



Cross-cutting Issues Progress Report



2016

UN  **HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES PROGRESS REPORT 2016

In association with:



Climate change



Gender equality



Human rights



Youth

First published in Nairobi in 2016 by UN-Habitat
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HS Number: HS/001/17E

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FOREWORD



As a part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is the specialized programme on sustainable urbanization. Its work is concerned with supporting the three pillars of the UN: Peace, Development and Human rights. Urbanization, grounded on the principle of leaving no-one behind, is a powerful tool

towards ensuring sustainable development. As such, we have identified four cross-cutting issues that we address throughout our work: climate change, gender equality, human rights and youth.

The adoption of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in Quito is a historic opportunity to leverage the key role of cities and urbanization as drivers of sustainable development. The significance of the NUA is that it is action-oriented, to address effectively the complex challenges of urbanization. The NUA emphasizes national urban policies, urban legislation, urban planning and design, financing urbanization and the local implementation as key pillars to achieving sustainable urban development. The NUA follows the human rights based approach and highlights women and youth as target beneficiaries throughout. It also stresses the importance of environmentally sustainable cities that can adapt to and help mitigate the effects of climate change. The work of UN-Habitat is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), of which one is SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In order to fulfill the NUA and to meet SDG 11, we must address

the climate change, gender equality, human rights and youth in every aspect of our work. Therefore, implementing the New Urban Agenda is essential to the success of Agenda 2030.

2016 marked an important year for the cross-cutting issues at UN-Habitat. All four cross-cutting issues have a specific project marker applied at the Project Advisory Group (PAG) and provide holistic and systematic feedback on project reviews. These markers are used to ensure that projects engage and address these issues. Since September 2016, the Markers have been applied to all projects coming before the PAG. In the final four months of 2016 alone, 60 projects were assessed and provided with feedback. This comprehensive evaluation is unique within the UN system and demonstrates the strong commitment of UN-Habitat to environmentally and socially inclusive urban development.

2016 also saw improved collaboration between the four crosscutting teams, ensuring that work was effective, efficient and aligned. All four issues had a strong presence at the Habitat III conference, are working closely in the development of the indicators for the SDGs and more specifically SDG 11 and are building capacity throughout UN-Habitat and across the UN system.

We are at a point in history where governments globally are recognizing cities as a force for positive social and economic change. To assure this, there must be a balance of how a city is planned and built with who is planning and building it, in order to ensure social and environmental sustainability.

Dr. Joan Clos

**Under-Secretary-General, United Nations
Executive Director, UN-Habitat**

ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional Para el Desarrollo
AGGI	Advisory Group of Gender Issues
AIIESEC	Association internationale des étudiants en sciences économiques et commerciales
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CCM	Climate Change Marker
CCPU	Climate Change Planning Unit
CECSR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COP	Conference of Parties
COP21	Conference of Parties (Paris Conference)
COP22	Conference of Parties (Marrakesh Conference)
CPI	City Prosperity Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
GC	Governing Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan
GEM	Gender Equality Marker
GEU	Gender Equality Unit
GFPs	Gender Focal Points
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
GPP	Policy and Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Urban Planning and Human Settlements
GROOTS	Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HRM	Human Rights Marker
HRMCT	The Human Rights Mainstreaming Coordination Team
IANYD	Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development
ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual, and Intersex
MASHAV	Agency for International Development Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NUA	New Urban Agenda
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAAS	Project Accrual and Accountability System
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PD	Programme Division
PIACB	The Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch
PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
RCDB	Research and Capacity Building Branch
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ROAS	Regional Office for Arab States
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SDI	Slum Dwellers International
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SLCPs	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
ULLB	Urban Land and Legislation Branch
UN-SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs
UNDG-HRWG	United Nations Development Group – Human Rights Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme (now, UN-Environment)
UNHRP	United Nations Housing Rights Programme
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UPDB	Urban Planning and Design Branch
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEIGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
WFP	World Food Programme
WICI	Women in Cities International
WPAY	World Programme of Action for Youth
YM	Youth Marker
Youth SWAP	United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth



I NTRODUCTION

The United Nations was created at a critical point in the history of the 20th century, after a period of massive interstate warfare. It was established on the foundational pillars of Human Rights, Peace and Security, and Development. During the course of the 20th century, the United Nations witnessed mass decolonisation; the birth of new nations; massive shifts from inter- to intra-State conflicts; surges in population; unprecedented development which has brought enormous stresses on our environment and other species with which we share it; economic trends that have raised many out of extreme poverty, but have marched on toward increasing inequality.

In 1976, after the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Vancouver Canada, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)—later the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)—was established. Currently, more of us live in cities than ever before. This has been accompanied by advantages and disadvantages to our lives on this “pale blue dot”¹. Today, cities account for 54 per cent of the world population, 60 per cent of global GDP and 70 per cent of energy-related greenhouse gases.

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”

In an article released in December 2016, authored by Professor Stephen Hawking, *This is the most dangerous time for our planet*, he noted that work toward mitigating climate change and social inequalities would define the challenges and successes of the 21st century². The article is a poignant reminder of the damage we have done and may continue doing to our environment via climate change; while also a sensitive recognition of the outcomes of mass social and economic inequality. Professor Hawking’s article echoes the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) to bring meaningful sustainable change to our world.

Above all the SDGs and the NUA are a reminder of why we work to ensure the United Nations succeeds. Of why, at UN-Habitat, we put our technical knowledge of urban planning, safety, essential services, energy, economics, legislation, and research to work: to safeguard our environment and the people, in all their variations, who inhabit it.

At UN-Habitat there are four cross-cutting issues: climate change, gender equality, human rights and youth. These cross-cutting issues define the purpose of our outcomes as an Agency and we view safeguarding our environment and populations as the path of our progress at UN-Habitat.

Collaboration across the Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting teams Human Rights, Gender and Youth authored Chapter 14 of the *Finance for City Leaders* publication. For Climate Change, Chapter 5 describes the purpose and implementation of green municipal bonds which include climate bonds. The publication was presented at the third United Nations Human Settlements Conference (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, October 2016.



¹ Pale Blue Dot is a photograph of Earth, taken February 14, 1990, by the Voyager 1 space probe. During a public lecture at Cornell University in 1994, Professor Carl Sagan presented the image to the audience and shared his reflections on the deeper meaning behind the idea of the pale blue dot.

² Hawking, Stephen (2016) “This is the most dangerous time for our planet”. The Guardian. 1 December 2016.

Cross-cutting Training Package on Human Rights, Gender Equality and Youth in Cities was developed and delivered in a joint collaboration between the Human Rights Team, Gender Equality Unit and Youth Unit.

- ◆ Gender, Human Rights and Youth Training. Maputo, Mozambique. April 11 to 13.
- ◆ Gender, Human Rights and Youth Training. Amman, Jordan. May 10 to 12.
- ◆ Gender, Human Rights and Youth Training. Beirut, Lebanon. August 5.

Cross-cutting Markers Applications (See Annex 1*) Climate Change 62**

- ◆ Gender 142
- ◆ Human Rights 142
- ◆ Youth 95

* Annex 1 shows all Concept Notes and Project Documents covered since September 2016.

** Application of Climate Change Marker began in September 2016.

HABITAT III AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

On 22 December 2015 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Resolution *A/70/473 on Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)*. The resolution refers to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) Conference modalities.

Habitat III was the first United Nations global summit after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Conference

offered the opportunity to discuss the important challenge of how human settlements are planned and managed in order to fulfil their role as drivers of sustainable development.

The NUA was the outcome document of Habitat III. It echoes the recognition of challenges and need to address issues of climate change, the rights of youth, marginalised groups, the poor and gender equality, reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The NUA, recognises the importance of desegregated data, municipal and national financing, urban planning and legislation to ensure that climate change mitigation and the rights of all are ensured.



2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a shift in understanding that recognises the linkages between distinct development goals; the importance of participation within development; and that the degradation of the environment and social inequalities will determine the success of development.

SDG 11 and its subsequent targets concentrate on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The targets under SDG 11 focus on slum-upgrading, improvement of essential services, safeguarding of the environment, safety and public space, access to transport systems for all.

UN-Habitat works to ensure progress in sustainable urban development is defined by the shared vision of the 2030 Agenda and the NUA.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable





C CLIMATE CHANGE



INTRODUCTION

The effects of urbanization and climate change are converging in dangerous ways. Cities are major contributors to climate change: despite covering less than 2 per cent of the earth's surface, cities consume 78 per cent of the world's energy and produce around 70 per cent of energy-related greenhouse gases. At the same time, cities and towns are vulnerable to climate change. Millions of people in urban areas across the world will be affected by rising sea levels, increased precipitation, inland floods, more frequent and stronger cyclones and storms, and periods of more extreme heat.

In fact, many major coastal cities with populations of more than 10 million people are already under threat. Climate change may also negatively impact infrastructure and worsen access to essential services and quality of life in cities. In addition, most of the vital economic and social infrastructure, government facilities, and assets are located in cities. The most affected populations are the urban poor, who tend to live along river banks, on hillsides and slopes prone to landslides, near polluted grounds, on decertified land, in unstable structures vulnerable to earthquakes, and along waterfronts in coastal areas.

Despite these risks, many cities have not yet addressed climate change. The reasons include a lack of relevant city policies and action plans; existence of regulations on urban planning and environment which have not been adjusted to manage climate change; slow response to climate disasters due to lack of capacity and resources; and lack of public awareness on climate variability and climate change-induced hazard mitigation.

On 4 November 2016, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change entered into force. The agreement marks a change in direction, toward a new world. It confirms the target of keeping the rise of temperature below 2°C. Specifically the agreement establishes that the Member States should aim for 1.5°C, to protect island states, which are most threatened by the rise in sea levels. The agreement acknowledges that \$100 billion (in loans and donations) will need to be raised each year from 2020 to finance projects that enable countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

◆ UNFCCC

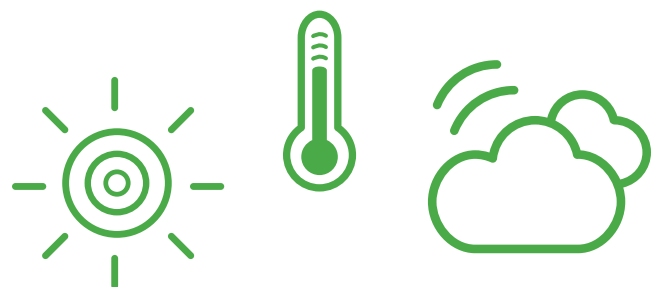
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty established in 1992 as a response to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. The main task of the secretariat was to support intergovernmental climate change negotiations. The largest and most important is the COP held annually and hosted alternately by the regional groups.

◆ Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The Paris Agreement is an agreement with the framework of the UNFCCC agreed upon at COP21 in Paris. It deals with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, climate change adaptation and climate financing starting in the year 2020.

◆ SDG 11.b

SDG Target 11.b calls for *by 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.*



STRUCTURE AND MANDATE

UN-Habitat's *Strategic Plan (2014-2019)* reaffirms climate change as one of four cross-cutting issues for the Agency. All four cross-cutting issues are to be "mainstreamed throughout the seven focus areas, ensuring that all policies, knowledge management tools and operational activities address these issues in their design and implementation" (para. 45).

At the same time the *Strategic Plan* indicates that climate change is also to be addressed through "issue-specific projects [that] will seek to fill identified gaps in the field and will be located in the most appropriate focus area" (para. 38).

Climate change as a substantive topic falls within Sub-programme 2: Urban Planning and Design, with an Expected Accomplishment as follows:

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Improved policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change adopted by partner city, regional and national authorities.

UNIT ACTIVITIES

City level

Through its support to cities in climate action planning, UN-Habitat contributes to the realization of SDG 11.b. Key funding partners for UN-Habitat in this important area high on the global agenda include the Governments of Norway and Sweden, and the European Commission.

This year saw substantial progress in the number of partner cities adopting low emission development strategies or mainstreaming such strategies in their statutory plans. Altogether in 2016, the councils of six cities participating in the Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies (Urban-LEDS) Project (EC-funded, with ICLEI as the main implementing partner) approved low emission development strategies. Those cities were: Recife, Brazil; Rajkot and Panaji, India; Balikpapan and Bogor, Indonesia; and KwaDukuza, South Africa. Moreover, these cities have begun to take steps to implement their strategies, which over time will result in reduced emissions. Bogor, for example, allocated about US\$ 12 million to revitalize the city's Bus Rapid Transit and convert a portion of the city's minibuses to two types of cleaner fuels, while KwaDukuza approved green building guidelines.

In 2016, UN-Habitat quickly began to take advantage of its 2015 accreditation to the Adaptation Fund to help cities build climate resilience. At its most recent (October 2016) meeting, for example, the Adaptation Fund Board reviewed several UN-Habitat submittals: it approved one full proposal in Lao PDR; concept proposals for Fiji and the Solomon Islands; and a pre-concept note for southern Africa (Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique).

Helping cities adopt climate action plans

UN-Habitat began to implement its *Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning*—a normative product launched with 45 endorsing partners at the historic Paris Climate Summit in December 2015. After developing an indicator framework to help operationalize the Guiding Principles, together with partners UN-Habitat applied them via short field missions in Vilankulo, Mozambique; Glasgow, Scotland (UK); and Rajkot, India; other field applications in South and North America are currently in process. These reviews served to strengthen ongoing planning processes.

In Vilankulo, for example, the review recommended the reformulation of several investment priorities so that they not only build resilience but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Glasgow planners sought an international benchmark on what constituted an ambitious climate action, so as to persuade decision-makers to embrace more ambitious targets. Partners who participated in Guiding Principles activities included ICLEI, the World Bank, Gonzaga University (US), San Diego State University (US), Durham University (UK), Servicios Ambientales (Bolivia), local officials and others. By year's end the Guiding Principles had also attracted one additional endorsing partner: International Society for City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP).



Global Level

During 2016, UN-Habitat launched two new normative publications:

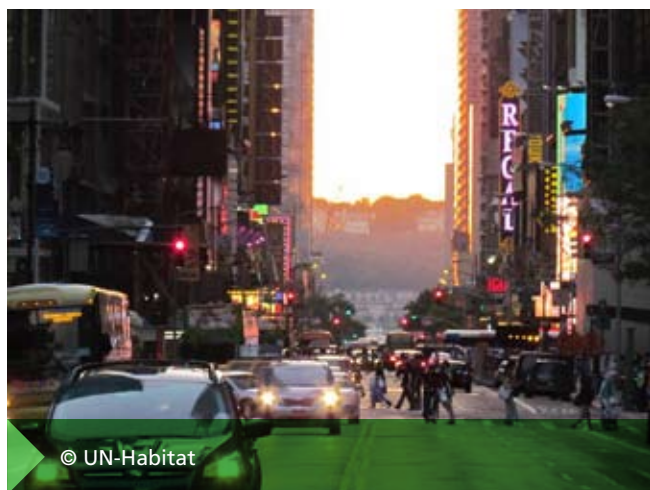
- ◆ *Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policy* to help decision-makers ensure that their urban policies help to empower local authorities to take climate action.
- ◆ *Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement* offers a timely, comparative review of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for urban content. Over two-thirds of the NDCs reviewed (110 out of 163) showed clear urban content. This broad-brush review (developed through partnership with the Recycling Cities International Network, RECNET) reveals potential new entry points for policy and programmatic discussions with Member States.

UN-Habitat remained an active member of the Management Committee of the Compact of Mayors. By the end of 2016 the number of mayors committed to this Compact had nearly doubled, from 320 a year earlier to 605; these 605 cities and human settlements contain roughly 446 million people.

Earlier in 2016 the merger of the Compact of Mayors with the European Commission's Covenant of Mayors was announced. The resulting new Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy will go live in January 2017; UN-Habitat retains a seat on that initiative's Founders' Council. Through a new project funded by the Government of Sweden, over the next four years UN-Habitat will support a small number of human settlements located in Least Developed Countries (LEDs) that have committed to the Compact to meet their commitments.

In March 2016, UN-Habitat applied for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund. The initiative was approved by the Executive Office in December 2016.

Finally, In September 2016, UN-Habitat began to systematically review project documents from the perspective of climate change.



Launch of new projects / proposals

In 2016, UN-Habitat launched several new projects related to cities and climate change, as follows:

With support from Sweden (Sida), UN-Habitat launched Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans. On the development side, this project will support cities in LDCs that have announced their intentions to comply with the Compact of Mayors to meet those several commitments.

To date, from a pool of 25 cities and towns that meet those criteria, CCPU have identified finalists; before year's end colleagues expect to meet with their representatives to confirm interest in support in this area. On the financing side, UN-Habitat is initially exploring a partnership to build the capacities of local authorities to submit successful applications to a national climate fund.

Also with Sida funding, CCPU launched Pro-Poor Planning of Climate Resilience for Marginalized Neighbourhoods. This project will help build climate resilience in selected marginalized neighbourhoods in cities that are participating in broader relevant city-wide planning efforts (in collaboration with UN-Habitat's PSUP). The project will also develop capacity-building and decision-support tools in this area. City and neighbourhood selection, and partnership with an NGO with expertise in community-based adaptation, are well under way.

With funding from the Government of Norway UN-Habitat launched Planning for Improved Air Quality in Urban Areas. Under this project CCPU will develop a planning process model with associated tools for urban air quality management, drawing in part from previous UNEP³/UN-Habitat work in this area. UN-Habitat has begun to research cutting-edge cities that plan in a holistic manner for: (i) improving urban air quality by reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs), while at the same time (ii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We have also narrowed down potential candidate cities to participate in the project. Discussions with a potential implementing partner and plans for a visit to a finalist city in early 2017 are well advanced.

Finally, on 17 November 2016 UN-Habitat received word from the EC (DEVCO) that the Action Document for a Phase II of the above-mentioned Urban-LEDS Project had been approved; The CCPU were requested to start preparing the Project's technical description and related elements. As with Urban-LEDS Phase I UN-Habitat anticipates co-implementation of this project with ICLEI. The plan is for Urban-LEDS II to continue work in cities in existing countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa), with activities expanded to four new countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, Lao, and Rwanda). COP22 provided a chance to interview delegations from some of those countries, to start to map their NDC implementation plans, urban planning frameworks and related.



³ Now UN-Environment

HABITAT III AND COP 22

Habitat III

In contrast with the Habitat Agenda of 1996, Habitat III's NUA recognizes the need for and seeks to foster climate action in cities. For example, it envisions: "Cities and human settlements that... foster mitigation and adaptation to climate change...". On the eve of COP22 the UN-Habitat Executive Director and Habitat III (H-3) Secretary-General officially transmitted to the UNFCCC Executive Secretary a copy of the approved NUA, and drew her attention to such provisions. Then at COP22, during the course of a day-long sequence on cities and human settlements organized by the Global Climate Alliance, a representative of the Habitat III Secretariat briefed participants on the climate change aspects of the NUA. COP22 also provided other venues where Habitat III Secretariat and Habitat colleagues could brief participants on this topic.

The Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (ICLEI) noted "that strengthened local action requires greater access to finance". Indeed, such a call appears in the NUA.

COP22

COP22 was held in Marrakech, Morocco from 7-18 November 2016. It took place shortly after the Paris Agreement (the main output from COP21 in Paris) entered into force, on 4 November 2016.

Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement publication

At COP22, UN-Habitat launched the aforementioned *Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement*. This study is available on the UN-Habitat website or upon request from the Climate Change Planning Unit.

One UN Event

UN-Habitat organized and chaired a *One UN* side event on Cities and Climate Change⁴. Panellists included: Karolina Skog, Swedish Minister for Environment; Glen Murray, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change for Ontario, Canada; Debra Roberts, IPCC/eThekweni, South Africa; and representatives of the Green Climate Fund and World Meteorological Society (WMO).

Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Event

UN-Habitat participated in the 19th CCAC Working Group meeting. The meeting was well attended by state and non-state partners of the CCAC. The 8th CCAC High Level Assembly (HLA) took place two days later. A keynote address given by the Scientific Advisory Panel's Chair highlighted the need to act on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) now rather than later.

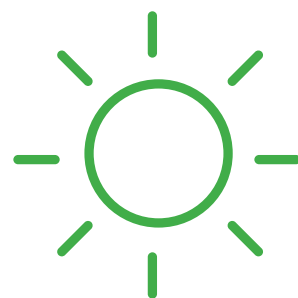
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy Event

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, on whose Founders' Council UN-Habitat sits, received visibility at COP22 through several side events. This initiative, the result of a merger between the Compact of Mayors and the European Commission's Covenant of Mayors will come into force in January 2017.

Future Prospects from COP22

Call for host for International Scientific Conference on Cities and Climate Change

In November 2016, at the 22nd Conference of Parties (COP22) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN-Habitat and partners launched a call for a city to host an International Scientific Conference on Cities and Climate Change, to take place in early 2018. This conference, co-organized by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), will serve to identify (and attract funding for) the research agenda on cities and climate change. This research, in turn, will help to inform future IPCC assessments and special reports; these form the main scientific underpinning of the global climate negotiations. Besides the IPCC, partners include Cities Alliance, UCLG, ICLEI, UNEP, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, World Climate Research Programme and FutureEarth.



⁴ See <https://youtube/4kLMZqXvF4c>

CASE STUDIES

Case Study 1: Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries

The Urban-LEDS project, funded by the European Commission, and implemented by UN-Habitat and ICLEI, has the objective of enhancing the transition to low emission urban development in emerging economy countries by offering selected local governments in Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa a comprehensive methodological framework (the GreenClimateCities methodology) to integrate low-carbon strategies into all sectors of urban planning and development.

Funding mechanism: European Union (EuropeAid/DCI-ENV/2011/269-952).

Consortium: UN-Habitat, ICLEI World Secretariat and 5 ICLEI regional offices in Europe, Brazil, Indonesia, India and South Africa.

Project Coordinator: UN-Habitat/ICLEI World Secretariat.

Activities, Approaches and Tools

Capacity Building:

- ◆ Offer tailor-made training to local governments
- ◆ Organise study tours
- ◆ Offer workshops and webinars

Resources and Tools:

- ◆ ICLEI's GreenClimateCities methodology, guidance and tools - www.iclei.org/gcc
- ◆ HEAT+ greenhouse gas emissions quantification and monitoring software - <http://heat.iclei.org>
- ◆ Global reporting platform, the carbonn® Climate Registry (cCR) - <http://carbonn.org>
- ◆ Technical and Financial Solutions:
 - ◆ Access to the Urban-LEDS Pool of Experts
 - ◆ Access to the Solutions Gateway for guidance on LED options - <http://www.solutions-gateway.org>

Global Networking:

- ◆ Establish South-South-North exchanges among project cities
- ◆ Link to the LEDS Global Partnership - <http://ledsgp.org>
- ◆ Create the Urban-LEDS global network - www.urban-leds.org
- ◆ Launch the Local Government Climate Roadmap - www.iclei.org/climate-roadmap
- ◆ Ensure appropriate verification processes are established (MRV - Measurable, Reportable, Verifiable)



A girl walks past newly constructed houses in Aceh, Indonesia
© UN-Habitat

Case Study 2: Guiding Principles for City Climate Change Action

Development of the Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning were generously supported by the Government of Norway (under the Cities and Climate Change Initiative), and Cities Alliance (under the World Bank/UNEP/UN-Habitat Cities and Climate Change Joint Work Programme).

The Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning reviews typical steps in the city-level climate action planning process in light of a proposed set of globally applicable principles. These principles, shown below, developed through a robust and open multi-stakeholder process, support local officials, planners and stakeholders in climate action planning.

Such plans aim to help cities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adopt low emission development trajectories, as well as adapt to the impacts of climate change and build local climate resilience.

These *Guiding Principles* are intended to be applied flexibly, together with more detailed 'how to' manuals, to help cities more effectively play their role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience.

Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning

City climate action planning should be:



Ambitious

Setting goals and implementing actions that evolve iteratively towards an ambitious vision



Inclusive

Involving multiple city government departments, stakeholders and communities (with particular attention to marginalized groups), in all phases of planning and implementation



Fair

Seeking solutions that equitably address the risks of climate change and share the costs and benefits of action across the city



Comprehensive and integrated

Coherently undertaking adaptation and mitigation actions across a range of sectors within the city, as well as supporting broader regional initiatives and the realization of priorities of higher levels of government when possible and appropriate



Relevant

Delivering local benefits and supporting local development priorities



Actionable

Proposing cost-effective actions that can realistically be implemented by the actors involved, given local mandates, finances, and capacities



Evidence-based

Reflecting scientific knowledge and local understanding, and using assessments of vulnerability and emissions and other empirical inputs to inform decision-making



Transparent and verifiable

Following an open decision-making process, and setting goals that can be measured, reported, independently verified, and evaluated

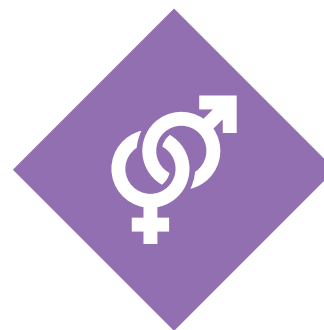
<http://unhabitat.org/books/guiding-principles-for-climate-city-planning-action>



Kalobeyi Kakuma
Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



GENDER EQUALITY



INTRODUCTION

Rapid and unplanned urbanization has established a challenge to national and local governments in their role to develop economically fair and vibrant, inclusive, and safe cities. In this process of fast urbanization, failure to fully mainstream gender equality into urban planning, legislation and economic development hinders the inclusiveness of cities and prevents the full integration of women and girls in the economic, social, and political life of cities.

Gender inequalities, as a result of socio-cultural norms and unconscious biases, persist; causing women and girls to benefit less from urbanization and urban spaces than their male counterparts. In fact, women and girls in cities face a range of specific barriers and vulnerabilities based on gender discriminations, which range from gender based violence (GBV), to time-poverty, to limited control over assets, and to unequal participation in public and private decision-making.

In order to empower women and girls and improve the well-being of all persons in the city, it is paramount to work toward promoting inclusive cities with spaces that welcome and engage women and girls.

UN-Habitat works to promote this by mainstreaming gender equality into programmes and projects. At a normative level, gender mainstreaming is headed by the Gender Equality Unit (GEU) at Headquarters. At the operational level, programmes such as the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) (see Showcase: GLTN), as well as the implementation of gender-responsive projects across county offices (see Case Studies) are the champions of the gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment process on the ground.

The GEU is project-funded and is grateful to the contributions of the Swedish and Norwegian governments for their support of gender equality and women's rights in cities.



INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

◆ CEDAW

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.

◆ DEVAW

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993. The resolution is complementary to, and a strengthening of, the work of CEDAW and Vienna Declaration. It recalls and embodies the same rights and principles as those enshrined in such instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Articles 1 and 2 provide the most widely used definition of violence against women.

◆ Beijing Platform for Action

The Platform for Action was adopted by the UN at the end of the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The resolution adopted to promulgate a set of principles concerning the equality of men and women; all of which intersect with the challenges and advantages of urbanisation.

◆ SDG 11.1, 11.2, and 11.7

Besides the specific SDG 5; SDG 11.1/2/7 outline the importance of gender-responsive essential services and transport planning, ensuring safety and access to public space, and access to affordable housing and protection from poverty.

◆ NUA

The New Urban Agenda was adopted in 2016. The Agenda aligns with the 2030 Agenda and advocates the inclusion of women in urban decision-making, and promoting gender-responsive financing, safety, essential services and urban planning.

STRUCTURE AND MANDATE

Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment fall within the docket of Deputy Executive Director, and are implemented, at a normative level, by the Gender Equality Unit (GEU), housed in Programme Division. UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2014-2019 outlines that Gender Equality is a cross-cutting issue that is to be mainstreamed across the Agency's work. The GEU is also the site of the Secretariat for The Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI), an independent advisory body to the Executive Director.

UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 23/11 established the framework for the Policy and Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Urban Development and Human Settlements 2014-2019 (GPP) and The Gender Equality Action Plan 2014-2019 (GEAP). As it stands the GPP and the GEAP contain three outputs:

- i. Programme: technical and normative assistance provided to national, regional and local authorities and other stakeholders, so that their policies, plans and programmes achieve clearly articulated, time- bound and measurable gender equality and women's empowerment results in the areas of UN-Habitat's strategic priorities, identified on the basis of gender analysis, assessed against clearly defined baseline data disaggregated by sex and age.**
- ii. Progress towards internal gender parity at all levels, and particularly at the P5 levels and above clearly demonstrated, according to the defined United Nations formula, as an objective indicator of organizational commitment to gender equality and women's rights, and of an organizational culture with the capacity to advance them.**
- iii. Internal institutional arrangements that are fully conducive to the above two outputs increasingly in place, in progressive compliance with the performance standards set out in the System-Wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP).**

At the normative level and in order to meet with output (i), UN-Habitat relies on a network of the Gender Focal Points (GFPs), at Headquarters and Regional Offices, who promote the incorporation of gender-responsive methodologies into UN-Habitat's programmes and projects. Furthermore, the Habitat University Network Initiative (UNI) runs a thematic hub on gender hosted by the National University of Cordoba, Argentina; led by AGGI vice-chair, Professor Ana Falú. The Hub works to disseminate and exchange processes and tools in order to deliver gender-responsive sustainable urban development.

Once again, in line with output (i) the GEU, the Human Rights Team, and the Youth Unit collaborated in 2016 to establish a capacity building module for the three issues. Trainings were conducted in Mozambique for Lusophone African countries in collaboration with ROAf and the Mozambique country team. In addition, trainings were conducted in Amman for Arab speaking states in collaboration with ROAS.

As a result, the Lebanon Country Office requested a similar training to that imparted in Amman. The Lebanon training was conducted by the ROAS office GFP.

The Lebanon Country Training took place on August 5, participants included 9 men, 15 women



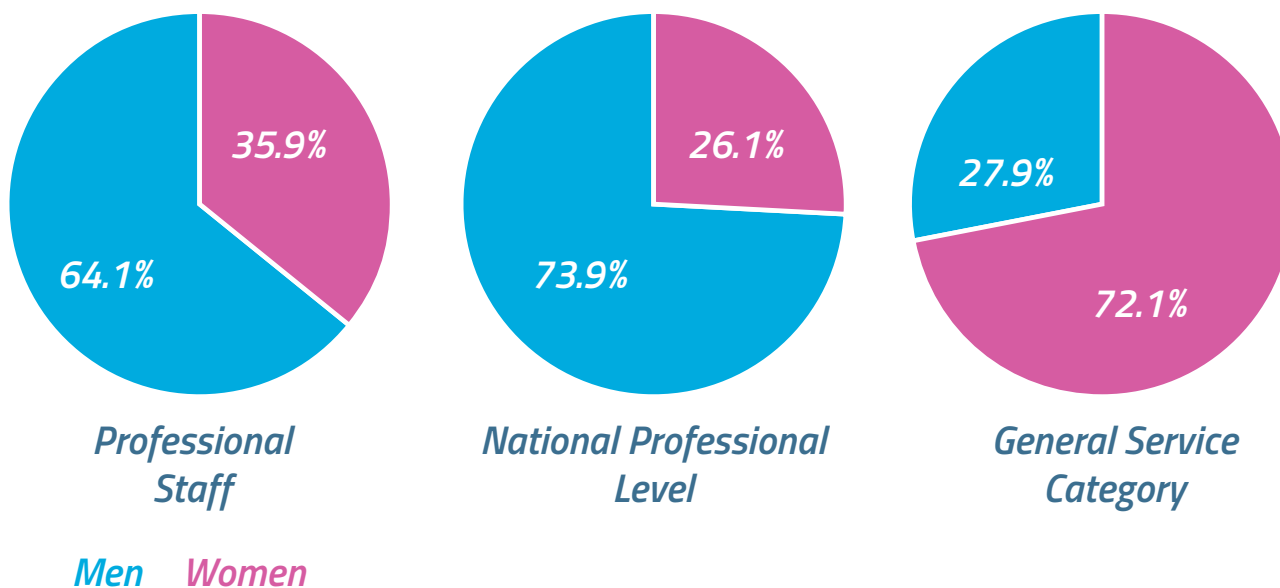
The Gender Equality Marker (GEM) was developed after a nine-month consultation period with UN sister Agencies, and UN-Habitat Headquarter Branches and Regional Offices. The purpose of the development was to comply with indicator 8 of the UN-SWAP and output (i) of the GPP. It is based on a four-point scale. At present, it has been applied to 100 per cent of the projects coming before the Project Advisory Group (PAG), since its roll-out in September 2015. Currently, 30 per cent of Project Documents that come to the PAG for the first time are receiving a threshold rating of 1. Baseline data of projects prior to the roll out of the GEM indicated that 0.95 per cent of projects coming before the PAG for the first time achieved a rating of 1.

To complement the GEM, in line with outputs (i and iii) of the GPP, the GEU and the Finance Unit (FU) developed a Gender Catalogue for tracking gender expenses of projects which passed by the GEM. The Catalogue was developed through a consultative process that included the input of Headquarter, Branch and Regional Office GFPs. In addition to an in-depth analysis of past projects to determine the kinds of gender activities found in the UN-Habitat projects. In October 2016, the FU and the GEU began applying the Gender Catalogue to project expense reports. This process now allows UN-Habitat to report on all indicators of the UN-SWAP.

The development of the Gender Catalogue marked an important collaboration between the GEU and the FU. Nonetheless, the Gender Catalogue and Marker will require future assistance to move beyond project assessment and toward institutional assessment; as well as migrating to the UMOJA system. At present the application of both is conducted offline, the GEM via the PAG, and the Gender Catalogue via end of project expense reports.

At present, the Agency continues to work toward output (ii) and has successfully reached broad internal gender parity levels within the Agency. However, gender parity remains to be met at all general service and professional levels, in particular the P4 and P5 levels. Gender parity within a UN Agency is defined as an objective indicator of organizational commitment toward gender equality and women's rights. Nonetheless, particular country offices are currently demonstrating gender parity at all levels, namely the Afghanistan Country Office.

Current gender disaggregated percentages, within the Agency, are as follows:



UNIT ACTIVITIES

Gendernet OECD Bi-Annual Meeting. Kampala, Uganda. January 11 to 15.

The GEU represented UN-Habitat at the joint biennial workshop of the Gendernet and the UN Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) on *Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A game changer for gender equality, women's empowerment and women's human rights*. The workshop took place in Kampala, Uganda and focused on the implementation of the commitments of the SDGs on gender equality and women's rights.

Gender Resource Training. Nairobi, Kenya. January 20 to 21.

In preparation for the development of the Catalogue, UNEP, UNON and UN-Habitat conducted a workshop which invited the World Food Programme (WFP) to train finance officers for compliancy of Indicators 8 and 9 of the UN-SWAP. The recommendation of WFP and of the Gender Catalogue Report to the DED was that the Agency would benefit from instituting a business model in which branches and offices within the Agency take responsibility for respective UN-SWAP indicators as a means of institutionalisation.

IANWGE Meeting. New York, USA. March 10 to 11.

The GEU participated in the annual IANWGE meeting in New York prior to the annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Release to Finance Unit (FU) of Gender Catalogue. March 31.

The Gender Catalogue development process was completed in March 2016. At which point the Catalogue was handed over to the FU for revision and implementation. The GEU and the FU conducted the joint application of the Catalogue in December 2016. The objective of the Gender Catalogue is to fulfil the Agency's commitment to become fully UN-SWAP compliant by 2017.

Habitat III Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements. Pretoria, South Africa. April 7 to 9.

The Habitat III Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements involved a wide range of participants to debate Informal Settlement and delivered policy recommendations in the form of a final participants' declaration, for official consideration for input into the NUA. The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the GEU hosted the Women's Caucus, which was led by a panel containing Deputy Minister of Human Settlements, Madame Zou Kota; Rose Molokoane, SDI; Victoria Okoye WEIGO; Violet Shivutse, Huairou Commission; and Chair: Rocío Armillas-Tiseyra.



EGM participant experts in Barcelona, Spain
© UN-Habitat GEU

Expert Group Meeting (EGM): Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD): UN-Habitat gender-responsive engagement in Post-conflict contexts. Barcelona, Spain. April 20 to 21.

The meeting was sponsored by the Municipality of Barcelona and extended invitations to 25 international experts. Specific outcomes from the EGM included a Communiqué that was lobbied by participant-experts at a number of international conferences in the lead-up to Habitat III with the specific intention of drawing attention to urban post-conflict contexts and the specific gendered dimensions therein. Moreover, the EGM showcased the People's Process, a methodology primarily employed by the Regional Offices for Asia Pacific (ROAP)—with particular examples from the Afghanistan Country Office—, which the GEU assesses as a strong example of UN-Habitat's work in gender-responsive engagement in post-conflict contexts. As a result of this showcasing, other regional offices within the Agency, namely the Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)—in particular, the Somalia Programme—and the Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS)—in particular, the Lebanon Country Office have demonstrated interest in People's Process methodology as a viable method for gender-responsive engagement in the Somalia and the Lebanon.

AGGI Annual Meeting. Barcelona, Spain. April 22.

AGGI Members present included: Teresa Boccia, Margarita Carranco, Ana Falú, Jan Peterson, Siraj Sait and Aminata Traoré. Members discussed preparations for Habitat III and the importance of establishing a Gender and Post-conflict programme at UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat Finance for City Leaders publication, Chapter 14: The Cross-Cutting Issues of Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Youth. Habitat III release.

The GEU participated in the writing of Chapter 14: *The Cross-Cutting Issues of Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Youth*. The Gender Equality section deals with the purpose and implementation of Gender-responsive Budgeting (GRB) in municipal budgets. A number of case studies are detailed in the chapter.

EGM: Habitat III & GEWE. UN-Habitat, UN Women, Cities Alliance, Huairou Commission. New York City, USA. June 5.

This meeting was a product of partnership between UN Women, UN-Habitat, the Huairou Commission, and Cities Alliance, the EGM was convened at UN Women Headquarters in New York City, USA. The meeting opened with statements from all four partners, Huairou Commission Chair, Jan Peterson, UN Women Deputy Executive Director, Lakshmi Puri, UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director, Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, and United Cities and Local Government (UCLG) Deputy Secretary General, Emilia Saiz, representing Cities Alliance. Each speaker reaffirmed her commitment to further develop the partnership and work to empower all women and girls beginning with those furthest left behind. The meeting continued with the aim of revising of the Zero Draft of the NUA.

Panel Discussion on HIII & GEWE. UN Women, Cities Alliance, Huairou Commission Informal Consultations. NY, USA, June 6.

During the informal consultations on the NUA, a Panel discussion was held to present the results of the *Expert Group Meeting: Gender Perspectives of the New Urban Agenda*, held the previous day. Once again, the Meeting brought together UN Women, UN-Habitat, Cities Alliance and Huairou Commission.

The meeting was chaired by Angela Mwai, panelists included Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat Aisa Kacyira; UN Women, Sylvia Hordosch; Huairou Commission, Violet Shivutse; and Cities Alliance, Laura Lima.

Launch of the Gender Unit within the Ministry of Urban Renewal. Dakar, Senegal. June 13.

Angela Mwai participated in the launch of the Gender Unit within the Ministry of Urban Renewal via a workshop in Dakar titled *Promoting sustainable and inclusive cities in Senegal: towards a gender sensitive urban governance*. The main objective of this workshop was to inform and educate all stakeholders of the Town Planning Sector, Housing and Living Environment on relevance of taking gender into account in urban policies.

Inaugural African Forum for Urban Safety (AFUS) Learn Exchange. Durban, South Africa. June 29 to July 1.

The GEU participated in the AFUS Learning Exchange in the South African city of Durban on the theme *Towards Collective Action for Creation of Safer Cities Vision 2030*. AFUS is collaborating with UN-Habitat and supported by UCLG Africa and the National Department of Human Settlement (South Africa) to address the safety issue within cities.

A Gender Equality Approach to New Urban Development. UN-Habitat, UN Women, and Huairou Commission. PrepCom 3. Surabaya, Indonesia. July 26.

UN-Habitat, UN Women, Huairou Commission and Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Government of Indonesia organised a joint side event at Habitat III PrepCom 3 in Surabaya, Indonesia, *A Gender Equality Approach to Urban Development*. The event discussed pertinent issues on gender-responsive urban development, namely, labour trends, access to essential services, safety, and violence.

Transformative & Inclusive Leadership Training for County Women Leaders. Kisumu, Kenya. August 29 to September 2.

The GEU prepared and delivered a two-hour presentation on engaging women in leadership to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements through Assembly Bills, the County Integrated Development Plan, and involving women leaders in key issues of Habitat III.

The Gender Film Festival. September 5.

The GEU launched *The Gender Film Festival*. The film festival presents one-hour documentary on the first Monday of each month. The documentaries highlight pervasive gender inequalities faced around the world through film and discussion.



Wikigender online discussion Engendering the city: women and urban governance. UN-Habitat, WICI, OECD. October 3 to October 7.

The GEU participated in the online discussion on inclusive urban governance to help tackle gender inequality in cities. Discussion touched on issues of policy, success of small-scale projects, new technologies in cities, and gender-blind urban governance.

AGGI Annual Meeting. Quito, Ecuador. October 16.

AGGI Members present included: Ana Falú, Bernadía Tjandradewi, Carmen Griffiths, Diane Dumashie, Esther Mwaura-Muiru, Jan Peterson, Lakshmi Puri, Margarita Carranco, Nadia Bakhurji, Patricia Cortes, Sri Sofjan, and Teresa Boccia. The Chair of AGGI Aminata Traoré expressed regret that she was not able to join the AGGI meeting and sent her greetings to the meeting participants.

AGGI members were given presentations from a number of UN-Habitat programmes. To conclude, members gave the following recommendations to the Executive Director:

- ◆ UN-Habitat to ensure that messages and speeches by UN-Habitat Executive Director are further engendered.
- ◆ UN-Habitat to ensure that the GEU is adequately staffed and funded by core, not project funds.
- ◆ UN-Habitat to develop a transformative programme on gender equality and the empowerment of women on the implementation of SDG 11 and the NUA. AGGI and UN Women are ready to support this development.
- ◆ UN-Habitat to strengthen the engagement of CPR in AGGI and replace missing CPR representation in AGGI.

Regional ShareFair on Gender and Resilience. Nairobi, Kenya. November 7 to 8.

In conjunction with UNAIDS and IOM, the GEU collaborated in the organisation of this event. The GEU discussed issues facing women's and girl's resilience in relation to cities. Noting that while cities are the perfect environment for many of these challenges to be addressed, this cannot be left up to chance.

UN-Habitat Gender Journey publication. November.

One of the first requests of AGGI members was for a document in detailing the Agency's progress on gender.



This gender history is commissioned by UN-Habitat in response to AGGI's request. Many past and present staff members and partners of UN-Habitat have contributed through availing documents, giving interviews, writing text and making comments.

<http://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-gender-journey/>

Virtual EGM Monitoring of SDG 11.3.2. November 21.

The GEU participated in this virtual EGM in order to gather key partners to begin to discuss the proposed indicator and work to further develop the metadata. The EGM aimed to concretize the institutional partnership of organizations and individuals involved in the development of the metadata and methodology for this indicator.

HABITAT III AND CSW 60

Commission on the Status of Women. New York City, USA. March 14-24.

Habitat III Agenda and Gender Equality and Safe Public Spaces for Women and for All

On March 17th 2015, during the 60th session on the Commission for the Status of Women, the Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat and the Deputy Executive Director of UN Women, with the support of Huairou Commission, held the joint side-event: *Habitat III Agenda and Gender Equality, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and for All*. Distinguished panellists included: Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women; Rosana Alvarado, First Vice President of the National Assembly of Ecuador; Cristina Juarranz de la Fuente, Director of Multilateral, Horizontal and Financial Cooperation at the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID); Mr. Marcelo Cabrera, Mayor of Cuenca, Ecuador; Amir A Dossal, President Global Partnerships Forum; Lana Louise Finikin, Huairou Commission; Tasha de Vasconcelos, humanitarian ambassador; and Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Director of UN-Habitat.

Safer Cities +20: Public Space and Gender. New York City, USA. March 18

During the 60th session on the Commission for the Status of Women, the side event *Safer Cities+20: Public Space and Gender* was hosted by the Deputy Executive Director of UN Habitat, Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, with the support of distinguished panellists: Kathryn Travers, WICI; H.E. Youngju Oh, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the UN; Alana Livesey, Plan International; Um Kyu Sook, Assistant Mayor, City of Seoul; Lana Louise Finikin, GROOTS; and Huairou Commission. The side-event highlighted the importance of public space in the realization of women's empowerment and its link to sustainable development.

Habitat III Conference. Quito, Ecuador. October 15 to 20.

Gender Assembly. Habitat III. UN-Habitat, UN Women and Huairou Commission. Quito, Ecuador.

The Women Assembly brought together grassroots women, gender champions, representatives from civil society, academia, international organisations and UN agencies to discuss the empowerment of women, gender equality and the NUA.

Speaker at the event included Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat; Jan Peterson, Chair of Huairou Commission; Lakshmi Puri, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women; Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat.

Gender Roundtable. Habitat III. Quito, Ecuador.

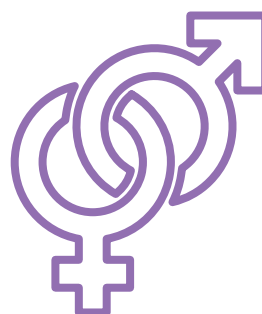
The Women's Roundtable brought together a wide range of speakers from academia, grassroots and international organisations who in different ways emphasised the essential linkages between increased gender equality and empowerment of women with the implementation of the NUA. The NUA cannot succeed without transformative change to gender relations and substantial empowerment of women according to several speakers at the roundtable.

Israel's Agency for International Development Corporation (MASHAV) Event

During this event Angela Mwai presented UN-Habitat's and MASHAV's collaborative efforts on training local authority members on urban gender issues and challenges. The Golda Meir MASHAV Carmel International Training Center is the site for these trainings.



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SHOWCASE: THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK (GLTN)

Colombia

- ◆ GLTN supported Habitat for Humanity International and key change agents to improve their capacity to support settlement upgrading and tenure security improvement interventions through the use of GLTN tools.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

- ◆ GLTN has supported the land policy reform process and implementation of GLTN tools.
- ◆ World Bank and UN-Habitat has supported the Ministry of Land Affairs to conduct a review study of the land sector in DRC aimed at contributing to government efforts to formulate a new land policy and to support programming including aspects of women's access to land and gender-related issues.

Iraq

- ◆ GLTN is providing strategic guidance, technical assistance and seed funding to UN-Habitat country office in Iraq for improving the conditions of the poor, minorities, the displaced and women across the country. This is through capacity development interventions to implement selected land tools and approaches, such as pro-poor land policy development, gender and land, fit-for-purpose land administration, operationalization of pro-poor and gender-responsive Islamic land principles.

Namibia

- ◆ GLTN support has resulted in increased understanding and capacity on the continuum of land rights approach and in the use and application of pro-poor and gender responsive land tools.

Uganda

- ◆ In collaboration with partners GLTN has supported the land policy implementation process through implementation and adopting of pro-poor land tools. This is in collaboration with the Government of Uganda, ACTogether and Uganda Land Alliance (ULA). Support has demonstrated how pro-poor tools can be used to provide security of tenure and as evidence for influencing policy development and implementation at community and district levels.
- ◆ GLTN has also supported the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to develop a gender strategy on land governance.

Zambia

- ◆ In collaboration with Huairou Commission and its local network organizations, GLTN has supported implementation of Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) to document customary rights especially women's rights in Chibombo District with lessons feeding into the on-going land policy process. The whole project is led by local women's grassroots organization.



CASE STUDIES

Case Study 1: UN-Habitat Afghanistan, Community-led Infrastructure Programme (CLUIP)

The Community-Led Urban Infrastructure Project (CLUIP) aims at securing and stabilizing urban areas across five Afghan cities by responding to the urgent needs of recently displaced people, demobilized combatants, and returnees through community empowerment, enhancing their access to essential services, and improving their livelihoods enable them to live in dignity. CLUIP is a nine month-duration programme (1st April to 31st December 2015 with 3-months extension up to 31 March 2016) implemented by UN-Habitat, in conjunction with Independent Directorate of Local Governance/Deputy Ministry for Municipalities (IDLG/DMM), Municipalities and Community Development Councils, supported by the Government of Japan.

CLUIP is operational in five municipalities: Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat and Jalalabad.

To specifically address the needs to empower women socially and economically, specific grants were allocated in the programme to respond to their needs. Female sub-committees of the GAs (Gozar Assembly) were established to develop action plans and identify needs of the women living in the target areas. 25 projects were implemented and they are now kept on-going in the five different provinces of Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar with a total of approximately 178,000 beneficiaries.



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In some cases, GAs joined together to share their resources and grants in order to have a better management team and to work on larger capital. Each sub-project got community contribution in cash and kind which amount to approximately USD 77,307 in total. Each sub-project has contributed back to the community through economic, social, environmental or educational initiatives.

Women have been successful in mobilizing woman members in their communities and facilitating their participation. The projects empowered women to have leadership roles in the proposed businesses and society involvement activities. It has also given them access to project resources, access to decision making and access to information and training in equitable ways.



© UN-Habitat Afghanistan

The women's projects have succeeded to create a trustful environment, good working conditions with secure workplaces that enabled women to be allowed to work outside the house. The projects also enable women to gain their own income. The projects resulted in job creation for approximately 450 women and 27 men and approximately 4121 male labour for construction of parks and community centres.

During the programme period, a management team has established for each project. They completed procurement process, recruitment of staff, enrolling students for training, and starting production and services, financial management and planning, working on capacity building and usage of profit back to the community. The women's projects have been able to produce high quality goods for market and customers. Despite tough competition in local market they have been successful and profitable.

Training was one of the highest achievements for women projects that increased skills of women in the community. Different kind of professional trainings have been provided to women in 5 cities as part of projects. For instance,

the health and environmental awareness trainings were held in Kabul and Mazar for approximately 144,000 male and female community members.

Training and capacity building support was conducted by UN-Habitat for each women projects. As the number of illiteracy, lack of education and experience in project management is high in the target communities, the trainings and capacity building activities focused on increasing their motivation and building capacity of the community members for management. Business plans for all projects in 5 cities have been developed. Workshops for project sustainability, strategy, financial planning and reporting, action planning, and a five-day business management training (including Market Study, Order Management, Pricing, Financial Management, Marketing, Sales management and Branding) have been conducted in all cities.

The implications of CLUIP for women and men of any planned action, including social, economic programs, in all five cities and at all levels have been assessed. Gender mainstreaming under CLUIP is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences a central role of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality throughout the whole project.

In order to emphasize gender-based issues in Afghanistan and provide solution for their challenges and empowerment, with recognition of required cultural sensitivity, CLUIP has been implementing an effective approach to gender equality. The application of the mentioned approach starts from the establishment of Community Development Committees (CDCs) for both males (145 CDCs) and females (135 CDCs)⁵. The heads of 135 female CDCs are appointed as the deputy head of male CDCs mainly to build up communication among male and females. It is to mention that during the project period, female staff members facilitate the meetings and the preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) for female members. It provides women with the opportunity to experience unity, share their problems, and gain economic independence. In addition, CLUIP project has presented the concept of mix-gender GAs and established 29 mix-genders GAs since the beginning of the project.

Importantly, through women's sub-projects which were developed by the female representatives of the GAs, women were able to be successful in mobilizing other women in the community and facilitating their participation. 25 Sub-project proposals were submitted and developed concerning social, cultural and sustainability aspects. The application and implementation of these projects involved income-generating activities, enhancement and empowerment of women's leadership roles in the proposed business and society involvement activities. It has also given them equal access to project resources, access to decision making and equitable access to information and training.

The other important outcome is the improved social and economic situation of women as now women in all districts work, learn, and generate income for themselves. In addition, through various events, workshops, and trainings, knowledge and awareness of both men and women will be increased on women rights. On the other hand, they will learn how successful business should be run and conducted. Furthermore, in order to change the attitude and behaviour of people regarding the stereotypes in relation to the abilities and capabilities of females, CLUIP provided them with the opportunity for visibility, marketing and visits in already existing companies.

⁵ Female CDCs have conducted projects at GA-level through GA female sub-committees.

Case Study 2: UN-Habitat Iraq, Gender-sensitive Durable Shelter Support for Internal Displaced Persons in Iraq

The ongoing conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has had profound humanitarian consequences throughout Iraq. From January 2014 to May 2016, more than 3.3 million persons were displaced in Iraq, and a further 3 million are living under ISIL control. Anbar and Erbil Governorates are among the top five governorates hosting the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as they host 17 per cent and 12 per cent of the entire country's IDPs respectively. While tents may provide IDPs with temporary emergency shelter, in circumstances of long-term displacement such provisional shelter interventions often turn into slums in which displacement is protracted. Furthermore, inadequate and insecure shelter conditions endanger women and girls, making them increasingly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence.

To address these challenges, UN-Habitat has been providing durable IDP shelter sites equipped with prefabricated shelter units in addition to basic infrastructure and public facilities. In these more permanent shelter sites, vulnerable IDPs who have been enduring harsh weather conditions and lacking security are able to live in dignity. Essentially, the project will (i) accommodate selected IDPs from the targeted governorates in these gender-sensitive IDP shelter sites; and (ii) develop the institutional capacity of the targeted governorates and line ministries to respond to the shelter needs of IDPs in a gender-responsive manner.

The project aims to enhance self-reliance and improve living conditions for IDPs in Iraq through the establishment of gender-responsive IDP shelter sites equipped with durable

prefabricated shelters as well as basic infrastructure and public facilities. Specifically, the project will (i) accommodate selected IDPs from the targeted governorates in these gender-responsive IDP shelter sites; and (ii) develop the institutional capacity of the targeted governorates and line ministries to respond to the shelter need of IDPs in a gender-responsive manner.

The project's expected key deliverables are two IDP shelter sites equipped with prefabricated shelter units, basic infrastructure and public facilities in Ramadi, Anbar Governorate, and Baharka, Erbil Governorate. These sites will hold approximately 800 units that can accommodate approximately 4800 vulnerable IDPs.

Key project Activities include:

- ◆ Establish gender-responsive IDP shelter sites equipped with prefabricated shelter units, basic infrastructure and public facilities such as administrative and security buildings;
- ◆ Develop gender-responsive beneficiary selection criteria in collaboration with relevant humanitarian clusters as well as the targeted governorates; and
- ◆ Plan and organise awareness raising and capacity building workshops targeting relevant governorate counterparts, beneficiaries and members of host communities to manage and maintain shelter sites with gender sensitivity.

Project Donor: Government of Japan.



Case Study 3: UN-Habitat Kosovo, Gračanica/Graçanicë Municipal Development Plan and Strategic Environmental Assessment

The purpose of the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) is to offer a clear vision and goals for future municipal spatial development and to define programs, development policies and activities for accomplishment of the identified goals: how to guide housing development; how to preserve and develop the natural resources and cultural heritage values in favour of economic development and social welfare; how to facilitate movements of inhabitants and to provide easier access for visitors, etc.

Drafting of the MDP took into consideration the existing conditions, problems, and resources available for development; by looking at social, economic and environmental issues in the municipality as a whole. The MDP integrates and co-ordinates sector plans and aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with its implementation while providing an overall framework and guide for long-term future development, and for the co-ordination of the work of local administration towards the improvement of the quality of life for all the communities living in the municipality.

Both documents, the MDP and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), were drafted with support of the Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme (MuSPP), implemented by UN-Habitat and funded by the Sida.

The process of drafting the MDP and the SEA was implemented in parallel with the training and capacity building component of the MuSPP/UN-Habitat, through an in-house daily co-operation and on-the-job assistance to municipal staff, as well as site visits, study tours, meetings, workshops and other events, which ultimately led to an increased capacity and institutional strengthening to perform duties and responsibilities related to spatial planning.

The whole process has also increased transparency in decision-making processes through a range of public meetings and consultations with stakeholders representing public institutions, non-governmental organisations, businesses, media and community at large; at the same time, this raised the awareness of the said stakeholders concerning sustainable development.

The SEA process started early in the MDP drafting process and has been fully integrated into it, hence it reinforced the close co-operation between MuSPP, the municipality, ISP, and local NGOs. In order to define the SEA objectives and discuss draft objectives, workshops were held with the participation of officers from different fields from the municipality, ISP, MESP and NGOs, whom all contributed to the draft SEA objectives and to the overall spatial planning process.

The participatory process stimulated the co-operation between the local and central government; and has also helped to promote gender balance through the engagement of women in the workshops and during the public consultation process. The process included the involvement of women from different professional backgrounds who represented the municipality, the ISP and MESP. The project has also engaged all of the different community members in teamwork, helping to promote participatory and inclusive spatial planning processes and to raise environmental awareness.

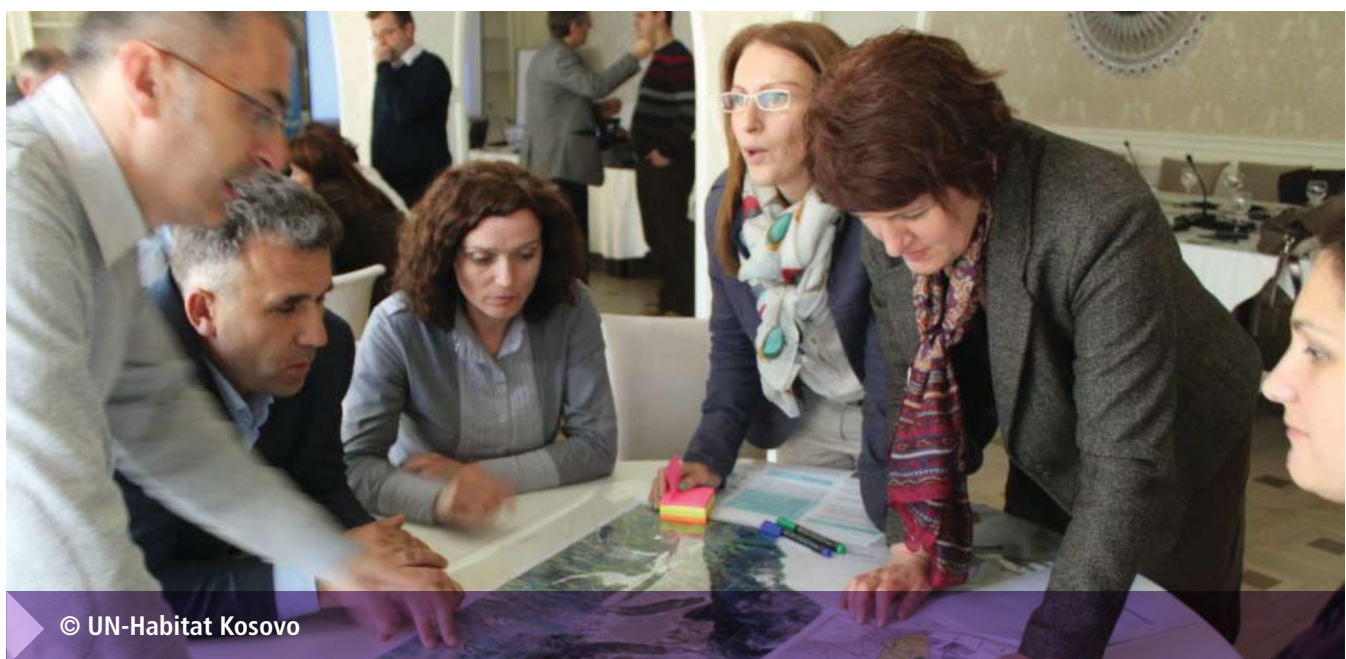
Lessons learned

Both genders were present in the workshops held for SEA and MDP. In the workshops it was noticed that women participated more actively and gave a big contribution to the plan. Their contribution was highly considered during the drafting process. The composition of Gračanica/Gračanice Municipal Planning Team and of the Core Group working on the MDP was a bit specific from the other ones in terms of gender; most of active members were women, including the Director of Urbanism Department and the Coordinator for drafting the MDP. That balanced in a way the male dominated representatives of villages and community. Spatial planning, environmental protection and awareness, design, and implementation through participatory approach will encourage women to be active also in other municipal activities.

Recommendations

Sometimes, it is necessary to organise separate meetings with different stakeholders. In the Municipality of Gračanica/Gračanice, the citizens were not participating at a satisfactory extent in the public debates, so a particular meeting was organised with village representatives in order to address their specific problems and needs. It is very important during the engagement to use different forms, like questionnaires or organizing meetings during the weekends for those that cannot attend during working days, in order to increase the participation level and consider the needs of all.

Support for the project came from MuSPP in Kosovo, implemented by UN-Habitat and funded by Sida.



Indigenous rights

Case Study 4: UN-Habitat Mexico. *Huasteca Hidalguense* Urban Development and Territorial Management Plan.

The *Huasteca Hidalguense* is a unique historical, cultural and environmental region in the State of Hidalgo. UN-Habitat Mexico provided technical assistance to this region to draft the *Huasteca Hidalguense* Urban Development and Territorial Management Plan, the first of its kind in Mexico, in 2016.

The plan blends a compact city strategy with a territorial perspective for 365 small towns and villages scattered throughout 1,421 Km² where 260,000 people live. The Plan aligns the 17 SDGs to 48 proposed territorial strategies. It also uses the three-pronged approach to propose a municipal and regional planning committee to guide the implementation.

The Government of the State of Hidalgo promoted and supported the concepts of compact, integrated, connected and socially inclusive cities and allowed to UN-Habitat team to propose a methodology that brought communities and local authorities together.

In this region, 6 of every 10 people speak the local indigenous language, *Nahuatl*. For this reason, the land use plan was produced in *Nahuatl* and it was the first time in Mexico that an indigenous language was used for an official urban plan. A translator to Spanish was part of the team. A highlight was a workshop in *Nahuatl* with 50 women to understand their needs and collect proposals for the development of the region.

The whole Plan was then revised with a gender and human rights perspective. Engaging the youth was particularly enriching. 100 Students from 9 universities collaborated together with the citizen's development committee in specific workshops that designed strategies for the region. The State of Hidalgo approved the Plan with no hesitation. The plan was presented at Mexico's pavilion during Habitat III.

Expected/achieved results: Land Use Plan in *Nahuatl* with gender perspective.

Benefited population: 250 families of the region who will receive a printed copy of the Plan.



Conference delegates at Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador

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HUMAN RIGHTS



INTRODUCTION

As part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is mandated to respect, promote, and protect human rights in all of its activities. Therefore, all of UN-Habitat's interventions are underpinned by universal values that promote the adoption and implementation of a strong human rights based approach to development. UN-Habitat is the key agency in the implementation of two specific rights – the Right to Adequate Housing and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

In the quest toward the comprehensive and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, UN-Habitat has worked with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

as early as 2002 to work together under the auspices of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme.

Applying a human rights-based approach (HRBA) defines a pattern of human rights relationships between the individual (rights holder) and the State (duty-bearer). It moves away from simply assessing the needs of beneficiaries toward empowering and building their capacity as (right holders) in asserting their rights. Thus, promoting and mainstreaming human rights effectively into strategies, policies, programmes and advisory services UN-Habitat contributes to the meaningful participation of the beneficiaries in urban development, especially amongst the marginalized.

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

◆ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Covers a broad set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals empowers human rights mainstreaming objectives at UN-Habitat, in particular Goal 11 on Making Cities Inclusive, Sustainable, Safe and Resilient. The SDGs are the result of a consultative and inclusive process in the history of the United Nations. Grounded at international human rights law, the 2030 Agenda offers critical opportunities to further advance the realization of human rights for all people everywhere.

◆ The Right to Adequate Housing⁶

The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has underlined that the right to adequate housing should not be interpreted narrowly. Rather, it should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity. The characteristics of the right to adequate housing are clarified mainly in the Committee's general comments No 4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions.

- ◆ The right to adequate housing contains freedoms. These *freedoms* include:
 - ▶ Protection against forced evictions and the arbitrary destruction and demolition of one's home;
 - ▶ The right to be free from arbitrary interference with one's home, privacy and family; and
 - ▶ The right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live and to freedom of movement.
- ◆ The right to adequate housing contains entitlements. These *entitlements* include:
 - ▶ Security of tenure;
 - ▶ Housing, land and property restitution;

- ▶ Equal and non-discriminatory access to adequate housing; and
- ▶ Participation in housing-related decision-making at the national and community levels.

The Criteria for Adequate Housing

- ▶ **Security of tenure:** housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats.
- ▶ **Availability of services,** materials, facilities and infrastructure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal.
- ▶ **Affordability:** housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights.
- ▶ **Habitability:** housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards.
- ▶ **Accessibility:** housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account.
- ▶ **Location:** housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if located in polluted or dangerous areas.
- ▶ **Cultural adequacy:** housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity.

⁶ Refer to The Right to Adequate Housing, Fact Sheet No. 21 (Rev. 1) (OHCHR & UN-Habitat)

STRUCTURE AND MANDATE

The Human Rights Mainstreaming Coordination Team (HRMCT) is housed under the Housing Unit in the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, at UN-Habitat. In 2013, human rights mainstreaming was approved as a priority issue by the UN-Habitat Governing Council through its inclusion in the *UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019*.

UN-Habitat has as its human rights mainstreaming objective to promote the strongly human rights-based NUA, including through strengthening and systematizing its engagement vis-à-vis global policy developments including the 2030 Agenda and the Human Rights Up Front Initiative of the UN Secretary General. In addition, the objectives of human rights mainstreaming are to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat staff and partners to apply human rights considerations in project implementation, and to spur the development of tools that guide a human rights-based implementation of UN-Habitat projects.



Housing reconstruction in Aceh, Indonesia

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UNIT ACTIVITIES

Human Rights Shorthand

The purpose of the UN-Habitat Human Rights Shorthand is to provide UN-Habitat staff with an overview of the United Nations human rights context within the purview of UN-Habitat's mandate. The Shorthand is not an exhaustive reference document, yet contains key references to human rights and urbanization, the HRBA, the international human rights protection framework as well as agreed human rights-based language. This Shorthand also contains links for further reading and reference.

The updated Human Rights Shorthand can now be accessed on the Human Rights intranet page in the 'key documents' section: <http://intranet.unhabitat.org/service/human-rights>

Briefing Notes

Three new Briefing Notes were developed in 2016 and are available online, on topics ranging from the Universal Periodic Review, the UN Delivering as One Approach; the Human Rights Up Front Initiative, HRBA Monitoring and Evaluation, Fit for Purpose, the Pinheiro Principles, and the Arab Charter on Human Rights.



Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs

The 'Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs' provide a succinct overview of housing rights and human settlements-related human rights within a specific country. They are designed with project designers in mind as a tool for them to use in familiarizing themselves with the human rights situation in the country that they are working in. The Briefs provide an overview of specific articles of the Constitution, national and local legislation and other human settlements-related policies and acts and explain specific international legal commitments, with particular emphasis on the key conventions that the country has signed and/or ratified. At present, 28 housing rights and human rights briefs have been drafted for: Botswana, Cote D'Ivoire, Fiji, Egypt, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Palestine, Solomon Islands, The Gambia, Tunisia, Uganda, Vanuatu, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, and Syria.

- ◆ In 2016, 11 were shared with colleagues from the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), out of which 10 have been used to support the development of city-wide slum upgrading strategies, four have been used to support pro-poor urban profiling, and two have been used to support integration of human rights-based principles into slum upgrading community pilot projects;
- ◆ five were shared with colleagues in the Regional Office for Arab States; and
- ◆ two were shared with country offices.

The briefs are available for UN-Habitat staff at headquarters and in the regional offices and country offices through the Human Rights UN-Habitat Intranet page <http://habnet.unhabitat.org/service/human-rights>



UNDG Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG)
 UN-Habitat actively participates in the UNDG Human Rights Working Group (HRWG). The UNDG-HRWG aims to integrate human rights in the UN’s development work. The overall objectives of the UNDG-HRWG are to bolster system-wide coherence, collaboration and support for Resident Coordinators and UN country teams, so that they can better provide support to Member States in order to strengthen national capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights. Also, it acts as the lead mechanism through which the UNDG can effectively deliver on the responsibilities and demands made on the UN development system by the Human Rights Up Front initiative. The UNDG-HRWG plays a catalytic role in making the UNDG ‘Fit for Purpose’ to deliver a human rights-based development agenda firmly anchored in universal norms and standards through:

- ◆ Providing a policy forum for policy coherence in human rights mainstreaming across the UN development system.
- ◆ Making human rights expertise available to national development actors and processes, anchored in strong human rights leadership by Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams with strengthened capacity and support structures.
- ◆ Acting as the lead mechanism through which the UNDG can effectively deliver on the responsibilities and demands made on the UN development system by the Human Rights Up Front initiative.

UN-Habitat has been participating in the UNDG-HRWG task team meetings on a regular basis to provide input on e.g. the Work Plan of the HRWG with proposed leads, the UNDAF Guidance Draft 1.0, and by organizing a UNDG-HRWG Dialogue Session on Frontier Issues with the theme “Human Rights and Urbanization” with the co-lead of OHCHR.

Human Rights Brown Bag on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Nairobi, Kenya. February 9.

21 colleagues were in attendance, of which 15 were women and 6 were men.

Guest speaker, Mr. Eduardo López Moreno, with over 25 years of academic and professional experience in housing and urban development policies, institutional analysis, global monitoring, and equity and urban poverty issues, presented on UN-Habitat’s role in the achievement of the SDGs and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including its strong focus on the HRBA to development.

Film Screening - Ecümenopolis: city without limits. Nairobi, Kenya. March 9.

24 colleagues were in attendance, of which 14 were women and 10 were men colleagues.

The HRMCT held a screening of Ecümenopolis: city without limits. The background of the recent clashes in Turkey is the rapid transformation of a city, Istanbul, which has become, after London and Moscow, the third largest city in Europe with its nearby 15 million inhabitants. The documentary questions the transformation’s dynamics featuring interviews with experts, academics, investors, city dwellers etc.

Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) Subcommittee Presentation. March 9.

A presentation on UN-Habitat’s role in progressively realizing the right to adequate housing, particularly through the promotion of slum upgrading initiatives was made to the UN-Habitat Committee of Permanent Representatives Subcommittee on Policy and Programme of Work.

Habitat III Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements. Pretoria, South Africa. April 7 to 8.

The HRMCT attended the Habitat III Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements in Pretoria, where 26 representatives from various organisation were in attendance, and made a presentation on the role of UN-Habitat in the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Housing, Particularly, through Slum Upgrading Initiatives.

Regional Office for Africa/Lusophone Country Offices (ROAf), Maputo, Mozambique. April 11 to 15.

The training had a total of 19 participants, of which 4 were women and 15 were men.



The Human Rights, Gender Equality and Youth in Cities Training was held in Maputo, Mozambique, for UN-Habitat staff members working in the five Lusophone African countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe). The training was carried out by the HRMCT and was coordinated with GEU and the Youth Unit. The training consisted of theoretical and practical sessions on the 2030 Agenda, HRBA, human rights, gender equality and youth mainstreaming as well as practical sessions on applying the UN-Habitat Cross-Cutting Markers of Gender Equality, Human Rights and Youth.

The Human Rights Advisor of the Office of the Resident Coordinator suggested UN-Habitat return to Mozambique to meet with other UN bodies in the country to highlight UN-Habitat's advances within human rights mainstreaming as a best practice in the UN system. Furthermore, UN-Habitat Cabo Verde Country Office expressed interest in strengthening collaboration on human rights, especially in view of the Cabo Verdean government's formulation of a National Urban Policy and meetings to be held with the Prime Minister in June. The Country Office of Sao Tome e Principe also expressed strong interest in strengthened collaboration on human rights, housing rights.



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Human Rights Brown Bag on the Role of the Media in Enabling Access to Human Rights in Cities. Nairobi, April 13.

19 colleagues were in attendance, of which 8 were women and 11 were men colleagues.



The Brown Bag involved presentations by Mr. Nzau Musau, a Senior Political Reporter at the Standard on Sunday newspaper, Kenya's oldest newspaper, followed by a discussion on human rights relevant to UN-Habitat's work and the role the media plays in facilitating access persons in situations of vulnerability. Mr. Musau has covered the various democratic and political transitions that have taken place in the country between 2004 and the present.

UNDG-HRWG Frontier Dialogue on Human Rights and Urbanization, New York, May 4.

The UNDG-HRWG Dialogue Series on Frontier Issues was launched in 2016 to provide thought leadership on the human rights implications of some of today's key challenges facing the international community, and how human rights can facilitate strategic solutions which place the dignity of the people at the centre of the UN system's efforts in responding to these challenges.

UN-Habitat, with OHCHR as co-lead, organized the dialogue session Human Rights and Urbanization in New York on 4 May 2016. The dialogue session brought together 20 participants from UN partners including UN-Habitat, OHCHR, UNFPA, WFP, UNDP, UN-DOCO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM. The dialogue session discussed the ways in which a strengthened enjoyment of human rights in cities for all can facilitate strategic, sustainable and inclusive solutions, with a view to implementing the 2030 Agenda, and reaching the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 11.

Habitat III Cross-Cutting EGM Human Rights and UNDG-HRWG Frontier Dialogue on Human Rights and Urbanization, May 4.

A mission was carried out to participate in the formal EGM on Human Rights in Cities for All, organized by OHCHR/UN-Habitat under the auspices of the Habitat III Secretariat preparatory process towards the Habitat III Conference in Quito, October 2016. The mission also enabled participation in the formal UNDG Human Rights Working Group on Frontier Issues on Human Rights and Urbanization organized by OHCHR/UN-Habitat.

Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS). Amman, Jordan. May 11 to 12.

The training in Amman had a total of 10 participants, of which 5 were female and 5 were male, and 4 were Country Office Directors.



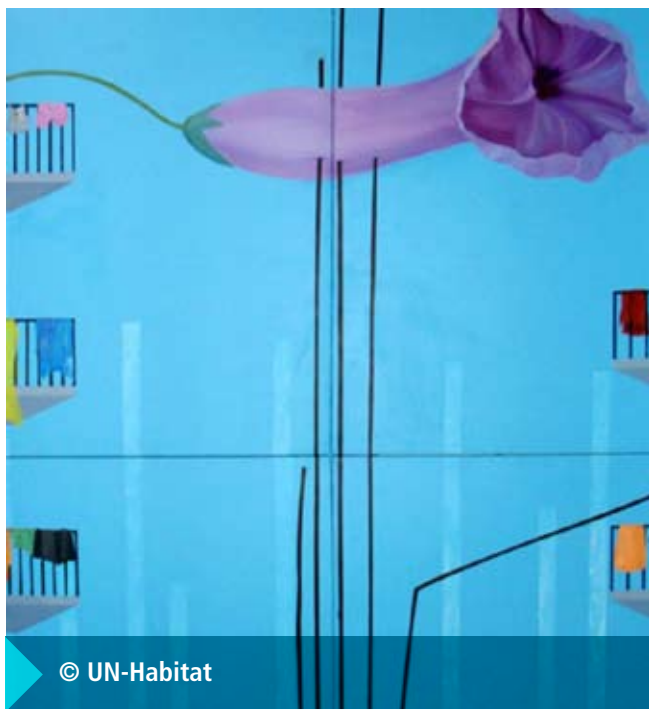
A Mission to carry out the one-day Cross-Cutting Training on social safeguards mainstreaming for UN-Habitat staff members working in the Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS), and the Country Offices of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, including four Country Office Directors in the context of the ROAS strategic retreat 11-12 May 2016.



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Call for Proposals in Human Rights Mainstreaming. August.

The HRMCT invited UN-Habitat colleagues working in headquarters as well as regional and country offices to submit human rights mainstreaming project proposals. Successful project proposals were to outline how such additional funding would ensure a strengthened attention—in new and existing projects—to respect, protect and fulfil human rights in project activities.



Successful project proposals are funded through the human rights mainstreaming window of the UN-Habitat Programme Cooperation Agreement with Sweden.

11 project proposals were received and 4 project proposals were selected as pilot projects for funding, and the inception phases began in October:

1. **Human Rights for Hebron, Palestine**—in line with the UN Country Team Strategy for Hebron, this project seeks to create practical understanding of the Human Rights Based Approach in the complex political situation through a participatory multi stakeholder process of developing indicators based on the availability and accuracy of disaggregated data.
2. **Production and integration of a national WASH governance guide by integrated HRBA** for provincial, district and commune levels in Cambodia
3. **Access and Mobility: Implication of Universal Access on Groups in Vulnerable Situations in Nairobi**, which entails creating knowledge and awareness in Kenya among private investors, government agencies, matatu owners and their crew and general public on value for investment in increased access and mobility for older members of society, people with disabilities, expectant mothers, children and the sick
4. **Mainstreaming Human Rights for Youth Leaders at the One Stop Youth Centre, Mogadishu** by engaging the youth advisors and the youth urban poor to develop contributions to public decision-making processes in matters of youth and human rights.

HABITAT III

Habitat III Policy Paper Framework – Issue Paper No. 1

The Human Rights Team provided input to the Habitat III Issue Paper on the Right to the City and Cities for All. The Habitat III Issue Papers are summary documents that address one or more research areas, highlight general findings, and identify research needs on topics related to housing and sustainable urban development.

The HRMCT reviewed the Habitat III Zero Draft of the NUA. The realization of human rights, including the right to adequate housing, are important components of the NUA. One of the proposed eight guiding principles is the promotion of a new urbanization model that contains mechanisms and procedures that respect, protect and promote human rights, through the HRBA to urbanization.

Habitat III Special Session: Issue Paper 20 on Housing by UN-Habitat, OHCHR, UNOPS, WHO, UN Women.

This Special Session enhanced awareness among urban decision-makers on the importance of placing housing at the centre of urban planning, legislation and economy.

Some concrete ideas were put forth towards positioning housing at the centre of urban planning, and ensuring the centrality of the right to adequate housing in the NUA. Concrete elements of the right to adequate housing were a part of the discussion, in particular affordability, availability and security of tenure.

Habitat III Side Event Housing at the Centre of Sustainable Development by UN-Habitat and UNDP.

Housing and cities are at the centre of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. To achieve such standards for all and without discrimination will require strong political will at the national and at the local level, in addition to extensive public intervention on policy and planning, and public financial investments to provide affordable housing for the masses. Thus, this event explored the role of both governments and new actors, including civil society and private sector organizations in realizing SDG 11.1: ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing.

CASE STUDIES

Ethnic minority rights

Case Study 1: : The Programme of Development and Rehabilitation of Community in Ethnic Minority Area

Background

Ethnic minorities are most deprived as their social fabric is getting weaker and distance to economic benefits of ongoing development work is getting wider. Poorest communities of ethnic minorities are more susceptible to many health risks due to poor living conditions, lack of access to basic services and increase violence due to social exclusion.

The Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar was funded by the Government of Japan with a total budget of US\$ 6.8 million. The programme was implemented in ten townships in Chin, Shan, Kayah and Kachin States supporting 509 villages benefitting 612,709 people (Male 305,814 & Female 306,895). The programme was a timely intervention for a well-defined target group most in need of support. It contributed to the enhancement of the social cohesion and building peace through development.

Objectives

The overall objective of the programme is to assist affected people in "Comprehensive Recovery" through;

- ◆ Restoration of shelter, water supply, sanitation and community infrastructure; and
 - ◆ Provision of inputs, tools and skills to restore livelihood
- These two combined will ensure human security and sustainable return where interventions will help improve the living conditions and the lives of the poorest households significantly, allowing for the development of a stronger social, economic and health fabric for long-term development gains.

Activities

The programme consists of 3 main components:

- a. provision of basic community infrastructure;
- b. water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and
- c. capacity building and training. Activities of the three components of the programme have been identified by the target communities themselves through Community Action Planning (CAP).

Results

- ◆ Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Key Outcomes

- ◆ Gained access to potable water by at least 250,000 people who were deprived from access to water in terms of quality, accessibility and volume
- ◆ Gained access to adequate sanitary facilities at household level by at least 250,000 people
- ◆ Increased awareness on good hygiene practices among people including children and women
- ◆ Increased the access to hygienic and adequate sanitation for schools.

Key Outputs

Community water facilities were improved with the construction of 17 river water supply systems with water treatment plant with the installation of water pumps; construction of 66 gravity flow pipe water supply installation systems with overhead tanks; construction of 78 Rainwater Collection tanks of 5,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity; renovation of 8 water ponds with platforms and brick steps and construction of filter and spillway; construction of 42 hand-dug wells and renovation of 10 hand-dug wells; construction of 183 shallow tube wells with pumps installation; construction of 7 deep tube-wells with diesel pumps installation; renovation of 4 deep tube-wells with the installation of new pumps; renovated 5 min-dams/reservoirs; household water treatment facilities were improved with; household water treatment facilities (bio-sand filter) were provided to 5,461 families.

Sanitation facilities were improved with: construction of 6,724 household latrines with pan and pipe/concrete ring lining; cover/compost pit. School sanitation facilities were improved with: construction of 106 school latrine facilities with hand washing facility (two units in each). Hygiene practices improved and knowledge enhanced with: conducted 488 community based hygiene education sessions with the participation of women and children.

Development Partner: Government of Japan, JICA
Project counterparts: Community Development Committee (CDC), Township Authorities, Department of Rural Development (DRD)

Geographical Locations: Mansi, Momauk, Waingmaw, Shwegu Townships of Kachin State; Pindaya, Pekon, Pinlaung, Townships of Shan State; Matupi, Mindat Townships of Chin State; Demoso Township.

Case Study 2: Hebron Success Story

At the request of the UN Deputy Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and the Governor of Hebron, UN-Habitat has been leading an interagency process comprising 12 different UN Agencies, Funds, and Programmes in applying a Human Rights-Based Approach combined with an area based approach focusing on the development of a UN Country Team Strategy (UNCT) for the Hebron Governorate. The UN Strategy for Hebron has focused on the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations of Hebron (women, children, and youth) as rights holders and identifies the key duty bearers, including Israel as the occupying power in Areas of the West Bank.

Through the human rights focal point in the Arab region and the Head of the Palestine Office, in this process UN-Habitat has been responsible for the application of the Human Rights Based Approach to the (sub-national) Area Based Approach through a joint UN strategy for the Hebron Governorate. It was the methodology that managed to unite the UNCT, under UN-Habitat's able leadership and other actors in one of the most challenging of legal and political contexts in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The key achievements on the strategies based on the Human Rights principles, is that, the strategy has identified children, youth and women in areas of Hebron as groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalised regarding the realisation of their human rights. This has strengthened the activities based on support to the UNCT Hebron Task Force in implementation of their projects, which has ensured policy coherence and continuity of the human rights focus in the delivery of programming. Moreover, strengthening the human rights-based advocacy for Hebron in collaboration with OHCHR and the UN Special Coordinators Office has also improved understanding within the national and international communities. Lastly, developing a localized Human Rights 'Barometer' has enabled tracking of the impact of the UN Strategy and other UN- Habitat perspective document which has formulated Human Rights and Area Based plan of action.



Pupils queuing for food at one of the local schools in Kalobeyi Turkana, Kenya 2016

© Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



YOUTH



INTRODUCTION

The mandate for youth as a cross-cutting issue for UN-Habitat is operationalized by the Youth and Livelihoods Unit—one of the longest standing youth programmes within the UN system—as per the following Governing Council (GC) resolutions on youth: *19/13 Enhancing the Engagement of Youth in the Work of UN-Habitat*, *20/1 Youth and Human Settlements*, *21/6 Urban Youth Development*, *22/1 Strengthening the Development of Urban Young People*, *23/7 Urban Youth Development: The Next Step*. A full evaluation of the youth program was done in 2011 combined with a report on youth mainstreaming in 2012.

In the 20th Governing Council, *UN-Habitat and Youth: Strategy For Enhanced Engagement* was adopted which provided a forward-looking plan and framework for engaging in UN-Habitat. The objective of the strategy is to provide an integrated approach to urban youth development, which mainstreams a focus on the youth in the normative and operational activities of UN-Habitat, and strengthens the impact of the Agency's work in reducing urban poverty. It provides a road map for the promotion of urban youth empowerment and participation in the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.

In the strategy, UN-Habitat committed to developing, supporting and promoting initiatives, which contributed to:

- ◆ Mainstreaming youth as a cross-cutting element in the design and implementation of UN-Habitat programmes and priorities;
- ◆ Initiating and fostering inter-agency collaboration, as well as partnerships with young men and women's organizations, as vehicles for outreach and youth participation;
- ◆ Engaging youth concerns at an international level to help formulate an international understanding of pressing youth issues;
- ◆ Recognizing the diversities among young people, with a special focus on young women, and enhancing their participation in UN-Habitat's work so that young people's views and contributions are valued;
- ◆ Providing youth with the best-available information resources and facilities pertaining to employment, health, crime prevention, governance, gender equality and empowerment and youth rights and responsibilities; and
- ◆ Providing evidence-based approaches that show how effective integration of the youth in development strategies strengthens racial integration, inclusiveness and reliable impact.



Photo © UN-Habitat Youth Unit

Envoy on Youth to the Secretary General Ahmad Alhendawi in Mathare

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

◆ World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY)

The WPAY (1995) provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people. It contains proposals for action, aiming at fostering conditions and mechanisms to promote improved well-being and livelihoods among young people.

◆ UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth SWAP)

The Youth SWAP, adopted by the Secretary-General in 2012, provides strategic guidance as a whole in its work on youth within the framework of the WPAY. The Youth SWAP was developed by the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development at a time when UN-Habitat held the chair jointly with UNDESA. The main aim of the Youth SWAP is to enhance the coherence and synergy of the United Nations' system-wide acuties in key areas related to youth development.

◆ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989. It is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. Nations that have ratified the CRC are bound to it by international law. Compliance is monitored by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is composed of members from countries around the world.



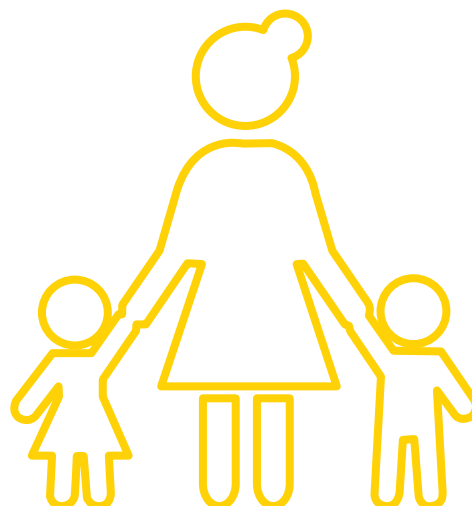
A girl outside her home in Aceh, Indonesia
©UN-Habitat/Veronica Wijaya

STRUCTURE AND MANDATE

UN-Habitat seeks to ensure that youth have a place in initiatives implemented by the agency in order to enhance the awareness on youth. Youth are one of the key stakeholders in implementing sustainable urbanization as well as the society's most essential, dynamic and ambitious human resource. UN-Habitat has during 2016 enhanced its efforts in this regard, both externally with partners and internally through formalized mechanisms, awareness and capacity development for staff members, consultants and interns, aiming to institutionalize youth mainstreaming in all relevant areas for the agency.

UN-Habitat mainstreams youth in two different ways. First, it works directly with organs of the agency: branches, units and regional and country offices and through the Project Advisor Group in the application of the YM—in a process of conducting a youth sensitive analysis in the conceptualization phase of initiatives, taking into account youth interests and needs aiming at decreasing societal inequalities. The primary focus of planned activities should assure that youth interests have been accounted for in order to ensure there are no negative impacts on youth as a consequence of UN-Habitat's intervention.

Second, UN-Habitat mainstreams youth through joint youth programmes within UN-Habitat and across the UN system. This allows the sharing of expertise with the different programmes of UN-Habitat. Some examples of this have been the Youth and Land programme, a joint programme of the Youth Unit and the GLTN; the Mogadishu One Stop programme, where the Youth Unit has supported the Somali programme to develop a One Stop in Mogadishu; and the Asia Pacific Urban Forum on Youth, where the Youth Unit and the ROAP jointly co-hosted a youth event in the lead up to the Habitat III.



UNIT ACTIVITIES

ECOSOC Youth Forum 2016. New York City, USA. February.

This is an annual forum for young people organized at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. The 2016 edition was focusing on strategies in which young people can play an active role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also addressed how the youth can best communicate on the Agenda, bringing on board the innovative use of social media and communication tools. UN-Habitat delivered a break-out session on Poverty, Inequality and Youth Participation in Urban Areas.

Global Youth Speak Forum. Morocco. February.

The aim was to generate ideas and turn them into an action plan that will impact the world. As a result, UN-Habitat together with AIESEC, ADB and PVBILIC Foundation launched a joint global campaign to engage young people in the implementation of the SDGs.

Asker Conference. Asker, Norway. March.

The Asker Conference was the second conference on Youth & Governance. Held in Norway, it discussed how to ensure youth move forward and better strengthen meaningful youth engagement in the global system. During the three-day conference discussed the critical role of young people in governance at local, regional and global levels; the need to create more inclusive and participatory processes and the need of youth to be meaningfully represented in the United Nations system. As a result, the participants agreed to:

- a. establish a Minister-led Task Team that can move these issues forward;
- b. create broad coalition of Member States, UN agencies and other stakeholders to push for meaningful youth participation in the UN governance mechanisms; and
- c. hold regional meetings and engage more stakeholders into shaping the agenda.

European PrepCom Habitat III. Prague, Czech Republic. March.

Prague was chosen to host one of the regional Pepco's for Habitat III conference in March 2016. UN-Habitat teamed up with World Vision to stage a side-event on Why do children and youth voices matter in NUA, where participants discussed the importance of youth voices to be heard and the ways how children and young people can be meaningfully engaged. The outcomes of the session fed into the broader summary of youth voices collected from various regional consultation processes.

IANYD Annual Meeting. New York, USA. March.

The annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development was held at the UN Women Headquarters in New York City. Individual agencies reported on their ongoing projects and initiatives targeting youth. New possible joint programmes and events were discussed for the following year. UN-Habitat's main initiative to engage IANYD members is Habitat III.

Urban Youth Fund Project Management Training. Kathmandu, Nepal. March.

The Urban Youth Fund in collaboration with HANDS International, a national non-profit organization in Nepal conducted a Youth Fund Management training and workshop for youth-led organizations in Kathmandu. The training was part of Urban Youth Fund's capacity building commitment to empowering and supporting youth-led organizations that have received grants from the program. The training aimed to equip youth-led organizations with the necessary skills and knowledge to manage projects, reports and financial statements relating to project implementation. The training sessions allowed participants to network and exchange ideas and methods for development work focused on youth. This workshop brought together the coordinators of projects funded from the Urban Youth Fund from various countries in Africa and Asia Pacific regions. This creates greater awareness of youth-led development, through the funded projects, which provide best practices on youth-led development. This also responds to the urgency to integrate youth perspectives into local, national and international development policies and strategies.

Following the training, the India Youth Fund, held its third grant-round. There were seven new grantees for 2016 who came up with youth-led solutions to air pollution, improvement in women's health, and ICT training.

World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Youth Event. May.

UN-Habitat in partnership with UNFPA, the Istanbul Municipal Youth Council and other UN entities organized the WHS Youth Event. As co-chair, UN-Habitat facilitated a two-day event which brought together over 200 youth to deliberate youth's role in disaster and humanitarian response. UN-Habitat launched two critical reports on youth and refugees: *Refugee Youth - Good Practices in Urban Resettlement Contexts and Capacity Building in Support of Young Refugees in Cities*. These reports highlighted best practices in host community response to young refugees, told through the voices of young Syrian refugees in Istanbul.



Habitat III consultation in Zadari refugee camp

At the World Humanitarian Summit, more than 20 humanitarian partners – governments, NGOs and UN agencies – endorsed a new Global Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action to be launched at the Summit. This commitment responds to the need, and demand by young men and women, to put in place mechanisms to guarantee that the priorities and participation of young people are addressed by the humanitarian system.

Launch of the Colombia Urban Youth Fund Window and Urban Youth Fund Project Management Training-Urban Peace Labs, Colombia. April.

Similar to other cooperation's globally, the adopted Urban Youth Fund Model makes it possible to fund several youth-led projects from the same country and have an increased youth-led development presence in the region. The Colombia Urban Youth Fund window focuses on vulnerable and minority youth by strengthening entrepreneurship capacity while at the same time assisting them to build their capacity to accomplish the SDGs. Specifically, the project aims to promote peace via positive behavioural change. Moreover, it promotes employment, innovation and entrepreneurship and increased awareness of youth mainstreaming and meaningful participation of youth in influencing policies and strategies in Colombia.

Economic Security Innovation Hub Learning Summit, Kampala, Uganda. May.

The Economic Security Innovation Hub and Learning summit convened partners from Uganda, who work with young women in training, advocacy and private sector engagement, in identifying the major challenge that young women face in the World of Work. From this, the team developed a question statement at the summit *Challenging social norms and practices that keep young women and girls in positions of powerlessness for meaningful participation in the World of Work (WoW)*. UN-Habitat played an advisory role in the trial phase during implementation of the project and on influencing structures, legislations, and the policy environment to support gender equality, girls and young women's rights.

Innovate Africa. Nairobi, Kenya. May.

In 2015 UN-Habitat piloted the Innovate Africa programme in Nairobi, Kenya which sought to promote innovation and entrepreneurship in Kenyan youth. One component of this programme was the Urban Innovation Marketplace project which sought to bridge the gap between tech savvy urban young people and local government grappling with devolution and decentralization and connect young voices, often marginalized and from informal settlements, with governance and meaningful participation, using ICT as a tool.

As a result of this programme, six youth groups supported by Strathmore University and UN-Habitat developed six ICT innovations for three local governments in Kenya. MatQ, a digital queue management and revenue collection system named after the local matatu transport in Kenya, was selected as the most marketable innovation and incubated by Strathmore and @BizAfrica. MatQ is currently being piloted with one of the local transportation coops in Kiambu, County.

Following the success of this programme a second round has been initiated engaging three new local governments with expanded partnerships and goals to launch new youth innovations for local government.

East Africa Cup (EAC). Tanzania. June.

The EAC is an annual sport tournament for marginalized young men and women from the East Africa region organized by multiple international organizations and partners. It is a one-week life-changing experience to play sports while learning life skills through interactive and fun non-formal educational training sessions. UN-Habitat delivered its *Youth & Urbanization workshops*, where young people share and discuss the various urban challenges they face in their respective cities. It is a strategic place to get youth inputs, develop new partnerships and establish innovative projects.

High-Level Event: Road to 2030 – The Power of Sport to Drive Social Change: Paving the road to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals through intergenerational dialogue and cooperation, Brazil, August.

The event was organized by UN-Habitat and Nexus Brasil brought together key players from the world of Nextgen philanthropy, social entrepreneurship, politics, sport, culture and civil society to meet and strategically discuss how sport and culture can empower young people to be active stakeholders in the SDGs implementation plan. The discussion revolved around the emerging need of young people especially in marginalized urban communities and conflict-affected areas, using sport and culture as a tool for social, political and economic transformation.

2nd World Summit on Ethics and Leadership in Sports. Switzerland. September.

The Summit titled Sports meets business: preserving the beauty of sports and leveraging its full potential for society was organized by World Forum on Ethics in Business at FIFA Headquarters and aimed to define the role of sports in solving societal problems and to celebrate best practice examples of ethical sportsmanship. Additionally, the Summit elaborated on what business and politics can learn from sport and address current challenges in sports ethics. New partnership opportunities were uncovered.

African Minigolf Summit. Kisumu, Kenya. September.

The Summit organized by the World Minigolf Sport Federation to promote minigolf across Africa, establish national federations and develops social projects that will be implemented along the way. UN-Habitat was invited to present its idea on using minigolf as a tool to promote sport in informal settlements where spaces are scarce. The idea was well received and is currently under further development.

HABITAT III AND YOUTHAB

Indigenous Peoples Event. Quito, Ecuador. October.

Before the opening of Habitat III, the Youth Unit was involved with the organisation of the Indigenous Peoples Event. The event took place at the Otavalango museum in the historic indigenous Kichwa city of Otavalo in Ecuador. In attendance were participants from Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, Argentina, Slovenia, Kenya and Ecuador, who came together to discuss the importance of including indigenous peoples, and especially youth and women, in the urbanization process.

At this conference the Indigenous Cities Declaration was adopted so as to assure that indigenous people were represented within the New Urban Agenda.

Youth and Habitat III

Youth were globally engaged and leading voice for inclusive urbanization in the Habitat III process. The Major Group for Children and Youth and the Youth Unit engaged thousands of youth through global on and offline consultations. Some notable events were the Urban Thinkers Campus held in Nairobi, Kenya; Youth and Habitat III Conference at the Habitat III Africa Regional Meeting in Abuja, Nigeria; and the Urban Youth Meeting at PrepCom 3 in Indonesia, Surabaya. Each of these events built toward adding the voice of youth into Habitat III and the NUA.

Building on the global youth consultations, the Youth Unit was also involved in the successfully co-organization of the YouthHab conference, that attracted an attendance of 300+ youth to Quito, Ecuador in the three days leading up to Habitat III. The YouthHab culminated in the launch of #UrbanAction campaign and the YouthHab DeclarACTION, which seeks local authorities' commitment to youth within the framework of the NUA.

Supported by the Youth Unit and a coalition of 10 civil society partners, youth worked around the clock to assure that everyone's perspectives were heard and reflected in the final statement. The Mayor of Quito Mauricio Rodas, opened the YouthHab conference with a strong endorsement of youth's engagement in the NUA. Also adopted at the conference was the LGBTI Declaration on Sustainable Urbanization that assured that the LGBTI was heard within the NUA.

During the YouthHab, the Unit hosted a session on Best Practices for Urban Youth Development. The session was facilitated by Douglas Ragan, Head of the Youth and Livelihoods Unit at UN-Habitat. Below are some of the highlights:

Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre: Somalia Youth Programme at UN-Habitat presented the work the agency is doing in Mogadishu, Somalia. UN-Habitat has secured a piece of land for the construction of a Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre. The One Stop Youth model is an integrated approach to youth development where various actors in youth development within a city join forces to offer services under one roof and under the patronage of the local authority. Programmes include sports, music, health and culture.

One Hundred Thousand (AIESEC): AIESEC's global office launched Youth for Global Goals, an initiative powered by AIESEC, the world's largest youth-led organization, aimed to activate the leadership potential of young people around the world by engaging and mobilizing them through purposeful and cross-cultural projects around the globe. Projects are designed to support the implementation of the SDGs. The core of Youth for Global Goals is to drive concrete action by young people towards the Sustainable Development Goals; not just engage them in advocacy.



Photo © UN-Habitat Youth Unit

Envoy on Youth to the Secretary General Ahmad Alhendawi in Somalia

Mathare Environmental Conservation Youth Group: Mathare Environmental Conservation Youth Group presented the Mathare area of Nairobi, Kenya, one of the most densely populated areas in the city with little or no public space for residents. So far, the organization has created a soccer field where the youth play on a regular basis, and which the community at large is allowed to use as a meeting space. They have also created green spaces for other recreational activities. In the process of doing so, the group has seen other opportunities in garbage collection and has decided to save and buy a plastics recycling machine to add value to the garbage.

Children and Youth were represented formally during Habitat III at the Children and Youth Assembly, a one-day event which adopted the Quito Youth Commitments and the Children's Assembly and Charter. The Youth Unit worked closely with the General Assembly of Partners co-chairs to assure that children and youth were represented at Habitat III and in the NUA.



Photo © UN-Habitat Youth Unit
Mathare Environmental Conservation Project

CASE STUDIES

Case Study 1: UN-Habitat Kosovo, Sustainable Schoolyards

The improvement of schoolyards has been selected as a development priority identified by different Municipal Spatial Planning Support Programme (MuSPP)–financed by Sida and implemented by UN-Habitat and partner municipalities through the municipal participatory planning process. UN-Habitat proposed a new model for school improvement and civic engagement to foster environmentally balanced, dynamic learning environments. The Sustainable Schoolyard approach provides students with a place to learn and socialize, a schoolyard that promotes inclusiveness and a sense of place. Sustainable schoolyards also provide opportunities to learn about nature, while improving the school conditions by creating outdoor classrooms, spaces for physical activities, play, sport and recreation, considering lower maintenance of public spaces. It is intended that the schoolyard should serve the neighbourhood as a community space for several activities to take place, such as public meetings, cultural activities, gardening, and recreation. The schools serve not only their pupils, but also provide a convenient and valued resource for each member of the community.

The sustainable schoolyard project was developed in seven municipalities and has included different innovative participatory processes. The participatory process has fostered community engagement and inclusiveness, considering minority groups, helping to promote gender balance through the engagement of teachers, women and girls in the design process, and in particular, promoting child and youth participation. In the municipality of Rahovec the process has included a school competition open to all primary and secondary schools. The competition aimed at broadening public engagement and raising civic awareness among the pupils and teachers. Apart from creating a sustainable schoolyard, the project seeks to engage the school community in teamwork, to enhance pupils' imagination on urban matters and to raise environmental awareness. Seven schools benefitted from the project, i.e. about 5000 students.

Main objectives

The overall objective is to create a model tangible project through a series of actions developed in a participatory manner, which will provide safe and attractive places for recreation, learning, and socialising. The project aims to provide the school staff, pupils and the community with a pleasant and safe environment for recreation and socialising, as well as raise awareness on its maintenance. The project promotes the inclusion of all stakeholders from the planning, development, and implementation of the project to its maintenance in the future.

Lessons learned

Pupils, teachers, and parents of both genders participated in the school competitions, workshops and public presentations, with the exception of one municipality where only fathers participated, indicating that there is still a need for awareness raising activities in that specific rural municipality. Female teachers, mothers, and girl pupils, as well as a municipal staff, may have a leading role in processes related to sustainable schoolyards which may have a replicability factor.

Recommendations

Project planning, design, and implementation through participatory approach will encourage women to be actively involved in other municipal activities. In the specific case of Mamuşa/Mamushë, in order to have women present in activities, the suggestion is to organise separate meetings or discussions with women only. Focus groups can be gender separated in some of the communities. It is very important during the engagement to use different forms, like questionnaires or organising meetings during the weekends for those that cannot attend during working days, in order to increase the participation level and address the needs of all.

Case Study 2: UN-Habitat Somalia supported by the Youth Unit, Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre

Convincing Municipalities around the globe to provide more youth friendly urban spaces is always a challenge. Competing needs from developers, businesses and the need for more housing often seems to take priority over the needs of youth in any city.

With security challenges, it is arguable that post-conflict countries have some of the greatest challenges in creating urban space for youth.

Mogadishu, Somalia is an example of an urban centre that has succeeded in creating space for youth despite incredible

challenges. As the capital of Somalia, it is a densely populated city with many pressures for land from businesses, developers, internally displaced people and refugees. In partnership with UN-Habitat however land was secured close to the Sea and a One Stop Youth Centre was constructed to ensure youth have a place to gather, learn and grow as important members of societal change. The youth centre is run and operated by a Youth Advisory Committee made up of youth from all 17 districts of the Banadir Regional Authority known internationally as the City of Mogadishu.



Photo © UN-Habitat Youth Unit
Kimisagara One Stop Centre, before and after

Mogadishu Somalia not only has one of the world's highest youth populations, it has one of the world's highest levels of youth unemployment. The Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre is committed to playing a leadership role to equip vulnerable youth with a program to bridge the employment gap and provide more youth with the vocational and life-skills needed to succeed in the workforce. The Shaqeyso Program developed by UN-Habitat launched this past October, and looks to graduate the first 160 graduates graduated in December 2016.

The Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre is also home to a new sports field. With a focus on sport through development, recreation will be an important component of the peacebuilding strategy of the centre. To date football (soccer) and traditional Somali dancing have been two of the most popular sports embraced by youth at the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre.

In partnership with UNFPA, the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre has also begun health workshops to engage youth on the topics of lifestyles and health. Requested by youth in Mogadishu, this program is an excellent example of how the UN can respond to youth needs by listening to their requests and mobilizing needed resources to meet those needs. The Health workshops are facilitated by a youth-led organization called Y-Peer and supported by UNFPA. The space is donated by the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre and youth are recruited by the Youth Advisory Committee supported by UN-Habitat. To further these efforts, construction will start soon for male and female health clinics where UNFPA will be able to support youth who would like more support than the workshops themselves can provide.

Future programming will include peacebuilding dialogues as well as art and music based programming. The hope is that other municipalities and especially those in post-conflict settings, take the opportunity to follow Mogadishu's example.

Case Study 3: Rwanda One Stop Youth Resource Centre Scaling-up

The One Stop Youth Centre was first established in Kimisagara, a neighbourhood in Kigali, in 2010. The Kimisagara One Stop offers a broad range of services, from job training to recreation to health services. It is estimated that on an average day 1000 youth access the different service at the One Stop.

The Government of Rwanda chose the One Stop model as it wanted to see a more integrated approach in serving youth. The Government and UN-Habitat developed goals and objectives for the One Stop:

1. To Provide space for young people to interact with each other peacefully and constructively;

2. To Promote youth development through training (including ICT), skills building and developing latent talent; and
3. To Enable youth empowerment through communication, confidence building and enabling participation in a diversity of development oriented initiatives.

Building on the success of the One Stop, the Government of Rwanda is scaling up the model to 28 different districts across the country. UN-Habitat will be supporting this process through developing One Stop Standard Operation Procedures based on its 15 years' experience in developing these centres, and as well a training of trainer programme for One Stop coordinators. The goal is to have all centres operational by the end of 2017.



A young girl plays outside newly reconstructed houses in Aceh, Indonesia
Veronica Wijaya / UN-Habitat

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PROJECT DOCUMENT & CONCEPT NOTE REVIEWS SEPTEMBER 2016 TO DECEMBER 2016

No.	PAG Date	PAG Type	Month	Title
1	29-09	PAG	September	Planning for Improved Air Quality in Urban Areas
2	29-09	PAG	September	Knowledge transfer in the New Urban Agenda
3	29-09	PAG	September	Development of CPMF for the urban component of the 2 nd Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan
4	29-09	PAG	September	The Global Urban Network Initiative
5	29-09	PAG	September	Utilizing Digital Tools to Promote Human Rights and Create Inclusive Public Spaces in the Gaza Strip
6	06-10	PAG	October	Urban Renewal and Green Space Development in Chengdu, China
7	06-10	PAG	October	Child Friendly Cities in Mozambique
8	06-10	PAG	October	Planning for Sustainability and Resilience in Northern Mozambique
9	06-10	PAG	October	Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Urbanization in Kenya 2016-2018
10	06-10	PAG	October	Piloting Alternative and Sustainable Urban Solid Waste Management in Ethiopia: Implementation of the Fukuoka Method in Bahir Dar city
11	13-10	Emergency	October	Provision of Emergency Water Supply, Latrines and Bathing Facilities Including Infrastructure to IDPs from Mosul
12	13-10	Emergency	October	Emergency Shelter Support Response to IDPs from Mosul: Provision of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK)
13	02-11	Regional	November	New Urban Agenda Knowledge transfer
14	03-11	Emergency	November	Science, Technology and Innovation as Drivers of Urban Prosperity in Mexico: Phase 1
15	03-11	Emergency	November	Implementation of the Extended City Prosperity Index (CPI) in the Municipality of Merida
16	07-11	Emergency	November	Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) in Rwanda
17	10-11	PAG	November	Implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning
18	10-11	PAG	November	Safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces in Quintana Roo; an intervention model for Latin America and the Caribbean

* PD: Project Document

** CN: Concept Note



	Type	Office	PD Budget	CN Budget	Currency	Climate Change	Gender	Human Rights	Youth
	PD*	UPDB	311,735		USD	1	0	0	0
	CN**	ROLAC		122,630	USD				
	PD	RCDB	316,100		USD	0	0	1	1
	CN	ROAS		100,000	USD				
	PD	ROAS	999,738		EUR	0	2b	2	2b
	PD	UPDB	332,220		USD	1	1	2	0
	PD	ROAF	350,100		USD	0	0	1	0
	PD	ROAF	107,877		USD	1	1	1	0
	CN	ROAF		1,250,000	USD				
	PD	UPBD	490,060		USD	0	0	0	0
	PD	Iraq	1,057,630		USD	0	1	1	0
	PD	Iraq	1,662,811		USD	1	0	1	0
	CN	ROLAC		122,630	USD				
	PD	ROLAC	369,538		USD	1	1	1	1
	PD	ROLAC	120,000		USD	1	1	1	1
	CN	ROAF		5,000,000	USD				
	PD	UPDB	800,000		USD	1	1	1	1
	CN	ROLAC		300,000	USD				

No.	PAG Date	PAG Type	Month	Title
19	10-11	PAG	November	Knowledge transfer in the New Urban Agenda
20	10-11	PAG	November	Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR
21	10-11	PAG	November	Functionally Effective Legal Urban Frameworks: Identifying Models and Implementation Paths in Urban Development
22	10-11	PAG	November	Strengthening environmental reviews in urban development processes; and creating policy frameworks on environment and climate change
23	10-11	PAG	November	Enhancing Self-Reliance in a Protracted Refugee Situation (Maratane Refugee Camp, Mozambique)
24	10-11	PAG	November	Resilient school reconstruction project
25	24-11	PAG	November	Implementation of the Extended City Prosperity Index (CPI) in the Municipality of Merida
26	24-11	PAG	November	Integrated and Participatory Urban Plans and Public Space for Compact, Connected and Inclusive
27	24-11	PAG	November	Financing Local Infrastructure with Pooled Finance: The Regional Investment Stock Exchange (RISE) Initiative
28	24-11	PAG	November	Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara- Solomon Islands
29	24-11	PAG	November	Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks
30	24-11	PAG	November	Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment at UN-Habitat
31	28-11	Emergency	November	Sustainable Human Settlements in Urban Areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan
32	01-12	PAG	December	Cities and Climate Change Initiative
33	01-12	PAG	December	Description of the Action for Libya: Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System UN-Habitat, UNFPA
34	01-12	PAG	December	Improving Service Delivery & Local Economic Development in Secondary Towns in Kenya
35	01-12	PAG	December	Programme to Support Land Reform Process in the Democratic Republic of Congo
36	01-12	PAG	December	The State of African Cities Report 2017
37	01-12	PAG	December	Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme in Kenya (SNP) 2016-2018 Pre-development Phase
38	01-12	PAG	December	Sustainable Urban Redevelopment Programme in Latin and Central America: Phase 1, Havana, Cuba
39	01-12	PAG	December	Promotion of Programs of Sustainable Urban Development in Latin and Central America: technical support to develop the Urban National Policy in Cuba
40	01-12	PAG	December	State of Sri Lanka HDI

	Type	Office	PD Budget	CN Budget	Currency	Climate Change	Gender	Human Rights	Youth
	CN	ROLAC		110,000	EUR				
	PD	ROAP	4,500,000		USD	2	1	1	0
	PD	ULLB	510,000		USD	0	0	1	0
	PD	ULLB	186,554		USD	1	1	1	1
	PD	ROAF	275,400		USD	0	1	1	1
	PD	ROAF	1,000,000		USD	2	0	2	1
	PD	ROLAC	120,000		USD	1	1	1	1
	PD	UPDB	1,200,000		USD	1	1	2	1
	CN	UEB		1,000,000	USD				
	CN	ROAP		4,400,000	USD	3	1	1	2a
	CN	ROAP		4,200,000	USD	3	1	1	2a
	PD	PD	300,000		USD	1	2b	1	1
	CN	Afghanistan		80,000,000	USD				
	PD	UPDB	360,000		USD	3	1	1	1
	PD	ROAS	579,741		USD	0	1	1	1
	CN	ROAF		498,865	USD				
	CN	ROAF		3,000,000	USD				
	PD	PD	78,000		USD	1	0	0	0
	PD	ROAF	250,000		USD	0	0	1	0
	PD	ROLAC	300,000		EUR	1	1	1	0
	PD	ROLAC	200,000		EUR	0	1	1	1
	CN	ROAP		530,000	USD				

No.	PAG Date	PAG Type	Month	Title
41	02-12	Emergency	December	Support to Stabilisation through the Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Housing in Contested Areas in Syria
42	05-12	Regional	December	Facilitating a new National Urban Development Plan (NUDP) in Argentina
43	05-12	Regional	December	The new urban agenda for Zapopan: Implementation of the Prosperity Index Territorialization Strategy
44	08-12	PAG	December	Supporting the Palestinians' Right to Development in East Jerusalem
45	08-12	PAG	December	Catalytic support to Peacebuilding in Sri Lanka
46	08-12	PAG	December	State of Sri Lankan Cities Report
47	08-12	PAG	December	Socio-Economic Survey and Developing Resettlement Options for households affected by the Kelani Valley Railway line rehabilitation in Sri Lanka
48	08-12	PAG	December	Post-Conflict Reconstruction Assistance to Returnee Protracted IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces
49	08-12	PAG	December	The Proposed 65,000 Houses Project in the North and East: A Detailed Concept for An Alternative Social, Technical and Financial Proposal
50	08-12	PAG	December	Supporting the Palestinians' Right to Development in East Jerusalem
51	08-12	PAG	December	The Development of a National Network in Mexico, for the strengthening of the Global Network on Safer Cities
52	13-12	Regional	December	Implementation of the Extended City Prosperity Index in the City of Mérida, Yucatán, México
53	15-12	PAG	December	Securing Housing, Land and Property Rights of Protracted IDPs and Returning Refugees: Ensuring Durable Solutions
54	15-12	PAG	December	Support for the process of reconstruction post-earthquake in Ecuador
55	15-12	PAG	December	Fostering inclusive development and good governance in Northern Kosovo
56	15-12	PAG	December	Post-Conflict Housing Reconstruction Assistance to Returnee IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces (Sri Lanka)
57	15-12	PAG	December	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP)
58	15-12	PAG	December	Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Planning and Design – Philippines
59	15-12	PAG	December	Utilizing Digital Tools to Promote Human Rights and Create Inclusive Public Spaces in the Gaza Strip
60	15-12	PAG	December	Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme in Kenya (SNP) 2016-2018 Pre-development Phase (ProDoc)

	Type	Office	PD Budget	CN Budget	Currency	Climate Change	Gender	Human Rights	Youth
	PD	Syria	11,851,780		USD	0	1	1	1
	PD	ROLAC	595,000		USD	0	1	1	1
	PD	ROLAC	600,000		USD	0	2a	2	2a
	CN	ROAP		1,105,019	USD				
	CN	ROAP		441,501	USD				
	CN	ROAP		530,000	USD				
	CN	ROAP		150,000	USD				
	CN	ROAP		101,072,805	USD				
	CN	ROAP		85,000,000	USD				
	PD	ROAS	319,000		USD	0	0	1	0
	PD	ULLB	5,100,000		USD	1	0	0	0
	PD	ROLAC	120,000		USD	1	1	1	0
	CN	Afghanistan		1,105,019	USD				
	PD	ROLAC	441,500		USD	1	1	1	0
	PD	Kosovo	621,891		USD	0	1	1	0
	CN	ROAP		337,997,702	USD				
	PD	Afghanistan	3,870,864		USD	1	2a	2	2a
	PD	ROAP	2,198,328		USD	3	1	2	0
	PD	ROAS	1,063,552		USD	0	2a	2	1
	PD	ROAF	250,000		USD	1	0	1	0

ANNEX 2: MARKERS

CLIMATE CHANGE MARKER

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA
0	Climate change blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Addressing climate change is <u>not</u> a specific Expected Accomplishment or sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, <u>and moreover</u> ✓ The concept note or project document under review does <u>not</u> discuss climate change
1	Climate change aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ While addressing climate change is <u>not</u> a specific Expected Accomplishment or sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, ✓ The concept note or project document <u>does</u> provide at least a minimal amount of discussion of climate change considerations
2	Climate change sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Addressing climate change is a sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, <u>and</u> ✓ The concept note or project document systematically analyses the inter-linkages between the issues addressed by the project and climate change, <u>and</u> ✓ The project contains at least a handful of actions, indicators and/or targets related to the reduction of greenhouse gases and/or adaptation to climate change, e.g., measures to help build the resilience of populations that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, based in part on community engagement
3	Climate change transformative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Addressing climate change is an Expected Accomplishment of the project, with a corresponding set of actions, indicators and/or targets, <u>and</u> ✓ The project contains implementation and monitoring measures related to the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and/or adaptation to climate change that reflect global standards and/or state-of-the-art practices, <u>and</u> ✓ The project seeks to have a transformative effect on how climate change is addressed at either the operational and/or the normative levels, with explicit mechanisms for replicating, upscaling and/or sharing of tools and lessons learned from city-level activities, and evaluating project outcomes

GENDER EQUALITY MARKER

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA
0	Gender negative/blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × No reference to gender of stakeholders, experts and/or target group × No reference to current gender relations and/or gender inequalities × No plans to collect sex-disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame
1	Gender aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Strategy contains gender analysis relevant to context of the project ✓ Specifies gender of stakeholders, experts and/or target group ✓ Plans to collect sex-disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame
2a	Gender sensitive	<p>All criteria in (1); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Strategy is linked to the log frame with specific activities, outputs, indicators and budget provisions to promote gender equality and/or women's empowerment ✓ Risk assessment discusses effects of gender-sensitive activities specific to context of the project ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation strategy includes a gender perspective
2b	Gender transformative	<p>All criteria in (1 and 2a); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project activities, indicators, expected achievements, outputs and budget are central to promoting gender equality and/or women's empowerment in achieving positive development outcomes

HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA
0	Human rights negative/blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × No reference to human rights or analysis of human rights situation × No reference to rights of people in situations of vulnerability × No plans to collect disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame
1	Human rights aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Relevant human rights references and analysis of human rights situation ✓ Addresses rights of people in situations of vulnerability ✓ Plans to collect disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame
2	Human rights sensitive	<p>All criteria in (1) and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Right-holders and duty-bearers identified, their relationships analysed and capacity gap analysis carried out in stakeholder analysis ✓ Focuses on people in situations of vulnerability and log frame enables their participation ✓ Human Rights Strategy is linked to the log frame with specific activities, outputs and indicators promoting human rights relevant to project, and for developing capacity gaps of right-holders and duty-bearers
3	Human rights transformative	<p>All criteria in (1) and (2), and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Includes human rights principles and standards ✓ Log frame ensures all relevant groups meaningful participation at all stages ✓ Includes strategies to monitor implementation ✓ Budget includes monitoring and evaluation and resources for activities that promote relevant human rights

YOUTH MARKER

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA
0	Youth negative/blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × No reference to youth as stakeholders, experts and/or target group in the different stages of the project × No analysis of the youth situation in the context of the project × No plans to collect age disaggregated data in project document and/or log frame
1	Youth aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of youth situation in the context of the project ✓ Youth recognized as stakeholders, experts and/or target group in the different stages of the project ✓ Plans to collect age disaggregated data in project document or logical framework
2a	Youth sensitive	<p>All criteria in (1) and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Youth Strategy is linked to the log frame with specific activities, outputs, indicators, addressing youth rights ✓ Financial inputs assessed to ensure youth benefit as intended ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation strategy includes a youth perspective
2b	Youth transformative	<p>All criteria in (1) and (2a), and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Project is designed based on principles of youth-led development, with youth effectively empowered to design, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate project activities



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Climate change



Gender equality



Human rights



Youth