhoods with community development councils and preparing CAPs.
- Registering households with properties leading to improve tenure security.

- Empowering 470 vulnerable households with adequate shelters.
- Empowering selected individuals (50 per cent women) in productive skills and engaged in income generation activities.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Reintegration of returnees and IDPs in selected informal settlements in Kabul and Jalalabad, and in Sheikh Mesri Township of Nangarhar Province through community upgrading process.
- A total of 60 CDCs and 17 Area Development Councils (ADCs) in Kabul and Jalalabad have been established and 78 community development projects have been completed.
- Construction of 470 shelters (314 shelters in Kabul and 156 shelters in Jalalabad) has been accomplished.
- Construction of a medical clinic and primary school for returnees and IDPs in Sheikh Mesri Township has been also completed.
- Municipalities of Kabul and Jalalabad and other stakeholders have been informed of approaches, actions and policies that can facilitate the sustainable integration/reintegration of returnees and IDPs through introduction of systematic participatory planning and community mobilization.
- Capacity of the local governments is improved for information sharing and upgrading of unplanned communities to promote the integration of returnees and IDPs in the urban system.
- Reintegration of returnees and IDPs by removing the social, political, financial, and physical obstacles which impede their ability to build sustainable livelihoods.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Community Empowerment and Development for Peace Building (CEDPB)
Project Code	XB-AFG-08-X03 (D217)
Total Cost	US\$ 12,000,000
Development Partner	Government of Japan
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Municipality of Jalalabad, Ministry of Returnees and Repatriation and NGOs
Starting Date	March 2008
Completion Date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Urban areas in Afghanistan, particularly Jalalabad, have been and will continue to be a destination for a high proportion of returning refugees, IDPs and deportees. These groups are likely to continue to settle in urban areas because many lived in urban conditions in exile and perceive urban areas as offering a higher level of security and easier way of life. In fact, nearly a quarter of Afghanistan's population - about 7.25 million people - now live in urban areas. Much of this growth was recent, and much of it occurred in main cities like Jalalabad. By 2015, with almost half of the population increase expected to occur in urban areas, it was projected that the urban population could exceed 12 million, or about 30 per cent.

The objectives were:

- To secure and stabilize border areas through community empowerment and improvement of living conditions of people.
- To create conducive conditions in the urban area of Jalalabad to receive the large number of returnees expected which would lead to peace and stability of the area.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

Urban Area in Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province:

- 40 Community Development Councils (20 male and 20 female CDCs) to be newly established and 40 community-based development projects through Community Action Planning to be implemented in Jalalabad City
- 1,000 shelters equipped with twin-pit latrines to be constructed for the vulnerable in Sheikh Mesri Township (275 shelters) and Chamtala Desert Camp (725 shelters); Chamtala Basic Health Services Clinic to be constructed.
- Pilot shelters construction with shelter construction skills development training to be implemented by the Turquoise Mountain Foundation.

- City water supply to be upgraded in Jalalabad City by rehabilitating the existing water supply system.

Rural Area in four Districts, Nangarhar Province:

- 30 graduated Community Development Councils (15 male and 15 female CDCs) in each district to be empowered through a total of 77 community-based development projects in four districts.

Rural Area in Kunar and Paktya Provinces:

- 20 Community Development Councils to be established and seven community-based development projects to be implemented in Kunar Province, facilitated by MADERA.
- Ten CDCs to be established and 13 community-based development projects to be implemented in Paktya Province, facilitated by CARE International.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 40 CDCs were established and 40 community-based development projects in Jalalabad City were completed. A total of 4,491 families (27,000 residents) are benefited and in particular, the project contributed to empowering women trainers as well as trainees (1,106 women) and enhancing their skills for income generation.
- 275 shelters were completed in Sheikh Mesri Township with approximately 1,650 beneficiaries and 725 shelters were completed in the Chamtala Desert Camp with directly approximately 4,350 beneficiaries and indirectly 36,000 beneficiaries from the construction of Chamtala Basic Health Service Clinic.
- The training on insulated and earthquake resistant rammed earth shelter construction was conducted for 20 community members.
- City water supply to be upgraded in Jalalabad City by rehabilitating the existing water supply system was completed. About one fourth of the whole population in Jalalabad City is expected to be provided safe drinking water.
- 30 graduated Community Development Councils (15 male and 15 female CDCs) in each district to be empowered through a total of 77 community-based development projects in four districts in rural area in four Districts in Nangarhar Province.
- With support of MADERA, seven community-based sub-projects such as infrastructure activities covering all 20 CDCs in Sarkano, Chowki, Narang and Marawara Districts in Kunar Province were implemented. This benefited approximately 4,700 families in the four districts.
- With support of CARE International over 1,050 benefited families in the two districts, a total of 13 community-based sub-projects, covering all 10 CDCs, were completed in rural area of Paktya Province.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Strengthening Municipal and Community Development in Lashkar Gah – Phase II
Project Code	XB-AFG-08-X04 (D218)
Total Cost	US\$ 3,884,861
Development Partner	Department for International Development (DFID), UK
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Independent Department for Local Governance (IDLG), and Municipality of Lashkargah, Helmand Province
Starting Date	April 2008
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Lashkargah, provincial capital of Helmand, enjoys strong trade links with rural districts and neighbouring provinces Kandahar, Nimroze and Farah. The municipal area increased in 2006 from two to four urban districts. Helmand's stability and security were threatened due to the insurgency in the province and the lack of tangible development.

The goal of the project was to make Lashkargah a stable and secure city with the capacity to provide sustainable service delivery, through partnerships with its stakeholders, and institutionalized citizen-friendly participatory governance mechanisms. The Project built the capacity of the municipality to plan, developed and implemented development projects together with its citizens to meet the needs of the community. The interventions helped reduce urban poverty, enhanced living conditions and improved basic infrastructure and services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Five water supply schemes plus repair and expansion to provide safe drinking water.
- Solid waste clearance and collection for four districts of Lashkargah city.
- Procurement of three dump trucks and septic tanks emptying truck for Lashkargah municipality
- Access improvement and construction of drainage, culverts and footpath.
- Environment and establishment of two public recreational parks.
- Construction and furnishing of municipality building.
- Provision of engineering equipment for municipality and training for municipal staff.
- Implement small grants projects through 30 CDCs in formal and informal settlements.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- All community development projects have been completed, except for a construction of recreational park in Shaheed Ghaltan area which has been nearly completed.
- Construction of the girl's high school recreational part was completed.
- Main/primary drainage (345m) and three pipe culverts have been nearly completed.
- Building of the Lashkar Gah Municipality Building Office has been supported and will be completed shortly.
- Solid Waste Management: Solid wastes (approximately 2,200m³) have been cleaned from 1,900m drainages, and this has created daily income generation for fifty labours and two supervisors.
- Hygiene promotion messages have been disseminated by male and female health educators to community members.
- Construction of two water towers in New Karta-e-Lagan has been in process and its physical work will start shortly.
- Staff Training: Several training and workshops have been conducted to the staff of the Project, Lashkar Gah Municipality and Department of Urban Development.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance (EC7)
Project Code	XB-AFG-10-X01 (D274)
Total Cost:	US\$ 8,136,095
Development Partner	European Commission (EC)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Interior (Mol), and Kabul City, Jalalabad City, Sheikh Mesri Township, Nangarhar Province
Starting Date	January 2010
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In continuation to the previous EC funded project (EC6) in Kabul and Jalalabad, the Project aimed at addressing reintegration of returnees and IDPs by removing social, political, financial, and physical obstacles which impeded their ability to build sustainable livelihoods. Interventions were targeted at the household, neighbourhood, sub-district, district and municipal levels. The Project was implemented through Community Development Councils (CDC). It provided basic infrastructure and services and included shelter upgrading and livelihoods development for about 8,000 households in parts of Kabul and Jalalabad through new CDCs. In addition the capacity of both municipalities was developed.

The objectives were; (i) Returnees, IDPs and the most vulnerable benefit from improved governance and sustainable access to services in selected districts and neighbourhoods in Kabul and Jalalabad; (ii) Returnees and IDPs in Sheikh Mesri Township (land allocation scheme) benefit from improved and sustainable access to infrastructure and services; (iii) Kabul and Jalalabad Municipalities are committed and have developed the capacity to provide improved governance, self-sustainable infrastructure and services to areas with high-percentage of returnees, IDPs, and most vulnerable households; and (iv) Central government agencies (MUD, IDLG, and others) are committed and have the capacity to promote policies of that facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of returnees and IDPs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Returnees, IDPs and the most vulnerable benefit from improved governance and sustainable access to services in selected districts and neighbourhoods in Kabul and Jalalabad.
- Returnees and IDPs in Sheikh Mesri Township (land allocation scheme) benefit from improved and sustainable access to infrastructure and services.
- Kabul and Jalalabad Municipalities are committed and expected to develop the capacity to provide improved governance, self-sustainable infrastructure and services to areas with high-

- percentage of returnees, IDPs and the most vulnerable households.
- Central government agencies, Ministry of Urban Development, Independent Directorate for Local Governance and others are committed and expected to have the capacity to promote policies that facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration of returnees and IDPs.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- All CDCs have been identified and established in Kabul and Jalalabad cities.
- Physical activities of 22 community development projects of previously-established CDCs and Area Development Councils (ADC) have been ongoing.
- Nineteen beneficiaries for shelter assistance have been identified in Kabul City.
- Over 500 monthly newsletters in local languages were published and disseminated to the CDCs and counterparts in Kabul City.
- Community action plans of five male and five female CDCs were prepared in Jalalabad City.
- Physical activity of one community development project at ADC level has started, and survey, design and estimation for two new community development projects at CDC level have been completed in Jalalabad City.
- Eight-class school construction in Sheikh Mesri Township is being planned and in progress.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Peace-Building in Afghanistan through Consolidation of Community Solidarity (PACCS)
Project Code	XB-AFG-10-X02 (D280)
Total Cost	US\$ 31,000,000
Development Partner	Government of Japan
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Starting Date	March 2010
Completion Date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This Government of Japan funded project was implemented through the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) CDCs and focused on the particular needs of assisting demobilized fighters, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees. It strengthened community solidarity and the capacity of local government and supports livelihoods of rural communities through community banking. It had three components:

Component 1 focused on reintegration of demobilized fighters, IDPs and returnees through recognition of their rights and provision of basic community infrastructure and services in urban areas. 73,500 demobilized fighters, IDPs and returnees in 50 communities will be provided with basic community infrastructure and services through support to their Community Development Councils (CDCs). Capacity of local government was strengthened to perform its essential functions.

Component 2 strengthened community solidarity through implementation of cluster CDC infrastructure projects in rural areas. 45,000 families living in 180 communities benefitted from empowerment through participating in CDCs and improved infrastructure, public buildings, improved roads and improved health and educational facilities.

Component 3 supported CDCs established by NSP through provision of sustainable livelihoods opportunities and establishment of community banks in rural areas. 350,000 families in 1,400 communities received vocational training and support for the establishment of enterprises. 21,000 people received loans for livelihoods enhancement through community banks. 1,400 CDCs saw strengthened empowerment through participating in community savings and loan programmes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

Component 1:

- To improve access to services and community infrastructure for 10,500 families in 42

communities in Mazar-e-Sharif and Bamiyan to be integrated into the towns.

- To enhance capacity of municipal staff to plan for and manage community projects for demobilized fighters, IDPs and returnees.

Component 2:

- To improve access to link roads, schools, clinics improved irrigation, micro hydro and other community infrastructure for 45,000 families living in 180 communities grouped into 30 Cluster CDCs in the provinces of Parwan, Panjshir, Balkh, Kapisa and Herat through community cluster action plans.

Component 3:

- To improve livelihoods and incomes for 42,000 people living in 1,400 communities, as a result of receiving vocational training and enterprise development support, in the provinces of Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Bamiyan, Balkh, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Farah and Herat.
- To enable 21,000 people to obtain loans from community banks and to improve their livelihoods.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

With most of the staff recruited, offices established, and beneficiaries and partners selected, the project has started its activities..

Component 1:

- Official protocols were signed with Municipalities of Bamiyan and Mazar-e-Sharif to properly coordinate with the local governments.
- Coverage areas for the implementation of the Project were identified and Community Development Councils (CDC) was established in Bamiyan and Mazar-e-Sharif cities. After the community mobilization, prioritized community development projects were selected by community members through Community Action Planning and technical survey.
- Both 29 male and female CDCs have prepared their community action plans and have been registered with Mazar-e-Sharif Municipality. CDCs have developed 20 community development project proposals and their work will start in the area sooner.
- Eleven CDCs have been registered with Bamiyan Municipality and 4 new CDCs have been established in the area.

Component 2:

- All Cluster CDCs were established, and feasibility studies and the collection of basic data were conducted in the target villages.
- Community developments plans were developed by community members where they identified their priorities as community development projects to be implemented.
- Over eighty percent of technical survey and cost estimation was completed. Physical activities of the community development projects will be started shortly.

Component 3:

- 1,400 CDCs were identified for vocational training and CDCs development fund disbursement in nine provinces. Identification of vocational training centres and

- establishments and trainees by CDCs were undertaken in Herat and Parwan Provinces.
- A three-day workshop on modality of implementing livelihood activities such as vocational training and community banking was conducted in collaboration with the LCEP2 as well as all Provincial Managers and social organizers and trainers from target nine provinces.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Strengthening Municipal and Community Development in Lashkar Gah – Phase III
Project Code	XB-AFG-10-X03 (D291)
Total Cost	US\$ 6,155,799
Development Partner	Department for International Development (DFID)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Independent Department for Local Governance (IDLG), and Municipality of Lashkargah, Helmand Province
Starting Date	March 2010
Completion Date	August 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Project was an extension to Phase 2 funded by DFID, which had built the capacity of the Municipality of Lashkar Gah to plan, develop and implement development projects together with its citizens and to meet the needs of people at the community and city levels. This had, in turn, led to developing and improving trust, relationships and collaborative partnership arrangements between the communities and the different state authorities represented within the Municipality of Lashkar Gah. In order to enable the Municipality to deliver key services to its population in a sustainable manner, further interventions were needed to reduce poverty, improve living condition and security of tenure, and improve basic infrastructure and services i.e. access to increased job opportunities, access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Project Phase 3 aimed to consolidate, strengthen and expand the activities undertaken under Phase 1 and 2, regarding community governance and settlement upgrading. It brought basic services, including water supply, sanitation, drainage, access roads, solid waste management and improved security of tenure to approximately 105,500 people of whom 20,000 directly benefitted from improved water supply. Community Development Committees were formed and the programme was implemented through them.

It also aimed at improving local governance and community development in Lashkar Gah City through community empowerment and improvement of the living conditions of people which led to improved trust between the local government and the people. Especially, in the contexts of stability and security, continuation of tangible results to the population of Lashkar Gah was all the more important for gaining the trust of the inhabitants in the local government and contribute to stability and development of the city. In addition, both informal and formal settlements were empowered from a social economic perspective.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Establishing and registering 24 (male and female) new CDCs with the Municipality, where each CDC has approximately 250 households.

- Additionally supporting 10 matured CDCs.
- Establishing two Area Development Councils.
- Assisting in providing basic infrastructure and services such as construction of footpath, drainage, culvert, municipal district office, septic tank and the like.
- Assisting in improving solid waste management by acquisitioning solid waste collecting trucks and constructing public toilets and garbage bins.
- Providing training to officials of the Water Supply Department as well as the Municipality of Lashkar Gah, and constructing vocational training centres.
- Registering 6,000 plots and providing office equipment.
- Assisting in promoting saving and credit groups (training) with support of the LCEP2.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Construction of third main/primary drainage (380m) and secondary drainage (1,030m) with five culverts in Nangarhar Jada has been planned and designed. Both construction works will start shortly.
- Construction of three public toilets has been planned and designed.
- 6,000 plot plans to be registered with the Municipality of Lashkar Gah in forty-two blocks. Its activity has started in fifteen blocks where 526 plots have been designed in GIS.
- A series of training workshops for CDC male and female members by their social organizers has been conducted.
- Staff Training: Several training and workshops have been conducted to the staff of the Project, Lashkar Gah Municipality and Department of Urban Development.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Title	Behaviour Change and Communication (BCC)
Project Code	XB-AFG-10-X05 (D295)
Total Cost	US\$ 2,090,000
Development Partner	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Partners	Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Starting Date	August 2010
Completion Date	July 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

This Project aimed at enhancing behaviour changes, promoting health, education and well being of children and their families and increasing the participation of Afghan youth, women and men in the development and advancement of their country.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- All necessary staff recruitment is completed, and project offices have been established.
- Community mobilization in 13 districts of five provinces is underway.
- A series of coordination meetings have been conducted with CDCs, MOE, MOPH, MRRD, UNICEF and project implementing partners, and presented the project goals, objectives, coverage, implementation strategy and approaches.
- Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) modules will be developed and shared among the partners, and translated into Dari and Pashto languages.
- PLA workshops will be conducted in target 13 districts of five provinces so that community members can be equipped with basic knowledge in health, education, prevention of disease and its management, immunization, sanitation, life skills and self evaluation for the development of their communities and healthy environment.

BANGLADESH

Project Title	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction
Project Code	XB/BGD/08/X01 (D220)
Total Cost	US\$ 50,400,000
Development Partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), DfID
Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), 30 Cities and Towns
Starting Date	April 2008
Completion Date	March 2015

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UPPR builds on the approach of the Local Partnerships for Poverty Alleviation Project (LPUPAP, 2000-2007), which gained wide acceptance from communities and local government partners. This approach has as its foundation community action planning, from which prioritised community contracts were developed for settlement improvements and socio-economic activities. Communities themselves executed the contracts and managed project funds.

The project supports local capacity for the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies at town level. It also supported linkages between the community organisations to financial institutions, such as local banks and micro-finance bodies, to provide access to a wide range of financial services by community groups, including housing improvements and business development support. It ensured that the implementation of pro-poor urban development and poverty reduction strategies at town level influenced policy development at the national level.

The Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction project (UPPR) supports the implementation of strategies that respond to the challenges of urban poverty reduction in the context of Bangladesh's rapid urbanisation. Bangladesh's urban population is growing at an estimated 3.6 per cent per annum and its predicted urban population will be 50 million by 2015. In the City Corporation areas it was estimated that 35 per cent of the population lived in slums, 43 percent of urban households lived in poverty, while 23 percent were considered extremely poor.

The objective was "to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of 3 million urban poor and extremely poor people, especially women and children". UPPR contributes to urban poverty reduction by directly improving the living environment and social and economic conditions of urban poor families in 30 towns and by influencing national and local urban poverty reduction and economic development policies.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

1. Urban poor communities mobilized and supported to form representative, inclusive and well-managed groups.
 - Identify all urban poor settlements and slum and non-slum extremely poor groups in project towns and provide support for formation of community organizations and cross-community associations.
 - Provide capacity building and technical support for establishment of community savings groups and preparation of community action plans, databases and community proposals for physical, economic and social development.
2. Poor urban communities supported to create healthy and secure living environments.
 - Support communities to meet demands for water supply, sanitation, drainage, electricity and public lighting, waste management, road access and community facilities through participatory processes including community contracting.
 - Support communities to have access to town level service networks and facilities.
 - Support communities to obtain improved security of tenure.
 - Support improvements in housing conditions.
 - Facilitate to improve access to affordable and approved health service providers.
3. Urban poor and extremely poor people supported to acquire the resources, knowledge and skills needed to increase their incomes and assets.
 - Facilitate to improve access to wage employment opportunities through skills development and links to private sector.
 - Promote development of enterprises through access to finance, markets and technology
 - Promote peri- and urban food production through improvements in technical, processing and marketing.
 - Support CDCs to overcome social/economic problems, meet extremely poor needs through forming support groups and links with civil society and LGIs.
 - Support access to financial services for productive and non-productive purposes including reducing unsecured indebtedness.
4. Development and implementation of pro-poor policies and practices supported in partnership with others.
 - Support formation of town-level community, local government, private sector and civil society partnerships.
 - Develop capacity of elected representatives, LG officials, UPPR staff to respond to needs of urban poor.
 - Establish local/national funding mechanism to support urban poor communities including provision for housing finance.
 - Facilitate urban-poor policy dialogue through networking of towns, association of elected representatives, LG officials and community leaders.
 - Development and implementation of communications strategy for programme information sharing, advocacy and policy dialogue.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- During 2010 the project coverage was expanded to 23 cities and towns (from 16).
- As of October 2010, 16,913 primary groups and 1,614 Community Development

Committees (CDCs) have been formed involving 493,046 households (a population of 2.137 million).

- In addition, nearly 700 community contracts are being processed with a budget of US\$ 5.6 million to provide support for additional small-scale infrastructure works. This will involve construction of about 10,000 latrines, 1,300 tube wells, 95 km footpath, 45 km drain, etc.

INDONESIA

Project Title	Aceh Sanitation Assessment and Action Plan
Project Code	XB-INS-09-X01(D248)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,867,495 (2009 Total Budget US\$1,342,599)
Development partner	Asian Development Bank
Partners	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR), Department of Roads and Human Settlements, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province (2008-2010)
Starting Date	February 2009
Completion Date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

ADB requested UN-HABITAT to assess 3,000 houses in three post-reconstruction housing settlement areas against BRR Sustainable Sanitation Guidelines and rehabilitate to a maximum of 2,000 household on-site sanitation systems as package 42 of its and Tsunami Emergency Support Project (ETESP) programme. It provided a budget of \$1,998,220. ETESP used funding granted by ADB to the Indonesia Government and made available for programmes implemented both through government agencies and non-governmental entities.

UN-HABITAT responded to the ADB Terms of Reference of July 2008 and formulated the Aceh Sanitation Assessment and Assistance Programme (ASAAP). This is the first and only government-funded project reviewing rebuilt settlements against good sanitation standards and providing assistance to meet higher environmental standards of sanitation.

The project aimed to further UN-HABITAT's mandate to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development. UN-HABITAT's aim to prioritize the most vulnerable is also met in the following goals:

- To address the sanitation needs of tsunami and earthquake affected communities and vulnerable families in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Aceh Barat districts.
- To propose retrofitting solutions for key sanitation problems to meet prevailing regulations with detailed design and cost estimates.
- To increase the public awareness of hygiene to ensure better sanitation and health of the communities.
- To provide retrofitting for ETESP on-budget houses as per the available funds.
- To run a programme to implement the above proposed actions.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- ASAAP has been delivered in two phases. Phase 1 (Preparation and Assessment) undertook a

detailed survey of existing on-site sanitation facilities for the on-budget housing program and design a detailed program of remediation works. Phase II (Hygiene Outreach and Civil Works Implementation) implemented all aspects of the remediation work program.

- After agreeing on the design and engineering parameters and regular reviews of the implementation environment, ADB and UN-HABITAT have agreed to target the completion of between 668 household systems.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- A Sanitation Assessment Database: comprising a comprehensive as-built review of the sanitation provision of on-budget ETESP housing projects in the Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Aceh Barat districts compared to BRR guidelines.
- A Remediation Action Plan: proposing retrofitting key sanitation problems in as far as these are not in line with the prevailing regulations, with detailed cost estimates, detailed designs of solutions recommended by expert group within BRR, ADB/EMS and UN-HABITAT, setting out priority cases and locations.
- A Community Awareness Education and Hygiene Package: comprising public information materials and dissemination programme to ETESP on-budget housing beneficiaries describing the deficiencies of ill-functioning and poorly maintained water and sanitation amenities, and why remediation is to their advantage.
- An Implementation Programme of the proposed actions for the prioritized areas.
- 668 house sanitation systems of ETESP on-budget houses retrofitted.
- Documentation (bilingual film-photo footage).
- Evaluation by means of a lessons-learned workshop.
- An exhaustive terminal report.

INDONESIA

Project Title	West Sumatra Earthquake 2009 (Phase 1 and 2)
Project Code	Phase 1: XB-INS-09X02 (D272) Phase 2: XB-INS-10X01 (D281) RISE: INS10X02 (D296)
Total Cost	US\$ 155,619
Development partner	IFRC; Dfid; UNDP
Partners	Provincial Disaster Management Agency, West Sumatra Province; Provincial Public Works Department; IFRC (Global Cluster); UNDP; UN-OCHA; Mercy Corps Indonesia
Starting Date	October 2009
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

A severe earthquake struck West Sumatra on 30 September 2009, leading to loss of human lives and property destroyed. IASC initiated a cluster response with IFRC convening the shelter cluster and a consolidated appeal. The provincial government requested the shelter cluster to continue providing and coordinating emergency and transitional shelter provisions.

The overall objective was to mobilise the technical assistance UN-HABITAT as the IASC focal point for land, housing and property, in support of the shelter cluster, the early recovery cluster and network and ultimately the government.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Initial early assessments and coordination with IFRC leading to funding proposals within IFRC's Appeal; early logistics support to the emergency shelter cluster.
- Provision of early recovery shelter advisers within the shelter coordination team, initially for 1 month and then extended to a total of four months, focusing on technical assistance for the damage and loss assessment, the early recovery strategy for shelter and the transitional shelter coordination.
- Provision of technical assistance to the cluster to achieve a coordinated outreach campaign on building back safer, aimed at households engaging in spontaneous rebuilding.
- Assistance to the government housing reconstruction programme, specifically to the pilot of 7,000 houses and focused on training of facilitators and on early assessments of (intermediate) results of the pilot.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Early technical inputs to the UN Joint Appeal, to UNDP's early recovery strategy and funding appeal and to the IFRC Appeal, leading to funding raised from IFRC, Department for International Development (DFID)(through IFRC) and UNDP (with support of UN-OCHA).
- Support to the data collection and editing of the various assessments and cluster strategies
- Support to the coordination between the government and the organisations providing transitional shelter, leading to an accepted coordinated policy accepted by all stakeholders for the delivery of transitional shelter within a limited time frame.
- Formulation of three options for continued assistance to the government housing reconstruction programme: technical assistance to the coordination body (policy, monitoring); community action planning for urban communities with insecure tenure and other potential impediments to housing assistance (with one demonstration in collaboration with Mercy Corps); and a DRR campaign stressing building back safer issues targeted at teacher-parent associations.
- Demonstration of option 2 (CAP) in one urban poor community.
- Reference material: DRR poster designs in the local language; video in Bahasa Indonesia / local language with English subtitles.

INDONESIA

Project Title	Training for Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management (TIM SWM)
Project Code	XB-INS-09X03 (D271)
Total Budget	US\$ 500,456
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Aceh Province,
Starting Date	December 2009
Completion Date	July 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the wake of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNDP provided assistance to rubble clearing. This support evolved in a 7-year Solid Waste Management (SWM) programme in Aceh and Nias, TRWMP. In its 3rd stage, the programme focused on the construction of sanitary landfills in 13 districts. The support was accompanied by technical assistance for policy and by-law development and for capacity building of the district sanitation/SWM departments. UN-HABITAT partnered with UNDP to provide the capacity building. A detailed needs assessment for capacity building was undertaken in 2009, resulting in the present 18 month programme.

TIM SWM aimed at building the capacity of 13 local SWM departments in Aceh and Nias. The capacity building included:

- The formulation of detailed policy frameworks supported by local leaders and other key stakeholders.
- Strengthening strategic management capacities, leading to individual strategic plans for each district, entailing issues of programming, budgeting and management.
- Strengthening operational capacities, leading to individual SWM operation guides for each of the districts.
- Training of SWM operations on issues of hygiene, collection, land fill operation and related matters
- Training of UNDP facilitators.

The capacity building led to a new 17 module training manual. A national advisory group was set up to formulate options and initiatives which led to future SWM managerial certification based on the training cycle.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Mobilisation of a trainers group of short-term and full-time consultants, doing training module development, peer review, in-district training, support to the formulation of district strategic and operational plans and national dissemination.

- Development of the training modules (peer reviewed in-country).
- Direct training activities, by district or by group of districts.
- Direct training of UNDP project facilitators.
- Publication and dissemination of the training modules, with national mobilisation of stakeholders aimed at achieving certified SWM training based on the training modules.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- By May 2010: trainers group mobilised 100 per cent; training modules developed 40 per cent; training conducted 20 per cent.
- Training was halted in mid March 2010, due to an acute terror threat in Aceh, The security restrictions were lifted in mid April 2010.

LAO PDR

Project Title	Emergency Shelter provision for populations affected by Typhoon Ketsana
Project Code	XB-LAO-09-X01 (D268)
Total Cost	US\$ 417,942
Development partner	Central Emergency Response Fund
Partners	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Lao Women's Union
Starting Date	November 2009
Completion Date	January 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

When Typhoon Ketsana hit the southern provinces of Lao PDR, the Attapeu province was mainly affected, with whole villages washed away by heavy rains. Sekong and Saravan Provinces reported dramatic damage to housing and other public buildings. Moreover, damage of minor magnitudes were also reported in Savannakhet and Champasak provinces. According to government initial estimates, 9,602 households were displaced and more than 20,000 people were in immediate need of emergency shelter, as houses were destroyed or severely damaged by Ketsana. It was reported that more than 2,000 houses were destroyed and/or damaged. The project was designed to:

- Provide basic emergency shelter materials for around 1,390 vulnerable displaced families.
- Optimize resource allocation through accurate target group identification

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Verification of beneficiaries: Prior to distribution of support packages beneficiaries' families will be assessed and confirmed to match accurately their crucial shelter needs.
- Distribution of emergency and shelter materials: Packages of Shelter materials in kind only will be distributed to families identified and verified. The Lao Women's Union and other NGO partners will provide information about this programme to the selected beneficiaries in liaison and mediation with local officials and relevant authorities.
- Experience documentation: Emphasis will be given to document the process of implementation including photographic documentation for the purposes of record-keeping, reporting and dissemination of information and project's achievements.

RESULTS

The project contributed to save lives of 1,390 displaced families through emergency and transitional shelter provision to the most affected households by Ketsana in three provinces of Lao PDR.

MONGOLIA

Project Title	Ger-area Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan for Ulaanbaatar
Project Code	FS-MON-05-S01 (D159)
Total Cost	US\$ 500,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partners	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar; Ministry of Construction and Urban Development; Mongolian Association of Urban Centres; Mongolian University of Science and Technology
Starting Date	March 2006
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Ulaanbaatar City is facing a population explosion from rapid rural-urban migration threatening government and international efforts to sustainably manage the city's growth and development. While the Cities Alliance-funded City Development Strategy for Ulaanbaatar injected vision into the Master Plan 2020 preparations and leveraged significant follow-up investments, the supporting legal and administrative framework to manage urban growth and development nevertheless remained firmly rooted in traditional urban design and regulatory approaches.

The overall objective was to help the city shift from a central planning paradigm to an approach that reflected economic realities and market demand for development investment, and in particular gave the municipality a better understanding of its role as an enabler and not a controller of the urban economy.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Development of a Citywide Pro-poor Ger-area Upgrading Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City.
- Urban Development Guidelines focusing on three types of Ger areas.
- An "Investment Programme" for the upgrading of three types of Ger areas in Ulaanbaatar.
- Preparation and implementation of "Ger-area Improvement Action Plans".
- Project will also develop and implement an "Institutional Strengthening Strategy" with the involvement of Mongolian institutes and universities.
- Formulate and implement "Knowledge-sharing and Policy Learning" mechanisms for national replication.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Prepared the first “Citywide Pro-poor Ger-area Upgrading Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City” that has been approved by the Ulaanbaatar City Citizens’ Representatives Council in July 2007 for its implementation.
- Introduced the CDS/City consultation approach and Community Action Planning methodology.
- Preparation of Ger-area Upgrading Guidelines and an Institutional Strengthening Strategy is underway.
- A Ger Area Information System of Ulaanbaatar (GAISU) is being developed with the participation of MUB’s relevant agencies/departments/divisions/companies.
- Supported a training course on “City Management” for City Mayors in Mongolia that was jointly organised with MAUC.
- Introduced EMIS into Mongolia, organised two EMIS training workshops, and established an EMIS Training Laboratory at the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture of the Mongolian University of Science and Technology.

MONGOLIA

Project Title	Community-Led Ger Area Upgrading in Ulaanbaatar City
Project Code	XB-MON-09-X01 (D259)
Total Cost	US\$ 5,859,008
Development partner	Government of Japan
Partners	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB); Ministry of Road, Transport, Construction and Urban Development (MRTCUD)
Starting Date	September 2009
Completion Date	August 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In recent years, Ulaanbaatar - the capital city of Mongolia - has undergone rapid expansion due to the high-levels of rural-to-urban migration. In-migrants have settled in Ger areas which have developed on Ulaanbaatar city's periphery to accommodate population growth that exceeded the capacity planned urban core area. The factors behind in-migration in recent years included poor incomes in the countryside, the Dzuds (extremely cold winter occurrences) of 1999-2001 which resulted in the loss of livestock - the main source of income in the countryside - and the Supreme Court decision of 2003 that granted citizens the right to the "freedom of movement" within Mongolia. The in-migrants settled in the Ger-areas located outside the conventional built-up area of the city with predominantly traditional Ger (felt-tent) housing and low-levels of infrastructure and service provision.

The project had the following objectives:

- To empower the Ger area communities through social mobilisation and organisation.
- To support community-based assessment and prioritisation of local needs for Ger area upgrading.
- To improve the quality of life of selected Ger area communities by improving infrastructure and services by using community-led processes.
- To document and monitor project implementation progress and improvements in urban governance.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Empowerment of Ger area communities through social mobilisation and organisation.
- Community-based assessment and prioritisation of local needs for Ger area upgrading.
- Improvement of the quality of life by using community-led processes.
- Documentation and monitoring of project implementation progress and project evaluation, and study of urban governance in Ulaanbaatar City.

RESULTS

Results are as follows:

- In the selected project sites: (a) Well-organised Ger area communities; and (b) Establishment of Community Development Councils and their federations.
- In the selected project sites: (a) Community-based assessment, identification and prioritisation of local needs for Ger area upgrading; (b) Community Action Plans developed by Community Development Councils in partnership with the local government, line departments (such as those responsible for finance, land administration, basic urban services and infrastructure) and other relevant stakeholders; and (c) Institutional capacity strengthened at various levels, including Ger-area communities, Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (Sub-District, District and City levels) and Ministry of Road, Transport, Construction and Urban Development, through the development of Community Action Plans.
- Quality of life improvements in the selected Sub-districts through investments in development of local infrastructure and provision of basic urban services.
- (a) Systematic documentation, monitoring and evaluation of project implementation progress; and (b) Studies on urban governance, capacity building of Municipality of Ulaanbaatar staff, and sharing of this Project's experience and lessons learnt with various local governments in Mongolia.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction in Cyclone-affected Areas
Project Code	MYA/09/X01 (D244)
Total Cost	US\$ 463,910
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Construction, Shelter Cluster Partners
Starting Date	January 2009
Completion Date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project built on UN-HABITAT's role in the post-Nargis response. UN-HABITAT strongly advocated the notion of "building back safer" and understood the challenges associated with making this notion a reality in the Delta region. UN-HABITAT chaired the Shelter Cluster and worked, at a macro level, on standards and guidelines. UN-HABITAT's extensive experience and on-going involvement with the implementation of community-based recovery in post-conflict and post-disaster contexts made available a broad range of know-how on how to achieve safe rebuilding at the community level.

The overall objective of the proposed project was to enhance basic disaster preparedness of the cyclone-affected communities and integrate disaster risk reduction efforts in some of the key sectors of recovery.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

Community-based disaster preparedness

- This includes enhancement of basic community level disaster preparedness in 100 villages in the Delta region. The project will make use of community-based organizations established or strengthened for the delivery of recovery assistance to also deliver the message of community-based disaster preparedness.

Capacity development for integrating disaster risk reduction in the settlement rebuilding

- Targeting the same 100 villages, this includes the training of community facilitators and artisans on disaster risk reduction in the context of reconstruction and recovery, including on issues of rebuilding human settlements in a safe and dignified manner through community-centred means.

Awareness generation, Knowledge Networking and Partnerships

- This includes public education and awareness generation campaigns using a range of locally appropriate media, including the development of community focused manuals, guidelines, IEC materials, and the contextualization, dissemination and socialization of these communication tools.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Community Risk Assessment, Resource Mapping, and development of CBDRM plans in 100 villages completed.
- Training of 320 carpenters from 50 villages, completed in 12 batches during the project implementation period with provision of carpenter tool kits to all trainees.
- Various Manuals, including a DRR Sector Plan, CBDRM Workshop Report, Glossary of DRR, carpenter training manuals, and a carpenter and artisan handbook in safe construction practices developed as a part of the Public Awareness and Education.
- IEC materials including safety tips on cyclones, floods, housing design leaflets and carpenter guides developed and widely disseminated.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Recovery
Project Code	MYA/09/X02 (D250)
Total Cost	US\$ 4,000,000
Development partner	Government of Japan
Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Construction, Shelter Cluster Partners
Starting Date	April 2009
Completion Date	July 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Goal of the project was to ‘improve the health of families in the Delta by providing access to safe water and sanitation facilities, while raising awareness of hygiene and health related issues’. A guiding principal is to Build Back Better and not to simply return people to Pre-Nargis standards. The project aimed to ensure that access to water, sanitation and awareness of health and hygiene related issues are all enhanced as a result of this project. The post Nargis Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (PONREPP) - December 2008 - clearly identifies the need for a three year reconstruction programme. This project is designed to support PONREPP’s objective. Specific objective were to:

- Improve water supply and sanitation services to 250 villages.
- Raise awareness of health and hygiene (H&H) practices in order to change existing practises.
- Collaborate with other agencies and donors for maximum impact and positive change in villages
- Empower communities to take control of reconstruction in their villages.
- Empower women to adopt leadership roles in the community.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Construction, repair and upgrading of village level communal water and sanitation systems including repair and reconstruction of 250 village ponds, and Communal Rain Water Collection Tanks to 250 villages; renovation of 300 wells.
- Construction of new water and sanitation facilities to 38 priority schools. Build Rain Water Collection Tanks at 143 schools (in addition to 38 in the priority schools).
- Construction and repair of rainwater collection and sanitation facilities for 1,500 vulnerable/ households.
- Hygiene promotion and Health Education training at community and school level.
- Training of artisans and communities in construction techniques relating to sanitation and maintenance of sanitation systems, water testing and surveillance.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Local communities were empowered. They are more aware, organized, and informed having substantial experience and exposure of local development problems, prospects and challenges.
- Actual number of villages covered (263) exceeded number of villages planned (250).
- Out of 2,417 VRCs members 1,016 (43 per cent) were women. Of these women, 41 per cent occupied VRC management positions.
- 263 VRCs were formed in 263 selected villages in all five townships.
- Township and Village Profiles were prepared in all 263 villages of the five townships. The database created has been and will continue to facilitate UN-HABITAT and other organizations' attempts to launch new projects in these areas.
- 263 Community Action Plans (CAPs), which facilitated identification and prioritization of community water supply and sanitation infrastructure related project activities were developed.
- 1,545 Community Contracts (water and sanitation) were developed, approved and implemented in 263 VRCs of five townships.
- 70 per cent of total funding was allocated to communities of the originally planned implementation. Therefore actual outputs exceeded planned outputs.

MYANMAR

Project Title Disaster	Response & Preparedness - Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk
Project Code	MYA/09/X05 (D270)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,072,356
Development partner	Government of Norway
Partners	Ministry of Development of Border Areas and National Races - Department of Development Affairs; Ministry of Construction
Starting Date	December 2009
Completion Date	January 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In response to Cyclone Nargis, the overall aim of the post-disaster project was to enhance human safety and security, including that of community and urban assets, by raising the awareness of urban and coastal communities of mitigation measures in areas prone to earthquakes, fires, cyclones, storm surges, and flooding. The DRP Project in support of the Coastal and Urban communities in Myanmar was designed to introduce a culture of community-based response.

The overall goal of the post-disaster project was to enhance human safety and security, including that of community and urban assets, by raising the awareness of urban and coastal communities of mitigation measures in areas prone to earthquakes, fires, cyclones, storm surges, and flooding.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Gender-based community response to disasters: Building capacities of communities to ‘build back safer’ through a Training Of Trainers mechanism and implementation of gender-based community disaster mitigation measures in carefully selected pilot areas that are multi-hazard prone.
- (Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction: Facilitate the development of township, state and national level policies and guidelines on disaster resilient construction practices through provision of model houses and technical support and Land policy.
- Public Education and Awareness Campaigns (PEA): Create awareness within coastal communities and urban communities on the hazards of Cyclones, Storm Surges, Floods, Fires and Earthquakes.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Identification of the geographical areas for project implementations.

- Development of project briefing document for wider dissemination.
- Development of Work Plan.
- Recruitment of Project staff.
- Collection and compilation of database.
- Discussion with the potential partners.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Coastal Communities Livelihoods Assistance Project (CLAP)
Project Code	MYA/10/X01 (D286)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,072,356
Development partners	Multi-Donor Trust Fund: LIFT (managed by UNOPS)
Partners	Ministry of Development of Border Areas and National Races - Department of Development Affairs; Ministry of Construction
Starting Date	March 2010
Completion Date	February 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Coastal Communities Livelihoods Assistance Project (CLAP), funded by the Livelihood and Food Security (LIFT) Trust Fund in Myanmar, focused on pro-poor investment concentrating on the creation of community and village based groups of beneficiaries themselves who actively participate in enhancing their income through employment-intensive activities. Such targeted public investments equipped the poor with capacities to participate in growth, which in turn helped them to build their physical, financial, human and social assets to participate in a growing economy.

The objective of the project was the injection of cash into the local economy to rebuild sustainable livelihoods with local ownership while re-establishing the basis for continued sustainable human development in 250 villages, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- A series of employment-intensive community infrastructure works to provide immediate employment opportunities that will pave the way to sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- Capacity-building through training that will provide technical and financial support to beneficiaries to improve their skills, acquire techniques to rebuild/repair community infrastructure, to obtain cleaner environment through waste management, home composting and home gardens hence provide in the short/medium/long term services to their communities.
- Cottage industry that will build and improve economic sustainability for the poorest and the most vulnerable people living in urban and peri-urban areas expecting that they will become able to independently support their families in the future.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The program is implemented in 250 villages (77 village tracts) in five townships (Bogale, Dedaye, Kungyangon, Pyapon and Kyalat) where UN-HABITAT is currently implementing projects through the People's Process. The program will directly benefit 25,000 families. Beneficiaries will include the poor and disadvantaged families living in program areas, both men and women.
- Village Recovery Committees formation provides an ideal opportunity for women and youth to engage not just as participants, but also in community leadership roles. This can be a hugely positive component of post-disaster recovery. With quite simple training women and youth can also acquire the skills necessary to monitor basic community infrastructure activities. The Community Action Planning approach, as practiced by UN-HABITAT, has a built-in mechanism to ensure that the needs and priorities of women, youth and vulnerable groups are highlighted.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Coastal Settlements Support Project (CSSP)
Project Code	MYA/10/X02 (D290)
Total Cost	US\$ 250,000
Development partner	Government of New Zealand (NZAID)
Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Construction, Shelter Cluster Partners
Starting Date	June 2010
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In response to Cyclone Nargis, UN-HABITAT's Coastal Settlements Support Project (CSSP - 'Rebuilding Homes- Rebuilding Lives') was designed to facilitate communities in rebuilding their homes through the people's process as people can proactively participate in recovery while re-establishing community-based social protection measures. Thus community capacity to plan and manage recovery processes were enhanced, leading to sustained long-term development.

The goal of the project was community-driven shelter recovery for vulnerable IDPs was to facilitate the communities rebuilding their own homes through self-help people's process. IDP families participate in recovery while re-establishing community-based social protection measures; thus community capacity to plan and manage the recovery process was enhanced leading to sustained long-term development

The shelter conditions of IDP households were to be improved through provision of shelter materials, rapid skills upgrading for safer building techniques, promotion of livelihoods through utilizing local construction skills for implementation of parallel WASH and Basic Infrastructure Projects and injection of cash into local economy through provision of DRR training.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Ensure tenure security and voluntary return and resettlements for landless IDPs. The process and mechanism of the resettlement demonstrated should be replicated through shelter clusters for their adoption to support similar villages and settlements.
- Support IDP's with new disaster resilient and safer shelters and access to basic water and sanitation facilities for household and community consumption via providing communities with grants, and the organizational and technical guidance necessary to rebuild on their own.
- Improve production and use of local building materials and generation of livelihood opportunities through build back techniques transferred to local entrepreneurs, carpenters and craftsmen.
- Improving access to infrastructure facilities for the surrounding communities/villages.
- Promote community empowered though enhancing community capacity to plan and manage the recovery process leading to sustained long-term development.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- All 431 households are provided with a safe shelter, compact and strong.
- The UN-HABITAT DRR Project provided training to over 50 carpenters/artisans/labourers on safe construction practices. Some of the participants selected will come from the IDP communities themselves increasing their capacities for generating livelihoods in future.
- The UN-HABITAT WASH Project provided 431 ceramic jars with water filters for those who do not have safe water, as well as 431 individual household latrines for sanitation.
- The UN-HABITAT Access Infrastructure Project provided drainage lines, bridges and roads where appropriate and needs have been prioritized to increase access to basic services.
- All three programmes DRR, WASH and Access provided cash for work and support future livelihoods opportunities for these communities.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Coastal Settlements Sustainable Recovery (CRRS)
Project Code	MYA/10/X03 (D306)
Total Cost	US\$ 946,000
Development partner	Government of United States of America (USAID)
Partners	Most Vulnerable Beneficiary Communities and Households in the Delta still in critical need after Cyclone Nargis
Starting Date	June 2010
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Cyclone Nargis devastated over 42,194 households in the coastal township of Dedaye which was directly on the path of the cyclone. Damage levels for Dedaye were very severe with over 98 per cent of all households in the area affected. Efforts by the humanitarian community and international agencies addressed the needs of 10,749 households through some kind of support, either by providing material support, cash grants or a small number of rebuilds. This still left a gap of 31,455 houses belonging to the most vulnerable families that were to be supported with shelter assistance.

This project supported the holistic rehabilitation of vulnerable communities settled along the coastline in Dedaye Township, who had suffered from the Cyclone Nargis and who had not received any shelter rehabilitation support.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- A total of 650 households to be rehabilitated. The project targets the vulnerable groups within the community. These families currently live in weak structures or makeshift huts constructed from temporary materials such as bamboo thatch and tarpaulin roofing, further exposing them to risks in the event of any future disasters. All face acute water and sanitation problems and access to basic services continues to be an issue.
- 350 vulnerable families who are living in tents or makeshift camps to be assisted with new disaster resilient shelters, while additional 300 families to be assisted through improving the structural condition of their damaged shelters.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A safer shelter provided to 650 households.
- Sanitation facilities provided to new builds.

- Household water schemes for the harvesting and collection of safe water provided.
- Training provided to over 100 carpenters/artisans/labourers on safe construction practices.
- Tenure security ensured for IDPs.

MYANMAR

Project Title	Operationalizing Disaster Risk Reduction in Recovery and Transition to Development
Project Code	MYA/10/X04 (D303)
Total Cost	US\$ 58,315
Development partner	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Partners	Myanmar Engineering Society(MES), International Recovery Platform in Kobe, Japan, and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR
Starting Date	June 2010
Completion Date	October 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT Post-Nargis Shelter Recovery Programme was implemented in the five cyclone Nargis affected areas of the country. During the past two years, incessant efforts have been given to 'build back better' through training and capacities of rural artisans, carpenters from the affected communities to undertake disaster resilient shelter constructions. Various guidelines, manuals and other IEC materials were developed to ensure that disaster risk reduction was integrated into the shelter recovery sector from the early recovery phase.

The project aimed at analyzing and studying the disaster risk reduction measures into shelter recovery in the cyclone Nargis affected areas of Myanmar.

The project further aimed at providing added value by facilitating a system wide analysis and study of the recovery process with focus on "build back better". The project also aimed at analyzing the existing community practices, implementation modalities of various national/ international humanitarian agencies in the housing reconstruction in the context of disaster risk reduction. The project informed dialogue on the way forward for the shelter sector in Myanmar through recommendations for donors and implementing agencies.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Undertake quick sample survey of shelter built by NGOs, International agencies owner driven to compare the degree of resilience to future disasters.
- Interface and discussion with various agencies involved in shelter construction working groups and other forum.
- Identify good practices and lessons learnt in shelter reconstruction.
- Identify gaps in build back better in the household shelter sector.

- Provide recommendations to address the gaps, including capacity building and training of masons, and home owners, etc.
- Conduct a one-day national consultative workshop inviting high-level government officials and international organizations to review the past recovery process and discuss the way-forward for future recovery.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Study and analysis of housing and shelter to determine gaps and inform future actions published.
- Assessment/review of housing and shelter constructed by stakeholders completed.
- Quick study and analysis of the shelters/houses done on pilot basis.
- Analysis of the shelter recovery efforts based on a set of indicators developed to assess the disaster resilience of the structure.
- Discussion with various stakeholders and analysis of secondary information done.

NEPAL

Project Title	The provision of vocational training for returning IDPs affected by Koshi floods
Project Code	XB-NEP-09-X02 (D251)
Total Cost	US\$ 144,968
Development partner	World Food Programme (WFP)
Partner	Franchising-Skill (F-Skill)
Starting Date	April 2009
Completion Date	September 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2008, the Sapta Koshi River burst its eastern embankment and flooded large areas of the Sunsari and Saptari districts of eastern Nepal. Substantial areas of surrounding countryside completely submerged, resulting in the mass destruction of homes, assets and farmland flooded. An estimated 70,000 people were directly affected by the floods, with around 35,000 people (or 7584 households) displaced, with severe damage to homes and livelihoods. In April 2009, an estimated 60 per cent of registered IDPs were expected to return to their places of origin, but with widespread destruction of farmland, the IDPs had nowhere to do farming activities impacting negatively on their livelihoods and food security. It was for this need to support livelihoods and food security for returnees that UN-HABITAT approached the World Food Programme (WFP) in Nepal to fund a vocational training project to build income capacity and gain shelter-related vocational skills for the IDPs.

The objective of the recovery initiative was to provide vocational training for 250 identified beneficiaries out of the expected 60 per cent of returning IDPs – approximately 4,500 IDPs, and to further build the operational capacity of UN-HABITAT in performing its role as the Shelter Cluster Coordinator for the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in Nepal.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To provide 250 returning IDP household head/representatives with a recognised technical vocational training that on completion, will improve medium – long term employment opportunities, increase their earning capacity to improve levels of household economic growth and food security, including shelter improvements.
- To ensure candidates selected for training is gender balanced and includes a high percentage of socially and culturally disadvantaged groups and the food insecure.
- To provide some training that will upgrade graduates with a semi – skilled status to improve opportunities to work in-country and in neighbouring countries.
- Use this training initiative to strengthen UN-HABITAT operational capacity and experience in shelter coordination and secure further funding for remaining IDPs in camps.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 250 returning IDP household representatives will have received up to 400 hours of technical vocational training and shelter-related skills.
- All participants, for the duration of their vocational training, will have received a WFP food for training package thus ensuring household food security.
- The UN Habitat team continued to lobby donors to further assist recovery opportunities for the remaining IDPs.

NEPAL

Project Title	Integrated Shelter Assistance for 225 Landless Households affected by Koshi flood
Project Code	XB-NEP-09-X03 (D266)
Total Cost	US\$ 500,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
Starting Date	September 2009
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In continuation of its role as the lead Shelter Cluster agency for the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in Nepal, UN-HABITAT implemented an integrated shelter programme in support of 225 landless families from the 1,422 registered landless affected by the Koshi floods. This project was within the framework of Koshi Early Recovery Project (KERP) of UNDP. For this phase, UN-HABITAT assisted in the resettlement and rehabilitation process of 225 landless families with the following objectives.

- To rehabilitate and resettle landless vulnerable families displaced due to flooding in an integrated manner, by addressing their basic living needs, including shelter, access to water, sanitation, and basic infrastructure.
- To develop financing systems through the establishment of a savings and credit scheme to ensure economic stability and opportunities for small scale entrepreneurship.
- To enhance community responsibility in the shelter construction process as a way of developing the community capacity, confidence and imparting self-reliance.
- To optimize resource allocation through accurate target group identification.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities were:

- Finalising of land selection, land layout and legal documentation from the government.
- Consultation with stakeholders to finalise beneficiaries' selection, construction sites and project design.
- Establishment of Women's saving and Credit Groups, and capacity building of the groups.
- Strengthening housing management committee through trainings and exposures
- Training on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to the target groups.
- Organising training on community based disaster risk management.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 225 registered landless families receive integrated support to improve their standards of shelter

- and access to improved water and sanitation and infrastructure support.
- Women's saving and credit groups are established and operational accommodating the initial target group of 225 families. In addition, prepare additional families for the second phase of activities.
 - Between 50-100 members of the target group receives on the job technical training during the construction process.
 - Trainings in Community Disaster Preparedness and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). With a Community Disaster Preparedness Plan (CDPP) developed and improved sanitation practice incorporated.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Technical and Training Support for the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
Project Title	Strengthening Post Earthquake Reconstruction
Project Code	PAK-06-X05 (D180), PAK-08-X05 (D230)
Total Cost	US\$ 14,231,992
Development partners	SIDA, DfID
Partners	ERRA, NESPAK, SDC, WB, NGOs
Starting Date	January 2007
Completion Date	July 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The earthquake that struck Pakistan on 8 October 2005 had a devastating impact, killing an estimated 80,000 people and making some three million people homeless. The earthquake destroyed or damaged an estimated 630,000 houses. UN-HABITAT's major contribution was to promote the innovative housing reconstruction policy, which it has been practicing in the recovery and reconstruction of major disasters in several countries. The two aspects that made this policy innovative were:

- A uniform application of low-cost standards ensuring equity.
- The application of an “owner-driven approach”, or supporting the people’s process of housing.

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the earthquake-resistant reconstruction of private rural housing in the nine earthquake-affected districts in Kashmir and North West Frontier Province. The objective was to strengthen the capacity of the Government, civil society organisations and citizens to understand and apply earthquake-resistant housing reconstruction policies, principles and techniques.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

Strengthened government strategy and policy making capacity:

- Technical advice to ERRA for the development of housing reconstruction standards, including conventional and local technologies, remedial and repair guidance.
- Technical advocacy and support including conservation policies, strategies to address non compliance and vulnerability issues including refugee, tenant, urban and other housing protection cases.

Strengthened capacity of government to coordinate and manage the housing reconstruction process:

- Staff and resources provided to ERRA through the direct operation of 9 Housing Reconstruction Centres (HRCs) and 21 field bases.

- Training of all master trainer technical staff for the housing programme implementing partners.
- UN-HABITAT MIS developed and implemented the ERRA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation RME system consolidating all data streams.
- HRCs provided coordination support and monitoring of field reconstruction progress and problems, feedback, analysis and reporting to ERRA.

Strengthened capacity, level of training and technical assistance in earthquake-resistant construction:

- Training of master trainer technical staff for the housing programme implementing partners.
- Training of engineers in building vulnerability and damage assessment.
- Basic technical training for earthquake resistant design and construction training for masons.
- Development of technical guidelines and training for improved earth construction.

Increased public awareness and technical understanding of earthquake resistant construction principles and techniques:

- Over 40 Information products developed produced and disseminated for ERRA, including policies, updates, frequently asked questions and other guidance for beneficiaries.
- Technical standards and step by step technical information for engineers, masons and house owners for new construction, repair and retrofitting.
- Public information campaigns including radio, billboards, press and public events.

Strengthened inspection and technical assistance with the aim of satisfactory completion of the rural housing reconstruction programme:

- Development of referral inspection and advice system for non compliant cases.
- Development of technical guidance for repair and retrofitting including training, demonstration and information.
- Inspection of 90,000 houses for stage certification and financial disbursement.
- Community liaison office services to address queries and grievances.
- Ground verification and preparation of evidence for court and query cases.
- Development of a comprehensive data management system to facilitate inspection and to create the permanent record for ERRA completion and closure of the housing programme.

Consolidation: Capitalising on good practices and setting up mechanisms for sustainability:

- Activities in technical research and dissemination of programme information to technical stakeholders nationally and internationally including universities, professional bodies, consulting engineering firms and specialists.
- Mainstreaming of hazard resistant design and construction in engineering and vocational training curricula in cooperation with UNESCO
- Publications developed in coordination with UNESCO on local and traditional technologies.
- Transfer and institutionalisation of capacities and resources developed through the rural housing programme to national stakeholders in disaster risk management.

Improved technical solutions towards sustainable housing:

- Initial and pilot work in 2009 including field surveys, testing and demonstration works and the preparation of training and information materials in the following areas: slope stabilisation and mitigation, low cost sanitation, rainwater harvesting and filtration, timber efficiency in heating and construction, and natural resource management.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 90,000 houses inspected and reported by UN-HABITAT teams
- 48,700 community queries answered.
- 6,350 grievance cases investigated and resolved.
- 63,354 persons participate in earthquake resistant training.
- 13,283 persons were given training of trainers (ToT).
- The team provided around 226,181 door to door technical assistance for construction of houses
- Assistance was provided to UNESCO curricula development of hazard resistant design and construction.
- 4,250 persons participated in urban earthquake training and awareness activities.
- 130 engineers and architects participated in training.
- Over 60 technical trainings, guidelines and information products have been developed.
- Handing over of training manuals and other technical material is currently underway.
- 12 joint research initiatives for hazard resistant construction underway.
- Environmentally sustainable housing improvement measures developed in 5 districts.
- Mainstreaming of hazard resistant design and construction into national technical curricula.
- Institutionalization of rural housing programme outcomes.
- 2,554 males and 1,775 females trained in housing improvements for sustainable housing.
- Counterpart in rural housing has been identified in consultation with the government.
- Training and information material has been developed for
 - Fuel efficient stoves
 - Plinth protection for different types of construction
 - Rain water harvesting

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Facilitating Access to Safer Land for Earthquake Victims
Project Code	PAK-08-X04 (D229)
Total Cost	US\$ 2,108,531
Development partner	DfID
Partners	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), GSP, Revenue Department
Starting Date	July 2008
Completion Date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

The 8 October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan caused the physical disappearance of land. The needs of those families who lost their land in the earthquake were addressed by supporting them to acquire new land and regain the same starting position as others who were reconstructing new homes. Those families on highly hazardous lands, however, remained in limbo, ineligible to access assistance to move, and unable to rebuild or meet housing construction standards as their basic site is not safe.

The objective of the project was to support ERRA and the Revenue Department in facilitating access to safe land for families living on hazardous land, in a swift, transparent and safe manner.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Identify all beneficiaries identified, verify claims and facilitate access to land.
- Set up an expanded Land Management Information System linking registered beneficiary to disbursements of financial assistance.
- Facilitate access to land through 'one window' operations.
- Develop and operationalize a grievance redress mechanism to provide possibility of appeal.
- Develop training material and train government officials.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 35,111 walk-in claimants registered (2,984 of them female).
- 28,417 applicants surveyed by Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP).
- 12,693 applicants verified by GSP as residents of High Hazardous Area, registered.
- 12,625 applicants out of 12,693 GSP verified applicants, approved after revenue record verification.
- 1,150 applications rejected after revenue record verification.

- 12,625 families access to land facilitated (land grant) out of total 12,625 approved cases (1,316 female).
- 3,253 grievances addressed.
- 2,000 FAQs, 10,000 posters printed and distributed, nine radio shows conducted.
- 2,724 government officials trained.
- LIMS properly working and generating all the required reports to be used for monitoring and reporting purposes.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Primary School Reconstruction in Muzaffarabad
Project Code	PAK-08-X06 (D242)
Total Cost	US\$ 206,298
Development partners	BASF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO,
Partners	ERRA Education, Provincial Education Authority, NESPAK, NAVTEC, TEVTA, Government of Kashmir
Starting Date	October 2008
Completion Date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The 2005 earthquake in Pakistan devastated an area of 30,000 km², killing over 73,000 people while 63,000 houses and over 5,300 schools were destroyed. The reconstruction process was recognized as an opportunity to 'build back better', by incorporating basic earthquake resistant techniques in all new or retrofitted houses, schools, services and urban centres. Principles, lessons, experience and capacity from the past two years reconstructing, rural houses were used in this project by UN-HABITAT to reconstruct a primary school for girls endorsing the aspiration to 'build back better'.

The overall goal of the project was to provide better and safer education facilities in the Earthquake affected area. The specific objectives of the project were:

- To build a primary school technically sound and earthquake resistant.
- To train construction workers and demonstrate earthquake resistant technology to community members.

ACTIVITIES

The activities were:

- Formalise allocation of site for the primary school in Muzaffarabad.
- Establish linkages with ERRA Education, Provincial Education authorities and NESPAK.
- Assess conditions and needs for the reconstruction of the school.
- Prepare/Adapt designs, technical details, specifications and bill of quantities for the school reconstruction.
- Obtain Construction approvals from local authorities and technical departments.
- Conduct close supervision of field works during reconstruction phase.
- Procure and install adequate furniture.
- Training of local artisan and construction workers on site.
- Demonstration of earthquake resistant technologies applied in the school reconstruction to community.

RESULTS

After successfully completing the construction of the school to earthquake resistant building codes and standards, the school has been handed over to the department of education. The school is operational, with well built facility that also includes provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Humanitarian Information and Coordination (Two Components)
Project Code	PAK-08-X07 (D233)
Total Cost	US\$ 360,000
Development partner	Government of the United States of America (USAID)
Partner	Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF)
Starting Date	October 2008
Completion Date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2008, Pakistan suffered from a series of overlapping crises, leaving hundreds of thousands in need of humanitarian assistance. Counter-terrorism operations and inter-tribal violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) and Swat district in NWFP had caused significant displacement. An OCHA situation report of 29 July 2009 stated that the national database and registration authority (NADRA) reported that the number of verified IDPs in Pakistan was 2,263,765 persons or 323,395 families. Many of these IDPs stayed in public buildings such as schools, community building and mosque and as well as rented accommodation. A majority of IDP families preferred to stay with host families. The traditional hospitality of friends, families and tribal networks helped to absorb most of the displaced since the conflict worsened. However, the absorption capacity was exhausted, with host families themselves badly affected by the overall economic crisis, and with the availability of living space in settled areas limited and expensive.

The objectives of the project were:

- To provide skills development support to IDPs in camps and technical support to CCCM Cluster by establishing training and information facilities at major camps, conducting accelerated practical construction training to IDPs to improve skills for reconstruction needs, and providing community-based orientation and information for shelter and return.
- To enhance and improve decision-making and coordination for the response to affected IDPs by providing mapping, information management services and information dissemination to stakeholders.
- To provide support to OCHA office in Peshawar for inter-cluster coordination required for OCHA expansion and capacity enhancement in information management services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Policy and programme formulation for reconstruction to ensure that shelter and reconstruction are appropriate, effective and that all support initiatives are planned and delivered in a manner to optimize resources and opportunities.

- Shelter and camp planning support for UNHCR.
- Technical support for government departments and NGOs through formal training, secondment of staff or others capacity building measures.
- Local construction skills development programme, consolidate best practices from existing local construction skills and introduction of building improvements.
- Development of basic construction training.
- Training of 1,000 unskilled and semi-skilled persons.
- An assessment of houses in affected districts.
- Promotion of risk reduction measures and building improvements.
- Reactivation of information systems and web portal previously used to provide information management (IM) and geographic information system (GIS) services.
- Support to the humanitarian coordinator (HC) office in Peshawar.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Technical support for IDP camp development (selection of sites, planning and specification, supervision of site and service installations).
- Planning of series of IDP camps for over 32,000 persons
- Development of 540 community based camp facilities.
- Technical support for tent, camp and shelter improvement guidance.
- Development of six training curricula on mud and brick masonry, carpentry, concreting, hazard resistant construction, environmental improvements.
- Technical training provided to 1350 IDPs for construction skills.
- Web portal and database established and operational.
- Cluster-based information system functioning.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Transitional Shelter Provision for Baluchistan EQ Victims
Project Code	PAK-09-X01 (D245)
Total Cost	US\$ 459,643
Development partners	DfID, UNICEF, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Partner	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Starting Date	January 2009
Completion Date	October 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Baluchistan Province in South-Western Pakistan was hit by an 6.4 magnitude earthquake on 29 October 2008. The affected area extended from Ziarat district, some 110 kilometres northwest of Quetta, to Pishin and Harnai districts. According to Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) the total population affected by the EQ was 68,200 people, with the worst hit areas being Ziarat district, Harnai district and Pishin district. An estimated total 7,612 houses were affected (3,487 destroyed and 4,125 damaged). UN-HABITAT's close working relationship with ERRA since 2005 and NDMA since 2006 ensured the intervention shaped the larger response in the shelter sector.

The main objective of the project was to provide shelter assistance to vulnerable families in Balochistan Province, following the below schedule:

- In full Baluchistan District for 800 vulnerable families, within a maximum period of three months.
- In Ziarat district for 365 vulnerable families within a maximum period of one month.
- Additionally, assist two partner organizations, IFRC and Muslim Hand to assist 1,000 and 300 families respectively to construct basic transitional shelter.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Provision of community led emergency shelter.
- Procurement and distribution of shelter materials.
- Ensure minimum standards of the shelter materials.
- Construct shelter in the communities to train NGO partners and beneficiaries from communities.
- Shelter construction by those affected, facilitated by UN-HABITAT and NGOs.
- Progress Monitoring and daily reporting on project progress.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Shelter Cluster Coordination undertaken by UN-HABITAT.
- After taking over the cluster coordination, UN-HABITAT conducted shelter distribution Gap analysis and monitored the provision of remaining shelters in earthquake affected districts.
- 1,461 transitional shelters built by those affected by the earthquake in Ziarat and Pishin districts.
- 300 latrines in Ziarat District.
- 35 shelters for health unit in Harnay, Ziarat and Pishin.
- One video on shelter assistance produced and distributed.
- One model house on improved mud construction techniques realised to produce posters for NDMA.
- Assistance provided to Muslim Hand to facilitate the construction of 300 shelters.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Shelter Assistance to IDPs Living Outside of Camps
Project Code	PAK-09-X05 (D263)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,000,000
Development partners	Government of the United States of America (USAID),
Partners	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), Shelter Cluster
Starting Date	May 2009
Completion Date	January 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2008, Pakistan suffered from a series of overlapping crises, leaving hundreds of thousands in need of humanitarian assistance. Counter-terrorism operations and inter-tribal violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) and Swat district in NWFP had caused significant displacement. Many of these IDPs stayed in public buildings such as schools, community building and mosque and as well as rented accommodation.

The intervention addressed two urgent issues; decrease the congestion of family by providing tents to IDPs in host families and facilitate emergency repair by IDPs and host families of deteriorated communities' infrastructure where the large number of IDPs are concentrated. The objective of the USAID project component was to improve shelter and living condition of extremely vulnerable IDPs hosted by vulnerable families, through the provision of tents, shelters, emergency repair material and Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) facilities as appropriate, thus reinforcing the absorption capacity of host communities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Identification of most vulnerable IDPs families in host families for shelter assistance.
- Shelters repaired by those affected, facilitated by UN-HABITAT and partner NGOs.
- Improving IDPs living conditions facilitating traditional closures for privacy and covered space for cooking, with plastic sheeting also provided by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- Emergency repair of community facilities identified by communities such as roads, pipe culverts, drainage system, water channels, mosque, latrines, footpaths, bridges and water points etc.
- Provide assistance to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene for IDPs and host families.
- Training and on the job training for members of IDPs and host families and construction skills and livelihood improvement.

RESULTS

The achievements were:

- 4,252 tents from UNHCR distributed to IDPs in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda Districts.
- 350 housing repair kits distributed and installed for IDPs and host families in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda.
- 590 temporary shelters (designed for IDPs) for IDPs long displacement in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda Districts.
- 40 community facilities repaired in host communities in Mardan, Swabi and Charsadda.
- 80 schools repaired after the IDPs left, in Mardan Districts.
- 173 tents from United Nations Humanitarian Centre for Refugees (UNHCR) distributed to returnees in Sultan Was, Buner.
- 60 temporary shelters (designed for return) in Sultan Was, Buner.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Water and Sanitation Improvements in Informal Settlements
Project Code	PAK-09-X06 (D267)
Total Cost	US\$ 848,000
Development partners	MDTF (Spanish Funding), UNICEF, UNIFEM
Partners	MoE, MoLG &RD, PHED, PIEDAR, NGO's
Starting Date	October 2009
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project aimed at facilitating access to water and sanitation for urban women in six informal settlements, thereby improving their quality of life and freeing more time for women to engage in other social and economic activities. The project targeted informal settlements in six medium-sized cities. Efforts were directed to enhancing the willingness and commitment of policy makers and water stakeholders and in creating the necessary institutional and human resource capacity to implement pro-poor and gender responsive policies and programmes.

The goal of the project was to improve health and sanitation within the informal settlement and empower women within the decision mechanisms at community level.

The overall objective of this project was to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected informal settlements by gender mainstreaming and empowering local authority to improve public health and sanitation. The following were the specific objectives:

- To identify and clarify issues related to women's access to water in informal settlements.
- To improve the capacities of the local authority to provide access to water for women in informal settlements, and to empower women in the decision-making process through gender responsive community based approaches.
- To improve policies and implementation strategies to access water in informal settlements toward being pro-poor and gender responsive.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Conduct poverty mapping, gender assessment and need identification of existing infrastructure supply and delivery systems in place on WATSAN facilities in all selected informal settlements with maximum participation of stakeholders and focus group discussion at local level.
- Conduct a stakeholder analysis that includes: local government departments; small-scale water providers, both private operators and NGO/CBO run entities. As well as consultations with

men and women, boys and girls on the issue of accessing water, such as roles in collecting water, uses, distances to access points, cleanliness of water and others.

- Disseminate poverty mapping, gender assessment and required facilities to all stakeholders at each selected province.
- Conduct in each selected informal settlement a community action planning process with local authorities taking the lead.
- Prepare water and sanitation implementation plan for the selected Informal Settlements.
- Identify implementation options and alternative technologies for the viable priority projects.
- Orientate on Gender mainstreaming and WATSAN services to key officials from provincial government and local authorities to understand: (a) water sector reforms and water rights; (b) perspectives on gender, water and equity issues; (c) gender in the planning and implementation of programmes in the water sector.
- Implement one or more water and Sanitation project for improved water delivery and access and improved sanitation in each selected informal settlement.
- Establish mechanisms for transparent and participatory project monitoring and evaluation.
- Establish management, operation and maintenance systems for water and sanitation projects.
- Conduct community based water quality monitoring programme and household water purification campaign.
- Train household members on household level waste management techniques.
- Create public awareness on improved access to water and sanitation.
- Review the existing water and sanitation policies at local, provincial and national levels to identify gaps on gender, urban poor, technological options, financial mechanism and institutional setup on small and emerging towns and in particular those with IDPs.
- Compile lessons learned from demonstration projects including: good practices, challenges, funding requirements, roles of stakeholders, technological options, processes and tools.
- Prepare policy recommendations and implement strategy options that include funding mechanisms at local, provincial and national levels.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Eight motorised pumps have been installed in the informal settlements of Islamabad city.
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) on WASH developed and distributed.
- School Improvement Plans (SIPs) developed implementation process initiated.
- Rehabilitation and improvement plans for two water and sanitation facilities developed.
- In Rawalpindi city Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed with Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD) and Water and Sanitation Authority (WASA).

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Disaster Risk Management
Project Code	PAK-09-X07 (D276)
Total Cost	US\$ 621,750
Development partner	One UN Fund
Partners	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA, DDMA)
Starting Date	February 2010
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The recent disasters in Pakistan have exposed both strengths and weaknesses of the Pakistani disaster risk management (DRM) system. Relatively better emergency response capacities existed at the national level: the system could draw on the services of the army, para-military and civil defence forces, as well as local emergency response institutions. However, at sub-national level these capacities were fairly limited. In general, disaster risk reduction (as opposed to disaster response preparedness) was in its nascent phase in the country. The One-UN joint DRM Programme assisted the government in strengthening the foundations of a DRM system in Pakistan.

The main goal was to increase knowledge and awareness of disaster resistant technologies for risk reduction, including institutionalization and dissemination of programme resources and lessons learned from the 2005 earthquake recovery.

In specific, to strengthen institutional capacities at federal, provincial, district and local levels to disaster risk management forward in the policy-making, planning and development process.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- The DRM consultant has been hired and is on-board. The consultant is based in the Ministry of Environment (MoE) for improved consultation and technical assistance.
- Training need assessments for masons in KPK and Balochistan has been completed.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Provided support to NDMA for revision of PC-1 and DRR checklist, the new format has been recently approved.
- Manual for building models for flood and earthquake resistant housing has been completed.

- Coordination mechanism established in districts that faced the flooding, this request was put forward to UN-HABITAT by UNDP and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
- Working group has been formed for the documentation of indigenous construction practices.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Sustainable Urbanization and Sustainable Energy Construction
Project Code	PAK-09-X08 (D277)
Total Cost	US\$ 790,140
Development partner	One UN Fund
Partners	Cities in Baluchistan, KPK, Punjab and Sindh provinces
Starting Date	February 2009
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Pakistan is one of the most rapidly urbanizing countries in Asia and within the next 25 years it is expected that additional 100 million people will become urban dwellers, most of them moving into secondary cities and towns increasing the already large proportion of slums. There is an urgent need for improving urban management and urban planning, what have been neglected despite the negative trends affecting the neediest sectors of the society. This project was requested by the Ministry of Environment of Pakistan and it was a component of the One UN Joint Programme in the country.

It aimed at improving lives and living conditions in secondary cities setting up mechanisms for community participation in urban planning; reinforcing municipalities for better service delivery, and improving urban indicators implementing demonstrative projects through public private partnerships, community contracting and other delivery systems. The project also aimed at developing energy efficient technologies on housing construction.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Preparing urban profiles and setting-up urban observatories.
- Preparing community action plans, designing and implementing slum upgrading.
- Designing demonstrative priority projects, define/agree on PPP, community contracting and other delivery systems.
- Assessing energy saving on housing: and prepare and conduct energy saving assessment.
- Implementing demonstrative energy-saving projects on energy saving on construction and thermal isolation.
- Conducting training of relevant stakeholders.
- Promoting Public Private Partnership on solid waste recycling and management and conduct consultations for Public Private Partnership promotion.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- A report of Energy Insulation project (19 houses) has been completed and implemented in Islamabad. Additional resource mobilization strategy is to be developed to replicate the project in other areas.
- MOU with NED University Karachi finalised for setting up an Urban Observatory. The MOU also covers holding of stakeholder consultation and a training component.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Shelter Assistance to Returnees in Conflict-affected Areas in NWFP
Project Code	PAK-10-X01 (D275)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,196,193
Development partner	UNHCR
Partners	NWFP Government, FATA Administration, PDMA, UNHCR Implementing Partners
Starting Date	January 2010
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The conflict in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) and North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan and the consequent displacement of households and communities from their areas of origin resulted in destruction, damage and depreciation of the housing stock. Significant numbers of IDPs had returned and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority of the NWFP Government was expecting that returns would continue into the early part of 2010. In September 2009 UNHCR launched a programme for 25,000 shelters supporting the permanent return of IDPs and requested UN-HABITAT to provide coordination, technical assistance and monitoring of the programme.

The overall goal of the project was the technical coordination of the UNHCR Implementing Partners for the construction of 25,000 temporary shelters in FATA and the Malakand Division of NWFP.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To provide technical coordination to the overall UNHCR intervention of 25,000 shelters for returned population in Malakand Division and FATA.
- To provide technical support for implementation of the overall UNHCR intervention of 25,000 shelters for returned population in Malakand Division and FATA.
- To provide monitoring of quality and quantity of shelters of the overall UNHCR intervention of 25,000 shelters for returned population in Malakand Division and FATA.
- To provide training for shelter programme components and construction training to UNHCR, Implementing Partners, Communities and beneficiaries of IPs.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- UN-HABITAT after verification has issued completion certificates to 6,666 shelters. These are out of the 8,095 shelters that were reported completed by mid 2010.
- The Sphere standard training was imparted to 20 participants of the implementing partners.
- GPS training was imparted to selected participants of the implementing partners.
- Standard Operation Procedures (SoPs) for shelter programme were finalised.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Documenting and Communicating Results Achieved and Lessons Learnt in the Post 2005 Earthquake Rural Housing Reconstruction Programme
Project Code	PAK-10-X02 (D279)
Total Cost	US\$ 99,550
Development partner	World Bank
Partners	The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)
Starting Date	February 2009
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following the 2005-earthquake, the Government of Pakistan (GoP), with the assistance of the World Bank launched an ambitious Rural Housing Reconstruction Program. This programme was unique in a number of ways, from the owner-driven reconstruction concept underpinning it to the many milestones achieved early in its implementation. The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan adopted an owner-driven approach for the post earthquake rural housing reconstruction process. Individual families rebuilt their homes assisted by Government grants. It was critical that the program principles, achievements, implementation challenges, and lessons learnt were documented in a manner that would create ready reference materials for similar future post-disaster initiatives.

The project was aiming at systematic documentation of lessons learned from RHRP with the key objective to assist the Government of Pakistan in strengthening disaster preparedness at the national level, and improving the quality and impact of post-disaster management, recovery, and reconstruction programmes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Detailed Analysis of strategic principles, conceptual and policy frameworks, implementation processes and mechanisms, of the post-earthquake Rural Housing Reconstruction Programme.
- Deduction, documentation and dissemination of results and lessons learnt from the achievements and challenges of implementation of the RHRP.
- Application and utilization of the lessons learnt in the design and implementation of future housing reconstruction programs in particular, as well as overall reconstruction programs in general.
- Development of a best practice toolkit for informing future Government and Bank-supported disaster management, response, and reconstruction interventions in the country and elsewhere, with a special emphasis on the shelter and housing sector.

RESULTS

Expected accomplishments are:

- Best practice toolkit developed.
- Project outcomes documented and disseminated.
- Post –earthquake rural housing reconstruction programme implemented.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Reconstruction of Girls School in Swat District
Project Code	PAK-10-X04 (D289)
Total Cost	US\$ 150,000
Development partner	Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)
Partners	Provincial Government of NWFP, PDMA/PaRRSA, Local Government of Swat District
Starting Date	June 2010
Completion Date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) and North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan and the consequent displacement of households and communities from their areas of origin, had resulted in destruction of their settlements. According to Provincial Education authorities of NWFP, the total of fully and partially damaged schools in NWFP was 416 schools, out of which 231 were totally and 185 partially destroyed. Of these, 147 of the 231 fully damaged schools were girls' schools and 65 of the 185 partially damaged schools were girls' schools. The Government was focused on public infrastructures such as schools although the reconstruction effort would take years to complete. Investments in infrastructure provision for girls' education would speed up the re-start of normal life in affected communities and support the badly affected education sector, especially for girls.

The goal of the project was to reconstruct one Government Primary Girl School in Kanju village, Kabal, Swat District, according to PDMA/PaRRSA requirements.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Coordination with PDMA/PaRRSA and local DCO for identification of primary school to be reconstructed.
- Initial site survey.
- Identification of the suitable engineering firm to design the school
- Soil analysis and preparation of the design according to NWFP, PDMA/PaRRSA design and international standards.
- Approval of the school design from PDMA/PaRRSA.
- Bidding for identification of local suitable contractor.
- Contract with local contractor.
- Visiting regularly the site from UN-HABITAT office in Mingora, Swat.
- Completing physical works.
- Liaising with Education Cluster to identify partners to provide school equipment.
- Handover of the school to Education Department through PaRRSA.

- The design of the Girls School will take gender considerations into account and cater for the special needs of girls in the cultural context of the Swat Valley.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- NOC (green signal) has been provided by Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA).
- Soil testing and detail site plan have been completed.
- Draft structural design has been submitted and forwarded to PDMA for approval.
- Pre-qualification of contractors for construction bidding has been completed.

PAKISTAN

Project Title	Improving Living conditions of IDPs out off camps through WASH Interventions and Improving Living conditions of IDPs out off camps through Shelter Assistance
Project Code	PAK-10-X05
Total Cost	US\$ 712,484
Development partner	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN-CERF)
Partners	Swat, Hangu, Kohat District, Local Government Authority, NGOs
Starting Date	May 2010
Completion Date	July 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Displacement as a result of the military actions showed that less than 23,000 families were registered as displaced in the neighbouring districts of Hangu and Kohat in NWFP. IDPs were living in overcrowded accommodations with their host families causing rapid deterioration of hygiene conditions and need for extra water supply.

The WASH project provided assistance to 2,500 of the most vulnerable IDPs families living off camp in Hangu, NWFP, and their host communities.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the WASH component were:

- Identification of local NGOs working in the district of intervention as implementing partners.
- Conducting specific assessment, including community based mechanisms, jointly with shelter assessment, in order to identify WASH needs of communities with high concentration of IDPs families hosted by families.
- Coordination with WASH cluster members for selection of Union Councils for intervention, ensuring proper coordination and avoiding gaps in areas of displacement.
- Coordination and capacity building with local authorities for selection of water solutions.
- Hygiene promotion, including hygiene education sessions and the distribution of necessary supplies (hygiene kits).
- The activities of the Shelter component were:
 - Identification of most vulnerable IDPs families for shelter assistance with detailed village by village assessment.
 - Provision of technical assistance and direct assistance to vulnerable groups.
 - Delivery of training on shelter construction.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 2,200 substandard houses rented by IDPs were repaired, this were mainly construction of boundary walls to ensure privacy for the women.
- 700 latrines were constructed for the host vulnerable families.
- 200 hand pumps were installed that were shared by the IDPs and the host families.
- 5,000 hygiene kits, 4,000 jerry canes and buckets were distributed.
- Awareness campaigns on health and hygiene were conducted that targeted the 5,000 beneficiaries that received hygiene kits.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Project Title	Getting Children Back to School
Project Code	XB/CPR/08/X01 (D225)
Total Cost	US\$ 159,444
Development partner	BASF, UNICEF
Starting Date	July 2008
Completion Date	June 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A massive earthquake struck on 12 May, 2008, exposing over 120 million people to its effects in Sichuan and the provinces of Gansu, Chongqing, Yunnan and Shaanxi. Many of them lived in rural and mountainous areas. The crisis hit children especially hard with more than 6,500 schools in Gansu, severely damaged. Because Gansu Province operated on a “daylight saving” schedule, most children were still taking a long mid-day break at home when the earthquake struck, resulting in fewer student casualties than in Sichuan.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- To sign an Inter-Agency Agreement with UNICEF China for the implementation of the project.
- To install 21 pre-fabricated classroom units (the actual number may be subject to exchange rates and cost fluctuation) in Xihe County in Gansu Province, an area that is most affected by the earthquake and also an area that is subject to extreme mountainous weather conditions, which are unfavourable for tent classrooms and educational sustainability.
- To verify the installation of the 21 pre-fabricated classroom units in Xihe County in Gansu Province.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- An Inter-Agency Agreement was signed between UN-HABITAT ROAP and UNICEF China for the implementation of the project.
- 21 pre-fabricated classroom units have been procured and installed in record time (20 days) in Xihe County in Gansu Province. These pre-fabricated classroom units, each one of which benefits 50-60 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Project Title	Earthquake-resistant Reconstruction of Hongshe Primary School
Project Code	XB/CPR/09/X01 (D253)
Total Cost	US\$ 304,823
Development partner	BASF, ACCA21Partners
Starting Date	April 2009
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2008, one of the largest earthquakes China ever experienced, struck 92 km northwest of the Sichuan provincial capital of Chengdu. The earthquake, with numerous strong aftershocks in the following weeks, also affected seven other provinces (Gansu, Shaanxi, Chongqing, Yunnan, Shanxi, Guizhou and Hubei) and left nearly 90,000 people dead or missing, including 6,000 school children, and nearly 375,000 persons injured. The Wenchuan earthquake crisis had hit children especially hard, killing thousands (no official statistics are available) while orphaning many others. It struck during the early afternoon when effectively every child (over 99 per cent net enrolment rate at the primary school level in Sichuan Province) was in a classroom. More than 10,000 schools were damaged and 1.6 million m² of classroom space became unusable.

The project's immediate objectives were:

- To reconstruct an earthquake-resistant primary school in Sichuan Province.
- To strengthen local capacity with help of the earthquake-resistant reconstruction of primary school that serves as a model for an affordable earthquake-resistant school reconstruction in rural areas, disabled-friendly, energy and resource efficient, and built with local materials using local human resources.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Design and specifications of the earthquake-resistant Primary School.
- Quality check of the design and specifications of earthquake-resistant Primary School.
- Construction of the earthquake-resistant primary school.
- Design and implementation of a training module along with the construction of the earthquake-resistant primary school.
- Monitoring and evaluation, documentation and reporting of the reconstruction of the earthquake-resistant primary school.
- Documentation and training module dissemination nationally and regionally.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Reconstructed earthquake-resistant primary school in Sichuan Province; and
- Strengthened local capacity with help of the earthquake-resistant reconstruction of primary school that serves as a model for an affordable earthquake-resistant school reconstruction in rural areas, disabled-friendly, energy and resource efficient, and built with local materials using local human resources.

PHILIPPINES

Project Title	Strengthening Philippine City Capacities to Address Climate Change Impacts
Project Code	XB-PHI-09-XO1
Total Cost	US\$ 550,000
Development partner	UNDP (Spanish MDG-F Trust Fund)
Partners	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), and Sorsogon City
Starting Date	January 2009
Completion Date	December 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the Philippines, UN-HABITAT worked with the UN-System in the country and the national government in developing a Joint Programme on Climate Change. The Joint Programme (JP) was approved and supported by the Spanish Government through the MDG Achievement Fund Thematic Window on Environment and Climate Change. The main task of UN-HABITAT in the JP was to contribute to the delivery of Outcome 3 which was to demonstrate “improved coping mechanisms through pilot adaptation project”. Specifically UN-HABITAT showcased a climate change resilient human settlement in Sorsogon City (pilot site) following initial consultations with partners namely HUDCC, NEDA and UNDP. The MDG-F JP project was implemented complementarily to UN-HABITAT’s Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI).

Specific objectives were to:

- Create synergies and links on climate change policies founded on global/ regional best practices.
- Introduce the urban dimension into national climate change policies/strategies anchored on global/regional best practices.
- Design and develop appropriate social and physical infrastructure for Sorsogon City to become climate change resilient City through implementation of a climate change responsive city shelter plan.
- To pilot innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies and mechanisms in the urban/coastal setting.
- To codify a set of adaptation options for vulnerable human settlements.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Identification and mobilization of global/regional partners and documentation of good practices for sharing to national and local government.

- Development of the national and city climate change profile with highlights on their adaptive capacities and vulnerability to climate change impacts.
- Capacity building of stakeholders.
- Demonstration of innovative mechanisms to increase resilience of urban coastal settlements to CC.
- Documentation of learning and knowledge sharing at the national level and across cities.
- Development of policy recommendations/guidelines to increase and support sustainable urban governance vis-à-vis climate change impacts.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Documented national situation analysis on Climate Change related good practices, policies, partnerships, tools and gaps.
- Youth Climate Change Agenda developed through a Youth workshop on CC
- Developed CC Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Tool.
- Developed Sorsogon City Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (VA) Report
- Conducted FGDs with communities identified as hotspots resulting to asset profiling.
- Developed community enumeration tool and survey report on five identified urban coastal hotspots.
- Drafting of the Sorsogon City Shelter Plan with CC elements and parameters
- Developed (for further study) climate resilient settlement design.
- Developed criteria for selection of demo site for model “climate resilient” human settlement/ community.
- Four Issue Working Groups established, each prepared an action plan for climate resilience demonstration regarding: Shelter retrofitting, livelihoods (utilising shelter retrofitting), energy and transport mitigation, and strengthening disaster risk reduction through “safer schools.”
- Establishment of City GIS unit/office, with training support.
- Developed City IEC Plan on Climate Change.
- Facilitated the development of the Urban Stakeholders Action Agenda on Climate Change adopted by the Philippine Urban Consortium.
- Mainstreaming the climate change urban planning experiences into the national statutory Comprehensive Land Use Plan and City Development Planning processes through DILG and HLURB of HUDCC.
- Replicating the experiences in three new cities nationally through DILG.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Lunawa Lake Environment Improvement and Community Development Project
Project Code	FS/SRL/02/S01 (D103)
Total Cost	US\$ 415,384
Development partner	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Municipalities of Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia and Moratuwa, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corp.
Starting Date	January 2002
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project was to mitigate flood damage by improving urban drainage and canal systems while also improving the living conditions of project-affected households. The objectives of the Lake Environment Improvement and Community Development Project were to improve the environment and the quality of life for people in the Lunawa area by:

- Alleviating floods through drainage system improvements, including the rehabilitation of existing canals and streams.
- Creating a hygienic and pleasant environment.
- Upgrading the living conditions of communities.

ACTIVITIES

The community development component aimed at resettling families living on canal/lake banks and upgrading underserved areas by providing basic facilities. The main activities were to:

- Undertake enumeration surveys and take stock of re-settlement households.
- Create awareness, social marketing and community-level development.
- Develop and adopt resettlement strategy, policy and programme.
- Develop and implement plans for re-settlement.
- Develop and implement underserved settlement upgrading plans.
- Develop and implement monitoring and grievance mechanisms.
- Restore income sources and prepare/implement livelihood development programmes.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- A 'State of the Art' resettlement programme translating the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy developed and implemented for the first time.

- A Resettlement Policy, a Participatory Resettlement Strategy, and Process and Activity Plans developed.
- Project Affected Persons entitlement packages developed.
- Resettlement sites, layout plans and house designs prepared in consultation with beneficiaries.
- Resettlement programmes, tailor made to various categories, developed and implemented.
- Livelihood and Income Restoration Programme developed and implemented.
- Partnerships with two MCs established to implement the up-grading component.
- All beneficiaries resettled in the location of their choice.
- Major impact on national legislation: entitlement packages for affected persons incorporated in Land Acquisition Act 2009.
- Documentation of project experience completed, published and printed.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Reconstruction of Fish Market in Galle
Project Code	SRL/05/ X04 (D156)
Total Cost	US\$ 531,485
Development partner	BASF
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development, Municipality of Galle
Starting Date	February 2005
Completion Date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The tsunami that hit Sri Lanka on 26 December 2004 was the worst natural calamity in its history. It ravaged the southern coast - the most densely populated and urbanized part of the country - and its impact was even more severe in the conflict-scarred North East where people had already suffered displacement for over 20 years. More than 70,000 houses were reportedly completely destroyed, with a further 30,000 damaged. Most of the community infrastructure was destroyed. Fisher folk and their families suffered tremendous loss of life and devastation to their livelihoods, homes as well as their fishing gear, boats and markets. Within the framework of the UN-HABITAT Strategy for Transition Recovery for Sri Lanka, this project proposal supported the re-construction of a fish market in the city of Galle, enhancing livelihoods options for small scale fishing communities.

The main objective was to re-construct the fish market and a fish restaurant in Galle by:

- Supporting the local fishing fleet, and recreating livelihoods for local fishermen and seafood traders.
- Creating livelihoods in restaurant management and the hospitality industry.
- Building local capacities in new building technologies.

ACTIVITIES

The development comprised a two-storey building of approximately 5,000 ft² with a roof top as a safety escape in case of a major disaster like a tsunami. The new building was equipped with modern amenities. The fish stalls and other facilities for wholesale marketing were confined to the ground floor. Space for fish vendors to keep iced fish was provided under the stall slabs. Arrangements were made for the disposal of fish waste in closed containers. The restaurant complex with modern facilities was installed on the first floor. A medium-size cold storage facility was provided, as well as off-site parking. The cold storage facility comprises two rooms each with a ten ton capacity.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The outcome of the project included an entirely new fish market and a restaurant to replace the destroyed fish market.
- Appropriate technology used to withstand a possible disaster of the magnitude of a tsunami.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Community Recovery and Reconstruction Partnership to Support the People's Process of Rebuilding
Project Code	SRL/06/ X04 (D171)
Total Cost	US\$ 2,873,775
Development partner	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Partners	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, Reconstruction and Development Authority (RADA), Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Housing, Provincial Governments, Local Authorities and beneficiary communities
Starting Date	April 2006
Completion Date	June 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Despite noteworthy efforts by the national and international community to assist the tsunami victims in rebuilding their homes, many people were still unable to rebuild their homes and lived in transitional shelters, camps and tents. In Sri Lanka, UN-HABITAT has effectively addressed a seamless transition from relief to reconstruction by adopting institutionalizing and mainstreaming a people centred approach to recovery and reconstruction.

The primary objective of the partnership was to assist identified communities and families rebuild their settlements and housing with the assistance of the grant from the Government and the additional financial and other support from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in an integrated community based approach. Additional objectives were to assist families whose needs have not been addressed due to land tenure or other issues, resolve these issues at the local level and facilitate access to the Government grant.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To enable people to rebuild their social capital through the organisation of representative bodies and establish their community level governance structures (social capital).
- To enable the target communities to plan and rebuild essential damaged and destroyed basic facilities according to their priorities (physical infrastructure).
- To facilitate access to reconstruction grants for families who have not yet received the Government grant by addressing these issues at the local level (land tenure).
- To assist families who have not yet received the Government grant to complete applications and open bank accounts (access to banking).

- To assist the families build their housing so that they can restart functioning as a normal stable family freeing them from the instability of life in temporary housing and camps (family housing).
- To build the capacity of Sri Lanka Red Cross Branches to support disaster affected communities in the rebuilding process (building a critical mass of support at national level).
- To assist the families establish their own banking system through a savings and credit cooperative to ensure economic stability and opportunities for entrepreneurship (family economic stability).
- To help create employment from the investment of the rebuilding process as a way of contributing to the recovery of the local economy (work opportunities).
- To make the community responsible for the reconstruction process as a way of rebuilding shattered communities and imparting self-reliance (self reliance).
- To establish a self managed sustainable community with social facilities and livelihood opportunities (community governance).
- To address emerging and unresolved issues that stand in the way of people's recovery process (policy advocacy).

RESULTS

The project assisted the reconstruction of 6,431 houses in six districts around the coast of Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Support to the Urbanization Framework
Project Code	XB-SRL-08-X01 (D203)
Total Cost	US\$ 286,000 (UNDP to UN-HABITAT US\$ 40,000)
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development & Sacred Area Development, Ministry of Provincial Councils & Local Government, Dambulla Growth Centre, Cities of Batticaloa and Kotte
Starting Date	September 2007
Completion Date	January 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The programme built on the Sustainable Colombo Core Area (SCCA) Project and the Urban Governance Support Project (UGSP) to support the Government's Ten Year Urban Development Framework (UDF). The SCCA and UGSP projects introduced the environmental planning and management approach to 18 cities focusing on environmental issues and poverty reduction, and thereafter diversified to include participatory urban governance, gender inclusiveness and localization of Millennium Development Goals.

The objective of the project was to institutionalize the good practices and processes to improve performance at provincial and local level in delivering services in a transparent and accountable manner.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Conduct a thorough review and audit of participatory governance training modules, toolkits, good practices etc. and prepare a national compendium of Good Governance Practices and Training Approaches, including a manual on participatory planning and governance for Sri Lankan cities.
- Use these experiences to institutionalise the lessons learned in national policies through the preparation of cabinet recommendations, legislative reform and supporting implementation guidelines.
- Conduct Local Elected Leadership Program, conduct TOTs and prepare revised customized modules that will further strengthen the national replication of the lessons learned.
- Strengthen the City-Provincial and National linkages, especially at the Provincial-level, and build the capacity of Provincial Governments to better support urbanisation in the country.
- Establish principles for the formulation of provincial strategic frameworks capable of articulating local level priorities and the successful localization of the MDGs, and integrating these into the Provincial-Local (city) development planning and budgeting process.
- Support three local authorities on localization of MDGs through EPM approach and city

profiling, city consultation, establishing working groups, developing strategies and action plans.

- Build the capacity of selected Provincial Training Centres to institutionalise the lessons learnt in their training programmes, and support their outreach to additional cities.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Project implemented in Dambulla and Batticaloa.
- Compendium of Good Practices in participatory governance and urban management completed.
- Draft Cabinet papers prepared to introduce new participatory planning principles and practices in all urban local governments.
- Review of all participatory planning and management toolkits and approaches (by a variety of international agencies) completed.
- City Profiling and City Consultations completed in the three cities, with priority MDG implementation strategies prioritised and under implementation.
- Consolidated Training Manuals prepared on Participatory Planning, Good Governance and Local Leadership.
- Guidance Manual on Provisional Strategic Framework – to link Provincial Councils and Local Authorities with Participatory Governance prepared.
- Monitoring Tools developed to measure the effective delivery to Local Authorities.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Pro-Poor Partnerships for Participatory Settlement Upgrading
Project Code	FS-SRL-08-S01 (D236)
Total Cost	US\$ 500, 000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, ADB, CIDA, USAID, UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development & Sacred Area Development, Ministry of Provincial Councils & Local Government, Cities of Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya and Batticaloa
Starting Date	September 2008
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

While Sri Lanka had modest overall population growth, it continued to experience steady urbanization. Economic and social poverty remained extensive and the incidence of poverty high. The result was low housing standards, poor shelter conditions, infrastructure and basic urban services far below needs, with large numbers of households living without piped water supply and drainage, with inadequate sanitation, irregular solid waste collection, and poor access roads. The situation in the North and East was even worse due to years of civil war, although some degree of normalcy was being restored in the East.

The objectives of the project were:

- To institutionalize participatory urban governance approaches introduced over eight years of participatory environmental governance support.
- To assist the Municipal Councils of Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kotte and Batticaloa to extend such participatory governance approaches to develop Pro-poor settlement upgrading strategies.
- To prepare settlements upgrading action plans to mobilize follow up investments.
- To develop manuals, training models and tools and replication modalities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Prepare City Shelter Profiles to map the urban poor community characteristics and opportunities for shelter and community infrastructure improvements.
- Conduct City Consultations to raise awareness on urban poverty issues and the built-in capacity for the urban poor to address their own issues in partnership with local governments.
- Use the participatory governance processes to select an urban-poor community for sustained settlement upgrading in each city, and form Local Area Development Committees.
- Develop the capacity of each community to upgrade their settlements through Community Action Planning and Community Contracting mechanisms.

- Support the settlements upgrading initiatives through the creation of supplementary income earning opportunities.
- Prepare proposals for follow-up investments in Settlement Upgrading, Livelihood development, and Community Infrastructure Improvements
- Mobilise the necessary resources and support demonstration project implementation by the communities and City Governments.
- Kotte has been selected as the fourth city and work initiated.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Project Implementation Unit in place, including selection of partner NGOs to implement the project in partnership with the City administrations
- Shelter Profiling and Strategies prepared for the three cities
- Priority urban poor communities identified for up-grading through the Community Action Planning process
- City Consultations held and areas for community action and shelter upgrading identified.

Ratnapura:

- Shelter Improvement Trust established in partnership with the local Regional Development Bank to facilitate the low income settlements to obtain credit facilities at low interest.
- Land tenure issues resolved, with the City Council granting a long term block lease to the community.
- Basic Urban Services Upgrading strategy finalised through inclusion into the City Development Budget.

Nuwara Eliya and Batticaloa:

- City and Local Area Development Committees established, with savings and credit schemes supporting some 546 (Nuwara Eliya) and 1,027 (Batticaloa) households.
- Shelter, Livelihoods, Basic Urban Services Development and Community Empowerment strategy approved by the Council.
- Community Revolving Fund established to support shelter (including sanitation) and basic urban service improvements.
- Draft settlement upgrading proposals drafted for three communities (each).
- Improved water supply investment proposal for possible regional bank loan financing drafted and under detailed consideration by the Council.

Kotte:

- Priority settlement for upgrading identified through broad-based City Consultation process.
- Detailed socio-economic, shelter, tenure data collected for the priority settlement to facilitate preparation of the shelter upgrading strategy.
- Local Area Development Committee established, with shelter, tenure, livelihoods and basic urban service upgrading discussions ongoing.
- City Shelter Revolving Fund institutional structure under discussion.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Jaffna Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Project
Project Code	SRL/08/ X06 (D156), SRL/10/X02 (D292)
Total Cost	US\$ 1,631,014
Development partner	The Salvation Army
Partners	Ministry of Nation Building of the Government of Sri Lanka, District Secretariat of Jaffna and Divisional Secretariat of Point Pedro, Community Based Organizations
Starting Date	July 2008
Completion Date	March 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Indian Ocean tsunami of December 2004 was one of the world's worst natural disasters in the nation's recent history. Significantly, its horror and destruction also gave rise to one of the world's greatest international relief efforts. However, in the face of these efforts many problems still persisted in the Jaffna District. Five and half years after the Tsunami, the reconstruction and rehabilitation were far from complete in this area. The project was designed to supplement the efforts of the international community to assist the Government of Sri Lanka to bridge the gaps in their ongoing efforts in the recovery from tsunami damage in the selected un-served areas in Jaffna Peninsula.

The overall objective of the project was a complete recovery of the Tsunami affected families by restoration of their daily life, re-establishment of families, communities and settlements together with environmental, economic and social infrastructure through active participation of the selected party.

Following the successful completion of 123 houses and sanitary facilities for an additional 110 households in Jaffna, in partnership with UN-HABITAT, the Salvation Army decided to continue the partnership and accepted the request from the local government to assist a further 84 families with the reconstruction of their houses. The local government authority had identified a camp of internally displaced people who had never received any assistance since the 2004 tsunami.

ACTIVITIES

Implementation addressed the following components:

- Rebuilding of Tsunami damaged houses in Point Pedro East Division.
- Construction of individual wells and sanitary toilets for all the selected beneficiaries.
- Promotion of Livelihood activities to beneficiaries.
- Training of beneficiaries on livelihood promotions.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- UN-HABITAT successfully completed the Tsunami Recovery Housing Programme, rebuilding 123 tsunami houses along with basic community infrastructure and livelihood assistance. 110 IDP families in the Point Pedro Division were assisted to build sanitary toilets under the first phase of the project.
- In the second phase of the project, 84 families from the Point Pedro East Division were selected for assistance to rebuild their damaged houses. The technical officers of UN-HABITAT facilitated the reconstruction process and provided technical assistance to the families in rebuilding their houses and the construction of a community hall.

SRI LANKA

Project Title	Shelter Support to Conflict-affected IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka
Project Code	SRL/10/ X01 (D278)
Total Cost	US\$ 9,336,096
Development partner	Government of Australia (AusAID)
Partners	Ministries of Nations Building, Health, Resettlement and Disaster Relief; Government Agents, District and Local Authorities
Starting Date	February 2010
Completion Date	June 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Sri Lankan conflict lasted more than 25 years with more than two million people forced from their homes. Many families had been displaced multiple times. The final stages of the war saw intense fighting and heavy damage to a wide range of structures, particularly houses, water, public buildings, health and education facilities. It was estimated that 200,000 to 230,000 houses had been damaged and destroyed.

The project was designed to support returning IDP families so that they would experience peace and post-conflict reconstruction through a process of rebuilding their damaged and destroyed homes.

It was essential to undertake confidence building measures to support and strengthen human settlement development in the North. The project set out to target distinct activities. Firstly a major repair project for about 3,000 families. Additionally, up to 1,000 vulnerable families were supported to fully reconstruct their destroyed homes. The beneficiary selection process positively discriminated in favour of female headed households with larger numbers of children.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Community development activities for resource mobilization.
- Authenticated and verified beneficiary selection processes.
- Support communities to assist with most vulnerable identification process.
- Support communities to repair damaged housing.
- Support vulnerable families with reconstruction activities.
- Support families to repair reconstruct toilets and water supply.
- Provide technical assistance on reconstruction activities.
- Support land documentation activities.
- Employ returning IDPs in construction activities.
- Develop the skills of women in construction related activities.
- Coordination with Government, Local Authorities and other implementing agencies.
- Support environmental protection activities.

RESULTS

At the end of September 2010, UN-HABITAT had commenced the construction of 70 per cent of the repairs and 30 per cent of the new houses.

VIET NAM

Project Title	Urban Observatory System in Vietnam
Project Code	FS-VIE -09-X01 (D260)
Total Cost	US\$ 272,059
Development partner	One UN Plan Fund II
Partners	Association of Cities in Vietnam; Vietnam Urban Development Agency; Ministry of Construction; selected local governments
Starting Date	August 2009
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Over the past five years, the assessment of MDG targets was mainly conducted without a systemic mechanism to monitor and evaluate local situations, particularly in the middle and small cities. General assessment on the five-year progress of the MDGs/VDGs implementation only showed the results of five big cities that were directly under the management of the central government. It was therefore deemed necessary to develop gender-based urban indicators and an urban observatory system to monitor and evaluate urban development goals for cities/towns in Vietnam. It was also important to strengthen the capacity of national and local officials to implement and sustain these monitoring and assessment tasks. The project had the following objectives:

To support central government to develop a set of key urban indicators for measuring performance of the city as a whole and for the development of city policy.

To develop pilot urban observatory system in selected cities/towns for identification of priority needs and interventions that will impact on urban poverty reduction.

To improve the capacity of central and local governments in developing, maintaining and sustaining the urban observatory systems for monitoring and evaluating urban indicators at the local level.

To support central government to prepare a guideline on setting up and sustaining urban observatory system at local level.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- National training workshop for the development of the set of urban indicators.
- Conduct urban indicators data collection and develop pilot urban observatory system in selected cities.
- City consultations and follow-up missions by UN-HABITAT staff from the regional office and headquarters.

- Finalisation and documentation of the set of urban indicators.
- Documentation and publication of guideline for developing and sustaining urban observatory system.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- A set of gender-based urban indicators for Vietnamese cities developed and maintained.
- Local urban observatories are established in selected cities/towns.
- Improved capacity of central and local government officials on urban monitoring and assessment.
- Guidelines on setting up and sustaining urban observatory system at local level is prepared and disseminated.

VIET NAM

Project Title	Quang Nam Provincial Development Strategy
Project Code	FS-VIE -09-X02 (D261)
Total Cost	US\$ 250,000
Development partner	One UN Plan Fund II
Partners	Quang Nam Province People's Committee, Institute of Development Strategy-MPI, Vietnam Urban Development Agency -MOC ACVN
Starting Date	August 2009
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Quang Nam province is a poor agricultural province located at heart of the most disaster prone area of Vietnam. Since Doi Moi, the province had seen important socio-economic and spatial changes manifesting in rapid emergence of large-scale industrial zones and tourist facilities. However, the rapid economic growth also put pressure and risks on the effective use of environmental resources. Therefore, the introduction of a new strategic and participatory planning framework was necessary. The project had three main objectives:

- To strengthen capacity of national and local officials on strategic planning and CDS/PDS with integration of gender, environment, climate change and disaster management considerations.
- To facilitate the preparation of PDS for Quang Nam to guide the provincial development and investment, with particular focus on urban development, environmental sustainability, climate change and social equity.
- To provide national level policy recommendations on institutionalization of CDS/PDS in the planning system.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Provide training to staff of MPI, MOC, ACVN, local staff and PDS Task Force on strategic planning and CDS preparation.
- Conduct a SWOT analysis and poverty analysis using GIS/MIS technology for the development strategy undertaken through consultation with stakeholders including an analysis of climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Identify and reach consensus on a Vision, overall direction and specific strategies, for sustainable long-term development with integration of climate change considerations.
- Prepare a Policy Proposition Papers/Recommendations on CDS/PDS and its relevance to improving socio-economic planning, urban and regional planning and investment planning in Viet Nam.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Capacity of national and local officials on strategic planning and CDS/PDS with integration of gender, environment, climate change and disaster management considerations is improved.
- PDS for Quang Nam to guide the provincial development and investment, with particular focus on urban development, environmental sustainability, climate change and social equity is prepared and implemented.
- Recommendations are made to national level policy on institutionalization of CDS/PDS in the planning system are facilitated.

VIET NAM

Project Title	Support to development of low-income Housing Policy and Strategy for Vietnam Cities
Project Code	FS-VIE -09-X03 (D262)
Total Cost	US\$ 400,000
Development partner	One UN Plan Fund II
Partners	Bureau of Housing and Real Estate – Ministry of Construction, Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Asian Coalition on Housing Rights (ACHR)
Starting Date	August 2009
Completion Date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Vietnam has been experiencing rapid urbanization owing to economic development since the introduction of Doi Moi policy in 1986. It was projected that, by 2020, city dwellers would amount to 46 million, about 45 per cent of total population. As a small country with only 329,000 km² and GDP per capita at slightly more than US\$1,000, Vietnam was feeling much pressure on ensuring adequate housing for all the people. Around 25 per cent of housing stock was classified by the Government as substandard, or temporary. The situation was especially dire for the low-income sector. Housing policies were not suitable for the present situation and only provided temporary solutions to meet urgent housing needs. The project had three main objectives:

- To provide governments and other actors with a systemic analysis of housing delivery systems at city and national level, including recommendations for the improvement of their housing sectors.
- To strengthen capacity of housing policy makers to design enabling housing policies, including establishment of institutional and financial frameworks for low income housing provision and accessibility.
- To support the Ministry of Construction to formulate a National Low-income Housing Development Strategy.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Publish the Vietnam Housing Sector Profile.
- Conduct training courses on housing policy for selected national and local government staff
- Organise workshop to launch Vietnam Shelter Profile.
- Establish and disseminate the National low-income housing strategy.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Vietnam Housing Sector Profile, including capacity needs assessment and recommendations for improvement of the housing delivery system.
- Selected national and local government staff capable of improving low-income housing policy and preparing national low-income housing strategy.
- National Housing Strategy provided.
- National level policy recommendations and dialogues formulated for improvement of low-income housing provision.
- Selected local staff capable of conducting housing action researches and designing enabling housing policy.



EUROPE

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Preparation Phase Settlements and Integrated Local Development Programme
Project code	IT-REU-08-T01/E031
Total cost	EUR 470,000
Development partner	Government of Italy
Partners	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication of the Republic of Albania, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and relevant entities' Ministries, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration of the Government of Serbia, Selected Local Governments (11 in Serbia, four in Bosnia and Herzegovina and four in Albania), Stakeholders involved in the housing and integrated local development sectors, National training institutions involved in the housing and integrated local development sectors
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Government of Italy financed the preparatory phase of the 7 Million Euros for the Settlement and Integrated Local Development Regional Programme (SILD) which built on concepts developed through the SIRP Programme on the social housing and local development planning sectors in Serbia. SILD was implemented simultaneously in Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to support the development of institutions and capacities in the housing, informal settlement upgrading and local development planning sectors in the specific context of each country but with common concepts mainly related to pre-integration to the European Union.

The objective of the preparation phase was to select local and municipal governments, carry out feasibility studies and prepare the detailed project documents through consultative process in each country and initiate capacity building activities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Assessment of the national situations in the three countries.
- Assessment of the situation in the 19 participating Cities/Municipalities in close cooperation with Local Governments.
- Preparation of draft national logical frameworks and implementation arrangements in each country.
- Technical meetings in the 19 participating Cities/Municipalities.

- National workshops organised in each country with national partners, donor, representatives of all participating Cities/Municipalities, NGOs and Universities, associations of local authorities, and other national and local stakeholders.
- Sub-regional technical meeting organized by UN-HABITAT with the three national coordinating partners, Italian Development Cooperation Offices of Belgrade, Sarajevo and Tirana and the Central Technical Unit and Regional Desk Office of DGCS at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.
- Finalization of three SILD national project proposals for submission by each national coordinating partner.
- Completion of the overall project document that includes the sub-regional component of SILD.
- Preparation of the Terms of Reference for an analysis of demand for social housing to be conducted in Albania at national level in 2010.
- Organisation of a National Conference in Serbia on Access to social and affordable housing, the Conference highlighted good practices and challenges in other European countries in terms of housing policy, housing finance systems and strategies for targeting the needs of the low-income families and socially vulnerable groups.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Established and developed policy instruments and institutional frameworks for affordable housing development, management and monitoring.
- Developed and strengthen local capacities to formulate integrated urban policies, programmes and tools, including Territorial Information Systems.
- Developed participatory tools for the regeneration of deprived urban neighbourhoods and informal settlements.
- Developed sustainable knowledge management mechanisms to support policy advancements.

KOSOVO

Project title	Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme, phase II
Project code	KO76-KOSO8X01
Total cost	US\$ 6,400,000
Development partners	Government of Sweden, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), UN Agencies, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Partners	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Local Government Administration, Local Authorities of selected Kosovo municipalities (key beneficiaries), Association of Kosovo Municipalities, Kosovo based Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs dealing with broadly understood local development, environment, youth and gender issues.
Starting date	May 2008
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Local governments in Kosovo were tasked to address an increasingly complex set of issues related to rapid un-planned urbanisation which required a continued and cyclic planning approach. UN-HABITAT had supported selected municipalities in drafting municipal and urban development plans, which were ready to enter into more detailed planning. However, most municipalities in Kosovo continued to face difficulties in completing, or even starting-up, the first municipal and urban planning cycle. Kosovo with the new political situation and the strong drive for the development of economic and technical infrastructure needed also a greater spatial order to retain its valuable natural resources and protect arable land.

A major development objective of Kosovo policies was to improve the conditions in Kosovo overall; which could be best achieved through integrated policies and planning, and creating partnerships to maximise benefit of limited resources especially on the local level. Integrated municipal and urban planning, with a cyclic approach in order to address these challenges, was thus a precondition for a better life of all citizens.

The development objective was achieved through the following programme objectives:

- Consolidated process of municipal and urban spatial planning which is inclusive, action-oriented, and gender-sensitive.
- Development and support to implementation of strategic capital projects resulting from the planning process.
- Strengthened capacities of the central level institutions to safeguard sustainable planning and deliver support to municipalities in this field.
- Consolidated effort of central, local and community structures and implementation of demo projects to improve living conditions and security of tenure of vulnerable groups living in informal settlements.

- Capacities of other partner municipalities for regional/municipal/urban development planning and cooperation built through using lessons learned and best practices.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were related to:

- Strengthening capacities of local planners to meet EU requirements and international planning standards.
- Providing strategic advice to top local government officials on planning issues.
- Supporting municipalities in monitoring the implementation of their plans and developing strategic capital projects in line with urban and municipal plans
- Contributing to the development of policies and legislation on spatial and municipal/ urban planning.
- Enhancing planning practices, urban design and capital works project implementation to include participatory and gender-sensitive aspect.
- Providing legal advice to municipalities on the implementation of guidelines and recommendations related to informal settlements.
- Supporting cooperation between municipalities on issues of regional significance and supporting the development of joint, including cross-border, initiatives and projects.
- Strengthening capacities of municipalities to improve management and encourage transparency.

RESULTS

The results are:

- Increased quality of planning documents and adherence to international planning principles and EU standards.
- More efficient planning practices, with built in participatory and gender-sensitive approach, and faster response of top municipal officials to development opportunities.
- Strategic capital works and demonstration projects result from local development framework and are linked to budgets.
- Policies and strategies of central level institutions help municipalities in developing lower level acts on planning issues.
- Action plans for demonstration/pilot projects prepared, including projects addressing the challenges of Informal Settlements.
- Joint projects or/and initiatives developed through inter-municipal cooperation.

SERBIA

Project title	Promoting peace building in South Serbia
Project code	QXB-SRB-09-X01/N042
Total cost	US\$ 650,000
Development partners	Government of Spain through the MDG Achievement Fund
Partners	Government of Serbia: Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self Government, the Coordination Body for the Municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac, Medvedja, Local Governments of Bojnik, Bosilegrad, Bujanovac, Crna Trava, Lebane, Leskovac, Medvedja, Presevo, Surdulica, Trgoviste, Vladicin Han, Vlasotince, Vranje
Starting date	October 2009
Completion date	October 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project was a UN Joint programme implemented by UN-HABITAT, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF that aimed at increasing community cohesion and human capital in order for communities in South Serbia to become stronger, more integrated and better able to reduce inter-ethnic tensions and conflict risks.

UN-HABITAT partnered with 13 municipalities to strengthen capacities of local self governments, institutions and civil society to engage on conflict/violence prevention planning through participation, dialogue and partnerships for improved safety, and integrating safety concerns within development efforts, fostering long term stability, reintegration and good governance.

ACTIVITIES

Activities supported by UN-HABITAT included:

- Carry out baseline safety diagnosis in each municipality.
- Design and implement capacity building programs to improve awareness and skills of local self governments in participatory planning, good governance and leadership for improved municipal safety and prevention of violence.
- Support the development of safety partnerships at community level and between neighbouring municipalities.
- Support participatory processes for the formulation of safety strategies and action plans.
- Support the implementation of pilot initiatives in each selected municipality.

RESULTS

Results of the programme include:

- Local self governments engaged in participatory planning processes and developed

institutional mechanisms, instruments and tools to address community safety, conflict and violence prevention and integrate vulnerable groups.

- Partnerships established among key local actors, local self governments, safety boards, local police, civil society organizations, to improve community safety and interethnic dialogues through joint actions and the implementation of 13 pilot initiatives for improved urban safety and violence prevention.

SERBIA

Project title	Settlement and Integration of Refugees Programme
Project code	IT-SCG-04-X01/N011
Total cost	EUR 15,000,000
Development partner	Government of Italy
Partners	Government of Serbia: Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministries for Local Self Government, Social Affairs, Economy and Regional Development, Commissariat for Refugees Local Serbian Partners: Local Governments of Cacak, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Nis, Pancevo, Valjevo and Stara Pazova, Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities of Serbia, National Association of Municipal Housing Agencies, Province of Prato, City of Modena, City of Terni, Province of Trento and ERVET Emilia Romagna Region, NGOs: Ibar Development Association (IDA), Centre for Civil Society Development (PROTECTA), Micro Development Fund (MDF)
Starting date	March 2005
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

SIRP supported the formulation of national and local policies, as well as institutional mechanisms to reactivate the social housing sector (self-owned or rental supported schemes). Activities were organized along three components that were developed in an integrated framework:

Settlement of refugees with the provision of 670 housing solutions and support for policy and institutional development.

Social and economic integration of refugees and other vulnerable populations in local labour markets, improvement of civic behaviour and development of appropriate social schemes.

Capacity development of local self-governments with tools for local development planning and improvement of information systems.

The project's objective was to ensure long-term settlement and integration of refugees and other vulnerable population through direct activities to improve living conditions, building local capacities and operational instruments to cope with refugee integration issues and developing national capacities.

ACTIVITIES

Most activities at the local level were delivered through local partners with UN-HABITAT financial support and technical assistance spelled out through cooperation agreements.

Other innovative elements include:

- Support for construction of new social housing and delivery of innovative social housing

schemes by Municipal Housing Agencies (MHA).

- Call for proposals for socio-economic support packages for refugees and other vulnerable groups.
- Support to transparent selections of housing and socio-economic packages beneficiaries by Municipalities and MHAs.
- Support to development of territorial information systems at city/municipal level.
- Support to formulation of local housing and other development strategies.
- Calls of proposals for pilot local development projects.
- Capacity-building of national and local stakeholders for development of sustainable institution instruments for social housing and integrated local development.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- 530 new social housing units and 140 innovative social units were delivered to refugees and other vulnerable groups with appropriate contracts by Municipal Housing Agencies with SIRP technical and financial support. Guidelines for innovative social housing were formulated.
- 335 selected vulnerable households have benefited from support packages. Guidelines and manuals of procedures published.
- Six Municipal Housing Agencies are established and their capacities strengthened.
- Seven Local Housing Strategies formulated through participatory process and one city development strategy adopted by authorities and guidelines formulated.
- Seven Pilot Initiatives for socio-economic and civic integration of vulnerable groups in 6 Municipalities have been implemented.
- Five new pilot Municipal projects are supported to improve living conditions of low income and vulnerable groups and four of them concern the Roma population.
- The new Social Housing Law was drafted with SIRP support and includes provisions for establishing National and Municipal Housing Agencies.
- National Association of Municipal Housing Agencies established.
- National professionals and staff trained to deliver trainings to national and local partners and beneficiaries.
- Basic and advanced trainings on Strategic participatory planning for development and ICT/ GIS delivered to national and local partners.
- National institutions and six municipalities developed capacities in participatory strategic planning for development.
- One City Development Strategy formulation process carried out with participatory approach, and CDS in one Municipality drafted and approved.
- Capacities of Municipal development units/departments strengthened.
- Six Municipalities are implementing six Territorial Information Systems Pilot Projects on identified key development priorities.
- Six safety strategies and action plans have been drafted.
- Capacities of local safety boards/coalitions strengthened.
- Drawing from lessons learnt, two new projects to develop the capacities of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development to coordinate regional development projects funded from national and EU resources and to further develop sustainable instruments for social housing and integrated local development in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.



LATIN AMERICA

REGIONAL

Project title	National Dialogues for Decentralization in Latin America and the Caribbean
Project code	FS/RLA/09/S01 – F078
Total cost	US\$ 258,689
Development partner	Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Partners	Barcelona Provincial Government; FLACMA; FEMP
Starting date	May 2009
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The overall Development Objective of this Project was to support ongoing decentralization processes that had arisen in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with special focus on the impact of decentralization on sustainable urbanization and the delivery of basic services. The direct beneficiaries of the Project were the local, intermediate and national government in selected countries.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Organizing four national dialogues on decentralization and its impact on sustainable cities in Jamaica, Argentina, Mexico and Guatemala.
- Preparing a Methodology for these and future dialogues.
- Creating Habitat National Committees as focal points for the dialogues and future activities.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The project accomplished awareness on the importance of decentralization to achieve sustainable urban development and governance in the region through the implementation of National Dialogues with local and central governments in 4 Latin American countries that counted with the participation and peer-to-peer review from nearly all the other Latin American countries, as well as the share of experiences regarding urban governance in Spain, the UK and the USA.

Country achievements:

- Jamaica: 59 participants (National Government of Jamaica 23, Local Government Association of Jamaica 24, Universities 2, United Nations 4 and Representatives from the Commonwealth Local Government Forum, ICMA USA, Dominican Republic and Spanish Ministry for

Housing 6)

- Mexico: 66 participants (National Government of Mexico 29, Local and States government 26, Universities 2, United Nations 3 and Representatives from Spain, Uruguay and ICMA USA 6)
- Guatemala: 34 participants (National Government of Guatemala 16, Local Governments 7, Universities 4, United Nations 2 and one Donor) Besides that the Project hosted an Expert Group Meeting on “The decentralization processes on the crossroad” in Mar del Plata, Argentina in the framework of FLACMA Congress (25 institutions from 8 Iberoamerican countries).

REGIONAL

Project title	Iberoamerican and Caribbean Forum on Best Practices
Project code	FS/RLA/09/S02 – F081
Total cost	US\$ 189,904
Development partner	Spanish Ministry of Housing
Partners	CENVI, FHC, IBAM, EL AGORA, FUNDASAL, GNTP, UCR and SUR
Starting date	July 2009
Completion date	June 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Project was to contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda by mobilizing and strengthening the participation of Local Governments, private and civil society in policy-making for sustainable human settlement development, through the documentation and dissemination of Best Practices, the production and transfer of knowledge, and the promotion of Best Practices activities in specific countries.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To identify and analyze practices of the region.
- To promote Best Practices transfers.
- To prepare case studies and training material.
- To organize workshops and conferences.
- To promote the usage of the UN-HABITAT Best Practices database.
- To stimulate the projects postulation of the region to the Dubai Award and other prizes.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Best Practices and transfers are being spotted, evaluated and documented.
- A case study on Best Practices is being prepared by each member.
- A list of organizations and institutions working with Best Practices is being prepared, in order to strengthen the Iberoamerican Best Practices Network.

BRAZIL

Project title	Support to Community Development and Youth Entrepreneurship in Vila Brasilândia, Municipality of São Paulo.
Project code	XB/BRA/09/S01– F077
Total cost	US\$ 207,160
Development partner	BASF Social Foundation in Germany
Partners	The selected communities of Vila Brasilândia; BASF S.A. in São Paulo; the Municipality of São Paulo; the Government of the State of São Paulo; SEBRAE; Real Bank
Starting date	May 2009
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project aimed at supporting the community development of Vila Brasilândia district, in the Municipality of São Paulo, as agreed with BASF Social Foundation (Germany) and BASF S.A. Sustainability Committee, São Paulo Headquarters. Vila Brasilândia is one of the poorest districts within the City of São Paulo and is being upgraded by the municipal government since 2001. After a few emergency investments made in 2001-2006, additional development-oriented ones were to be implemented to fully urbanize the territory while ensuring the inhabitants' right to the city. The project contributed to this by: building a Community Centre and improving existing ones, to house a series of training activities, and to foster and improve young entrepreneurship, facilitating its access to self-employment (and jobs, if need be).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To discuss with both spheres of government (municipal and state) the identification of a suitable plot of land where the Community Centre shall be built or expanded/improved.
- To discuss with the donor government and the community association a legal document to allow for the formal transfer of the tenure.
- To design and carry out a local survey to better identify community needs and expectations regarding capacity-building support, as well as existing skills and experience to be strengthened and reinforced through the training programme, including any special needs of young women heading households; this survey should also identify potential young leaders.
- To discuss with community representatives the criteria for the design, shape, finishing, etc, of the Community Centre, within the framework of financial availability.
- To extend through competitive bidding a subcontract for the construction of the Community Centre(s).
- To acquire furniture and equipment.

- To coordinate the formulation, delivery and evaluation of a training programme;
- To support trained young men and women in the process of negotiating micro-credits to implement their business plans.
- To reach an agreement with BASF, PCSP, GESP and the community association(s) for the sustainable management of the Community Centre(s) after the project is over.
- To prepare a detailed Final Report to be forwarded to all project partners.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The project is divided into three modules: in the first module, the key output is the Community Centre itself; in the second one, equipment and furniture is included, as well as the design and progressive implementation of a capacity-building process focused on young people entrepreneurship; in the third one, activities focus on the sustainable management of the Centre by the local Community Associations and their partners.
- Incorporation of community needs into both municipal and state government investment plans for 2010.

BRAZIL

Project title	Regional Urban Observatory in the Eastern Fluminense
Project code	FS/Brazil BRA/08/S01 - F069
Total cost	US\$ 204,878
Development partners	FEC, non-profit foundation
Partners	COMPERJ Centre of Information, PETROBRAS, UFF ("Universidade Federal Fluminense") FEC ("Fundação Euclides da Cunha") and eleven municipalities in "CONLESTE" ("Consórcio Intermunicipal do Leste Fluminense")
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2006 the installation of the COMPERJ (Petrochemical Complex for the State of Rio de Janeiro) was announced by PETROBRAS after negotiations with local and state governments. This represented a major project of PETROBRAS with an investment of US\$ 8.4 billion. The project was the result of previous consultations to observe the impact of this enterprise on Millennium Development Goals. The goal was to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development of the area affected by the COMPERJ enterprise, strengthen the local competences for decision making and implementation of public policies, facilitating poverty reduction, through promotion and capacity development of how to use the MDGs and the principles of the Global Compact in policy development.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- UN-HABITAT supported the project through technical assistance to produce the investigations required; general supervision of the actions to be taken, and coordination of the activities implemented by UFF.
- UN-HABITAT organized events to disseminate the results and for the exchange of experiences.
- UN-HABITAT provided materials and methodologies.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Set of indicators for MDGs adapted FOR the municipalities of CONLESTE, with their respective goals and indicators and baseline to measure the MDGs' indicators.
- Reports on the evolution of the main productive chains in the area.

- Electronic reports for each municipality with follow up on the MDGs' indicators and local economic development.
- Guideline for local managers based on the geo-referenced platforms of the MDGs.
- Visual documentation on the impact of the enterprise in the area of CONLESTE.
- Annual event to present the contribution of the enterprise in reaching the MDGs.
- International event for exchange of experiences on sustainable development.

BRAZIL

Project title	Inter-agency Programme for Promotion of Gender and Racial/Ethnic Equality
Project code	XB/BRA/09/X01 F079
Total cost	US\$ 159,511
Development partner	MDG Fund
Partners	Other UN Agencies, national and local governments
Starting date	June 2009
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Inter-Agency Programme for Promotion of Gender and Ethnic/Racial Equality, referred to in this report as the Joint Programme (JP) was the result of an initiative of the United Nations Country Team's Thematic Group on Gender and Race. Based upon consultations with national partners, the Programme was launched with the aim of providing assistance to the Brazilian Government, through support for the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) and the Special Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR) in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of their respective National Plans. Aside from these leading partners, the Programme involved other governmental institutions, including some at the sub-national level, and organizations of civil society, especially those that work with promotion and defence of the rights of women, and of the black population.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Set indicators and goals for monitoring and evaluation of the PNPM and PLANAPIR relating to access to housing and basic services.
- Provide technical inputs for development of National Systems on the themes of access to housing and to basic services.
- Produce and publish contributions in the field of access to housing and to basic services for women, particularly black women.
- Hold periodical follow up and evaluation meetings.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Indicators and goals for monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM) and of the National Plan for Promotion of Racial Equality (PLANAPIR) relating to access to housing and basic services developed.
- Technical inputs for development of National Systems on the themes of access to housing and to basic services provided.

COLOMBIA

Project title	Implementation of the Habitat Agenda in Colombia.
Project code	XB/COL/06/F01 - F063
Total cost	US\$ 376,244
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Local Government of Bogotá
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the programme was to catalyze action among national institutions, public and private, to maintain a permanent dialogue between local and national actors in order to improve the formulation of sector policies and strategies, and the preparation of tools for sector and local management.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Strengthening Governments (national, departmental and municipal) in the decentralized and participative implementation of a Habitat policy and territorial development with special emphasis in vulnerable groups and of those in greater urban poverty.
- Strengthening territorial, municipal and states governments for the planning and implementation of programmes of sectoral and local development, emphasizing in the formation of strategic alliances for financing and promoting local development.
- Establishing a system of Indicators and information instruments and management of the housing sector and territorial development that helps diagnosis and decision making.
- Developing innovative systems for housing financing for sectors with small income, including the application of micro-credits.
- Supporting complementary activities related to the exchange of best practices and the execution of campaigns on housing and urban governance.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Technical assistance provided for the selection, preparation and management of projects on housing and slums improvement.
- Supported the direction of the Housing System.
- Supported the direction of Housing System for the design and process operation.

COSTA RICA

Project title	Towards a Neighbourhood Improvement and Slum Eradication Policy in Costa Rica
Project code	FS/COS/09/S01 - F076
Total cost	US\$ 500,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance, GTZ
Partners	Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements (MIVAH), Housing Mortgage Bank, FUPROVI, INVU, FLACMA, BANHVI and Costa Rican Chamber of Construction
Starting date	March 2009
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project aimed at developing a national neighbourhood improvement and slum eradication policy and strategy, as well as executing specific programmes which contribute to overcoming urban poverty and improving life standards of vulnerable population, while giving special attention to woman-headed households in slums. This was a participative process with local governments, the private sector and the civil society, that contributed to the decentralization process and strengthening of participatory governance. 14 pilot interventions were implemented based on an intervention model for neighbourhood improvement and slum eradication, which contained lessons learned, international and national best practices and experiences from the intervention.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To study legal and administrative mechanisms that facilitate or hinder the coordinated actions.
- To revise legal and administrative aspects of occupied terrain tenure in the municipalities and their securitization.
- To formulate a neighbourhood improvement and slum eradication policy document and advocacy meetings toward its approval.
- To formulate a substantial strategy to achieve the implementation of neighbourhood improvement and slum eradication projects.
- To develop a model, methodologies and tools for the neighbourhood improvement and slum eradication processes based on national and international experiences as well as their application for interventions.
- To design coordination mechanisms that facilitate the articulation of different public institutions, which in turn provide key services for neighbourhood improvement, aimed at developing infrastructure, services, promotion of socio-economic development, community organization.

RESULTS

The achievements are as follows:

- National policy was formulated.
- Strategy was formulated.
- Actors were able to gather knowledge.
- Participatory and accountability capacity was built and 14 pilot interventions were implemented, based on:
 - Participatory intervention model.
 - Assistance to 16000 people.
 - Systematization and dissemination of pilot experiences.

COSTA RICA

Project title	Strengthening Municipal Capacities in Local Human Development Planning in Costa Rica
Project code	XB/COS/08/X01 - F073
Total cost	US\$ 689,892
Development partner	European Commission
Partners	National Institute for Women, national and local governments of 40 selected municipalities, NGOs.
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	June 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the project was to strengthen decentralization and local human development in Costa Rica through a process of participatory and inclusive planning, installation of a national observatory and local observatories and promotion of gender equity and female leadership at a local level. The objectives were: a) to create an Observatory for Decentralization and Local Human Development and a network of local observatories and; b) to implement management, planning and practical tools to promote gender equity and women's leadership.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Consultation process at national level and institutional arrangements.
- Data collection, capacity building and observatory installation.
- Start-up and consolidation.
- Baseline establishment.
- Technical assistance and follow-up of pilot experiences.
- Campaign to promote political women's leaderships.
- Strengthen municipals women's network.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- The national observatory for decentralization and local human development was created.
- Four regional observatories complete the network.
- Plans for local human development were finished.
- Ten community assessments were implemented.

COSTA RICA

Project title	Coexistence Network, Communities without Fear (MDGs)
Project code	F082
Total cost	US\$ 582,080
Development partner	MDG Fund Spain, UN Agencies
Partners	Ministries of Justice, Public Safety and Education, local governments and NGOs
Starting date	June 2009
Completion date	June 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project sought to improve the Cantonal Security Index in nine of the least safe cantons by simultaneously reducing levels of fear and violence, and in so doing turning these cantons into communities without fear. It was designed to forge networks of peaceful coexistence capable of driving actions to prevent violence and promote peace and will be based on interactions between three state institutions—the ministries of Justice, Public Safety and Education—in order to establish an inter-institutional network for work in the cantons. Local governments, social organizations and the private sector added to this network. Local capacity for preventing violence and promoting peace was strengthened, as called for in the “National Plan for Preventing Violence and Promoting Social Peace: A Country Without Fear”. There was increased promotion of education, opportunities for productive dialogue and enhanced recreational activities for women and men between the ages of 12 to 24.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Identification of human resources—profile by institution and local governments—collection and preparation of support materials.
- Training for awareness of the difference between the impact of violence on women and men.
- Identification and reinforcement of mechanisms to encourage coordination between central governments, local governments and the citizenry
- To prepare, review/ update data, and promote diagnostics of municipalities (Los Chiles, Santa Cruz, Desamparados y Moravia, San José, Montes de Oca, Heredia, Limón y Aguirre).
- Design mechanism to enable continuous interaction between SISVI and the local networks.
- Formation of network of local actors within Municipal Committees.
- Design and preparation of training and informational materials for distribution to intervention communities, according to the local policies on PVPPSC.
- Design and implementation of local action plans and affirmative actions against gender violence.

- Conduct security audits for female population including identification of dangerous areas and/or lack of services, in order to encourage the adoption of norms, programme formulation, and project implementation focused in guaranteeing the safety of women, Promotion of youth participation in the identification, design and development of diverse and inclusive community spaces.
- “Open Door Communities” activities to promote community convivial
- Promotion of revision or adoption of urban norms and constructive use of zones to encourage crime reduction.
- Messages designed, produced and disseminated in the local media on rights to a safe and inclusive city, the use public spaces and community convivial, emphasizing the social responsibility of the community.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Human resources identified—profile by institution and local governments—collection and preparation of support materials.
- Training conducted to create awareness on the impact of violence on women and men.
- Mechanisms to encourage coordination between central governments, local governments and the citizenry identified.

ECUADOR

Project title	Support to the Municipality of Guayaquil, 2nd Phase.
Project code	AS/ECU/01/014 - F042
Total cost	US\$ 711,940
Development partners	UNDP
Partners	Municipality of Guayaquil
Starting date	January 2003
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following project AS/ECU/94/005, the project focused on the new priorities of the municipal administration and included implementation of mass urban transportation programmes, social development initiatives in poor neighbourhoods, continued modernization of the Municipality and urban management. The objectives included: To finalize the design and implementation for four mass transport corridors and follow-up its operation; to design and implement a municipal GIS-based to monitor urban development; to optimize internal procedures; to design and implement an internal system to follow up MDGs at local level; to promote slum upgrading and prevention; to consolidate inter-municipal exchanges with other local governments across the region.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To improve diagnosis of urban transportation conditions and possible improvement, including public-private partnership.
- To train municipal staff on MDGs, urban indicators, project preparation and management, fund-raising, inter-institutional partnership arrangements.
- To design and building of social and economic indicators, including analysis and draft proposal of key policies and strategies.
- To have a quarterly backstopping missions from ROLAC to provide direct technical assistance to the Municipality and its partners.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Final Survey for bus corridors 2 and 4 concluded.
- Survey on selected informal settlements conducted.

ECUADOR

Project title	Governance in the water and sanitation sector in Ecuador within the Framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Project code	XB/ECU/09/X01 - F080
Total cost	US\$ 2,562,408
Development partners	MDG Fund, Spain, UN Agencies
Partner	MIDUVI
Starting date	March 2009
Completion date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Project contributed to the implementation of the National Water Plan and the creation of democratic and sustainable governance in water and sanitation services, focusing on integrated water management by river basins and promoting social, territorial and gender equality. In addition, the project contributed to the State Reform process pushed through by the government within the framework of the National Development Plan in a sector crucial for fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable human development in Ecuador.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- To support and facilitate spaces for discussion and analysis of proposed legislation and regulations and the leadership of the CIASE in the process.
- To collaborate and coordinate with MIDUVI in the process of building the capacity of W&S service providers in the 4 provinces.
- To assist and accompany MIDUVI in the process of designing and implementing the service confederations.
- To assist in the process of designing and implementing the Programme to invest in condominium systems in concentrated rural populations prepared by MIDUVI.
- To assist in the process of designing and implementing the Programme to invest in technologically appropriate solutions prepared by MIDUVI.
- To assist in the process of designing and implementing the school sanitation programme prepared by MIDUVI.

RESULTS

The achievements so far are:

- Operational plan approved.
- Four provincial programme teams installed to improve institutional management.

MEXICO

Project title	Urban Poverty education
Project code	XB/MEX/06/X01- F049
Total cost	US\$ 935,110
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Social Development of Mexico, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Starting date	October 2004
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project contributed to reducing urban poverty in order to improve sustainable urban development together with promoting partnerships with and between state and local governments.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- To participate in the Technical Committee of Best Practices Award evaluation in Mexico, and transfer cases of best practices from 4 Mexican cities.
- To train and provide technical assistance to SEDESOL in Urban Policy development.
- To develop urban information systems, especially local urban observatories.
- To promote gender inclusive strategies in programmes and projects of SEDESOL.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- More than 40 local urban observatories established, under the overall coordination of SEDESOL, conforming a national network.
- Several technical workshops for training of staff from municipalities, state governments and their partners in the civil society for building local urban indicators and organizing monitoring systems.
- Best Practices National Programme – elaborated methodology for selection of the best practices; dissemination of best practices on urban poverty reduction in Mexico to cities and local authorities.
- Initiated National Campaign for Social Participation on Urban Development with SEDESOL participation.

MEXICO

Project title	Planning and Strategic Management of Territorial Development
Project code	XB/MEX/06/X01 - F059
Total cost	US\$ 251,038
Partners	State Government of Veracruz, Local Authorities
Starting date	May 2006
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The State of Veracruz is important as an economic region and by its great cultural diversity. It is the third most populous state in Mexico, with 6.9 million inhabitants. UN-HABITAT technical support was requested to build local government capacity to address sustainable urban development, with emphasis on Local Economic Development. The state government and UN-HABITAT signed a framework agreement for a six-year period.

The project aimed at collaborating with the state government to strengthen urban development policies, such as city and metropolitan strategic and participatory planning, urban environmental management, improvement of quality of life of slum dwellers, applying the tools and know-how of UN-HABITAT.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Participatory diagnosis of the conditions and needs to identify support activities.
- Developing and adapting training material for Strategic Planning in Local Economic Development.
- Preparing project proposals and partnership arrangements.
- Training and Capacity Development of Local Governments in Strategic Planning.
- Organizing monitoring systems through Local Urban Observatories.
- Implementing a local campaign for participatory planning in low-income urban settlements.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Local authorities initiated strategic urban development initiatives with support from the UN-HABITAT Unit in Veracruz.
- Local Urban Observatories consolidated and in operation.
- Local partner agreements, with plans of action, initiated to promote participatory planning and development initiatives in low-income settlements.

MEXICO

Project title	Partial Urban Development Programme in Miguel Hidalgo
Project code	XB/MEX/08/X01 - F070
Total cost	US\$ 206,988
Partners	Miguel Hidalgo Municipality
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	July 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Miguel Hidalgo Delegation, within the Mexico City Federal District, includes both high and very low-income neighbourhoods, hence very heterogeneous, that were affected by the increase of urban density and the sprawl of commercial activities. The Mayor requested for UN-HABITAT technical support to update the local urban plan, using participatory planning approaches based on verifiable critical information database. Specific objectives included:

- To systematize critical information organizing a verifiable database for public consultation.
- To update urban zoning and building parameters, in consultation with civil society representatives actually living in those areas.
- To promote integrated development of those areas with their neighbouring districts.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Collection of available information and critical data for selected neighbourhoods.
- Technical sessions with government staff and consultation workshops with civil society representatives.
- Presentation of innovative assessment technologies combining urban development and economic growth issues and evidences.

RESULTS

The achievements are:

- Critical information collected, analyzed and systematized, packaged as a database to be reorganized under a GIS framework.
- Assessment and diagnosis of selected areas prepared and being discussed with affected communities and the municipal government.

MEXICO

Project title	Strengthening the Effective and Democratic Management of Water and Sanitation to support the Achievement of the MDGs in peri-urban contexts of Chiapas and Veracruz
Project code	F074
Total cost	US\$ 728,972
Development partner	MDG Fund, UN Agencies
Partners	National and local governments and selected NGOs
Starting date	March 2009
Completion date	November 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2007, the MDG-F Thematic Window for Economic Governance was opened for applications. By 2008, the Joint Programme titled “OPAS-1816 Fortalecer la gestión efectiva y democrática del Agua y Saneamiento para apoyar el logro de los Objetivos del Milenio” (Strengthening the Effective and Democratic Management of Water and Sanitation to support the Achievement of the MDGs) for funding under the thematic area of Economic Democratic Governance of the UNDP-Spain MDG-F was approved for the UN Development System in Mexico. This approved Joint Programme, proposed by eight UN participating agencies, evolved strategic areas of intervention related to water and sanitation management in Mexico: Water knowledge; protection of water and sanitation services; democratic participation in water governance and evaluation of the Joint Programme’s impact.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Develop assessment reports on the performance of the water and sanitation services provision in Xalapa and Tuxtla Gutierrez that can later be used for decision-making by the local water operators and other stakeholders in both municipalities.
- Establish WATSAN Citizen Observatories in Xalapa and Tuxtla Gutierrez.
- Carry out participatory vulnerability assessment of communities regarding water resources and hydro-meteorological hazards.
- Develop Policy recommendations on risk management on hydro-meteorological hazards and water adaptation to climate change matters.
- Promote water and sanitation service provision and hygiene practices assessments for selected schools.
- Develop innovative integrated eco-sanitation and rainwater harvesting strategies and interventions for selected schools, which promote sustainability, cost-effectiveness and replicable.
- Carry out gender-sensitive HVBWSHE programme for selected schools, including didactic material and learning activities.

- Develop female-friendly safe water and sanitation provision systems, through an integrated ecological sanitation approach and rainwater harvesting.

RESULTS

The project was focused on Chiapas and Veracruz, two of the most populous states with large numbers of poor families, which represent the lowest human development index and a high percentage of indigenous population. The project contributed to the achievement integrated water resources management for improvements in urban water and sanitation services provision, improvement of water and sanitation practices in schools, and supporting risk management and water adaptation to climate change , thus contributing to the advancement of the Habitat agenda's sustainable human settlements development and to MDGs 1,3 and 4.



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