



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT 2019

SUPPORTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN-HABITAT

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT 2019

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Maimunah Mohd Sharif
Executive Director, UN-Habitat

FOREWORD

The main objective of the present “Country Activities Report (CAR) 2019” is to ensure that member States are adequately informed about UN-Habitat’s projects portfolio and the progress made in implementing our activities at country level in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.

This is pursuant to resolution 5/5 of the Commission on Human Settlements¹, which called for an information document highlighting the Agency’s ongoing interventions and providing evidence of achievements so far. Previously known as UN-Habitat’s “Operational Activities Report”, this document has been an integral part of the mandatory documentation prepared by the Secretariat for consideration by the Governing Council since its establishment in 2001.

In recent years, the report was expanded, redesigned, and renamed as “Global Activities Report”, including analytical information on the portfolio at global, regional and country levels. The present edition of CAR keeps its focus on documenting UN-Habitat’s normative and operational support to governments at all levels in the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies to strengthen human settlements planning and management capacities at the national, sub-national and local levels.

The report re-affirms strongly the complementary and integrated nature of our normative work related to the sphere of norms, policies, standards and frameworks, and our operational activities referring to field projects on the ground. UN-Habitat’s projects and programmes also provide technical and managerial expertise for monitoring the progress in addressing human

settlements development challenges and opportunities in line with global development agendas, including the New Urban Agenda (NUA) the urban-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 11 and its targets, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework, to name but a few.

We invest the best of our skills and experience to design our work in a way to facilitate the identification and analysis of policy options, implementation of housing and urban development programmes, as well as the mobilization of endogenous resources and external support for improving human settlements conditions.

Lessons from our operational activities provide feedback to our normative work, facilitating scaling-up and transformation of lessons learnt from pilot projects into further normative outputs. The key to the success of our knowledge generation and dissemination depends on balancing these mutually re-enforcing areas of our mandate as we move towards the implementation of our new strategic plan 2020–2025. It is my hope that CAR 2019 will continue serving its purpose of keeping member States and all our partners informed of the work of UN-Habitat at the country level.

1 UNCHS Resolution 5/5 of 6 May 1982

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Country Activities Report 2019 provides an evolving picture of UN-Habitat's projects and programmes portfolio from 2018 onwards. It opens a window on the most recent activities taking place on the ground. In that connection, its scope is restricted to featuring digestible information on selected ongoing activities supporting an effective and timely delivery on UN-Habitat's mandate.

One of roles of the Agency and its teams deployed at the country level is to ensure that innovative human settlements strategies and approaches are placed on the national and local agenda, and integrated into the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). Therefore, a considerable number of technical programmes and projects under execution take place in UN-Habitat's priority countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In direct response to increasing demands from governments, the Agency's technical cooperation activities have grown significantly over the last decade.

Most of these activities are undertaken by the Agency through its Regional Office for Africa (ROAf) based in Nairobi, Kenya; the Regional

Office for Arab States (ROAS) based in Cairo, Egypt; the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Fukuoka, Japan, and the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil with the substantive support and engagement of thematic branches under the overall coordination of the Programme Division.

Given the cope of the CAR 2019 featuring only a limited number of selected activities, in the timeframe as determined above, a global list of projects and programmes integrating activities that were still operational in 2018 and beyond as currently recorded in the Project Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS) has been annexed for any further reference to projects not developed in detail in this document.

With the growing recognition of the potential of partnership at all levels, including the United Nations inter-Agency collaboration, a considerable number of projects funded by the UN Development Account, or implemented jointly with sister Agencies of the UN family such as UNEP, UN-Women, and many others have been lined up in this report. This should provide evidence of the validity of the "One UN" approach putting all efforts in delivering as "ONE" to the service of human, socio-economic and environmental development.

INTRODUCTION

The spirit of the 2030 Development Agenda requires national and local applications for its vision to become a reality for all people. That has always been the ambition of United Nations entities such as UN-Habitat, a leading Agency in the promotion of sustainable urbanisation.

Building on the successful implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially Goal 7 and its targets 10 and 11, which resulted into a gradual improvement of the overall provision of clean drinking water around the world and a progressive drop of the proportion of the urban population living in slums in developing countries², UN-Habitat's mandate has been strengthened since the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in 2015, including SDG 11 and its urban-related targets reflecting a clear vision of cities and human settlements of the future expected to be: inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA) adopted one year later, in 2016, finds its relevance in echoing the call for universality and inclusiveness of SDGs. The NUA establishes an unprecedented correlation between urbanisation and sustainable development. It underscores the need for taking advantage of the opportunities that cities can offer as engines of innovative creativity, and economic growth, socio-cultural development, and environmental conservation. Indeed, the transformative potential of cities can effectively contribute to the realization of sustainable development in its human, socio-economic and environmental dimensions.

This report is about UN-Habitat's work and activities in support of the above vision. They take place in a changing global environment dominated by new challenges such as climate change and migration. Beyond the mere need for thematic alignment, the main criteria applied to select activities featured in this document remains the search for progressive transformation at the operations level in countries and regions where the Agency has been present.

This report is divided into the following main sections: "Global, inter-regional and regional programmes", "Country projects (Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean)", and "Programme Portfolio Overview", which provides validated financial information in a form of dashboards to better understand our acquisition and future perspectives.

The main criteria underlying the selection of projects and programmes featured in this report responds to the need for documenting the progress made in the implementation of UN-Habitat's country activities. CAR 2019 mainly sheds light on unfolding activities from the perspective of their execution namely from the: global, regional (including inter-regional), national, local and grass-roots levels.

² MDGs Report 2015, page 6

GLOBAL, INTERREGIONAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Section 01



Aerial view of Panama City showing Balboa Avenue and the Cinta Costera Boulevard ©Shutterstock



UN-Habitat's global, interregional and regional activities aim to address convergent and common needs of member States globally, or in more than one region. They provide support to the ongoing regional and interregional integration and global capacity development efforts of the United Nations. Therefore, they offer a framework for the continued development and dissemination of knowledge, experience and expertise on sustainable urbanisation, as well as for networking and cooperation among countries in search for viable solutions to deal with urban development challenges.

However, while approaching sustainable urbanisation from a global perspective, these activities trigger momentum by addressing issues at the lowest appropriate geographical scale (national, regional, interregional) possible. They provide support to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and urban-related goals and targets of the sustainable development goals – mainly Goal 11 and its targets, across countries and regional boundaries without losing the focus on the national specificities and local dimensions of sustainable urbanisation.

Section I of CAR 2019 is devoted to a few selected global, regional and interregional projects and programmes tackling urban development challenges involving countries from more than one region, but not necessarily all regions. They aim for a greater interregional integration and increased catalytic synergies at the operations level. This is the case of many projects funded by the United Nations Development Account, and others that are funded by individual donors in support of the United Nations development Agendas around the world.

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PHASE III)

Starting Date	21 Aug 2017
Completion Date	20 Aug 2021
Budget	EUR 9.8 million (European Commission), EUR 2 million (PSUP countries as co-financing)
Donors	EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Thematic Alignment	SP5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	ACP Countries

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme III aims at providing the “know-how” of how to address slum upgrading and prevention in a sustainable and inclusive way. It provides a participatory approach covering the full project cycle. The PSUP approach has shown many success stories in mobilization of political will, institutionalization of the approach at community,

local and national levels and most importantly demonstrating an approach as an alternative to forced evictions. Resource mobilization strategies however were mostly successful in attracting endogenous financing for participatory slum upgrading. The mobilization of external funds and contributions from banks and other larger financing partners has been very limited (except for in some countries where the programme could contribute to negotiations with international development banks and funds). The challenge of large scale financing however remains and limits countries in the full roll out of the PSUP in their respective countries. PSUP III has been accentuating the resource mobilization and financing strategies with the participating countries.



A woman from the beach slums of old port of Ga Mashie, Accra, Ghana ©Kirsten Milhahn/UN-Habitat

PSUP III has the two main strategic objectives. The first strategic objective is to strengthen global partnerships and policy dialogue for participatory slum upgrading and prevention.

PSUP III seeks to expand regional and global partnerships at policy and technical levels as a means of providing an avenue for implementing countries to explore opportunities for slum upgrading at scale. By engaging all the 34 implementing countries during the 3rd Tripartite ACP-EC-UN-Habitat Conference in November 2018, the PSUP brought together policy and technical leaders globally on slum upgrading wherein the challenge of slums and global approaches were discussed.

The Final Declaration and Action Framework adopted cement the political commitment of the 34 countries present to address the issue of slums and urban poverty. Other notable events included the High Level Political Forum, on July 2nd 2018 in New York where the PSUP experience in Ghana was endorsed to be successfully delivering the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly, SDG 1, 5, 11 and 17 “leaving no one behind” and recognized as a valuable contribution to the Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet) for South-South, North-South and triangular learning.

Yet another event of importance was the Expert Group Meeting (EGM)’s launch and testing of the Slum Upgrading Legal Assessment Tool in October 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya. This launch provided the opportunity to contribute to the Government of Kenya’s Slum Upgrading and Prevention Bill’s development process and enabled exchange of views with primary consumers of the tool.

The 7th World Urban Forum, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, February, 2018 saw the launch of PSUP III and the endorsement of the achievements of PSUP II and scaling up of PSUP implementation.



Newly built houses in Malawi. ©UN-Habitat

This Forum also provided opportunities to discuss ways to improve global advocacy on slums and informal settlements. It provided an and opportunity for new partnership building, including a partnership with BRAC, the launch of Slums and Informal Settlements Network (SISNet) and member states buy-in for strengthened exchange on monitoring, knowledge and innovations.

The Regional Training on Community Managed Funds, held in Accra, Ghana, in October 2018, enabled 5 participating countries to understand the application of CMF and commit themselves to using the approach in their countries.

The second strategic objective focuses on improved knowledge and capacities of ACP stakeholders for participatory slum upgrading and prevention and slum dwellers living conditions.

Capacities of stakeholders in implementing countries need regular review and strengthening to match the available global practices and applicable approaches. PSUP's technical support to national and local governments and community groups towards implementation of slum upgrading projects is undertaken through the country teams which are the coordinating mechanisms at national/city levels.

Through regional training workshops, country teams exchange practices, approaches and tools while PSUP technical teams deliver training modules on various tools that promote participatory slum upgrading. The "MyPSUP" platform is being enhanced to include comprehensive training modules that will be accessible to the 40 PSUP implementing countries as well as the global audience interested in the approach. Between 2018-19, more than 120 participants have attended training sessions in Ghana, Tunisia and Egypt.

These included participants from Cote D'Ivoire, Madagascar, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Tunisia and Egypt. A financing framework has been developed to guide countries in developing innovative financing strategies for upscaling and six countries have had initial training and testing of the tools included. It is notable that under this objective the government of Cabo Verde replicated the PSUP approach for city profiling and conducted the profiling of all cities. This comprehensive data provided a base for the development of the urban national policy. In October 2017 a national urban dialogue was held to present the preliminary findings of the National Urban Policy

development to key stakeholders in the country in a participatory approach. The National Urban Policy of Cabo Verde was developed in 2017-2018 in line with the PSUP implementation in the country.

Based on the experience of the Ghana Country Team in the definition of the CMF implementation modality, a strategy for the implementation of community Managed Funds has been developed by the Country Team of the Republic of Congo jointly with PSUP team. This will enable the allocation and implementation of USD 100.000 through community managed funds in 2019 in the neighborhoods of Mbotla and Km4 in Pointe Noire.

The starting point for the national partnerships is the establishment of multi-level governance systems in the form of Country Teams. PSUP has facilitated establishment and strengthening of 40 Country Teams. Which receive targeted technical support and capacity building through regional, national and community forums. Country teams provide strategic connection of key stakeholders and community groups to the global learning

UN-HABITAT shall develop a communication strategy and also provide the framework of collaboration for an efficient overall programme execution and collaboration for undertaking and financing slum upgrading programmes in ACP countries.

Progress so far

The Programme is on-going in over 290 cities in 40 ACP countries in the PSUP III and considerable impact is already evident. Notable PSUP achievements thus far include:

- (i) commitment of forty-three countries around the world, via International Declarations, to enacting the right to adequate housing and improved living conditions for slum dwellers. The declarations include:
 - The 2009 Nairobi Declaration on “SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION FOR POVERTY ERADICATION” and the
 - The 2012 Rabat Declaration on “MAKING SLUMS HISTORY: A WORLDWIDE CHALLENGE FOR 2020” and the
 - The 2013 Kigali Declaration on “SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION FOR POVERTY ERADICATION”,
 - BRUSSELS DECLARATION AND ACTION FRAMEWORK: “Transforming ACP cities, leaving no one behind: engaging in large-scale investments in slums”
- (ii) Improvement of tenure security for more than 820,000 slum dwellers in nine countries implementing the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme including: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal and the Solomon Islands,
- (iii) Positive policy change at the national and city levels, reflected in national and local urban development policies and strategies which actually now include the directive for participatory in-situ slum upgrading,
- (iv) Increased national ownership of the PSUP approach (participatory, in-situ and human rights based) reflected in new and ongoing co-financing agreements between UN-Habitat and national implementing partners,
- (v) Wide dissemination and recognition of PSUP principles among 700 decision-makers and over an additional 1,000 urban development actors delivered through capacity development events. Involving local government officials, representatives from non-governmental and community based organizations, academia and the private sector.

Global Land Tool Network (Phase III)

Starting Date	01 Jan 2019
Completion Date	31 Dec 2023
Budget	USD 45,000,000
Donor	Netherlands, Norway, Sida, SDC, BMZ, GIZ and IFAD.
Thematic Alignment	Land, NUA/SDG 11
Regions/Target Countries	DRC (15%), Kenya (10%), Laos (10%), Nepal (15%), Philippines (10%), Uganda (20%), Zambia (20%)

Many countries globally have introduced new land policies, especially in Asia and Africa. Often it is not possible for these countries to implement pro-poor and gender sensitive land policies, because the underlying tools and practices do not always exist or have not been sufficiently documented and disseminated.

Since the 1990s some organizations and individuals have been trying to address this issue but have struggled with the scale of the challenge geographically and conceptually. In essence, most developing countries have been using conventional land administration systems which



Promoting STDM in Uhonga – North Kivu Province, the Democratic Republic of the Congo ©UN-Habitat

cover less than 30 percent of the country, leaving up to 70 percent of citizens looking to informal and/or customary approaches for their tenure security.

In fact, while many examples of good land policies exist around the world, only a few policies have been fully implemented due to lack of pro-poor, gender-sensitive and large-scale land tools. Further, conventional land titling approaches have largely failed to deliver their expected results: existing technical solutions are too expensive, inappropriate for the range of tenure found in developing countries, unsustainable financially or in terms of available capacity, and instead a range of land tenure options is more appropriate.

In that connection, it has been recognized that the land sector work in country cannot be done at scale successfully in many countries without the combination of various underlying factors and strategies including better donor coordination, strengthening partnerships of key land actors, capacity development initiatives and continuous dialogues and communications between and amongst key stakeholders including government (at various levels), professionals, civil society groups, academia/research institutions, grassroots and target communities themselves.

To address these challenges, UN-Habitat took the lead in 2006 to facilitate the establishment of the Global Land Tool Network that aiming to support the developmental work towards poverty reduction through the development of pro-poor and gender sensitive land tools to improve tenure security of the urban and rural poor.

GLTN Phase I achieved significant results in its 4 years of operations contributing to a paradigm shift towards in the land sector and the recognition of the need for a 'continuum of

land rights' to replace the more conventional approaches of reliance on cadastre and individual titles. Significant land tools and training packages were also developed to support rolling out with partners at national and local government levels followed by ownership and use for capacity development initiatives.

As part of GLTN Phase II, the gender evaluation criteria was introduced and mainstreamed in UN-Habitat operations particularly in providing in-country support to tool implementation in targeted countries and/or cities/municipalities (e.g. DRC, Eastern Caribbean Island States, South Sudan and Liberia). New tools, training packages and concepts were with partners, including the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) – a pro-poor land rights recording system recognized internationally.

The GLTN programme entered its Phase III in 2018 following successful Phase I (2006–2011) and Phase II (2012–2018), which helped to develop both normative and operational activities towards improving tenure security in beneficiary countries.

Phase III is scheduled for completion in 2030 owing to an intensive strategic review that included research, interviews, assessments and surveys, consultations with a wide range of partners and role players in the land sector providing a strong basis for the elaboration of the Programme's new strategy.

The GLTN Phase III Strategy was endorsed during the GLTN partners' meeting in April 2018 in Nairobi, setting a shared vision and direction for the Network for the next 12 years. The GLTN vision is a world in which everyone enjoys secure land rights. The inclusive mission is that partners work together to develop and implement inclusive, fit-for-purpose and gender-responsive



UN-HABITAT TOOK THE LEAD TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK THAT AIMING TO SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENTAL WORK TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRO-POOR AND GENDER SENSITIVE LAND TOOLS TO IMPROVE TENURE SECURITY OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POOR.

Global Land Tool Network

Aerial View of Lagos, Nigeria ©Shutterstock

land tools to improve living conditions for all, prioritizing women, youth and vulnerable groups in both urban and rural settings. The goal for 2030 is improved tenure security for all, with a focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Phase III of GLTN is designed to continue catalyzing key outcomes and impact at the beneficiary level, including : i) supporting reforms of the land sector accelerated across organizations, regions and countries; ii)

facilitating inclusive, gender-responsive and fit-for-purpose land tools and approaches institutionalized by international and national land actors to scale up tenure security interventions; iii) advocating for improved monitoring of land-related commitments and obligations for evidence-based planning and policy decisions; iv) contributing to strengthening capacities, knowledge and resources on land tenure security among international and national actors.

Progress so far

GLTN PHASE III (2019–2030): The current phase aims at consolidating the GLTN network, extending land tools to a broader range of countries and situations, and mainstreaming the continuum of land rights and fit-for-purpose land administration across national land policies, global development forums and advocacy platforms.

Our new strategy positions GLTN as a key global partner for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals that address land rights and governance. It accelerates the in-country process that began in Phase II with the vision of providing tenure

security for all, with a focus on women, youth and vulnerable groups in both urban and rural settings.

The key feature of GLTN's new strategy is consolidation. We are moving decisively away from simply demonstrating the local impact of land tools, to more institutionalized approaches and strategic interventions to scale up the tools for country-wide implementation and impact.

The implementation of the GLTN Phase III programme started in January 2019 and the first programme cycle extends up to 2023.

Box 1: Understanding “The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)”

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) is a pro-poor, gender responsive, participatory and affordable land information tool. It has been developed to bridge the gap between formally registered land and land that is not registered. It is a land tool for representing a person-to-land relationship along the land rights continuum. It has been developed by UN-Habitat through GLTN and other partners in recognition of the need for legal pluralism and a broader recognition of person-to-land relationships.

STDM implementation is embedded in other GLTN land tools as a vehicle for UN-Habitat's Global Campaign for Secure Tenure. This campaign advocates for change and assisting Member States to introduce innovations which strengthen tenure security for the majority of people, especially the poor. It operationalizes the continuum of the land rights concept, enlists inclusive approaches advocated in participatory enumeration, and highlights the gender status of land relations.

Integrated and Participatory Urban Plans and Public Space for Compact, Connected and Inclusive Cities

Starting Date	01 Jun 2016
Completion Date	31 Dec 2020
Budget	USD 1,200,000
Donor	SIDA (Sweden)
Thematic Alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Global

The overall objective is to improve local policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities and neighbourhoods in partner cities. The specific objective is to promote progressive and inclusive planning tools and instruments at city level, and the effective creation, protection, design and management of public space, particularly in cities in rapidly urbanizing low-income countries, as critical preconditions for poverty reduction and the fulfillment of human rights in urban areas, through the creation of cities that are compact, socially inclusive, integrated, connected and resilient to climate change.

The exclusion of large parts of the population from basic services, the proliferation of slums, the reduction of public space, and the vulnerability of cities to climate change are key features of unplanned urbanization. Where rapid population growth is not matched by adequate urban planning and management capacities, local development prospects are undermined, and natural resources depleted, inducing a vicious cycle of poverty and loss of opportunities.

To address this situation, urban planning is required. Awareness across urban actors on Sustainable Urban Planning principles, as well as relevant and accessible urban planning tools, enabling support mechanisms and technical partnerships are essential for cities to manage rapid expansion as well as to retrofit existing settlements towards more sustainable patterns.

Adequate planning and design is required at city, neighborhood and site scale to respond to the different challenges and requirements of intra-city equity, creation of mixed and inclusive neighborhoods, and the accessibility of public spaces to all. Cities that strive towards social equity need, at all scales, to provide access to public spaces (streets, markets, recreation facilities, transport nodes, etc.) to enhance community cohesion, gender equality and civic identity, ensure connectivity and support the levels of urban density required for environmentally and economically sustainable cities.



A re-invigorated and fit-for-purpose planning approach that brings together design, regulation and financial dimensions, is at the core of the New Urban Agenda. The SDG also emphasise the role of planning and public space for sustainable urbanization through 2 specific targets.

Target 11.3 requires by 2030 to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. Target 11.7, related to public space, commits to “by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible and green public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities”.

This will require that local and national governments invest in urban planning and public space and, in the spirit of the New Urban Agenda, take a trans-disciplinary and multi-pronged approach by working in partnership with a range of stakeholders and organizations.

Indicator: Cities adopting new urban planning instruments, both in low-income countries and other countries, that foster more compact, inclusive and connected cities;

The project activities include: (a) Development and dissemination of knowledge, policy and tools, resulting in with planning documentation and policy briefs on key topics being made available; access to partners expertise enabled; principles and role of urban planning for sustainable development widely discussed, (b) Capacity building of urban stakeholders, through the development of a training module on sustainable urban planning principles for leaders and local communities and a public space toolkit and accompanying training modules., resulting in training of urban actors and the development of public space indicators to monitor implementation on the city level, (c)



Tana, capital and largest city in Madagascar ©Shutterstock

Technical and policy advisory services, through the Urban Planning and Design Laboratory acting as key resource for projects, provide advice on existing plans and support the development of urban planning proposals that respond to local demand and are implementable. The Public Space Programme as established key resource for cities in supporting action in pilot sites (funded through other sources) and city-wide public space strategies.

The project's approach aims to ensure that cities and public space are gender and age inclusive with a specific focus on the urban poor and impact on SDGs at large.

Progress so far

Since 2016, the project has provided tools and advise which resulted in the completion of 69 urban plans at various scales, in 24 countries. 21 countries have engaged in public space work. In many other (additional) countries UN-Habitat participated in national and local debate on urban planning (Russia, US, Italy, Spain, Holland, UK, Morocco, Jamaica, Suriname Tanzania, Sri Lanka, to name some). while about 1,200 professionals, decision makers and stakeholders were involved in planning charrettes and training across all continents

Public space assessments were completed in 5 cities, with a tool consolidated. A Compendium of International Practices has been compiled while work is well advanced on the Guide for City-wide Strategies on Public Space. SDG Indicator 11.7.1 on public space upgraded from Tier 3 to Tier 2 by UN Statistical

Commission – data for the indicator is now available for 289 cities in 94 countries and this is now being integrated in the Global Indicators Database.

In several countries, local planning processes are informing national policy change, and the mainstreaming of sustainable planning principles into national guidelines (Kenya, Burkina, Haiti, Myanmar).

Positioning of planning and design as a tool for investment identification and sustainability is emerging in collaboration with Development Banks and financing institutions. A network of LABs is being consolidated, including through collaboration arrangements with planning agencies, private and cities. Ongoing collection of practices on heritage and urban regeneration dovetails with the New Strategic Plan Urban Regeneration Outcome.



Songkhla city ©UN-Habitat

Monitoring Sustainable Urban Development: The City Prosperity Initiative

Starting Date	15 Jul 2017
Completion Date	15 Jul 2020
Budget	USD 5,000,000
Donor	Various donors
Thematic Alignment	SP7, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Latin America, East and South East Asia, Eastern Europe

This project is promoting evidence based-policies as a prerequisite for driving cities' transformation towards sustainable urban development. It has been recognized that the quality of urban data is the bedrock to promote transparency and foster participative decision-making.

The City Prosperity Initiative is a global initiative that provides an innovative approach to urban measurements and it is meant to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for cities to promote a better quality of life. It collects a critical mass of information (data, indices and urban indicators) and transforms them into strategic knowledge, which serves as the basis for the formulation of urban evidence-based policies, city-visions, and long-term action plans.

The objective of the CPI is to produce meaningful information at the city level, to define a limited number of actions on the basis of its diagnosis and to measure to which extent policies affect the prosperity of the city, strengthening, at the same time, the monitoring and reporting capacities of the municipal entities.

It's worth to mention that the New Urban Agenda's and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's follow-up and review must have effective linkages to ensure coherence in their implementation. By integrating almost 23 percent of all SDGs indicators with an urban component, the CPI has the potential to become the global architecture platform for the monitoring of indicators and targets at the city level. The CPI offers the possibility to adopt a citywide approach to development beyond the sectorial nature of the SDG indicators and, at the same time, it will offer the possibility of individual disaggregation of indicators. Also, through this instrument, UN-Habitat is offering support to local and national governments in establishing customized monitoring mechanisms, which allow better-informed decision-making on policies and regulations, city plans and strategies, and finance management for the implementation of both global agendas.

Last but not least, the City Prosperity Initiative pursues to mainstream a fresh and needed approach to urban development that is holistic and integrated and promotes collective well-being and fulfillment for all, in line with the 2030 Development Agenda.



Zadar famous Sea Organs. Public spaces contribute greatly to equality ©UN-Habitat

Progress so far

To date, the City Prosperity Initiative has been calculated for more than 530 cities world-wide. One of the most relevant result of its implementation has been a positive impact empowering local government in the elaboration of its planning instruments. In Mexico and Colombia CPI has been used by several municipalities to update and renew its local plans and city visions. This case was particularly relevant for small and challenged municipalities, that do not have proper means

to develop sound monitoring platforms. In other cities such as Zapopan (Mexico) and Bucaramanga (Colombia), CPI results were placed at the center of a local policy debate that produced a bottom-up strategic vision of the city, and with this, valuable consensus on a route map for urban development. CPI is proving that quality evidence, properly socialized, can improve good governance and local engagement in city-planning.

Accountability systems for measuring, monitoring and reporting on sustainable city policies in Latin America

Starting Date	January 2018
Completion Date	December 2021
Budget	USD 453, 000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment	SDG Targets: 11.3, NUA
Regions/Target countries	Chile, Brazil, Bolivia and Peru,

The Sustainable Development Goals will need to be localized and aligned with local development plans and city development strategies (CDS). The CDS is a shared vision of the city and action plan of the city developed through a participatory process. The project addresses the accountability deficit in cities in Latin America by focusing on six cities. Accountability here is defined as accountability of city governments towards city residents, as well as accountability towards regional, local, and international targets and agreements. Accountability will be crucial for monitoring the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals and for meeting the Goals. The project creates physical and virtual spaces of collaboration between key city stakeholders, which include politicians, officials, civil society, academia and the private sector.

Emphasis is given to local demand and ownership of accountability initiatives and monitoring systems. City officials will be invited to the Urban Accountability Academy, a workshop on accountability and sustainability issues. Local training institutions will participate in a workshop for training the trainers and will support the Urban Accountability Academy.

City stakeholders can propose and discuss city accountability initiatives and monitoring systems using the Online Urban Accountability Academy platform. This Online Urban Accountability Academy will also be a depository of knowledge and best practices. Each city will organize a City Accountability Lab where stakeholders come together to discuss and decide on

proposals. The project will culminate in follow-up visits to three cities. The expected outcomes of the project are: enhanced capacity of city stakeholders, closer collaboration between city stakeholders, and initiation of city accountability initiatives and monitoring systems.

Objective: To strengthen accountability systems in cities in Latin America and enable monitoring of local government policies for achieving sustainable cities goals. The expected accomplishments of this promising project are to contribute to (i) enhanced capacity of local government officials and institutions in selected cities in the Latin American region to design accountability initiatives in urban management and planning for sustainable cities, (ii) improved capacity of city stakeholders (local government, civil society, academia, private sector) to monitor the performance of urban management and planning for sustainable cities, (iii) increased knowledge of Latin American city stakeholders of best practices in urban management and planning accountability systems.

During this workshop, an interactive activity was carried out, in the form of a group exercise, to get to know the participants' perception of how their cities were performing in relation to the ten targets of SDG11. A substantial discussion among the participants ensued, based on the different impressions each one had, strengthening the proactivity, connectivity, collaboration and participation between them. The exercise and the results of the workshop were used to develop an online survey to broaden the scope of the exercise.



The skyline of Santiago in Chile ©Shutterstock

This online survey is available in English³ and Spanish and has been used since July 2018. As of February 2019, the survey has gathered over 700 respondents from 51 countries, most

of whom have been participants of training workshops both by UN-Habitat and partners. The online consultation served as a basis for the development of the mobile app mentioned below.



Alejandro Carrera, vice mayor of Chimbote, Peru, presenting the findings of his city to the attendees of the workshop. ©UN-Habitat

³ (<http://uni.unhabitat.org/sdg11-survey-english/>)

Progress so far

Major achievements include: (i) signing of agreements of Cooperation (AoCs) with Foro Ciudades para la Vida (FCPV) in Peru, and with Fundacion para el Periodismo (FPP) in Bolivia, in 2018; (ii) organisation of experts group meeting in Santiago, Chile, in September 2017, for exchange of experiences and good practices in public responsibility, transparency and accountability, as well as the development of implementation strategies and plans for SDG in the cities involved; (iii) publication in 2018 of research paper on transparency, accountability and public responsibility in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; (iv) organization in 2018 of Training Needs Assessments (TNA) for each participating city in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru, as a basis for the Training of Trainers and the Accountability Labs which to take place in 2019; (v) organization in 2018 of a training workshop for local institutions in Trujillo, Peru.

The workshop trained multipliers on public accountability for Sustainable Cities policies, with the participation of territorial partners, civil society organizations and representatives of the municipalities of the cities involved; (vi) Organisation in 2018 of the Urban Responsibility Academy, in Niteroi, Brazil, providing participants with the opportunity to focus on different areas such as urban planning, transparency, accountability, corruption and environmental protection issues, as well as exchange of experiences, knowledge and best practices on localizing SDG11 and NUA.

As a result, the first draft of an action plan was developed for solutions toward addressing SDG11 and its targets, as well techniques, logistics and tools for municipalities for data collection on mobility; (vii) launch of a citizens “Hold Urban Leaders Accountable

Through an Innovative Mobile Application”⁴; in Brazil, in 2018, a mobile phone-based wide consultation on transparency, accountability and progress in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 11.

This innovation contributes towards the planned results for 2018 on improved capacity of stakeholders to implement plans and policies on sustainable urbanization, as well as improved monitoring of global urban conditions and trends. The application has been endorsed by the National Federation of Municipalities in Brazil. The city of Belo Horizonte adopted the application for its city consultation, and the city of Niterói uses the application to engage citizens in the design of its Sustainable Cities’ Policies.

The top 5 cities in terms of user engagement are Niterói, Sao Paulo, Santo Andre, Rio de Janeiro and Teresina. To date, nearly 10,000 citizens have used the application in more than 800 different cities in Brazil. The users have collectively identified urban mobility and public transport policies as the two priority areas in need of improvement. The success of the application has led to a webinar with more than 5,500 participants who committed themselves to promoting the consultation by becoming ambassadors within their own communities.



**ACCOUNTABILITY
WILL BE CRUCIAL
FOR MONITORING
THE PROGRESS ON
THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS
AND FOR MEETING
THE GOALS. .**

⁴ <http://capacitybuildingunhabitat.org/2018/04/16/un-habitat-organises-training-of-trainers-in-trujillo-in-collaboration-with-eclac/>

Box 2: Understanding the “UN Development Account”

The Development Account is a capacity development programme of the United Nations Secretariat aiming at enhancing capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the United Nations Development Agenda.

It was established by the General Assembly in 1997 through its resolution 52/12 B, as a mechanism to fund capacity development projects of the economic and social entities of the United Nations. The Development Account is funded from the Secretariat’s regular budget and implemented by 10 entities of the UN Secretariat (DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNODC, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA). The Account was originally established in 1997 and since then has programmed over 400 projects for a total budget of \$238 million.

By building capacity on three levels, namely: (i) the individual; (ii) the organizational; and (iii) the enabling environment, the Development Account becomes a supportive vehicle for advancing the implementation of internationally agreed development goals (IADGs) and the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits.

The Account adopts a medium to long-term approach in helping countries to better integrate social, economic and environmental policies and strategies in order to achieve inclusive and sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and sustainable development.

Projects financed from the Account aim at achieving development impact through building the socio-economic capacity of developing countries through collaboration at the national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels. The Development Account provides a mechanism for promoting the exchange and transfer of skills, knowledge and good practices among target countries within and between different geographic regions, and through the cooperation with a wide range of partners in the broader development assistance community.

It provides a bridge between in-country capacity development actors, on the one hand, and United Nations Secretariat entities, on the other. The latter offer distinctive skills and competencies in a broad range of economic and social issues that are often only marginally dealt with by other development partners at country level. For target countries, the Development Account provides a vehicle to tap into the normative and analytical expertise of the United Nations Secretariat and receive on-going policy support in the economic and social area, particularly in areas where such expertise does not reside in the capacities of the United Nations country teams.

The Account’s operational profile is further reinforced by the adoption of pilot approaches that test new ideas and eventually scale them up through supplementary funding, and the emphasis on integration of national expertise in the projects to ensure national ownership and sustainability of project outcomes.

Sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based national urban policies in select Arab states

Starting date	January 2018
Completion date	December 2021
Budget	451,000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SDG Targets: 11.3
Regions/Target countries	Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco

This Project aims to strengthen capacities of policy makers in four selected Arab States for more informed, sustainable and inclusive National Urban Policies (NUP). It works with national, sub-national and local governments to strengthen their policy-making processes while promoting a participatory and inclusive approach.

Given UN-Habitat's conceptualization of NUP as an effort to rally multiple stakeholders (governments, professionals, academia and civil society organizations) to collectively define a common urban vision, the Project's outreach has a much broader scope that goes beyond building capacities of government authorities (primary beneficiaries). NUP facilitates the role of cities in the transformation of the national economy by providing a coordinating framework and action plan to bring coherence across various urban sectors and scales of urban management.

The Project will increase awareness of countries in the region about tools and best practices in NUP making and provide platforms for interactions between state and non-state actors as well as between levels of government. An innovative aspect

of the Project is that unlike other agencies assisting governments in selected aspects of NUP, UN-Habitat supports countries throughout the public policy cycle (feasibility, diagnosis, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) while promoting capacity development, participation and demonstration projects throughout the policy cycle. The Project is relevant for the Subprogramme 2 (Urban Planning and Design) of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014 - 2019, and particularly the related work programmes of UN-Habitat (2016 - 2017 and 2018 - 2019). It is a timely demonstration of actions that development partners and countries can take to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goal 11, specifically targets 11.a and 11.3.

The main objective of this project is to strengthen policy-making capacities in four selected Arab States to guide the development of sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based National Urban Policies. It is expected, at the end of the process, to enhance technical and institutional capacities of national, sub-national and local governments towards improved national urban policy-making processes, as well as to increase their knowledge of tools, frameworks, procedures and best practices in support of national urban policy making.



The Al-Husseini Mosque on Friday morning, Amman, Jordan ©Shutterstock

Progress so far

At the regional level, the focus was to support the implementation of activities carried out at the national level, and to highlight the different challenges arising in each context for a better understanding of how the process of development of the NUP is influenced and affected by the local context. Further, regional efforts also concentrated on providing technical advice to the country teams for the organization of the workshops and directing the development of the NUP, assisting in mobilizing stakeholders to take part, and reviewing the diagnosis reports while taking into consideration

the motivation of each government for adopting an NUP. The recruited consultants initiated the implementation of their workplans and conducted a diagnosis of the various laws, regulations and policies to be considered in the development of the NUP in addition to the mandates of the different ministries and local authorities to be considered. Political instability and ministerial reshuffles or the lack of government engagement have all contributed to the unequal process in development of NUP among the different countries.

At the country level, starting with Jordan, The Feasibility phase was completed, and the inception report was submitted on August 2018. The 1st national workshop to launch the JNUP was conducted on November 2018 and urban NUP priority areas were identified. Currently, the national consultant is working on the Diagnosis phase and consulting the different national and local authorities as well as various stakeholders to gather their perspectives in the diagnosis. In Lebanon, UN-Habitat has established a technical and steering committee that has met continuously and provided valuable advice on the NUP process.

Additionally, the diagnosis report has been completed and validated during a National Validation Workshop held in 2018. In Tunisia, The NUP process was initiated in May 2017, in partnership with the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and Territorial Development (MEHAT). In July 2017, a national consultant was recruited, and the inception report provided an in-depth analysis of the motivation behind the formulation a NUP for the country, mapping relevant stakeholders and assessing the potential impacts of building a common vision for urban development in Tunisia.

It included a roadmap for the different stages of the NUP process, the methodology that will be used and risks to be mitigated. A Steering Committee composed of MEHAT and other relevant ministries, local stakeholders and international agencies working on local development issues in the country and involving the relevant national stakeholders was established to guide the process and ensure synergy between all policy-oriented processes in the country. It is worth mentioning that Cities Alliance has provided an additional sum of 100,000 USD to the NUP process initiated in Tunisia by the Development Account funding.



UN-HABITAT SUPPORTS COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY CYCLE (FEASIBILITY, DIAGNOSIS, FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

UN-Habitat

The joint project document was finalized and approved by Cities Alliance in December 2018. A UN to UN contribution Agreement was signed by the Regional Director of ROAS and shared with CA for its countersignature on 5 February 2019. This additional funding will be directed towards mainstreaming gender issues in the development of the NUP and supporting the decentralization agenda in Tunisia. In Sudan, a national consultant was recruited to assist the Government of Sudan with the development of a NUP process.

A higher Committee headed by H.E. First Vice President/Prime Minister was established in December 2017 and an inception report was produced by the national consultant and reviewed by HQs, ROAS and country office and Government. A discussion paper was developed by the national consultant, reviewed and revised based on comments and observations. A coordination committee was formed, headed by the Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development. Seven technical committees were established to address these seven pillars: 1- Urban and regional framework, 2- Environmental sustainability, 3- Sustainable urbanization, 4- Land, housing, infrastructure and urban services, 5- Governance and legislation, 6- Social sectors, 7- Sustainable development. The technical committees conducted their first meetings,

which were attended by all states of Sudan, Federal government, research and academic institutions, private sector, civil society members and the media. The meeting was an introduction to sensitize the attendees about the objective of, and the needs for the NUP as well as the role of stakeholders at federal and local levels. Participants agreed on arranging

bilateral discussions between the different thematic committees for cross-cutting discussions. A National Urban Observatory was established and embedded at the Ministry of Environment in addition to two Local urban observatories established in Darfur namely, in Nyala and El Fasher to monitor the implementation of the NUP, upon its formulation and adoption.



A Yazidi woman holding her child outside her tent in Kanke refugee camp, Kurdistan, Iraq ©Shutterstock

Strengthening urban resilience in south-east Africa (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros)

Start Date	January 2018
Completion Date	December 2021
Budget	USD 625,000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SP6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Union of Comoros

Building adaptive capacity at various levels is essential for ensuring future climate resilience in urban areas. Even though understanding risk and associated vulnerability has progressively been incorporated as a central element in urbanisation activities, there is a noticeable lack of contextually adapted urban risk reduction and resilience initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa.

In addition, existing approaches do not target cities with low planning and administrative capacity. The project will, therefore, target four countries where the vulnerabilities of the population are steadily increasing, and which have requested assistance from UN-Habitat. These countries have significantly high annual urban growth rates that surpass their overall population growth, which is an indication of the increasing importance of the urban dimension. At the same time, local administrations face a capacity gap and increasing challenges from risks associated with climate change. The four countries are located in the south-eastern part of the African continent, which is a region that is very vulnerable to transboundary extreme climate-related events.

The Project will be implemented by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and will involve other partners, such as: the Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR), national municipal associations, selected municipalities,

relevant government institutions (e.g. disaster management offices, line Ministries, etc.), academic institutions and NGOs. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) will be the main UN Secretariat partner to UN-Habitat in implementing the project, since it facilitated the establishment of DiMSUR.



Progress so far

Working Working directly with the entities responsible for the activities involved, this first phase of the project aimed to identify the main stakeholders and stimulate discussion about the importance of an urban approach in disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change. In that connection, a stakeholder mapping and a literature review of urban approaches in national strategies/policies/guidelines, key actors and available tools for DRM for climate change were conducted for each country in order to prepare the launch of national kick-start workshops.

During these events, the main national stakeholders were invited (government, local representatives, coordination offices...) and they discussed the current legal framework in terms of urban approach in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. At the end of each workshop, one strategy/policy/guideline was identified to be improved in terms of urban approach, as well as the main stakeholders who would be engaged in this process. Similar actions were carried out for the coordination mechanism between national and local level.



Aerial view of devastated fishing village after Cyclone Kenneth in northern Mozambique ©Shutterstock

Since all the relevant stakeholders were regrouped in the same event, this was the opportunity to discuss and identify the real gaps in terms of coordination and communication between these entities (especially between the national and local level). Therefore, new strategies to improve the coordination between the actors were considered, and a work plan as well as a working group was created for each country.

This project is implemented under the umbrella of the DiMSUR, the Technical Center for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience, of which Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros are members. As DiMSUR's flagship product, the CityRAP is a participative and inclusive tool to elaborate City Resilience Action Plans⁵. The CityRAP process was already implemented in cities of the concerned countries and recently received the approval of the Adaptation Fund to finance the infrastructure projects identified in their City Resilience Actions Plans.

Therefore, these workshops were also the opportunity to explain the tool's process and demonstrate the benefits of implementing this methodology in terms of fundraising and DRM. The inclusion of the CityRAP in national policies/strategies/guidelines was also discussed and each country conceived a work plan for this process.

The relation with national universities to implement a curriculum that includes the urban approach in terms of disaster risk management and climate change adaptation is also a strong component of this project and is currently being developed in a different form in each particular context. Other unplanned outputs also appeared in each different context.

For example, in Mozambique, a partnership with the Red Cross is under consolidation to implement

a similar agenda focused on strengthening DRM in urban areas and in Comoros, a UNDP project also aims to strengthen the coordination mechanisms at the national level. The coordination with other entities and mainly with the national governments is essential to guarantee the durability and the implementation of this project. Finally, the production of training materials is also a strong component of this project. The last version of the CityRAP Booklet has just been revised and the material translated to French and Portuguese, to be adapted to the national contexts. Furthermore, an online version of the tool is being developed, with the first pilot testing planned for June 2019.

There are a wide range of possibilities for developing and adapting this tool to a wide range of targeted audiences and national contexts. This first report will therefore describe in more detail the work that was completed until the launch of the national workshops in each country and gather the information related to the implementation of the activities (methodology, stakeholders involved, definition of work plans...). This first report forms the basis for the implementation of the next phases.



BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AT VARIOUS LEVELS IS ESSENTIAL FOR ENSURING FUTURE CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN URBAN AREAS.

THE PROJECT AIMED TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN CONCERNED STAKEHOLDERS AND STIMULATE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF AN URBAN APPROACH IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

⁵ For more information: dimsur.org



Village of Nioumachoua, Mohéli Island, Union of the Comoros ©Shutterstock

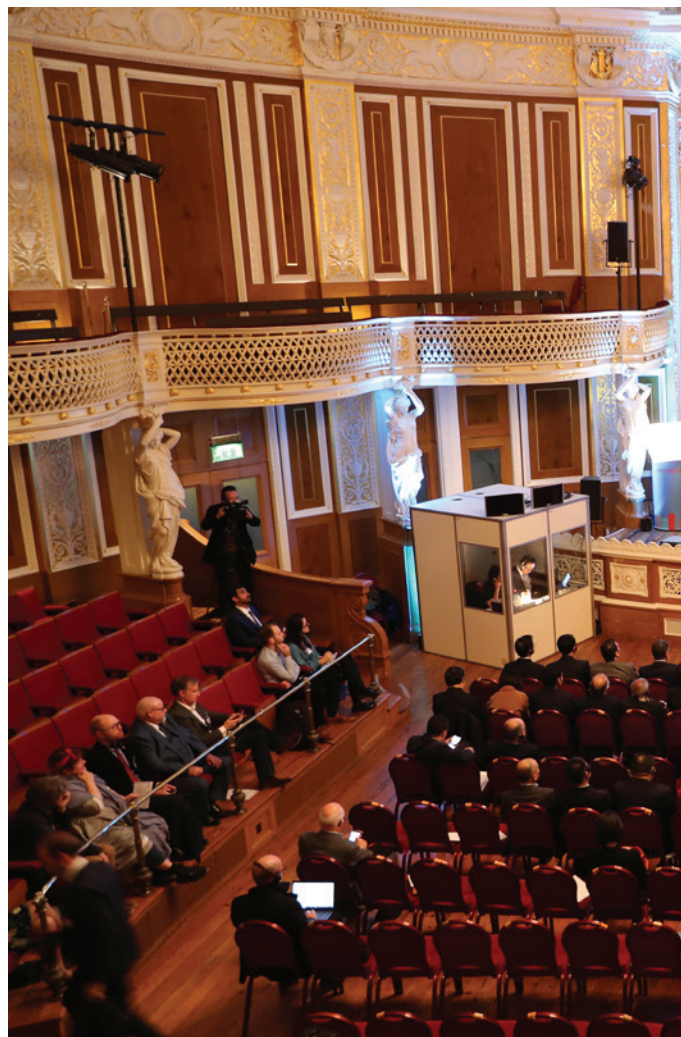
Strengthening the capacities of national and local governments to formulate and implement evidence - based and participatory housing policies and strategies

Starting date:	January 2018
Completion date:	December 2021
Budget:	USD 525,000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SP5, NUA , SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Angola, Bulgaria, Malaysia and Paraguay

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacities of national and local governments to formulate and implement evidence-based and participatory housing policies and strategies to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on **“making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”**. This reflects the spirit of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) placing housing at the centre of sustainable urbanization. The project will also contribute to the 2030 strategic framework aiming at **‘leaving no one behind’** by promoting inclusive, rights-based, gender-responsive and results-based sustainable housing and slum upgrading policies and strategies.

The project has an inter-regional dimension embracing selected countries including Angola, Bulgaria, Malaysia and Paraguay. All four countries face significant housing challenges which are similar to these faced by other countries in the region. The variety of housing problems and opportunities in the four selected countries will offer an opportunity for learning and exchange while also providing a global comparative framework.

The project’s goal and expected accomplishments will be pursued through a threefold strategy. This strategy aims to address development gaps and promote ownership in selected countries in support of SDG 11.1 towards an effective fulfilment



of the right to adequate housing. The threefold implementation strategy is comprised of a) training and capacity building; b) knowledge generation, exchange and utilization; and c) technical assistance to policy formulation and implementation. In parallel, the project activities will be guided by three cross-cutting principles: a) a human rights-based approach to development; b) gender mainstreaming; and c) results-based management.

This will promote social inclusion, equality and contribute to *'leaving no one behind'*. These combined efforts shall be conducted in partnership with national governments and key stakeholders in housing development. These efforts aim to create long-lasting changes in the understandings, capacities

and behaviors of stakeholders for synergy and impact.

Finally, the project has a strong focus on national demand and ownership. It will build on local needs and head towards future priorities regarding access to housing and sustainable cities. The activities are designed to foster collaboration amongst national, sub-national governments and other housing stakeholders to design tailored responses to improve access to adequate housing for all and demonstrate cases of implementing the SDG 11.1 and the NUA.



Delegates at the World Cities Day Global Observance in Liverpool
© Shutterstock

Progress so far

Good progress in four countries (Angola, Bulgaria, Malaysia, and Paraguay) selected to champion building capacities of national and local governments to formulate and implement evidence-based and participatory housing policies and strategies to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11. The inter-regional dimension of the project allows for the “four” to address local housing issues while strengthening South-South technical cooperation and exchange on innovative housing solutions.

In the first year of implementation, the project contributed to strengthen political commitment in the participating countries to identify key priorities and address urgent needs in the housing sector. A strong network of exchange and collaboration between the partner countries was established, and three out of four countries have made progress in defining their workplans.

The government of Angola announced the formulation of its National Housing Policy and committed to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the housing sector to inform the policy formulation. In Bulgaria, the project contributed to regain momentum in the “Implementation of Integrated plans for urban regeneration and development - 2014-2020” funded by the EU.

The government identified a focus area for the project on “Social Infrastructure” with the goal to support the provision of modern social housing for vulnerable groups. In Paraguay, a new elected government welcomed support from the project in the institutional restructuring, namely the establishment of the Ministry of Urbanism, Housing and Habitat (MUHV) and the support to local housing strategies in two pilot cities.

In Malaysia, the activities have been delayed by elections and the workplan is expected to be in place for the 2nd quarter of 2019. With the different level of engagement, all countries are working towards the realization of SDG 11.1.

Overall, the network of countries has been instrumental in mobilizing partners worldwide to tackle global and regional housing issues. The discussions during the networking meetings contributed to increased knowledge exchange among diverse realities and stakeholders from the regions.

This has allowed for great advocacy and outreach on innovative housing solutions both at country and regional level. The forthcoming UN-Habitat Assembly will be another important milestone for the project as it will gather the participating countries’ representatives to discuss housing technologies and innovations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.



STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT EVIDENCE-BASED AND PARTICIPATORY HOUSING POLICIES AND STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 11



First technical meeting on human settlements indicators for the SDGS © UN-Habitat

Leaving No Place Behind: Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa

Start date:	January 2018
Completion date:	December 2021
Budget:	USD 625, 000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Nigeria (Niger State), Tanzania (Zanzibar)

Urbanization has been widely acknowledged for its transformative powers. However, in Africa, the rapid urbanization is increasing the widening gap between rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Although urban and rural areas are interdependent, rural areas often lack behind; globally 85 per cent of the poor reportedly still live in rural areas.

Urban-Rural Linkages touch on a broad variety of thematic areas from regional and territorial planning to strengthen small and intermediate towns, from enabling spatial flows of people, products, services and information to fostering food security systems. It is interrelated with mobility and migration, reduction of the environmental impact in urban-rural convergences, developing legislation and governance structures and promoting inclusive financial investments, to mention only a few themes.

Due to this complexity, strategies for strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages have to be developed in a cross-sectoral approach, at different government levels – national, regional and local – and including many different stakeholders such as different UN-Agencies, international and local development partners, civil society, private sector firms and academia.

The project “**Leaving No Place behind: Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa**” aims to support four African countries in strengthening their urban-rural linkages and overcome the urban-rural divide by enhancing capacities of policy makers and change agents at all levels to collect and use evidence for fostering cross-sectoral, multi-level frameworks, strategies, and action plans for integrated and inclusive territorial development.

The proposed countries for this project are Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Nigeria (Niger State) and Tanzania (Zanzibar). The project will contribute to enhancing and building up capacity of decision makers, policy makers, and all relevant stakeholders on the interdependencies and synergies between urban and rural areas.

It will support authorities at various levels to define, collect and apply evidence-based models as well as to share successful practices and transformative tools to enhance urban-rural linkages. The project will also support the four countries to develop or enhance strategies, plans and/or policies for an integrated territorial approach in their national and regional development frameworks – aiming to reduce poverty across the urban-rural continuum and bridging the development gap. This will also require undertaking a mapping exercise targeting key stakeholders to be involved in the preparations of a data collection plan and development of a methodology (including data management matrix and timeline).

Progress so far

At regional level, the URL process is underway despite being at different stages. At the individual countries, the national experts have been recruited apart from Guinea and Zanzibar. Country teams for incorporating URL in policies, plans and strategies have been formulated. The country teams have also been able to understand the project through the continuous communications between UN Habitat and the respective country teams. A regional workshop was held in Nairobi incorporating all the project countries.

Tools have been prepared by UN-Habitat for finalizing the country's URL priorities. However, each country has prepared a first draft of these priorities. Three of the four countries have been able to prepare draft work plans for the specific project activities. The stakeholders in territorial development in the four countries have also been defined. UN-Habitat has also prepared a data management matrix to guide the data collection.

The data collection plan template has been prepared but the specific country plans have not been prepared. In Cameroon, a staff following UN-Habitat projects will contribute to the URL process. A stakeholder's

workshop for finalizing the country's URL priorities and work plans will be held in April 2019. In Guinea Conakry, no national consultant recruited for this work; the recruitment process should start in April 2019.

The NUP process is kicking off in March 2019 which will also hasten the URL process. They have defined their work plans and presented the stakeholders involved in URL. However, this will be finalized with the tools prepared by UN-Habitat by May 2019. In Niger state; a consultant has been recruited who will be assisting in the URL process but also linking this with NUP process.

The country team has submitted their URL priorities; work plans and stakeholder list. However, these are still drafts and will be finalized by May 2019; the tools prepared by UN-Habitat will assist in finalizing this. The country team in Zanzibar has not delivered on the work plans and the roles of the respective stakeholders. They have also not defined their priorities; this should be done by May 2019. The process for recruiting the national consultant is underway by the country team.

SDG11: Monitoring and reporting on human settlement indicators in Africa and Latin America

Starting date	January 2018
Completion date	December 2021
Budget	USD 563,000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SP7, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Africa/LAC

This project supports the design of monitoring tools to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics at city and urban national level for the formulation of evidence-based policies. Its main objective is to strengthen the capacity of four selected countries in Africa and Latin America to measure, monitor and report on the SDGs urban related indicators.

To ensure evidence-based city performance monitoring at the global, regional and national levels, national statistical systems need to work with a national sample of cities. These nationally representative cities will be used to study the in-depth aspects of SDGs and other urban agenda targets. To date, no country has explored this aspect, although as part of the City Prosperity Initiative under UN-Habitat, a set of cities have been studied and compared using a uniform set of indicators in selected countries. Some of the lessons from this exercise informed the

need for working with a national sample of cities to monitor and report on all urban/city related SDGs indicators.

Therefore, this project aims to strengthen the capacities of national governments to: a) create a multilevel coordination of national/local monitoring and reporting; b) reinforce inter-linkages of Goal 11 indicators and other SDG indicators with an urban component, adopting a city-wide approach to monitoring urban development; c) facilitate a systematic disaggregation of information along key dimensions of urban development; d) assist in the aggregation of locally produced city indicators for regional and global monitoring and reporting. It is expected at the end of the process to enhance technical capacity of the selected 4 countries and 8 cities to adopt and implement a reliable urban local monitoring framework, as well as strengthened national capacity of the 4 beneficiary countries to adopt and implement systems and tools to aggregate city information that enables national, regional and global monitoring and reporting.



UN-HABITAT SUPPORTS COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PUBLIC POLICY CYCLE (FEASIBILITY, DIAGNOSIS, FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION)

Progress so far

Preparations for the implementation for the project included contacts with countries to secure their commitment to implement the project through meetings and forums (UN Statistical Commission, World Data Forum, etc.), our regional offices, partners (e.g. ECA) and direct visits to countries. The project activities started in 2017, with the first inception meeting for Botswana being held in September 2017, followed by the selection of the 2 pilot cities – Gaborone and Francistown – and the specialized training workshops in the 2 cities in December 2017. Subsequently, available data was compiled, and a technical workshop was organized in October 2018 for the computation of selected SDG 11 and CPI indicators to develop the CPI reports for the 2 pilot cities.

In Tunisia, the pilot cities – Monastir and Tozeur – were selected in May 2018 following an initial consultative meeting in October 2017. The specialized training workshops were organized in the 2 pilot cities in June 2018. Country teams are currently working on data assessment and compilation for developing the CPI reports. In the 2 LAC countries, the selection of pilot cities is completed – Medellin and Bucaramanga in Colombia and Quito and Cuenca in Ecuador and technical workshops are planned for 2019. As part of this process, several technical guides and tools were produced, which include a revised technical note on the national sample of cities methodology, as well as nine training modules on Indicators 11.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.6.1, 11.7.1 and 11.a.1, 1.4.2 and 6.3.1 and a technical note for data disaggregation for SDG 11.

These documents are now being used as training materials for the country-level and regional workshops on Human Settlement Indicators. During a side event at the 9th World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur, the project was featured with Botswana and Tunisia presenting their experiences and lessons learnt so far. Overall, the project has enhanced the technical capacity of staff from pilot

countries through consultative national and city level workshops organized with participation from a wide range of urban data producers who are key for monitoring and reporting on SDG 11.

These efforts have strengthened the capacity of the national level teams to understand, adopt and implement urban data collection systems and tools such as the national sample of cities, city prosperity index, urban data disaggregation techniques, etc; which has further enabled them to package and aggregate city level information for national, regional and global monitoring and reporting.

Since the launch of the project in 2017, work has progressed well in Botswana and Tunisia, where all the four pilot cities were selected, and their teams trained. In ECLAC region, the implementation was delayed due to other competing events and activities managed by ECLAC, but we made good progress in 2018, working with UN-Habitat's ROLAC office in Bogota and the support of ECLAC. By end of 2018, we managed to identify the in-country partners and select the four pilot cities in Colombia and Ecuador. One of the key lessons learnt was the fact that the demand for support at the city levels is much higher than was envisioned.

In many countries, the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are working for the first time with city level structures and therefore need specific and tailored technical support. As a result, the project had to cover these additional demands and conducted additional consultative and capacity building workshops at the city levels and recruited data collection experts to coordinate and support the data collection efforts between the NSOs and the various city departments. Additional resources are therefore needed to cover the costs for the tailored support to the pilot cities. We are exploring fundraising opportunities to cover such emerging gaps and demands.

Urban profiling for post-crisis stabilization, recovery and reconstruction in conflict-affected cities in the Arab region

Starting date:	October 2018
Completion date:	October 2020
Budget	\$ 550.000
Donor	UN Development Account
Thematic alignment:	SP2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Yemen, Libya, Iraq, Syria

Urban Profiling is an adaptive exercise, designed to draw a detailed picture of how cities are functioning, or not functioning, in a protracted conflict context. At the core of the exercise lies the issue of how urban response needs to be thought of, tallied with, or perhaps differently from the current humanitarian and recovery programming, which does not provide clear distinction between urban and rural response contexts.

The regional urban profiling project aims to improve evidence-based humanitarian, stabilization and reconstruction planning in post-crisis recovery in selected conflict affected cities in the Arab region. It will strengthen regional knowledge of evidence-based reconstruction and recovery planning and strengthen national and local government capacities to plan humanitarian responses, stabilization efforts, and develop medium-term recovery plans and policies. As conflicts are becoming increasingly urban in nature, recovery and reconstruction activities become more complex.

However, in many conflict-affected cities, there is, for various reasons (incl. accessibility, loss of data) a lack of information about the urban context for which recovery and reconstruction programmes must be developed. This project aims to address this problem by developing a baseline assessment of selected cities in conflict-affected areas in Yemen, Syria, Libya and Iraq through the urban profiling methodology which UN-Habitat has already applied in several cities in the region, and which

will be tailored to the specific stage of conflict the selected city is in. (E.g. under occupation, under siege, recently liberated, liberated for a prolonged amount of time).

The project will include close coordination with local municipal actors as well as coordination with ESCWA and humanitarian organizations on the ground to create an accurate profile. Furthermore, the project aims to drawing comparisons across the region to identify common challenges and approaches for urban reconstruction and recovery.



Progress so far

The project was officially kicked-off with ESCWA and local government authorities from the targeted countries (Yemen, Libya, Iraq and Syria) partners with a regional workshop held in ESCWA's premises in January in Beirut. The kick-off was conducted after several meetings with the country offices, and a profiling guidance was developed.

As stated prior to the kick off, meetings were held with the country offices to receive their input on the project and also to know their current work and align the profiling to their goals. They were presented with the criteria for city selection and based on that, they nominated the cities where the profiling exercise is required; Mar'ib in Yemen, Zawya in Libya, Daraa in Syria and Basra and Sinjar in Iraq. Following the nomination of the country offices to the cities, a preliminary research was conducted on each city to understand the issues occurring in the cities, the history of the struggle and crisis to be able to maximize the use of the regional workshop. In

the regional workshop, UN-Habitat (UNH) Country offices of Lebanon, Libya, Syria and Iraq presented their previous work in their respective countries and the applied methodology for urban and neighborhood profiling following a presentation from ESCWA, showcasing the data availability on the different tiers in Libya, Yemen, Iraq and Syria

In parallel, SDG and NUA indicators were mapped by ESCWA and an approach towards assessing resilience was developed.

Currently, workplans have been developed for 4 out of 5 cities for the development of the profiles. For 3 out of 5 cities (Basra, Sinjar, Ma'reb), consultants have been engaged and have started the work. Furthermore, in Basra, workshop dates have been established for the coming 3 months with local government partners. For the other 2 cities (Dara'a and Al Zawya), work is yet to start, although the work plans have been submitted.



Children at Refugee camp near the village outside Aleppo city in Syria ©Shutterstock

Pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme: Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies in three selected countries

Starting Date	01 Jul 2017
Completion Date	30 Jun 2020
Budget	USD 2,610,000
Donor	GROUP OF SPONSORS, MIN OF LAND INFRASTRUCTURE & TRANSPORT REPUBLIC OF KOREA,
Thematic Alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Nigeria, Myanmar, Iran

The purpose of this project will be to develop National Urban Policies and Smart City Strategies in the three pilot countries namely: Nigeria, Myanmar, Iran. Through the processes of developing the policies and strategies the pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme will endeavor to build capacity to develop, implement and monitor and evaluate urban policy in the pilot countries, implement the NUPs through demonstration project identified using a smart city approach, and provide for knowledge creation, knowledge exchange on urban policy through an online platform and in person conferences and workshops.

In order to answer the challenges of urbanization and to capitalize on its opportunities, urban policy and planning now embraces a scope that reaches beyond the traditional city-scale. Managing this change in a sustainable and equitable manner means that planning and policy must now address wider ranging questions, which require a broader approach to urban planning and policy and a higher level of vertical and horizontal coordination of urban policies and actions. This intervention can often be in the form of national or sub national level guidance, or National Urban Policy (NUP) and Sub-national Urban Policy (SUP).

The development of these policies requires a coordinated approach and clear policy directions. In many countries, however, there is a lack of the supporting policies and frameworks that can leverage the urbanization process for increased development gains and guide it towards sustainable patterns. Furthermore, despite the clear benefits of an effective national urban policy, the process of policy formulation can be time-consuming and complex. Often, stakeholders may lack the capacity and the specialized skills to successfully undertake this process independent of outside guidance.

Also, to meet the challenges and opportunities of the growing urban and digital society, as New Urban Agenda proposes, there is a need to adopt a smart city approach, which makes use of opportunities from digitalization, clean energy and technologies, as well as innovative transport technologies for environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development. In that connection, National Urban Policy Programme will aim to bridge this capacity gap by augmenting the capacity of stakeholders, to provide a solution to the identified problem and also to capitalize on the opportunities, the pilot phase of the.

It will also endeavor to provide tools to governments and stakeholders to allow them to build the specialized skills required to develop a coordinated approach to policy development and ultimately, clear policy directions and goals.

The pilot phase of the Programme will provide:

- (i) a forum for policy transfer, learning, and exchange for the development of urban policies,
- (ii) a central database for resources and tools on urban policy that can be used and shared between organizations and governments,
- (iii) facilitation of connections between governments (national and sub-national) and international organizations to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience on urban policy.

In order to do this, there will be a focus on a number of key areas in the three pilot countries – National Urban Policy (or Sub-national Urban Policy) development in each pilot country, capacity development for NUP, Development of Smart city strategies, implementation of NUPs/SUPs through demonstration projects identified

using the Smart City approach and knowledge sharing activities and opportunities.

There are three main accomplishments expected from the pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme are as follows: (a) enhanced capacity of sub-national and national governments in the three pilot countries to develop, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies, (b) increased centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies, (c) improved opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies.

Progress so far

The progress made this far includes various activities: normative work, capacity development workshops, exchange visits, country workshops and in-country assistance. In 2017, a capacity development workshop was held during the second International Conference on NUPs in Paris. In addition, several normative products such as Economics of National Urban Policies and National Urban Policy Feasibility Guide were developed. We supported the three countries

prepare for developing country level smart city strategies, by sharing the draft normative guide for integrating Smart City Strategies in NUPs. At the national/subnational level, diagnosis reports have been completed for Iran and Niger state, and a discussion report for Myanmar. Furthermore, country level workshops in the three countries and the first exchange visit to Korea for capacity building and knowledge sharing on NUPs and smart city strategies have taken place.

Building resident capacity for sustainable water and sanitation service delivery through Water Operators Partnerships in Africa and Asia-Pacific

Starting Date	01 Sep 2018
Completion Date	31 Aug 2021
Total budget	\$1,000,000.00
Donors	OPEC Foundation for International Development (OFID)
Thematic alignment	SP4, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Global

The main objective of the project is to initiate sustainable change in 5 water and sanitation utilities to reach the SDGs at local level. GWOPA aims at enhancing the capacity of 5 water operators (the mentees) to deliver sustainable services. GWOPA intends to develop their capacity through WOPs. High-performing water operators will mentor operators from developing and least developed countries to strengthen their capacity, to implement 'quick win' improvements and to prepare for the implementation of Medium-term Sustainability Improvement Plans through a set of 5 Water Operators' Partnerships, and inter-regional facilitated exchanges.

The mentees, with the assistance of the mentors, will develop a performance assessment. They will identify their areas of weaknesses and prioritize them. Then, they will develop, with the assistance of the mentors, short term action plans to implement during the duration of the project. The mentors will provide capacity building activities (on-the-job training, classroom training, benchmarking visits) on the themes both identified as priorities and with objectives that are reachable in the short term. They will identify a pilot project or a quick-win measure which is doable within the budget range of 25,000 USD provided by OFID for each mentee.



Water and sanitation beneficiaries in Sagnaregu ©UN-Habitat



The mentors will also help the mentees to develop medium-term Performance Improvement Plans, that will be submitted to donors for funding and implementation.

The main expected accomplishments of this project are to: (i) initiate sustainable change in water and sanitation utilities to reach the SDGs at local level, (ii) strengthen the capacities of 5 water operators in 5 targeted countries strengthened through WOPs, including winning programmes of regional water operators' partnerships (WOPs), delivery of knowledge exchange and capacity-building workshops partnerships, development of 5 medium term Sustainable Improvement Plans (SIPs) and implementation of 5 short term Action Plans (STAP), and the establishment and moderation of at least 1 online interregional Community of Practice.

Box 3: Inter-agency collaboration on water and sanitation

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

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

To meet this need, the Integrated Monitoring initiative, GEMI was established in 2014 as an inter-agency initiative composed of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), operating under the UN-Water umbrella and complementing JMP and GLAAS. GEMI is supported with financial contributions from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany and the Netherlands.

The initiative's focus is to integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on waste water treatment and water quality, water use and use-efficiency, integrated water resources management and water-related ecosystems (SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6, and 6.a and 6.b).

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

The specific objectives are to: (i) Integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts, to ensure harmonised monitoring of the entire water cycle, (ii) Provide member States with a monitoring guide for SDG targets 6.3-6.6, (iii) Engage member States and enhance their capacity in water sector monitoring, (iv) Report on global progress towards SDG targets 6.3-6.6 .

The Initiative has developed monitoring methodologies which are currently being pilot tested in seven proof-of-concept countries - Senegal, Uganda, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Peru, Jordan and Fiji. The Initiative will be rolled out globally in the later part of 2017. The GEMI framework allows member States to pursue national monitoring interests with flexibility and address national and regional issues while maintaining compatibility with global monitoring efforts. The methodologies will also combine traditional and innovative data collection.



Resident of Suva slums in Fiji ©UN-Habitat

Global Future Cities Programme (Strategic Development Phase)

Starting Date	03 Apr 2018
Completion Date	31 Dec 2019
Budget	USD 3,194,400
Donor	United Kingdom (PROSPERITY FUND GLOBAL FUTURE CITIES PROGRAMME)
Thematic Alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Brazil – Recife, Belo Horizonte, South Africa – Durban, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Nigeria – Lagos, Abeokuta, Turkey – Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa, Myanmar – Yangon, Thailand – Bangkok, Vietnam – HCMC, Malaysia – Melaka, Iskandar, Philippines – Cebu City, Clark Green City, Indonesia – Bandung, Surabaya

The United Kingdom Prosperity Fund Global Future Cities Programme (GFC Programme) has two phases: (i) a strategic development phase, followed by (ii) an implementation phase. This report is related to the first phase as indicated above.

The main objective of this programme is to define strategic interventions in 19 cities and to assess the viability of a series of targeted interventions in those cities across the regions. The defined interventions aim to encourage gradual progress towards developing sustainability, avoiding urban sprawl and slum developments, and achieve inclusive prosperity whilst alleviating high levels of city poverty. The programme is meant to contribute significantly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

UN-Habitat's role within this context is to ensure safeguarding sustainable urban development by supporting the strategic development phase with its Urban Lab facility that manages the programme, integrates different sectoral interests and that drives multi-stakeholder processes to ensure commitment and support at the local level.

The GFC-programme has identified three integrated pillars, meant to address key barriers to sustainable urban development and prosperity, in selected 19 cities: (i) Urban planning – technical assistance for spatial restructuring (city strategies, urban renewal, regeneration, master planning and planning frameworks), (ii) resilience – technical assistance to develop strategies to address the impact of climate change (e.g. flooding) and ensure development is sustainable, (iii) Transportation – technical assistance to support cities to develop sustainable, integrated and multi-modal public transport systems.

The programme aims to incorporate project financing as a cross-cutting component already in the strategic phase in order to secure the chance for the success of the interventions and ensure a longer-term perspective of the methodology for future investments. In addition to this, the programme should examine the potential of utilizing smart/digital technology and data analysis platforms where possible to improve the speed, value for money, reach and impact of the programmes, which will be more flexible and user-centered. It should provide additional capacity for the cities to better manage the potential interventions and adapt as necessary.

Under the first phase of this project, it is expected to enhanced understanding by public authorities of solutions to challenges for congestion, pollution, urban sprawl, lack of accessible services, poor planning and land management and inability to respond to the impacts of growth, climate change and natural disasters in selected cities.

Progress so far

The Strategic Development Phase has resulted in 19 City Context Reports and 30 Terms of References for transformative urban projects all validated by local authorities. The invitation to tender has gone out and global multidisciplinary consortia have put in their bids for implementation in 2019–2022. UN-Habitat is part of the bid review evaluation and is finalizing the workplan for the strategic partner role in the implementation phase of the programme.

Two summary normative outputs of the strategic development phase as a whole have been published:

“Laying the foundations for transformative urban interventions in emerging economies”

“Addressing systemic barriers for achieving sustainable urbanization in emerging economies”



Downtown Reykjavik, Iceland ©Shutterstock

COUNTRY PROJECTS

Section 02



Aerial view of Hoi An ancient town, UNESCO world heritage, at Quang Nam province, Vietnam ©Shutterstock



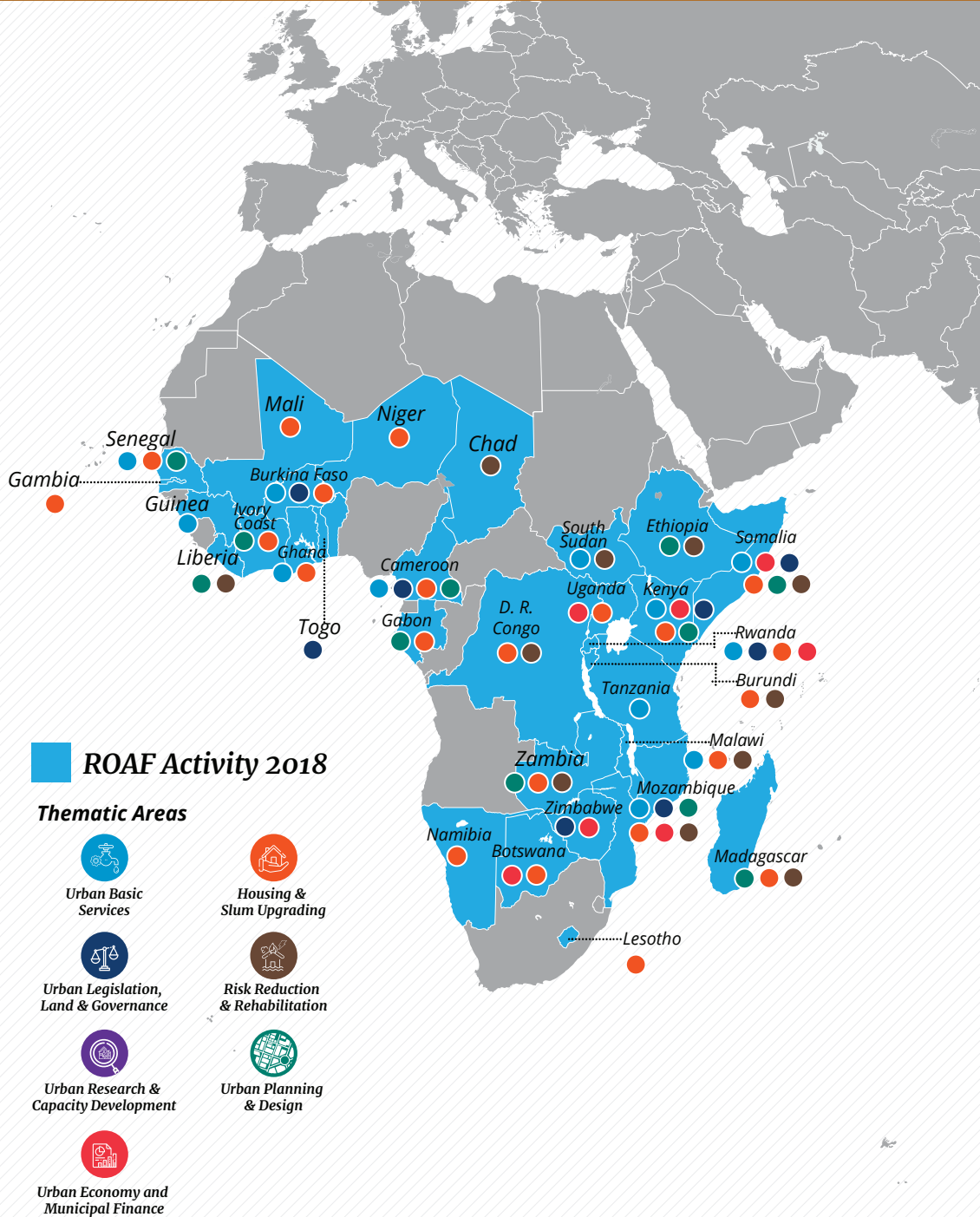
At the country level, UN-Habitat's normative and technical cooperation activities are designed to address identified national priorities of partner countries individually. They are also intended to tackle common needs of various groups of populations within individual countries or territories⁶, thus providing support to their ongoing national capacity and institutional development efforts. In that connection, they provide a framework for sharing expertise and disseminating knowledge, as well as networking and fostering cooperation between mandated institutions and beneficiaries at local, sub-national and national levels.

Section 2 of CAR 2019 provides a selection of all such activities and projects developed and implemented by UN-Habitat in support of the national development programming and addressing the common needs of the beneficiaries within the national boundaries. Most projects lined up here fall under the following categories: national, subnational, local and grassroots activities targeting various groups of population which benefit from the Agency's interventions. While national projects are planned and executed - mostly at the demand of national authorities - subnational and local activities may be piloted based on the principle of subsidiarity. In the later case local governments and civil society organizations are closely associated in the planning and implementation processes in promotion of locally-grown solutions responding to the daily challenges affecting the most vulnerable populations.

In the search for harmonized national standards to provide a framework for the equitable participation of partners at the various levels of responsibilities, UN-Habitat's country projects also include the design of guidelines, curricula, teaching materials and the documentation of best practices that can be replicated elsewhere, provided that all favorable conditions are met. Such conditions include political will and the availability of funding to initiate the activities, at the normative or operational levels, addressing the needs of urban dwellers, also strengthening the urban-rural linkages.

⁶ See specifications on footnotes 7 and 8

2.1. Africa



UN-Habitat Regional Office in Africa (ROAf), located in Nairobi, Kenya, is working with African governments to take early action addressing the challenges of a rapid urbanization. The portfolio of ongoing projects in Africa is very diverse in terms of geographic coverage and development partners. ROAf covers the following countries: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

It has become common knowledge to consider Africa's increased urban population as a powerful asset for its overall transformation. However, the continent can only attain its full potential when cities are properly planned and adequately serviced. Therefore, a major change is needed for Africa's urban development – a shift whose main thrust can be propelled by, first, a re-examination of the planning process and, secondly, the improvement of delivery and access to basic services.

Angola

UN-Habitat Cooperation Programme

Starting Date	15 Oct 2014
Completion Date	31 Dec 2019
Budget	USD 731,000
Donor	Government of Angola to the United Nations
Thematic alignment:	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Angola

The main purpose of this project was to support the formulation and implementation of a National Urban Policy (NUP) in Angola which will help improve the inter-sectorial coordination for addressing urban issues, focus on key areas such as urban and regional planning, support the improvement of related rules

and regulations, with clear implementation mechanisms and planned strategic interventions with a vision of 20 to 30 years ahead.

The main expected accomplishments were to help the Government of Angola to develop a proper understanding of the key urbanisation issues challenging the country's development, at different levels, including adequate policy, planning and monitoring tools. The project has helped central, regional and local authorities to better address urbanisation issues in Angola at the different levels of interventions.



Slum in Angola, Africa. Capital city of Luanda. Poverty versus wealth in developing countries ©Shutterstock

Cabo Verde

Technical assistance of UN-Habitat for the Housing Sector Profile

Starting Date	01 Apr 2018
Completion Date	31 Dec 2019
Budget	USD 125,000
Donor	UN Trust Fund for Human Security, One UN Fund, Government of Cabo Verde
Thematic alignment:	SP4, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Cabo Verde

The main objective of the project is to collaborate with the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde through the provision of technical assistance in an integrated and participatory diagnostic for the elaboration of a Housing Sector Profile.

The Housing Sector Profile of Cabo Verde is designed to provide a comprehensive in-depth analysis of the urban housing sector, focusing on its strengths and weaknesses. The Profile should contribute to the creation of a framework that enables provision of adequate housing for all. It has helped to build a comprehensive understanding of the functioning of the urban housing sector that can serve as authoritative reference for all actors in the housing sector, and will continue to provide a series of recommendations for policy design to the key stakeholders in the housing delivery system, including prioritized actions necessary for its improvement.



Aerial view of Santa Maria beach in Sal Island Cape Verde – Cabo Verde ©Shutterstock

Cameroon

Development of National Urban Policy

Starting Date	01 Sep 2015
Completion Date	31 Dec 2019
Budget	USD 499,894
Donor	Government of Cameroon to the United Nations
Thematic Alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Cameroon

The project aims to contribute to the development of a National Urban Policy for Cameroon, taking into account lessons learned from a feasibility study conducted on Cameroon's urbanization trends from 2014 onwards. The major pillars leading to the formulation phase of the project included: (i) shared diagnosis of the current situation considering urban trends and political implications, (ii) development of the strategy that proposes National Urban Policy's options based on analyzes of urban

prospects, (iii) development of the Cameroon National Urban Policy in close collaboration national and local partners.

The expected accomplishments of this project, in addition to its final report on the country's capacity development assessment for appropriate answers at the appropriate level, were to facilitate a mapping exercise jointly with stakeholders, including Cameroon's national and local authorities as a contribution to the formulation of an inclusive participatory National Urban Policy (NUP) integrating aspects relevant to urban planning, land tenure security, urban and regional mobility, legal instruments, financing, improvement of precarious housing, multi-stakeholder coordination, participation and sustainable urban development.



Slum in Angola, Africa. Capital city of Luanda. Poverty versus wealth in developing countries ©Shutterstock

Congo, Democratic Republic

Programme to Support Land reform and Strengthen the Capacity of Land Administration in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

GLTN Project in DRC

The purpose of this project is to support the development of a national land policy, establishment of a land information system in the province of Ituri and mechanisms for securing community land rights as part of the larger 'Programme to Support Land Reform and Strengthen Capacity of Land Administration in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Since 2012, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) launched a process of land reform with the support of UN-Habitat/GLTN and other technical and financial partners. UN-Habitat/GLTN is implementing a Programme to "support land reform and strengthen the capacity of land administration in the Democratic Republic of Congo (2017-2020)" which aims at operationalizing CONAREF for the implementation and preparation of land reform with funds from the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)/ Fonds National REDD+ (FONAREDD). An expected outcome of the programme is to develop methodological guides to support communities and to strengthen land/forest registries, and to capitalize on lessons learned from pilot experiments.

The programme will also support the development and validation in a participatory way of the DRC's Land Policy which shall constitute the basis for a comprehensive adaptation of the current land law to new context in DRC.

The present initiative is part of the broader process of development of national land policy in DRC. And shall contribute to the development of models and mechanisms for securing community land rights in forest areas and vicinity, to inform policy options for the national land policy process in DRC.

The implementing partners is, therefore, expected to contribute to the process by initiating dialogues, consultations; and to draw lessons from particular pilot experiences to inform the policy process.

To reach those goals the implementing partners shall support the strengthening of the capacity of land administration and change agents through the establishment of land information system (LIS) that contributes to tenure security improvement and natural resource governance particularly for rural communities in forest context in the Ituri Province (Terriore de Mambasa).

The LIS entails the establishment of a cadaster or local registry documenting land rights and the use of identified lands. it is important that all land tenure systems are recognized in this process, primarily informal and customary rights which the LIS may contribute to secure. LIS is also important in the REDD+ process as it could support a sustainable forest management by linking/matching communities' land rights and their rights under forest law.

Progress so far

Policy level: Draft national land policy finalized and it will be reviewed and considered for endorsement by a steering committee composed of ministers in 2019.

National land reform coordinating body CONAREF developed a procedural manual, a capacity development plan and a communication strategy and plan. With GLTN support, statutory bodies of the commission were operationalized.

351 stakeholders (149 women), including land administrators from the provincial government (urban planners and surveyors), staff from UCBC, and women and youth from the community increased their capacity on computer skills, GPS manipulation and spatial data processing using the STDN. This contributed to improved land governance as was demonstrated in the participatory process of land demarcation and dispute resolution. In the presence of the village chief and the land administration officers, land owners are now amicably resolving pertinent land disputes paving way for official demarcation by land surveyors and subsequent issuance of documents.

The Community Land Use Planning project, is also implemented by UCBC. The application of technology in data recording has transformed the overall service delivery within the land administration by enabling quick and quality data collection by the land surveyors. The project introduced the use of handheld GPS devices and total station for mapping instead of the less accurate tape measure that was widely practiced. A total of six GPS units and one total station were delivered to the land administration offices in the three provinces, thus strengthening their capacity to deliver the service in a more transparent and efficient way. The established land information system will be used to computerize key departments such as Archiving, Registration and Cadastral Services in the digital management of land information.

The relationship between the traditional authority and the government's Land Administration Officers has also improved through this project. These two actors were engaged in a decade long conflict over authority, but the narrative is now changing to one of openness and willingness to collaborate in land administration processes.

Ethiopia

Support to the Implementation of the UN-Habitat Country Programme for Ethiopia

Starting Date	1 Jun 2018
Completion Date	31 May 2021
Budget	USD 2,928,744,
Donors	Swedish Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Thematic alignment	SP5/7, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Ethiopia

The main purpose is to provide support to the Implementation of the UN-Habitat Country Programme for Ethiopia. This project will specifically address the following challenges: a) Overall lack of technical and urban management capacity at the local level and the lack of effective institutions and of skilled personnel to

plan and manage urban areas. b) Poor urban and regional planning.

Plans are totally lacking especially where industrial parks are built. c) Lack of urban risk reduction and resilience building due to degraded ecosystems to control air, water and land pollution. d) Lack of coordination among stakeholders working in the urban agenda in Ethiopia. Benefits to urban dwellers include safe shelter, Improved supply of quality basic services, improved infrastructure, and good management of land and natural resources. The rest of the country would benefit from food security, sustainable economy and job creation, health and disaster risk reduction.



Women and young village girls collect water from a rain water pool which is purified before use with tablets, Ethiopia ©Shutterstock

The project will be implemented according to 4 focus areas: (i) Capacity building for city leaders (ii) Technical support for integrated urban and regional planning (iii) Implementation of the City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool (iv) Institutional coordination in the urban sector Implementing Partners include the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in partnership with SKL International and Sustainable Sweden Association (SSA). Institutional Partners include Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo); Regional States (Amhara, SNNP and Tigray); Addis Ababa, Adama, Dire Dawa, Hawassa and Mekele city governments; and the Ethiopian Cities Association Donor: Swedish Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Cities and urban clusters in Ethiopia are characterized by lack of basic services and housing, poor infrastructure and unhealthy urban environments that make it difficult to achieve expected economic and social growth. Specifically, Ethiopia faces: a) Overall lack of

technical and urban management capacity at the local level; b) Poor urban and regional planning; c) Lack of urban risk reduction and resilience building; and, d) Lack of coordination among stakeholders working in the urban agenda in Ethiopia.

The following are the main expected accomplishments of this project are as follows: (i) improved capacity of technical staff and city leaders in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regional governments for urban and regional planning, (ii) improved capacity of technical staff in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Bahir Dar as well as of the Regional States to prepare plans at city, cluster and regional scales, (iii) Addis Ababa, Adama and Dire Dawa have identified priority actions for building urban resilience in a participatory manner, (iv) improved capacity of Adama, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa and Shashamane for sustainable solid waste management, (v) improved coordination, monitoring mechanisms and knowledge among urban agenda implementing partners.



Stone cliff dwellings in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia ©Shutterstock

Guinea

Sustainable Cities Support Programme

Starting date	01 Jan 2019
Completion date	31 Dec 2021
Budget	USD 4,857,350
Donor	EUROPEAN UNION
Thematic alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Guinea

The programme aims to support improvement of local and national governance with a particular emphasis on urban planning and management, territorial development, land and housing. It is expected to achieve this through strengthened institutional and human capacities for implementation of urban and territorial development legislation, policy and planning tools, and catalytic projects.

This will also require strengthening institutional and human capacities at all scales in terms of equipment, training and implementation of operational urban planning actions in collaboration with professional orders and populations. To ensure successful outcomes, the programme has been aligned with the country's Vision 2040 and National Development Plan aiming at promoting innovative urban management approaches, improving the living conditions of urban populations and particularly those of Conakry and Kindia. This should bring together different actors (State, Communities, Civil Society, Private Sector) around a single vision and principle to promote a more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development in the long term.

A major milestone of the programme will consist of the elaboration of Conakry's participatory urban development plan, which will be a reference framework for various sectoral policies, particularly related to issues such as spatial organization and urban planning, housing, mobility, commercial development and environment.

Furthermore, it will guide the implementation of detailed development plans for the municipalities of Grand Conakry. The master plan will incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures for climate change and its elaboration will be part of a participatory and inclusive dynamic approach.

This should have an impact on the living conditions of the populations through the implementation of catalytic priority initiatives in selected neighborhoods with the participation of youth, women and community organizations. The identification of projects will result from a selection and an analysis of precarious neighborhoods, and spatial development guidelines from the Conakry master plan.



Community meeting in Guinea. ©Shutterstock

Kenya

Strengthening Planning for Resettlement of and Integration of Refugee and Host communities in Kalobeyi, Turkana County

Starting Date	01 Jan 2016
Completion Date	28 Feb 2019
Budget	USD 1,200,000
Donor	Government of Japan to the United Nations,
Thematic Alignment	SP1/2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Kenya

The project is designed to supplement the County Government of Turkana's effort to establish a new approach towards housing long term refugees in a more sustainable settlement through an integrated and participatory human settlement planning process establishing rather a new accessible urban center as opposed to a traditional refugee camp. Therefore the country government of Turkana committed to provide land to facilitate the operations. This project is meant to support the establishment of a sound participatory planning process and sustainable integration of refugees. It focuses on countering conflicts between refugees and host communities, including the identification and allocation of land with secure tenure, in a dynamic political environment that is a potential challenge to integration.

It has been expected that the project should help to establish a planning function for the County Government of Turkana for a long-lasting resettlement and integration of at least 60,000 refugees from the adjoining refugee settlements. In collaboration with national authorities, on-the-job-training for relevant officers should be undertaken for the initial phase to guarantee that the county government will integrate the newly developed settlement into their development plans

The process will involve an inter-agency and inter-government collaboration in land identification, and land use and tenure negotiation with host communities. The County government has been responsible for facilitating coordination of project implementation team that shall comprise of UN-Habitat, representatives of administrative and institutional departments, implementing partners including local NGOs, and partner UN agencies. Through the inception phase of the project County Government officials enhanced their institutional capacity to plan and manage a sustainable human settlement that integrates refugees and host communities whilst promoting development through establishment of a planning function within the executive arm of the County Government

It is also expected to provide support to the development of guidelines and plans for the management of a sustainable human settlement that integrates refugees and host communities in promotion of the local development. Consequently, UN-HABITAT has been helping the local representatives of administrative and institutional departments of Turkana County, implementing partners including local NGOs, private sector and partner UN agencies with the collection and assessment of data.

UN-Habitat also should support the local efforts in addressing conflicts between refugees and host communities supported and minimum socio-economic stability promoted. It should conduct a livelihood analysis for both refugees and host communities, identify areas of convergence, and develop strategies for providing skills and other opportunities for strengthening livelihood and technical skills training. The communities

identified from both refugee and host community and clusters of families within those communities, together with awareness rising on the planning process will attend meetings to discuss and address common problems and potential challenges regarding service, inclusive livelihoods and safe environment.



Participatory meeting with Kalobeyei town community for introducing the project in Turkana, Kenya 2016 © Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat

GLTN in Kenya

In Mashimoni, the Pamoja Trust engaged with the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning to ensure finalization and approval of the development plan as a prerequisite for issuance of a title to the community through the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP). At the same time, Pamoja Trust facilitated discussions with the community to reach a consensus on the establishment of a common entity, composed of tenants and structure owners, under whose names the titles would be registered.

In Mombasa, as a result of the sustained advocacy for adoption of STDM, the Lands Department of the County Government established a data centre which acts as a secondary hub for

land information collected and managed by communities through their respective resource centres. Two resource centres have already been setup in Kwa Bulu and Mnazi Moja settlements.

The application of STDM has now been adopted as a part of the Adaptive Settlements Planning Model, which has been implemented in 13 counties across Kenya. There are also ongoing discussions on incorporating the tool in the SymbioCity Planning Approach with a pilot proposed in Meru County.



The residents of the Kwa Bulu Settlement in Mombasa County, Kenya received Certificates of Occupancy ©GLTN/UN-Habitat

Liberia

Supporting the development of a National Urban Policy for Liberia – Diagnosis Phase

Starting date	1 Jan 2018
Completion date	31 Dec 2020
Budget	USD 258,445
Donor	UNOPS-HQ UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES, UNOPS-HQ
Thematic alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Liberia

In 2008, Liberia's urban population comprised 47% of the country's total population of 3.5 million. As of 2015, the urban population was estimated to be 50% of the country's total population, with an annual urban population growth rate of 4.7%. The capital city, Monrovia, grew to more than 1 million people by 2010 and now comprises more than 40% of Liberia's urban population (in the Greater Monrovia area).

The proliferation and agglomeration of population poses massive sustainability challenges to Liberia's overall development in terms of infrastructure, housing, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources, among others. Particularly, a combination of rapid urbanization and unplanned growth has manifested itself through the proliferation of slums, with an estimated 70% of Monrovia's population currently living in slum conditions.

The ongoing support to the Government of Liberia in developing a National Urban Policy (NUP) is a part of a broader endeavour to support, through the Cities Alliance Country Programme, poverty reduction and the development of sustainable and resilient Liberian cities. The NUP process in Liberia is anchored in close partnerships with the line Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the National Habitat Committee (NHC), the Technical Support Team (TST) for NUP, under the umbrella Cities Alliance Liberia Country Programme (CA-LCP). The necessity of developing a National Urban Policy in Liberia to assess the current urban capacity and broadly to work to fill the demand

and supply gaps in the foreseeable future due to urban population growth, has been recognized as an urgent request. A coordinated effort from government, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders, through a NUP provides the best opportunity for achieving resilient and sustainable urbanization. By linking sectorial policies, connecting national, regional and local government policies, and strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural links through integrated territorial development, a NUP enables the development of an urban vision and plan for a country. For Liberia, the NUP will aim to mitigate the above-mentioned challenges through providing a mechanism to plan for the rapid urbanization that is taking place in the country.

Phase 1 of the project on Feasibility is completed. The summarised outcomes from the phase highlighted the rapid and unplanned urbanisation in the country, overlapping efforts of players in the urbanisation sector leading to uncoordinated urban growth, insufficient capacity to manage the current urban scene in the country and poor coordination of stakeholders working in the urban space of Liberia.

There were recommendations to strengthen small and intermediate cities especially outside Monrovia, focussing more on the Greater Monrovia District, encouraging development of spatial development strategies, restoration and development of urban infrastructure and basic services, prioritising employment and education, laying more emphasis on land and housing, recognising the significance of the environment, reinforcing of demographic planning, regulation and monitoring, promoting jurisdictional

coordination and policy coherence and institutionalising political, financial, technical and participatory mechanisms in the country.

The current project phase focuses on the Diagnosis Phase which will run for two years (2018–2019). Activities for the diagnostic phase will include development of two regional notes, preparation of two regional workshops, a capacity building

workshop for all stakeholders and a national urban forum to validate the diagnosis report. The Formulation Phase will take place at a later stage and will focus on the drafting and validation of the policy with stakeholders and will have pilot demonstration projects to showcase the implementation of the Policy.



Streets of Monrovia, Liberia ©Shutterstock

Progress so far

There is progress towards the production of a Discussion paper, a key output of the feasibility phase, explaining the context in which the NUP in Liberia will operate. Two regional notes are being finalised and two regional workshops will be held in Foya and Harper in May 2019, that will be a buildup to the development of the Diagnosis paper later in the year.

The paper will be the result of a wide range of research and consultations on the demographic, socio-economic, and physical environment aspects of the country. It also provides preliminary policy recommendations for further analysis in the subsequent NUP development processes. The paper aims to build consensus with all urban actors on what has been discussed and agreed and to stimulate active support for further diagnostic, policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Mozambique

Emergency resilient recovery project for the Northern and Central Mozambique

Starting Date	7 Jun 2017
Completion Date	30 Jun 2020
Budget	USD 998,398
Donor	Contribution of the Republic of Mozambique to the UN
Thematic Alignment	SP6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target Countries	Mozambique

The main objective of this project is to support the Government of Mozambique through the Ministry of Education and Human Development to reduce the vulnerability to natural disasters and increase the protection of children. The beneficiaries are mainly students and teachers from schools that are periodically affected by natural hazards in the Provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa. The project main goal is the implementation of resilient reconstruction of school buildings and respective sanitary

facilities, which were drastically damaged by strong winds and floods during the cyclone and rainy season in 2014 - 2015.

The intervention addresses the capacity building need by the provision of technical support to local provincial governments, NGOs and local constructors to rehabilitate 433 conventional material classrooms and to rebuild 1,438 mixed material-classrooms (i.e. by a combination of local solutions and conventional construction materials). All damaged schools are rebuilt and rehabilitated by improved and safer techniques through the designing, adoption and implementation of resilient school building models in different typologies and materials adapted to the specific natural hazards of each area.



Primary Care campsites, Mozambique ©Shutterstock

The global outcome of the UN-Habitat technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique is turning schools and communities more resilient to natural hazards and adapted to climate change. The project contributes to build a safer educational environment in Mozambique, based on capacity development, appropriation of local knowledge and adoption of improved technical measures of resilient reconstruction by beneficiaries in the Provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Niassa.

The project's technical approach is multisectoral, including the areas of: institutional and capacity development at central and provincial levels on management and programme planning; transference of technical capacities on

building-back-better reconstruction to the governments, local technicians, NGOs and contractors; the inclusion of a community-driven process in the field, and the adoption of international post-disaster reconstruction good practices and lessons.

The project is under the general coordination of the Ministry of Education and Human Development. UN-Habitat assist in four (4) main tasks, as following: (1) Organizational, institutional and programme planning; (2) Providing technical support on building-back-better school projects and procurement documentation for hiring third implementing partners; (3) Capacity building at central and province level; and (4) Field monitoring and supervision through community-based approach. The implementing methodology is divided in six (6) Working Packages during 30 months.

Progress so far

The project is the first large-scale post-disaster resilient school reconstruction effort undertaken in Mozambique; it is already preparing the ground all post-disaster recovery strategies and actions in Mozambique.

The project experience and lessons learned are timely and are been taken into consideration in the national infrastructure construction strategy after Idai and Kenneth cyclones that recently stoke Mozambique Central and Northern areas again.

Nigeria

Preparation of City Profiles and Improving Urban Planning and Management in Katsina State

Starting Date	02 Mar 2018
Completion Date	31 Dec 2020
Budget	924,100.30
Donor	Katsina State Government
Thematic Alignment	SP2, SDG 11, NUA
Regions/Target Countries	Nigeria

The project aims to facilitate undertaking of comprehensive situation analysis in selected urban centres in the Katsina State of Nigeria, in order establish their prevailing urban situations. This should result into a better understanding of the current challenges, issues of concern to the residents as well as the priority needs and possible areas of future planning intervention.

Katsina State is one of the 36 states of Nigeria. It is in the North Western sub-region of Nigeria. Katsina State was created in 1987 from the old Kaduna State. It has a population of 5,801,584 (2006 census figures) and a land area of 24,971 square kilometres. The state has a long history of urbanization with some urban centres, namely Katsina and Daura dating to pre-colonial and pre-industrial times. There are other important urban centres in the state serving as commercial and administrative towns. Katsina has thirty-four local government areas.

In Nigeria, each local government headquarters is designated an urban centre. In 1978, the state government initiated the preparation of Master Plans for seven towns in the state namely, Katsina, Daura, Mani, Kankia, Dutsinma, Malumfashi and Funtua. In 2011, three Master Plans reports, for Katsina, Daura

and Funtua were reviewed. However, all the masterplans were not effectively implemented in these settlements. Developments have, therefore, continued in informal and unplanned manner without adequate provision of basic urban services. The new urban expansion in most urban settlements in the state is taking place through informal land subdivision by land owners.

The danger of such practice is that the new neighborhoods, being unplanned, tend to have very narrow and winding roads making many areas inaccessible to fire vehicles and waste collection trucks and presenting difficulties in the provision/reticulation of water and electricity networks. Consequently, these neighborhoods are poorly integrated with the rest of the city. All these negatively affect the livability, functionality, efficiency and productivity of these settlements. These short comings can be readily corrected when cities and towns are properly planned and adequately serviced.

As a result, it is expected that the project will help to prepare city profiles in the 10-selected urban centres, enhance institutional capacity of the State and local governments institutions for good urban governance and physical planning, upgrade the old city of Katsina, including a better provision of basic urban services, as well as to equip Youth Resource Centres provided in the selected urban centres.

South Sudan

Support to Hosting Communities Affected by South Sudanese Refugees in White Nile State

Starting Date	1 Apr 2018
Completion Date	31 Mar 2019
Budget	USD 900,000,-
Donor	Japan to the UN
Thematic Alignment	SP2/SP4, SDG 11, NUA
Regions/Target Countries	South Sudan

This project is part of the humanitarian operations in South Sudan aiming to provide only short-term emergency support, which need to be followed by mid-term, more sustainable solutions. UN-Habitat's contribution is to provide expertise on supporting shelter to improve the living conditions of the poor populations.

In addition, the comparative advantage of UN-Habitat's work under this project results from its technical and substantive support on strategic planning and management, including

spatial planning, basic services and public facilities such as public spaces, parks and market places. This is crucial for mitigating risk of conflicts, preventing pandemic diseases, improving access to livelihood and employment opportunities among South Sudanese refugees and their hosting communities in cooperation with other international agencies and local NGOs.

In line with its global mandate as one of leading Agencies in the implementation of SDG 11, this project has enabled a closed collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Government of South Sudan towards strengthening government and community capacities to conduct emergency self-help construction of public facilities and necessary infrastructure through adaptation and implementation of resilient to floods urban planning and building techniques.

Progress so far

Over 170,000 people benefited from the project interventions in terms of accessibility, protection against flood, access to basic services and capacity building. Gender aspects were also strongly considered in the planning and implementation and accessibility of facilities. Environmental-friendly construction technology including Stabilized Soil Block (SSB) was introduced, applied and disseminated among affected communities. The key following intervention had delivered through the emergency response project conducted by UN-Habitat Sudan: (i) Health facility and Youth Centre had been constructed by using stabilized soil block (SSB) as environment friendly technology and flood resistance. The two

facilities served for the 7,000 people; (ii) More than 400 unemployed youth trained on SSB production and construction technology; and (iii) 12 SSB manual machines has been delivered out of which 6 are being used by Ministry of Infrastructure in Khartoum state to promote the technology to build drainage systems in collaboration with the community in the affected areas. Through the implementation of the past projects funded by the Government of Japan, effectiveness and efficiency of "self-help" and "self-reliance" approaches were broadly introduced and in Sudan that brought out of efforts not only the governments but conflict/disaster affected people.



Families live a tenuous life of poverty in Bor, South Sudan ©Shutterstock

Somalia

Dhulka Nabaada (Land of Peace): Land Reform in Somalia

Starting Date	14 Dec 2018
Completion Date	31 Dec 2021
Budget	USD 597,681
Donor	UN Peacebuilding Fund
Thematic Alignment	SP1, SDG11, NUA
Regions/Target Countries	Somalia

This project is to support four Federal Member States in their land reform initiatives and integration of land dispute resolution mechanisms. Through high-level capacity building and policy development this project should address the pressing land issues across Somalia and develop state and community led initiatives for peaceful conflict transformation and right protection. Land disputes are currently a pervasive issue and are contributing to small and large-scale conflicts, not only in Somalia, but across the entire East-African region.

In that connection, UNDP and UN-Habitat have been working closely to support strengthening state capacity to lead on

land policy development and strengthening dispute resolution mechanisms. Complementing these efforts, IOM and UNHCR have been respectively leading on infrastructure support and development of information management systems to support the development of land tenure databases.

The project has two primary outcomes, which are interrelated, namely: (i) increased access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various legal mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation, to ensure coherence in resolution of disputes, (ii) improved delivery of land administration and land rights services through institutionalization of appropriate infrastructure and information management systems, thus rebuilding the community's confidence in local authorities.



Mogadishu is the Capital city of Somalia ©Shutterstock

Uganda

Securing Land Tenure for Improved Food Security in Select Areas in Uganda

Starting Date	01 Jan 2018
Completion Date	31 Dec 2019
Budget	USD 580,000,-
Donor	GLTN, IDFC, Netherlands (Kampala)
Thematic Alignment	SP1, SDG 11, NUA
Regions/Target Countries	Uganda

With support of the UN-Habitat Land and GLTN Unit, International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC) and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands in Uganda, an empirical study was carried out on land tenure and food security in Eastern Uganda (Mbale, Tororo and Butalejja districts), the Rwenzori region, South-western region (Kabale, Kisoro, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro districts), and in Wakiso district in the central region.

The study revealed the following main findings: (i) 73 per cent of the farmers hold land under customary tenure without any form of documentation, (ii) with the increasing scarcity of land, majority (55 per cent) of farmers rent additional land for agricultural production on verbal short-term contracts; (iii) women do not hold equal rights with men when it comes to making key decisions on land, (iv) widespread land fragmentation in the districts of: Kabale, Kisoro, Tororo, Iganga, Mbale, Butalejja, and Wakiso where smallholder farming is predominant.

The average land parcel size is increasingly becoming too small for any viable large-scale commercial agriculture, (v) a significant percentage (23 per cent) of farmers had faced land disputes- predominantly boundary disputes, (vi) wetland degradation especially in districts of Butalejja, Tororo, Kibuku among others, (vii) weak formal land administration institutions especially District Land Offices, Area Land Committees.

Other challenges identified by the study included wetland degradation especially by smallholder rice farmers in Eastern region, widespread land fragmentation in South-western region, inadequate capacity of Local Councils to deal with land disputes and absence of gender responsive tools to strengthen women's land rights. The proposed project interventions are in line with the priorities of the Government of Uganda's National Land Policy (NLP) aimed at finding practical and acceptable solutions to address land issues especially in securing customary land rights – particularly for women, youth and vulnerable groups.

The project's proposed interventions have been designed to contribute to achieving corresponding SDGs and NUA provisions under the broader spectrum of poverty reduction including combating hunger, increasing agriculture production, access to basic services, land and environmental degradation and to agricultural land for women. To achieve the projects objectives, effective and sustainable means for managing and administering land in a pro-poor, fit-for-purpose and gender responsive manner should be necessary for involved stakeholders.

It is also necessary for them to have the required capacity, knowledge and awareness of context specific issues and measures for improving land tenure security as well as capacity to implement these measures. Enhanced knowledge and capacity development should equally enable them to engage in and influence policy dialogue and contribute to policy, institutional and technical reforms that are taking place in Uganda.



A man carries a load of plantain on his bicycle near the town of Mbarara in Western Uganda ©Shutterstock

GLTN support to local communities

In 2018, land institutions at the district and lower levels (district land boards, area land committees, district land offices, recorders) strengthened their capacities to deliver land services to the communities. In collaboration with UCOBAC, MLHUD and IIRR, 3,264 certificates of customary ownership were issued to rural smallholder farmers in Pader, Adjumani and Kabale. Through this process, the communities increased awareness about options to secure their land rights, which reduced land conflicts, particularly boundary related disputes. They were also sensitised about sustainable use of wetlands and other natural resources.

In Pader, Northern Uganda, 300 certificates were issued (587 to men and 551 to women), benefiting 1,138 people. Furthermore, MLHUD issues 1,099 certificates in Kabale, South Western and 1000 in Adjumani, West Nile. Lastly, through collaboration with the Dutch embassy in Uganda and IIRR, 865 certificates were issued (290 to men, 106 to women, 469 on a joint name).



Beneficiary receiving an occupancy certificate ©UN-Habitat

Zambia

GLTN support to Lusaka Municipality

Lusaka City Council collected data from 18,400 households in Kanyama No. 10 settlement. The plan was to issue 2,800 occupancy licenses, but the requirements for households to obtain the licence were very costly. By the end of the year, 33 households received the licenses. GLTN is assisting the Lusaka City Council resolve the cost issue and enable more households to get licenses.

Kanyama settlement was declared as an improvement area in 1999 under the Housing (Statutory and improvement Areas) Act of 1972 (now Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015). This means that it is a legal settlement and can receive support from the government and donors for upgrading and that occupiers of the plots can obtain occupancy licenses.

The issuance ceremony took place in December 2018 and for these households, receiving a tenure document was a landmark occasion, a historical moment. This initiative sets a precedent in which informal tenure is integrated within a national regulatory framework, which is generally seen as a first step towards the delivery of formal property rights.

In Chamuka Chiefdom, 11 villages were profiled, enumerated and mapped, covering 538 land parcels and 561 households. In September 2018,

530 certificates of customary land occupancy were issued to the communities, benefiting approximately 3,584 people. These tenure documents have empowered the villagers and given them a voice over their land while protecting their interests and making their tenure more secure.

Policy level:

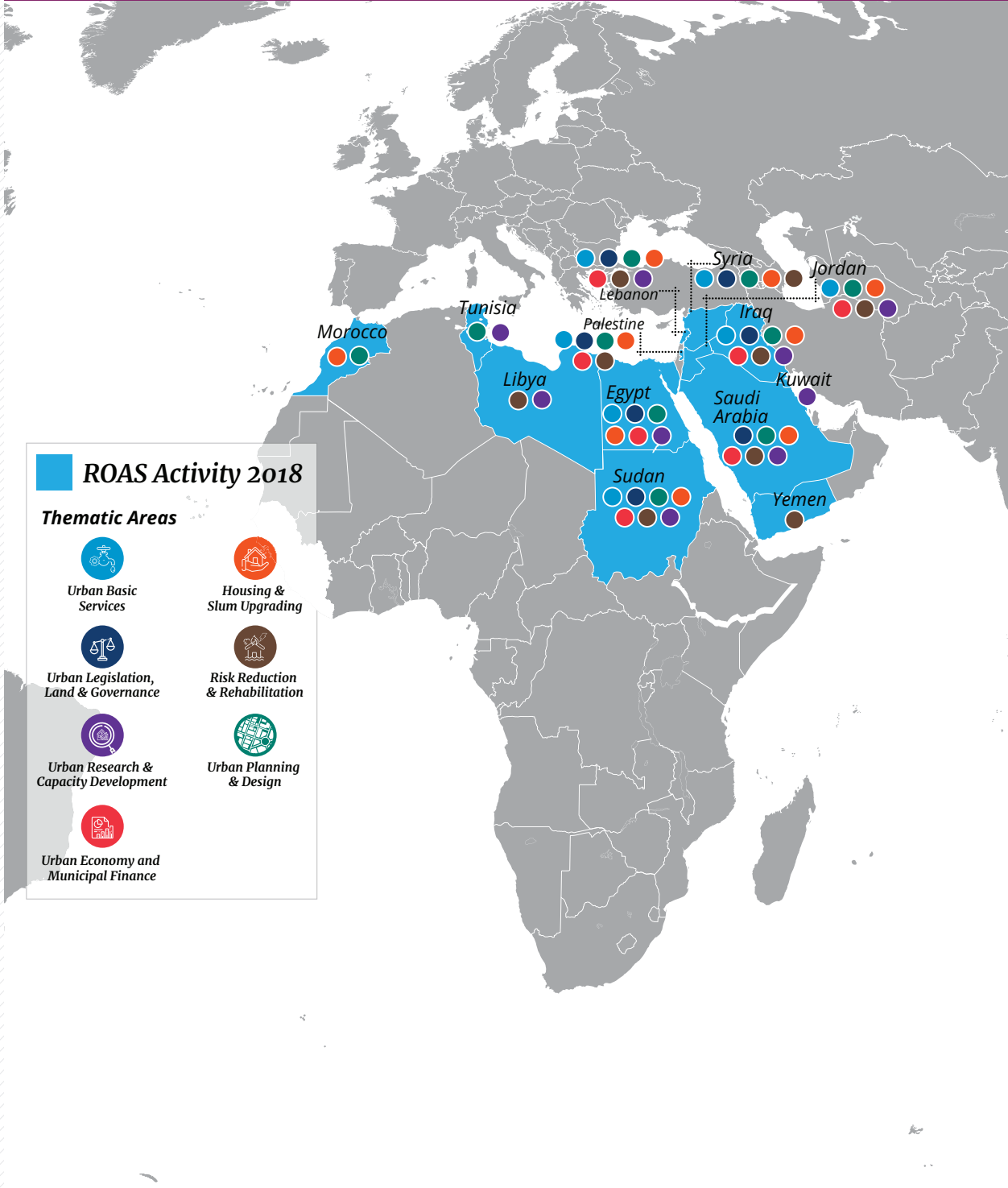
In 2018, the Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection operationalized a multi-stakeholder's platform and improved the coordination and collaboration within the national land policy development process, through periodic sector meetings.

Consultations on the national land policy between the Ministry and the House of Chiefs intensified during the year. In the national validation meeting in February 2018, the requested revision of some policy clauses. They conducted separate consultations with their communities in the second part of the year and submitted their recommendations to the Ministry for consideration. The Ministry is currently reviewing the recommendations and GLTN continues to support the policy development process in 2019.



Learning Exchange and Capacity Development in Lusaka, Zambia ©GLTN/UN-Habitat

2.2. Arab States



UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS), established in 2011, has a mandate to provide policy advice, technical cooperation and capacity building for eighteen countries across the Arab region: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

UN-Habitat is currently active in this region supporting partners through a diversified portfolio of more than USD 290 m (2014-2020). UN-Habitat programmes in Arab countries span across all focus areas of the organization, and stem from the priorities of the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030 approved by the Arab Ministerial Council on Housing and Urban Development in 2016.

Bahrain

Supporting National Housing Policy

Bahrain is one of the few countries in the world that have served citizens with their social housing programmes, covering more than 60% Bahraini citizens. However, the Government still faces an increasing housing backlog and relies predominantly on direct public intervention. In 2018 UN-Habitat supported the Kingdom of Bahrain in the revision of its National Housing Policy, including the finalization of the National Housing Profile for the country. The Housing Policy includes diagnostics on the housing sector in the Kingdom, along with policy recommendations for ensuring adequate affordable housing to all citizens.

UN-Habitat and the Government of Bahrain are discussing a second phase of cooperation to support the implementation of priority policy actions, including strengthening policy and regulatory capacity, housing intelligence system and development unit, and an institutional enhancement strategy, as well as service packages for low-income families.



Floating City in Bahrain's Amwaj Islands. ©Shutterstock

Egypt

Hayana - Integrated Urban Development Project

Starting date	30 Jun 2017
Completion date	30 Jun 2022
Budget	USD 8,100,000
Donor	Swiss Economic Cooperation
Thematic alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Egypt

This project shall enhance the organizational capacity of local government units to better manage their land, urban development and the linked local revenues. Furthermore, the project activities and achievements shall also support ongoing efforts aimed at improving the related legal and institutional frameworks at the national level.

This project shall be implemented by UN-Habitat, as well as selected national and international external experts in two Governorates. One new city extension site and one inner city site in each Governorate shall benefit from the project.

With this project, it is expected that urban residents will benefit from a more transparent land management, as better planned and financially sustainable basic infrastructure services, that offer an attractive and inclusive alternative to informal settlements and facilitate local economic facilities in two pilot Governorates.

Main activities and results to achieve under each component are as follows:

Component I

Improved land management and infrastructure shall be supported in four selected sites of proximately 100 feddans – 40 ha – each. There will be one new urban expansion site and one inner city site to be rehabilitated in each of the two Governorates (Qena and another yet to be determined during the inception phase).

In each of the selected sites, at least 80% of the landowners shall agree with a new land readjustment / upgrading plan. The project shall also produce land tenure and value assessment reports that will detail the potential of land-based revenues. Detailed investment plans shall allow first infrastructure works to be planned for new urban expansion sites and be locally tendered and implemented in inner city areas through the project (e.g. in the water supply, sanitation, municipal waste management, electricity sectors).



**EFFECTIVE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NEW URBAN
AGENDA AT LOCAL
LEVEL AND WORKS
TOWARDS THE
ACHIEVEMENT OF
THE SDGS**



Muizz street in Cairo, Egypt ©Shutterstock

Component II

Roles, responsibilities and processes in investment management shall be clarified. Investments shall be prioritized through financial feasibility studies and cost-benefit analysis. A mid-term investment plan and an action plan for the provision of infrastructure shall be produced, while future local revenues and expenditures for the cities will be estimated.

Operational recommendations to improve the current management of the Housing Fund which finances infrastructure locally, shall be adopted and the suggested measures implemented by the Governorate. Local revenues shall increase through the better use of land-based financing instruments, such as the betterment levy and the developer exaction.

Component III

Policy recommendations for enhancing detailed plan implementation, cadastral map, land registration, compliance with building regulations, land-value capture and the Housing Fund management shall be issued. Guidelines to enhance the coordination for capital investments shall be produced. Lessons learned shall be disseminated to other sites of the Governorates and to other Governorates.

As result of the activities under this Component, several policy reforms are targeted to be implemented, e.g. in the fields of detailed and investment planning, land registration, economic housing fund management, land value capture instruments. Interest of other Governorates to replicate and scale-up the project is expected to be officially communicated.

Box 4: Supporting Urban Policies, Governance and Legislation in Egypt

UN-Habitat advocated the revision of several key laws relating to urban development. In 2018, efforts were concentrated on providing technical advice to the revision of legislation related to housing funds and the improvement of the draft New Building Law and Local Administration Law. UN-Habitat has continued its efforts to support the implementation of land readjustment in Egypt. Several pilot projects in Qalyoubia governorate have enabled the local governments to plan urban extension areas in small to medium sized cities.

The projects included on-the-job training, as well as tailored training targeting landowners, local government units and local consultants, on participatory planning. About 1200 landowners (including their families)

benefitted from improved security of tenure in the projects implemented in 2018. UN-Habitat also supported the General Organization for Physical Planning - GOPP and local governments in the development, dissemination and adoption of two guidelines on managing urban expansion, including the application of land readjustment in planning city extension areas, and detailed planning. UN-Habitat provided technical support in drafting a national urban policy for Egypt. The diagnosis has been finalized, based on which policy options have been formulated. The Policy is expected to be approved in 2019. With support from UN-Habitat, a strategic plan for Sohag governorate was developed through a participatory process which ensured inclusivity and sustainability.

Clean Water for Integrated Local Development

Starting date	01 Jun 2018
Completion date	31 May 2021
Budget	USD 3,220,000
Donor	The Coca-Cola Company , Government of Egypt
Thematic alignment	SP4, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Egypt (Souhag, Assiut, Aswan, Bany Suief, Luxor, Menya, Qena)

Based on the success story of the “Human Security through Inclusive Socio-Economic Development in Upper Egypt Project (Hayat Project)” implemented in 2014–2017; this programme aims at utilizing the water provision as a community entry point to set out an integrated village development approach in vulnerable locations in Upper Egypt. The Hayat Project has demonstrated the success of following a human security approach where the creation of more and better employment opportunities and higher employability alongside the lowering of environmental and health risks can lead to higher quality of life and more resilient communities.

Accordingly, this umbrella programme will combine efforts and funds to provide an integrated approach that supports vulnerable local communities in Upper Egypt by creating an enabling environment for local economic development and basic service provision.

This is based on two main components:

- Entry Water Provision Projects: through the implementation of the National River Bank Filtration (RBF) project that aims at introducing and providing an alternative technology for clean household water provision in Egypt, targeting 1.2 million men, women and youths from the most vulnerable communities by 2020.

- Improving profiling and planning capacities towards enhanced livelihood of local communities and local economic development opportunities: The livelihood component will focus on supporting local stakeholders to profile and assess their communities’ livelihoods and create corresponding plans and actions. Additionally, this component will enable innovative knowledge transfer on key aspects related to public spaces, basic services, and infrastructure provision. The component will additionally focus on supporting improved LED opportunities to supporting improved LED opportunities to vulnerable inhabitants through identifying and supporting local value chains, building capacities and linking to external markets whenever needed.

The project will take a participatory approach where communities will form an integral cornerstone in formulating needs assessments and community action plans. Previous projects have shown that participatory approaches lead to an increased sense of ownership and higher sustainability of the project.

Main Expected Accomplishments

- Reduced vulnerability for 1.2 million inhabitants (especially children) by 2020 in the identified locations through increased access to clean potable water at homes.
- Profiling and planning capacities towards enhanced Livelihood of local communities and local economic development opportunities improved in the most vulnerable villages.

Box 5: Improved urban basic services

River-Bed Filtration units were scaled up in 2018 based on the first showcase implemented by UN-Habitat in Menya in 2017. In order to support the process, UN-Habitat published Guideline Manual and National Feasibility Study Report, which explained the criteria and identified potential locations to implement RBF units.

Based on this, the national Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW), along with a number of affiliated local companies in upper Egypt (Menya, Luxor, Bany Swif), prioritized implementation of River Bank Filtration (RBF) units in potential areas over using the traditional Nile water intakes.

The prioritized use of the lower cost (nearly 5% of the current cost of water provision) and environmentally friendly RBF units enabled a significant increase in reach-out to beneficiaries with limited available financial and technical resources, impacting the lives of more than 500,000 residents. Scale up of RBF units and replication has also been initiated, besides advocacy and capacity building activities.

In 2018, the programme “Clean Water for Integrated Local Development” was able to catalyze investments from Coca-Cola Egypt with cost sharing from the Egyptian Government. Additionally, the new programme “Supporting Innovation in Water and

Sanitation Sector in Egypt (Efficient Provision and Resilience To Climate Change)” was also able to attract funds from Replenish Africa initiative (RAIN).

To date, Coca-cola Egypt has provided 403,000 USD and RAIN has approved that UN-Habitat’s role in implementing its global initiative with a 477,000 USD input. Implementation of both projects will start in 2019 targeting improved access to clean water and sanitation of 320,000 inhabitants in Egypt. UN-Habitat supports the Ministry of Housing on the drafted New Egypt Housing strategy, which is based on the published Egypt housing profile, and is in line with the global housing strategy recommendations.

The new strategy offers a paradigm shift to focus on a more human rights-based approach to shelter, and shifts the role of the government from direct provider to being the main sector enabler and managing body. UN-Habitat provided support to the Government to identify, define and categorize urban upgrading areas within the City-Wide Urban Upgrading programme in Egypt, based on the newly introduced concept. In 2019, responding tools and piloting will be implemented. UN-Habitat also drafted the new communication strategy for the Informal Settlement Development Fund (ISDF), which includes a key component of awareness and empowerment of informal settlements residents.

Box 6: Mobility Portfolio in Egypt

New Urban Communities Agency (under Ministry of Housing), in partnership with UN-Habitat, improved transportation plans for Greater Cairo through multi-stakeholder engagement and planning for a Gender-sensitive Bus Rapid Transit System connecting new communities to central Cairo.

The service plan, concept designs and financial model for the system have been finalized and approved in 2018. In addition, a comprehensive gender study report was developed in 2018 to ensure gender-sensitive planning in and around the BRT corridor and stations.

A study tour was also conducted for government representatives from multiple governmental entities, including local governorates, ministries and authorities, with the aim of building the capacities of officials within the context of South-South cooperation.

As a result of the multiple discussions and capacity building conducted for government counterparts, a sustainable mobility PMU decree has been drafted

to establish an agency unit under the Ministry of Housing to operate the different sustainable transport projects in the new communities. In addition, UN-Habitat has supported Cairo Governorate in planning for a more accessible Downtown Cairo through developing concept designs for 12 KMs of bike lanes in the heart of the city for implementation.

It is now supporting the necessary tendering documents for the procurement and operation of the first public bike sharing system planned for downtown Cairo. Both steps are critical to implementing a paradigm shift for Cairo to become more walkable, inclusive, and connected.

With funding from the Cairo Governorate, Danish Embassy and NGO Green Arm, 110 bike racks were installed in three different neighborhoods in the heart of the city, accommodating up to 200 bikes. The project aims to improve cycling infrastructure in the city as a way to encourage cycling as a mode of transport which can save commuters' time and money as well as reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt (Phase III)

Starting date	01 Jan 2019
Completion date	31 Dec 2021
Budget	USD 1,963,500
Donor	Government of the Arab Rep. of Egypt to the UN
Thematic alignment	SP2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Egypt

The project is intended to help achieve better planning and sustainable management of secondary urban settlements and cities of a special nature, e.g small cities with a distinctive geographic location, including coastal cities, and or cities with a distinctive urban character or historic heritage in Egypt.

This is based on the understanding that the preparation of locally adopted Strategic Urban Plans have the potential to assist managers in such cities to identify their urban challenges and define strategic goals and actions. These plans will enable managers to respond to these challenges in a sustainable manner based on a thorough problem analysis, as well as an analysis of the central and sectoral issues with the aim of addressing key urban development related issues.

The response will be based on the experience and lessons learned from the different phases of the project in order to support improving the urban planning process in Egypt, and to help in conducting policy tools, and to provide data and scientific research that supports the development of policy recommendations.

The feasibility prospects for good progress of this new phase of the project stand good as UN-Habitat has already been successfully supporting the efforts of the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) in preparing strategic urban plans for 70 small cities in Egypt through a rapid city profiling methodology, and through the application of inclusive planning

tools to develop the future vision of the cities, as well as proposed development projects to promote local economic development and tackle the various challenges that the cities are facing.

To remain effective in enabling the GOPP to conduct long-term visioning for Egyptian cities, the focus of this rapid methodology should be kept on decentralized models. In that connection, Phase II of the project contributed to improving the performance and accountability in programming, implementation and coordination of city-level interventions, especially the interventions that reduce exclusion, and vulnerabilities in Egypt, achieved through enhancing the efficiency of the strategic urban and rural planning processes, including the promotion of gender equity and environmental protection.

That provides a solid basis to build activities of Phase III, in addition to improving the performance of local administrations, enhancing capacities and developing urban administration approaches for existing cities and cities with special nature, as well as the economic activities resulting from a strategic vision in line with SDG 11.

A particular emphasis will be on developing frameworks and methodologies for collecting data and analyzing indicators that show the cities' status by establishing an interconnected network of local and regional observatories. These observatories will contribute directly to guiding development and setting priorities of cities and areas in need, as well as support the Government in tracking progress towards achieving SDG Goal 11.

Against this background, it is expected of Phase III of this project to (i) facilitate the establishment of several operational urban observatories at national and local level; updating data on cities, (ii) support improved inclusive urban planning processes and methodologies established for the preparation of SUP for

secondary cities, as well as (iii) help enhance national capacity of managing the coastal cities' waterfront and linkage of urban development to economic and environmental sustainability.



View of river Nile in Aswan, Egypt ©Shutterstock

Box 7: Supporting Urban Planning and Design in Egypt

Government to adopt an integrated framework for urban monitoring through the use and analysis of sectoral city-level indicators, and to set up local urban observatory units to track and monitor urban changes in Egyptian cities. UN-Habitat also supported the GOPP in applying principles of sustainable and integrated urban planning to foster urban development through the creation of compact, integrated and well-connected neighborhoods in El Warrak Island, Giza Governorate. Given the importance of participation in city planning, UN-Habitat organized public hearing sessions in 10 cities to ensure that city visions are developed in an inclusive and participatory manner, where urban boundaries and priority development projects for secondary cities were prioritized.

Iraq

Technical and capacity development initiatives

UN-Habitat has been active in Iraq since 1996. After 2003, UN-Habitat became largely engaged in early recovery efforts, particularly those supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the provision of shelter and reconstruction solutions for durable return. Since then, the portfolio of UN-Habitat Iraq has expanded beyond emergency responses to include both humanitarian and recovery programmes, such as providing IDPs and returnees with shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, and promoting urban recovery of areas affected by conflict.

Parallely, UN-Habitat Iraq supported development efforts of the Government through the provision of technical and capacity development initiatives, including the development of the National Urban Strategy and the National Housing Policy, upgrading informal settlements, and gave support to decentralization and area development schemes. UN-Habitat also chairs the Housing, Land and Property Rights Sub-Cluster in Iraq under the Protection Cluster.

As soon as the defeat of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Levant terrorists' group (ISIL) was declared, UN-Habitat started promoting urban recovery and supporting returnees through community-based rehabilitation of war-damaged houses and aligned infrastructure.

UN-Habitat implements a holistic integrated programme for durable return where community members are capacitated and employed to undertake the rehabilitation of war-damaged houses, thereby creating job opportunities and supporting livelihoods, as well as encouraging them to engage in the rebuilding of their community. This approach empowers the community members both socially and economically, increase community ownership, and encourages targeted communities

to discuss and address their problems towards peaceful recovery and resilience. Since 2016, UN-Habitat has rehabilitated more than 3,000 war-damaged houses in key liberated cities, including Mosul, Ramadi, Fallujah, Sinjar, and towns in Ninewa Plains.

UN-Habitat ensures that housing, land and property rights of the returnees are addressed through means such as the provision of legal support, verification and recognition of occupancy rights, advocacy, and capacity development support.

In Sinjar, Ninewa Governorate, UN-Habitat supports housing, land and property rights of vulnerable minorities such as the Yazidi and Christian returnees, including women. UN-Habitat mapped property claims of Yazidi returnees and verified occupancy rights through community-based consultations, and in collaboration with the local authorities.

To date, more than 1,000 Yazidi members have ensured their property rights, for the first time in their history in Iraq, through Occupancy Certificates that recognize their housing occupancy rights. UN-Habitat's initiative on housing, land and property rights in Sinjar has been strongly supported and fully endorsed by the Ministry of Justice, with an official agreement by the Ministry to replace the occupancy certificate by property ownership document.

Promoting basic services in Iraq

In line with the New Urban Agenda, UN-Habitat works with the national and local government counterparts to promote adequate services, housing and decent job opportunities in Iraq through three key tools:

- (a) **National and Governorate Urban Strategy:** UN-Habitat supported the Ministry of Planning as well as nine governorates of Basra, Maysan, Muthanna, Qadissiya, Kerbala, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Wassit and Babil to draft their Urban Strategies. Indicators on poverty, quality of life, and socio-economic development potential have been developed and the analytical work is ongoing.
- (b) **National Housing Policy:** Building on the National Housing Policy update with technical support of UN-Habitat in 2017, the Government of Iraq and UN-Habitat developed Housing Reconstruction and Housing Sector Development Strategy in Cities Affected by Terrorism and War. This Strategy aims to set guidelines to provide adequate housing to those affected by the conflict, including rehabilitation of damaged houses, construction of low-cost core housing incremental units, and upgrading informal settlements. The Government of Iraq and UN-Habitat are currently working on the detailed plan to implement the Strategy.
- (c) **Law on Informal Settlements:** UN-Habitat has been supporting the Government of Iraq since 2011 to develop legal, financial and institutional framework to address challenges faced by IDPs in informal settlements. The Law on Informal Settlements has been developed and is now ready to be approved by parliament. UN-Habitat is implementing pilot informal settlements upgrading projects in Mosul, Ramadi and Basra.

Moreover, to support 'building back better' Mosul, Iraq's second largest city and the de facto capital of ISIL in Iraq, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with UNESCO and key government counterparts, developed the Initial Planning Framework for Reconstruction of Mosul. The Framework aims to facilitate the transition of Mosul from an emergency response and stabilization phase to reconstruction. It is the first step of coordinated strategic urban planning in post-conflict Mosul, providing a baseline for the development of a future longer-term plan.

Jordan

Integrated, sustainable and inclusive human settlements

In Jordan, UN-Habitat continues to support the government of Jordan at the national and local levels, to provide integrated, sustainable and inclusive human settlements for all, in line with the country's national vision and priorities, Vision 2025, and in response to the challenges posed as a result of hosting Syrian refugees since 2011.

In 2018, UN-Habitat initiated the development of a National Urban Policy for Jordan, under the patronage of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, to support the Ministry in establishing a coordination framework to define a national vision for its urban future, promote institutional collaboration and policy coherence among all stakeholders responsible for urban affairs, and catalyze more sustainable practices. A first workshop was organized with the participation of national and local authorities, UN and international development agencies, urban experts and practitioners, planning professionals, academia, specialized NGOs and other stakeholders to initiate a national consultation on the objective of the National Urban Policy for Jordan and agree on the key priority areas that will guide the policy elaboration process. The workshop helped to build a momentum for the importance of NUP and mobilized national stakeholders to take part in the diagnosis phase.

Al-Ghweirieh neighborhood in Zarqa is one of the most heavily populated and dense neighborhoods, hosting around 72,121 Syrian refugees. The area suffers from severely dilapidated shelter conditions, overcrowded and poor shared infrastructure and huge shortage of youth and women-friendly open spaces and parks. UN-Habitat partnered with Al-Ghweirieh

neighborhood to design and implement a safe, inclusive and accessible public space using Minecraft as a participatory approach to engage youth and women. The new public space will provide an adequate urban environment for all neighborhood residents including women, youth-host communities and refugees, and will enhance the community's cohesion and inclusiveness. The design of the new space was undertaken through a participatory Minecraft workshop, in partnership with the municipality and the engagement of the neighborhood residents from different age groups. All the innovative ideas of the participants were compiled in one design for the space that is currently implemented by the local authorities of the municipality.

UN-Habitat started the implementation of a project to improve the sustainability of WASH service delivery in Zaatari and Azraq Refugee Camps. A comprehensive assessment of the water supply and wastewater monitoring system was conducted in the two camps in coordination with UNICEF and UNHCR. The planning of six hygiene promotion and community mobilization activities started with international NGOs, ACTED and ACF, and will take place in the first quarter of 2019 to benefit 300 camp residents, including women, men, youth and children.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Technical and policy support for sustainable urbanization



Rijal alma village, Saudi Arabia ©Shutterstock

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UN-Habitat has been providing technical and policy support for better informed and inclusive policies and programmes on sustainable urbanization at the local, national and regional levels. The Future Saudi Cities Programme also supports the elaboration of improved laws and regulations for decentralized and coordinated city-level urban strategic plans and projects, enhanced individual and institutional capacities for managing sustainable urbanization nationally, regionally and locally, as well as strengthened partnership and exchange on Saudi urbanization process.

In 2018, UN-Habitat produced 15 City profiles through a participatory inclusive process with the participation of all the stakeholders and a strong representation of women and youth.

The profiles focused on decentralized governance and urban management in areas within the urban boundaries of the 15 cities.

UN-Habitat produced economic and financial analyses for 17 Saudi cities (Jeddah, Riyadh, Makkah, Taif, Tabuk, Madinah, Skaka, Hail, Arar, Al Asha, Al Baha, Abha, Najran, Jazan, and Qatif), to identify strategic economic sectors for investment, along with policy tools and mechanisms to help competition, improve productivity, and harness the economic potential of the cities reviewed.

The outputs were generated using a participatory approach. In fact, the roundtables organized during the workshop held in Riyadh, Makkah, Taif, Tabuk, Madinah, Skaka, Hail, Arar, Al Asha, Al Baha, Abha, Najran, Jazan, Jeddah, and Qatif contributed significantly to understanding the local context and the expectations of policy makers, public officials, private sector interests, and academics. The results of the roundtables were included in the resulting publications as local economic development policy recommendations. UN-Habitat also supported urban analysis through the production of 7 City Prosperity Index Profiles, as well as developing the State of Saudi Cities Report.

With support from UN-Habitat, the Ministry of Municipality and Rural Affairs (MOMRA) implemented 2 foundational training courses (International guidelines of urban and territorial planning; and urban data monitoring) and 3 tailor-made programs (Urban design for medium and small cities; women and youth urban lab; and sustainable urban transportation) targeting capacity development efforts for more than 150 municipal technical staff. UN-Habitat also supported the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs in organizing the Second Saudi Urban Forum which provided a framework for local authorities, experts, civil society and citizens at all levels to engage in a conversation about sustainable solutions for a better future for Saudi cities.

Results in Numbers

- More than 10 Million inhabitants of the different cities where the profiles and demo projects were developed have benefited from the projects
 - 6,000,000 USD (budget spent in 2018 activities)
-

Kuwait

Leveraging partnerships to meet urban challenges

UN-Habitat office in Kuwait was established in March 2004. Since its establishment it has played a pivotal role in supporting national efforts for sustainable urbanisation in Kuwait through providing technical support to National and Gulf states counterparts, strengthening agency initiatives, and managing relationships with partners.

UN-Habitat activities in Kuwait have contributed to leveraging partnerships and raising awareness on multiple urban challenges, including the importance of open Public Spaces, through organizing several awareness raising events with counterparts. The activities engaged different age groups, including youth and school students.

UN-Habitat participated in several country-based activities, such as “Public Space for Peace”, which commemorated a decade of the UN-Habitat work in supporting urban development in Kuwait. UN-Habitat also supported the Kuwait

Municipality in organizing the “Green Building Conference”, as well as SDG-11 workshop.

UN-Habitat signed an agreement with Engineers without Borders- Kuwait to enhance the role of Youth in Sustainable Urban Development in the country and abroad.

In collaboration with Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), UN-Habitat organized a seminar on the partnership with private sector in Arab States to explore converging interests in urban recovery, with a focus on land tenure security and housing. The event targeted participants from international organizations, Governments and private sector, who discussed frameworks, contexts and tools to facilitate the partnership with private sector in urban recovery.



Kuwait tower city skyline ©Shutterstock

Lebanon

Achieving the New Urban Agenda through Advocacy and Implementation

With the absence of national urban policies and insufficient urban planning actors, and with the adopted outdated urban planning frameworks, UN-Habitat in Lebanon focuses on the advocacy and implementation of programs and interventions that contribute to achieving the targets of SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda.

Within its efforts to respond to the urban crisis and address urban vulnerabilities, UN-Habitat initiated City and Neighborhood profiles as tools to identify challenges within urban vulnerable localities. In cooperation with all stakeholders, UN-Habitat identified major challenges facing different communities, and prioritized locally owned solutions, as well as created coordination platforms amongst all stakeholders of the targeted areas. Based on the prioritized needs, UN-Habitat implements multi-disciplinary projects responding to challenges and needs including community infrastructure such as water, sanitation and hygiene, energy, public spaces, livelihoods, and social stability.

In 2018, UN-Habitat, with funding from the Swiss Development Cooperation, finalized the construction of Maachouk Multi-Purpose Center, which provides women, youth and children, in host and refugee communities, with a variety of socio-recreational activities to enhance social cohesion. The intervention also included upgrading stairs and alleys in the dense neighborhood of Maachouk to increase safety and security measures, mainly for women and elderly groups, and the upgrading of communal sewage and storm water networks in Maachouk to eliminate health and environmental risks for residents.

UN-Habitat also completed several public spaces upgrading projects in 2018, aiming to create a safe, inclusive, accessible and green public space for everyone. In Nabaa the upgraded public space served to decrease the social tension between the Lebanese host community and Syrian refugees. UN-Habitat has also revitalized and upgraded the Clothes Market – Souk El Albisah in Bab El Tebbaneh, Tripoli to boost the economic conditions of the locals, as well as rehabilitated a public space in Haddadine in the City of Tripoli.

With funding from the Italian Cooperation, UN-Habitat developed the Old Saida neighborhood profile; supported the establishment of a Community Center in the Old City which will offer social services and vocational training to children and youth; Rehabilitated and upgraded communal spaces within substandard buildings, enhancing tenants' accessibility and safety; as well as rehabilitated a firefighting center to support the brigade expanding their involvement in safety/ fire related activities with the aim of reaching out to larger vulnerable population groups in Old Saida.

UN-Habitat also collaborated with the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Lebanon to improve the safety of streets in Nabaa by installing solar lights to address the needs of children and women.

Results in Numbers

- UN-Habitat Lebanon published two City Profiles (Tripoli, Tyr), with two ongoing (Beirut and Saida) as well as 3 Neighborhood Profiles published, 4 forthcoming.
- UN-Habitat projects in Lebanon (2017–2018) have benefited more than 125,000 direct vulnerable beneficiaries.

Libya

Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System

UN-Habitat finalized the Libya Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System in October 2018. The project was implemented in close collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Planning, the Bureau of Statistics and Census, the Urban Planning Agency and target municipalities, and in coordination with relevant ministries, UN agencies, and international NGOs. The profiles were perceived as a “A milestone to promote the evidence-based planning on the central and local levels in Libya.

The project targeted six cities (Benghazi, Sirte, Sebha, Ubari, Al Kufra, Janzour) and was the result of multiple consultations with local authorities and international stakeholders. It includes several evidence-based recommendations to support decision making by the Government and UN agencies to address the most critical short, medium and long-term needs and to coordinate the interventions in each city to respond efficiently to the most urgent necessities.

The published profiles provide a detailed assessment of urban functionality and services, with a focus on the conflict-implications in terms of demographic changes, infrastructural and housing damages, the socioeconomic landscape and the coping mechanisms adopted by the population.

The elaboration of the profiles included a capacity development element, where 16 urban technicians and project coordinators benefited from training in Geoinformation System softwares as a step to ensure the sustainability of updating the urban spatial database of the six municipalities.

The Libya data portal has been developed and will be activated to allow local authorities and key humanitarian actors in Libya to visualize and extract data at a household and neighborhood level. The city profiling data has also contributed to the dataset informing the humanitarian actors in Libya on the estimate number of people in need (PiN) in the Humanitarian needs overview, HNO 2019.

UN-Habitat has re-activated the Institutional Development and Capacity Building project with the Urban Planning Agency (UPA), its multi-pronged implementation mechanisms is comprised of supporting the UPA in three components:

- Tailored technical training packages focusing on GIS mapping;
- conducting a research on informal settlements in Libya;
- re-activation of the 3rd generation of the urban master plans;

This partnership and cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Urban Planning Agency will support the agency in establishing the first national urban observatory in Libya.

Palestine (State of)⁷

Integrated Provision of Access to Basic Services (Transport, Waste and Drainage) to Bethlehem City and Refugee Camp

Starting date	1 Apr 2018
Completion date	31 Mar 2019
Budget	USD 300,000
Donor	Government of Japan to the United Nations
Thematic alignment	SP4, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Palestine (City of Bethlehem)

This project supports the integration of efforts between the Municipality of Bethlehem and Camp Service Committees (CSCs) of Aida and Beit Jibrin on the improvement of access to basic services such as transport, waste management and drainage systems to further stabilise the community and create job opportunities through provision of basic services.

The following project outcome will contribute to the expected accomplishment (a) and (c) under the Subprogramme 4: (i) preparation of the rapid assessment report on current status of basic services provision (transport, drainage and waste management) in the area of Bethlehem municipality, (ii) development and endorsement by stakeholders through participatory approach of sustainable strategies for the improved provision of basic services (transport, drainage and waste management) based on the rapid assessment, and (iii) preparation and endorsement by CSCs of solid waste management plans for Aida and Beit Jibrin refugee camps.



Palestinian refugee camp children fill plastic bottles at a public faucet ©Shutterstock

⁷ This is in compliance with the General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012

Eliminating violence against women

Starting date	1 Mar 2018
Completion date	31 Mar 2022
Budget	USD 300,000
Donor	Various
Thematic alignment	SP2, NUA, SDGs 5, 11
Regions/Target countries	Palestine

This is a joint programme led by UN Women and including UNFPA, UN Habitat and UNODC. It is meant to build coalitions, between and with civil society organizations and establish networks at the local and national levels aiming to reduce vulnerability of women and girls in West Bank & Gaza to all forms of violence against women and from the threat of such violence. It should also help to ensure complementarity and synergies with other relevant programmes and projects avoiding duplication and overlapping through coordinating with established networks and coalitions.

The above objectives require interventions on both the side of service providers as well as service users. It also needs reforms to improve capacities in the health and social service sectors for effective and accountable prevention, mitigation and rapid response to violence. In that connection, changes are also required to communities' utilization of services, as well as behaviors and attitudes related to violence against women on the part of all concerned parties.

Therefore, the program is designed to build on ongoing work across the UN system in West Bank and Gaza Strip and forms a coordinated, multi-sector, long term strategy to produce results in preventing and combating violence against women and girls through experimentation and documentation of 'what works' and lessons learnt. It also draws on the pending process of harmonizing legislation and regulations with international standards related to preventing and combating violence against women.



KARACHI, PAKISTAN - Residents of Bhangoria Goth are protesting against kidnapping of their three girls ©Shutterstock

Against this background, focus will remain on comprehensive and integrated interventions that are designed from a proven evidence base. The interventions are targeted at different levels (the individual, the relationship between partners, the family, the community, including the physical environment (through providing safe and inclusive public spaces), the society, local government, national government, grassroots civil society); across the three pillars of prevention, response and policy development (the intermediate outcome areas as outlined above); and with a longer-term time-frame recognizing that preventing and responding to violence against women requires sustained commitment of financial and human resources.



ACROSS THE THREE PILLARS OF PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT; AND WITH A LONGER-TERM TIME-FRAME RECOGNIZING THAT PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REQUIRES SUSTAINED COMMITMENT OF FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES.

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is expected to facilitate the development of a methodology and training sessions for local authorities and municipalities on the provision of inclusive, safe and violence-free public spaces especially for women and girls, implement this capacity building and advocate

with local authorities and the Ministry of Local Government for the development of a national gender responsive public space policy based on the lessons learned and results achieved during the programme.

Box 8: Useful tips - UN Women's texting video series nominated for a Webby Award

For three years in a row, UN Women has been nominated for a Webby Award, a prestigious international award honouring excellence on the Internet. UN Women's "Changing the narrative – texting video series to end violence against women" has been nominated under the "Public Service & Activism" category for Social Media. The series includes four videos that use text messaging to show the power of words to end or perpetuate the cycle of violence against women.

From supporting survivors and encouraging them to seek help, to speaking up instead of being a silent bystander, the videos feature four different scenarios with the same message that everybody has a role to play when it comes to ending gender-based violence – no matter how small it may seem. For more information, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/4/news-un-women-video-series-nominated-for-webby-award>

Box 9: UN-Habitat targeted interventions for the poor.

Governments at the 19th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council in 2003 adopted by consensus Resolution 19/18 calling on UN-Habitat to establish a Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (SHSPPP) and a Technical Cooperation Trust Fund. The programme aims at improving the human settlements conditions of the Palestinian people, and in so doing contributes to reaching peace, security and stability in the region. UN-Habitat plays a substantive role in Palestine – leading debate on urbanization issues, supporting NGOs, government and private sector firms on spatial planning, and informing advocacy efforts by the international community on planning and building rights for Palestinian communities.

In 2018, UN-Habitat Palestine implemented Small scale interventions to create public spaces in the Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem benefitting 17,000 neighborhood residents. UN-Habitat also supported the Palestinians' Right to Development in East Jerusalem by providing technical support to Palestinian communities to develop plans for their neighborhoods.

Through the three Phases of Dar Al Consul rehabilitation project, UN-Habitat supported the renovation and rehabilitation of residential units and courtyards in the historic area of Dar Al Consul benefitting more than 40 families residing in the complex.

In Gaza, the Participatory Spatial Planning Support Programme, contributed to improving the municipal capacity of technical staff in eight municipalities to conduct and monitor participatory spatial planning, to participate effectively in the planning process, by updating the master plan and developing two neighborhood plans for each targeted municipality.

Results in Numbers

- 1025 women and 780 men have gained knowledge of urban planning concepts and procedures
- 17,342 benefited from neighborhood plans (8734 men, 8608 women)
- 330 men and 930 women have gained knowledge on Housing, Land and Property rights.

UN-Habitat implemented the project “Utilizing digital technology to promote human rights and develop safe and inclusive public spaces in Gaza Strip” contributing to enhancing youth and adolescents’ civic participation and awareness of their rights; engaging female architects in gender inclusive site-planning; engaging community members (female and youth) in the design and implementation processes of inclusive public spaces; developing safe and accessible public spaces in an inclusive and gender responsive manner; and enhancing the capacity of local councils to use digital technology for gender and youth inclusive public infrastructure. The project has also developed an interactive website to make information on spatial plans and land use related regulations available for local community.

Within the aforementioned project a training program was conducted to improve the knowledge of 90 youth and adolescents (48 females and 42 males) on gender equality concepts, SCR 135 and GBV prevention and response; 42 Awareness raising workshops were conducted to give 720 youth (428 females, 289 males) a basic understanding of civic participation with a focus on recovery and reconstruction process, Three

Minecraft participatory workshops were conducted to engage 103 youth and adolescents (54 females and 59 males) in the design process of safe public spaces, three inclusive and accessible public spaces were developed and are currently functional in three marginalized communities, 1873 people ((821 women, 138 men, 601 female youth and adolescents, and 313 male youth and adolescents) benefited from awareness-raising workshops conducted on SGBV, SGVs and women's rights as human rights, and also benefited from introduction to two online applications for reporting SGBV and online case management and two mobile applications with easy content of CEDAW and UNSCR 1325.

Results in Numbers

- 89,000 (44,000 females and 45,000 males) residents from Bit Lahia benefited from the Al-Shaimaa public space;
- 16,400 (8000 females and 8400 males) residents from Al-Shoka benefited from Al-Shoka public space;
- 23,841 residents from Al-Zawayda benefited from the Al-Zawayda public space



Bedouin kids playing ©Shutterstock

Sudan

Supporting developing and implementing sustainable urbanization strategies

UN-Habitat has been supporting the Government of Sudan in developing and implementing sustainable urbanization strategies since 2005. A comprehensive programme has been developed to address urbanization trends, promoting and enhancing urban-regional planning strategies, basic services delivery, housing development, and livelihoods.

The approach and activities implemented differ across each region of intervention, taking advantage of policy-making with informed technical advice and demonstrating activities at the ground level, mainstreaming participatory approaches, institutional capacity development and community involvement.

UN-Habitat provides concrete response to specific national and local needs agreed upon with governmental counterparts, translated into key interventions in upgrading and prevention of informal settlements, development of pro-poor policies, introduction of environmentally friendly construction technologies to mitigate deforestation and strategic regional, territorial and urban planning.

The common denominator of these interventions is the need to address problems and opportunities created by the rapid urbanization process in Sudan and to respond to the specific and urgent needs in Darfur Region, all of which contributes to the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019.

In 2018, UN-Habitat implemented the “Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings” project, which aims at improving physical access to administrative buildings and social services in return sites and urban settings in the five Darfur States.

The project that is implemented in partnership with 6 NGOs resulted in increased access to 21 administrative buildings and public facilities, as well as the provision of durable and affordable houses through direct and small grants and self-help housing construction.

As such, 215 house units are constructed using the stabilized Soil Blocks as a model in the return villages and urban sites in collaboration with the Voluntary Return Reintegration Commission VRRC.

The project also provided capacity building on alternative environmentally sustainable and cost-effective construction where 312 youth were trained on SSB production with nearly 40% female participation. As a direct result, five Enterprises were established to extend the self-help housing after the project life span using the SSB technology.



Aerial view of View of the Nile and Tuti island, Khartoum, Sudan ©Shutterstock

Syria

Strengthening the Long-Term Resilience of Subnational Authorities in countries affected by the Syrian and Iraqi Crises

Starting date	01 Jan 2018
Completion date	31 Dec 2021
Budget	USD 24,971,363
Donor	EU MADAD Trust fund
Thematic alignment	SP5, NUA, SDGs 5, 11
Regions/Target countries	Syria, Iraq, Lebanon

The proposed municipal resilience programme is in direct response to the Syria crisis. It is a UNDP/UN-Habitat joint action-oriented undertaking in countries affected by the impact of the Syria crisis, namely Lebanon and Iraq, over a period of 36 months with a set of tangible results achieved in the two countries. The expected results should lead towards strengthening of the resilience of host and refugee population in communities impacted by the Syrian crisis, through strengthened local multi-level governance systems, and improved access to basic services, affordable housing and income.

The programme seeks to optimize the impact of a range of interventions by multiple actors towards improving the resilience of host and refugee populations by complementing their efforts and accurately targeting to fill the gaps in support, where a UN Partnership brings a strong added value. Such complementarity requires supporting institutionalization and operationalization of integrated multi-tier planning and implementation of cross-sectoral actions covering basic social services as well as local economic development, including inducing employment opportunities, availing affordable housing and improving the management of natural resources.

The proposed action addresses the resilience and stabilization needs of impacted and vulnerable communities in all sectors through a balanced approach between supporting longer term efforts for better systems and capacities for local development and facilitating shorter and more immediate results that would help host communities and refugees improve their state of living with tangible benefits.

Such an emphasis on capacities and tangible results envisages strengthening the ability of local governments to play a central role in crisis response, in tandem with provision of strategic, technical and policy support to advance national responses. It also targets generating more immediate and medium-term results through activities that support basic services, livelihoods and income generation in targeted communities.

By complementing and integrating their approaches to challenges and solutions in the identified beneficiary countries, UNDP and UN-Habitat aim at strengthening and scaling-up their resilience response to the crisis through a multi-country, multi-partner and multi-year action for greater effectiveness, accountability and consistency in delivery through their country offices.

Box 10: UN-Habitat engagement in Syria

UN-Habitat has been active across Syria since 2013, with offices in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo. The main programmatic focus is to strengthen the resilience of communities and cities to cope with the effects of a protracted crisis.

UN-Habitat developed an urban area-based comprehensive programme of three components: (i) support to municipalities and communities to understand the impact of the crisis in housing, urban infrastructure and services; (ii) identification of priority interventions at the regional, city and neighbourhood levels through a rapid urban planning process; and (iii) funding interventions in priority neighbourhoods – shelter and WASH rehabilitation; street lighting; markets and open spaces rehabilitation; and livelihoods support.

In 2018, UN-Habitat's main projects and activities in Syria were:

- Municipal Technical Offices Support Programme (MTOS) – funded by Governments of Japan and Norway to provide urgent technical and capacity building support to municipalities and local communities to conduct rapid urban planning processes to coordinate investments using an urban area-based approach;
- Education for All Programme (E4A) – funded by Government of Japan and in partnership with UNICEF to identify priority schools

for rehabilitation through UN Habitat's urban area-based approach, as well as the rehabilitation of open spaces adjacent to schools;

- Multi-sector interventions to restore shelter, WASH, livelihoods and community infrastructure in the most vulnerable areas through support from Norway and Germany;
- Structural damage assessment and basic shelter rehabilitation through OCHA's Emergency Response Fund (ERF) in Homs and Aleppo;
- Increased access to land and property documentation through strengthened cadastral services in Homs and Aleppo Governorates.

Together with other UN agencies (UNICEF; WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, and UNFPA), UN Habitat developed two multi-agency joint programmes and secured funding with UN-Habitat as the technical lead (urban planning and land management). In both cases, UN Habitat's expertise in urban information, urban planning, housing, and land management complemented the expertise of the other UN agencies resulting in a common urban area-based approach to recovery and resilience and a common approach to understanding and responding to some of the significant land and property challenges facing refugee, IDP, and vulnerable Syrians.

UN-Habitat also led the development of a 2-year strategic framework for housing, land, and property (HLP) issues in Syria to support coordinated donor investments and is the co-convenor of HLP Technical Working Group that led dialogues with Government on the new land readjustment law in Syria.

Results in Numbers

- 74 buildings and 195 units rehabilitated in Homs and Aleppo Governorates to provide a minimum level of shelter for more than 7,000 displaced Syrians;
 - 130 staff from 32 municipalities were trained in rapid urban planning to improve services for more than 3 million urban Syrians across Syria;
 - Restored minimum access to drinking water and sanitation for more than 7,500 Syrians;
 - 21 public gardens were restored through a community led process to provide safe public spaces for Syrians in the most crisis impacted neighborhoods;
 - Damaged footpaths, open spaces, and crossing points were cleared of hazards and debris to improve the safety of 19,400 Syrian children to reach their schools;
-

Tunisia

Supporting anti-immigrant affirmative action

In Tunisia, UN-Habitat implemented the Spring of Ouled Amor project as part of the Mediterranean City to City Migration Programme (MC2CM), aiming to counter an anti-immigrant narrative in Djerba – in a less fortunate neighbourhood called “Ouled Amor”, where most residents are seasonal workers.

UN-Habitat’s interventions have contributed to endorsing the integration of inhabitants of “Awled Amor” into the cultural and social fabric of Djerbian society. It also promoted the appropriation of the citizens’ public space for citizens use. In partnership with TUNARUZ association and the municipality, a set of cultural and artistic activities took place engaging more than 120 citizens from different age and social categories of “Ouled Amor” neighbourhood.

UN-Habitat, in partnership with TUNARUZ organization and Midoun municipality, upgraded the public space in Djerba. Based on a consultation approach, Minecraft was introduced for the first time in Tunisia as a community participation tool for the participatory design of public spaces. More than 20 people from the targeted neighbourhood, representing different age and social groups, were engaged in the participatory Minecraft workshop and introduced their ideas and vision for the design of the public space.

Stakeholders from local government, the mayor’s office, planners and architects attended and reviewed the presentations and ideas were integrated into the final design for rehabilitating the public space. The design of OFFAR public space, which will serve more than 3000 elders; women, kids and youth, has encapsulated the needs and creativity of its own community which will endorse the sense of responsibility and ownership of the citizens toward sustaining the public space once inaugurated.

The Global Urban Observatory of UN-Habitat continued its support to the government of Tunisia on reporting on urban SDG indicators, in partnership with the Africa Center for Statistics of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The Observatory pilots an approach that uses a national sample of cities to report on performance across all urban-related SDG indicators.

Two training workshops were organized in Monastir and Tozeur for local authorities and national statistical agencies. The workshops focused on specific statistical tools and techniques developed by UN-Habitat to build country-level capacity on SDG 11 monitoring and reporting, including those that focus on spatial and non-spatial methods of data collection and measurement for all indicators.

The tools, including the City Prosperity Index (CPI) and the National Sample of Cities, seek to enable all countries to harmonize reporting on SDG 11. The workshops also developed a work plan to guide data collection and analysis in the two pilot cities, leading to the establishment of an urban indicators database and a CPI profile report for each city.

Yemen

Recovery and reconstruction initiatives

UN-Habitat started its operations in Yemen in 2018, with the aims of contributing to international efforts to bring peace-building and recovery to the war-torn country.

The first intervention of UN-Habitat in Yemen is a project on city and neighborhood profiling for six cities, and developing city level recovery and reconstruction plans, which will also contribute to the development of a National Recovery and reconstruction Plan.

UN-Habitat has established its presence in Aden and Sana'a in 2018, and the initial set of data and mapping process has been finalized for Aden and Sana'a.

UN-Habitat has coordinated with different partners including the World Bank, GIZ and UNESCO to benefit from their experience related to damage assessment and information management on the situation in the cities of Yemen, as well as established coordination with the Ministry of Public Works in Aden for better targeted and coordinated humanitarian, recovery and development investments.

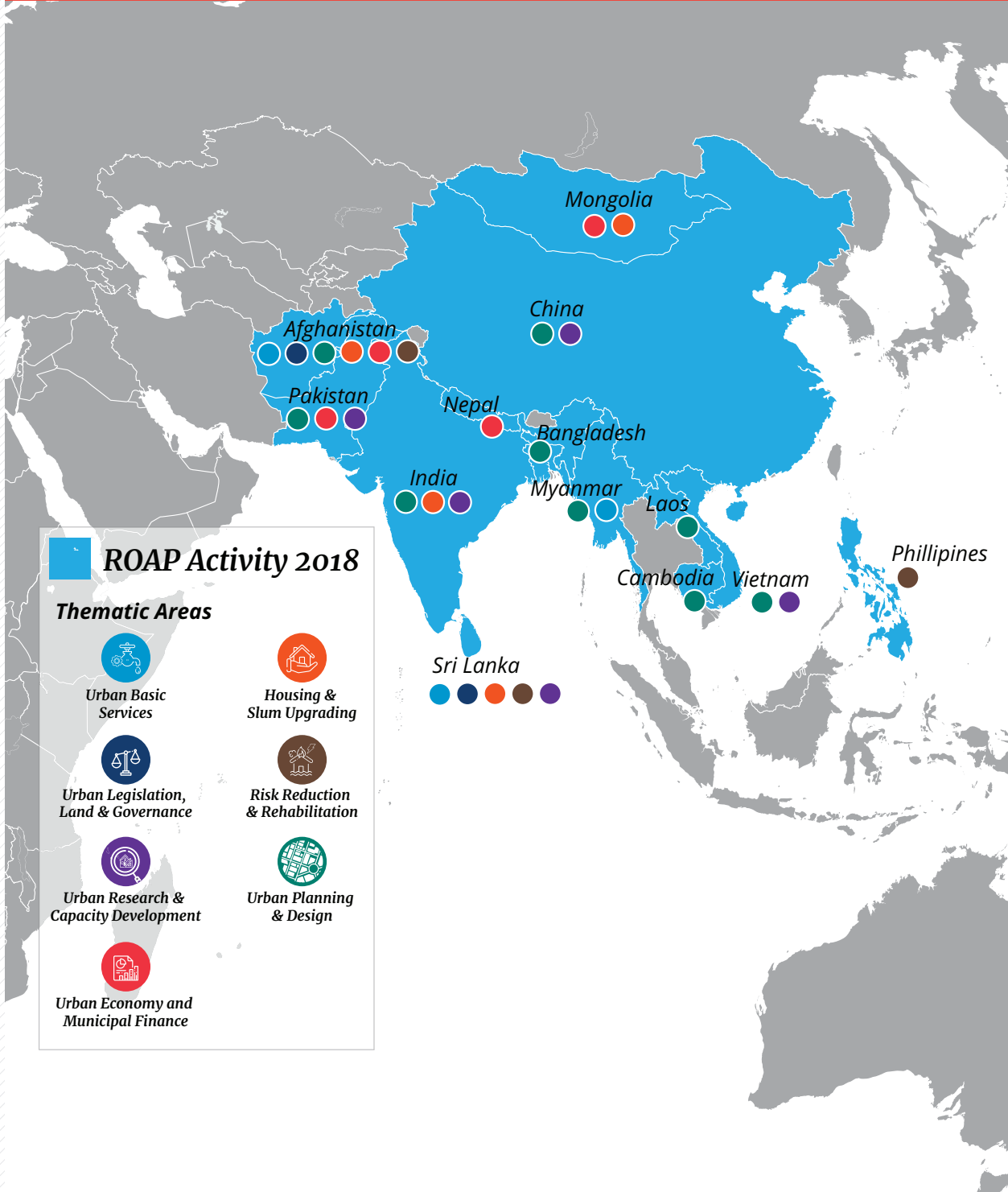


Water crisis caused by the war in the city of Taiz South Yemen ©Shutterstock



Sanaa, Yemen ©Shutterstock

2.3. Asia and the Pacific



UN-Habitat's work in the Asia and the Pacific region is undertaken through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), based in Fukuoka, Japan. ROAP was established in Fukuoka in August 1997 and has a support office in Bangkok since 2010. ROAP currently oversees country programmes in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, China, Mongolia, the Philippines, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. In partnership with UN-Habitat thematic branches or external UN partnerships, it also engages with several other Pacific Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Bhutan and expectedly in 2019 also with Timor-Leste.

Technical cooperation projects of ROAP respond to country and UNDAF priorities, which span a wide diversity of issues in the Asia and the Pacific. Tasks currently being addressed range from rehabilitation of urban settlements in Afghanistan to strengthening housing finance institutions in Indonesia and reducing urban violence in Papua New Guinea; from poverty alleviation in Bangladesh to urban management in Cambodia and Vietnam; from community water supply and sanitation in Myanmar to city development strategies in Sri Lanka and the Philippines; from promoting urban-rural linkages in Nepal to integrated policy and capacity building projects for better public spaces in Viet Nam and China.

Afghanistan

Sustainable Human settlements in Urban areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan (SHURA)

Starting date	01 Jan 2018
Completion date	30 June 2020
Budget	USD 30,674,500
Donor	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, EU
Thematic alignment	SP1/6, NUA, SDGs 5, 11
Regions/Target countries	Afghanistan

The purpose of the Programme is to provide a ‘foundation’ for integration of returnees and protracted IDPs. ‘Integration’ in this context refers to a situation whereby these populations live in conditions comparable to the host community and do not suffer any ongoing disadvantage as a result of their displacement.

Currently a portion of recent returnees are receiving humanitarian assistance, in the form of food and NFIs, temporary shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and protection assistance whilst some protracted IDPs receive intermittent assistance such as ‘winterisation’. However, assistance tends to be limited to one month packages and there remains a critical gap between this assistance and longer-term efforts to create self-reliance.

The most critical component of self-reliance is access to appropriate livelihood opportunities; typically, low skilled, low income roles in the informal economy. In the current Afghan context, it is impossible to create suitable livelihood opportunities on a suitable scale to meet demand in new locations detached from existing markets. It is essential to reduce barriers to the displaced, who access existing markets; typically concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas and strategic district municipalities and, to augment the capacity of those markets to absorb the influx. In doing so it is vital to ensure that settlements are distributed effectively, to



prevent overcrowding/market saturation. Well located land can then serve as a platform for the resilience of returnees and IDPs to be the driving force in their own integration, as well as being a productive contribution to hosting areas.

Returnees and IDPs will benefit by obtaining tenure security in viable locations, where they can immediately commence investment in themselves and in their communities. The experience of the past decade demonstrates that displaced Afghans possess significant resilience,

Kabul Afghanistan with formalized settlements and hillsides ©Shutterstock



evidenced by their ability to establish new lives in locations of displacement or by their remaining in urban areas for extended periods despite being marginalized.

This resilience is an asset that Afghan cities cannot afford to squander. Providing tenure security in appropriate locations allows returnees and protracted IDPs to become productive contributors to the local area and the city as a

whole, rather than living on the margins and being dependent indefinitely on humanitarian aid. Host communities will also benefit both directly and indirectly; as the productive potential of returnees and IDPs is ‘unlocked’.

An ‘Area Based Approach’ to development interventions will also ensure that both the displaced and hosting areas benefit from an increased level of basic services. Linkages with the Citizen’s Charter National Priority Program will also ensure that hosting areas have increased access to basic services to offset the additional load represented by an influx of returnees/IDPs.

The overall objective of this programme is to support returnees, protracted IDPs and landless Afghans to sustainably re/integrate into inclusive urban areas and become productive, self-reliant and resilient citizens of Afghanistan. This should specifically facilitate the integration through the provision of well-located, serviceable land in proximity to appropriate livelihood opportunities in proximity to urban centres, secondary and tertiary cities and strategic district municipalities.

It will also fill the ‘Humanitarian–Development Gap’ by facilitating the distribution of emergency assistance in locations that have been identified for durable solutions; where returnees and IDPs have security of tenure, providing a platform for self-reliance and avoiding the creation of camps/open-ended humanitarian situations. The expected end result results should help to augment self-reliance through the delivery of permanent development interventions to ensure access to shelter and basic services in appropriate sites in parallel with emergency assistance.

It should also allow to mitigate the negative effects of an unplanned influx of returnees and prevent further ad hoc settlement in urban informal settlements.

The aim is to identify vacant state land in proximity to major urban centres, secondary and tertiary cities, strategic district municipalities and other centers of return that has the potential to be a platform for durable solutions for returnees and IDPs. Further, viable options will be identified to ensure the appropriate planning and distribution of settlement based on a comprehensive assessment of the carrying capacity of identified sites, incorporating economic, environmental and social considerations to avoid the negative effects of urbanisation/an influx of new arrivals.

While integrating lessons learned of the past decade, the programme will apply innovative approaches to tenure security to provide rapid access to appropriately located land through a collective ‘permission to stay’ approach, that can subsequently be converted into occupancy certificates and eventually formal land titles. This will include both appropriate vacant sites, and existing IDP/returnee hosting sites.

Access to land is one of the most pervasive issues in Afghanistan, purportedly being the single largest driver of conflict in the country. Thus the acquisition of well located, potentially valuable land for returnees, IDPs and landless Afghans is an inherently political and contentious activity.

However, working closely with government partners in the Programme’s design phase, UN-Habitat has identified a number of appropriate sites that meet all relevant criteria for potential durable solutions and, perhaps most importantly, were identified by ARAZI, municipalities and other key government actors as being politically acceptable and feasible for acquisition by ARAZI within a reasonable time frame. This ‘long list’ of potential sites will be further developed during the inception phase of the project, through activities such as the ‘Mayor’s Workshop’ to identify potential sites. Additionally, intensive engagement with key government partners including the office of the President was conducted during the Programme’s design phase.

The primary focus of engagement was the unviability of the current approach to displacement (the Land Allocation Scheme) and advocating for a new approach based on well located land. This key message has resonated at the highest levels, with H.E. President Ghani committing to support the proposed new approach and immediately establishing three high level Working Groups (Technical, Financial and Policy) to facilitate durable solutions in keeping with the model outlined in the SHURA Programme.

Progress so far

In one year, the added staff capacity at ARAZI have inventoried 3.5 million jeribs of land into the data-bank established. Eight incremental housing models are finalized and prototyped. Together with MUDL, two settlement masterplans are complete with carrying capacity for 16,000HH. A technology based biometric registration system, with automated eligibility and vulnerability scoring intelligence has been commissioned to enhance beneficiary targeting efficiency for state resource allocation equity.

Box 11: UN-Habitat's Area-based approach in Afghanistan

UN-Habitat's engagement in Afghanistan has been a long-lasting commitment aiming to support the need populations and local communities to build resilience in challenging situations of different natures. This ranges from access to basic services, including water supply to IDPs promoting of local integration solutions to address the challenges of displacement in Afghanistan to pioneering of innovative strategies to tenure security with the aim of reducing eviction threat from the community and allowing residents the confidence to invest in themselves and their area.

The area-based approach applied in the implementation of several projects in Afghanistan has proven to be successful in providing durable solutions to local affected populations. In the context of the "transformation decade" lasting until 2024, UN-Habitat provided its expertise to the Minister of Urban Development and Housing in the development of a National Urban Priority Programme (NUPP) prepared in a process of intensive coordination and collaboration amongst all stakeholders including government agencies, line ministries,

departments, national bodies; nongovernmental partners like NGOs, private sector, academics, youth, women; and the local communities.

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

Major partners supporting Afghanistan's UNPP include five urban governmental entities, including the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH), Independent Directorate of Local Governance/ Deputy Ministry for Municipalities (IDLG/DMM), Afghanistan's Independent Land Authority (ARAZI), Kabul Municipality and Capital Region Independent Development Authority (CRIDA). These Agencies have committed to meeting regularly to coordinate and review the progress and provide valuable suggestions.

Urban Peacebuilding Programme (AUPP: Phase 1)/Urban Safety and Security Programme (AUSSP= AUPP Phase 2)

Starting date	01/05/2015
Completion date	30/04/2021
Budget	USD 14,047,063- (Phase 1) USD 17,073,000- (Phase 2)
Donor	The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Swiss Development Cooperation
Thematic alignment	SP1/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Farah, Bamyán, Nili)

The project seeks to ensure that women and men, girls and boys in targeted cities are empowered as an active stakeholder in the governance and social systems so that strengthen trust with the local and national governments for upholding rights and achieving safe, secure and inclusive cities.

Its main expected accomplishments include: (i) increased engagement of and benefit to Communities in municipal governance and urban safety services, (ii) improved municipal governance and delivery of safety services, (iii) enhanced national framework on accountable municipal governance in the area of safety and security

Progress so far

Successfully introduced the concept of safety and security into urban planning and community development in Afghanistan.

161 subprojects for upgrading safety and security facilities and public space completed in partnership of governments and communities based on safety and security mapping and action plans. Additional 110 subprojects in progress.

Capacity buildings for 7 Municipal Advisory Boards and 23 Civil Society Organizations for bridging government and people completed. 16 CSOs more underway.

Community consultations with Community Policing Directorate and Units, Municipalities and line departments for attending safety and security issues at grassroots. More than 200 consultations undertaken and 480 more underway.

Bangladesh

Settlement planning support for better living conditions in humanitarian contexts (Phase I) Rohingya Crisis in Cox's Bazar,

Starting date	01 May 2018
Completion date	31 May 2020
Budget	USD 2,000,000
Donor	Various
Thematic alignment	SP2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Bangladesh

Under this project, UN-Habitat operates within the framework established by the UN system in Bangladesh, closely coordinating with Strategic Executive Group (SEG) of UNCT in Dhaka. The approach is to integrate sustainable planning principles into ongoing work, ensuring that proposed interventions will not hamper the work done so far.

Planning process for sustainable settlement will be carried out by a combination of three different means of working: (i) establishing expert team, consisting of one senior settlement planner with urban humanitarian settlement planning experience (International), at least three (two in Cox's Bazar and one in Dhaka) urban planners (National), one host community integration expert (international), (ii) participatory workshops, to present and define specific milestones of the planning process and are conducted by International Experts, attended by relevant stakeholders, including government officials, academia, civil society and private sector, community leaders.



Rohingya Muslim people, who crossed over from Myanmar into Bangladesh, wait for their turn to collect food aid near Kutupalong refugee camps ©Shutterstock

These could include (among others): Rapid Planning Studio Workshop, Diagnosis / Scenarios Design Workshop, Scenario's selection Design Workshop, Final presentation, (iii) on-site work, by the team of local and international experts, on institutional cooperation framework, data collection, site visits for rapid assessment, meetings and other planning activities, in close collaboration with local and national authorities including host communities and the affected Rohingya people in consultation and coordination with ISCG and HoSOG, (iv) backup technical quality assurance support from UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Headquarters, producing all the documents, maps and materials required for decision making, and providing advice as per the Agency's normative knowledge as well as previous experiences and case studies from all over the world.

The main pillars of the project, building on lessons learnt are: (a) strategic planning advocacy providing a design for a strategic settlement planning framework focusing on the overall development of the area. This framework will include the formulation of site assessments examining specific criteria to assess and present the feasibility of supporting displaced people on improved sites, as an important foundation for sustainable settlement planning.

It will take into account factors such as topography and geography, sea level rise data, potential water sources, environment hazards, flood risk; access to existing basic service provision and infrastructure; site carrying capacity; impact on fragile environmental areas, are some of key attributes for formulating the framework, (b) settlement Planning to initiate immediate activities resulting in tangible impact.

It will incorporate easily-implementable sustainable planning principles within the emergency phase framework and act as a baseline of knowledge from which rapid plan formulation can follow, (c) host community integration support, as well as (d) a participatory and inclusive process of local authorities and community stakeholders in decision-making to ease the implementation of interventions and work towards mitigating tensions between host community and displaced people.

It is expected, within the context of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh that the first part of this project will result into the increased resilience capacity of both the communities and the local government to manage increased demand for infrastructure needs and protection of the environments through sustainable planning and development practices, as well as increased access to adequate sanitation facilities for households of refugee and host communities. Key outputs of the project should be: (i) Spatial Impact Assessment for Cox's Bazar district, (ii) host community support (infrastructure and livelihoods) programme, (iii) District plan revision for Cox's Bazar, (iv) Settlement Planning & Management in camps in Cox's Bazar

The second part of the project will be focused on creating normative tools for the stabilization of communities internationally within humanitarian contexts. Best practices and lessons learned can contribute towards normative tools creations such as a "Participatory Settlement Planning Tool in Humanitarian Contexts", with focus on migration and refugees, community planning, and government management within similar contexts.



Myanmar's minority rohingya people build makeshift tent and take shelter at Balukhali rohingya camp, in Ukhiya, Coz's Bazar ©Shutterstock

Cambodia

Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning (Gender, M&E and mainstreaming at sub-national levels)

Starting date	15 August 2016
Completion date	31 July 2019
Budget	USD 2,000,000
Donor	Asian Development Bank (ADB),
Thematic alignment	SP6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Phnom Pehn,

The Project aims to build the capacity on mainstreaming climate change adaptation concerns into national and subnational planning, budgeting, and development closely aligning to policies and priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia. It contributes to (i) enhanced institutional and technical capacity to integrate gender concerns in climate change initiatives (ii) enhanced institutional and technical capacity for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of adaptation investments, (iii) implement gender-responsive and gender-equitable adaptation pilots in selected provinces.

Project implements in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development, Ministry of Women Affairs and Ministry of Planning. The Project activities includes formulating improved guidelines and tools for mainstreaming climate resilience at sub-national levels, production of training materials, training of a cadre of national and provincial level trainers and roll-out to district and commune level local governments in selected target districts.

Based on its expertise, UN-Habitat facilitates the development and dissemination of knowledge products through different knowledge platforms and among all stakeholders. The project expects to formulate twelve technical knowledge products, theme specific newsletters, twelve workshops/seminars during the project.

Progress so far

Training of Trainers (TOT) on design and implementation of investment projects conducted, four knowledge products completed and three are being finalized. Five newsletters published, master plan on gender and climate change drafted. Project proposals for seven priority projects for the sectors on mainstreaming gender in to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction investments formulated, guidelines and knowledge products for integrating gender in climate change investments developed and disseminated.



A man sells various toy in front of the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh, Cambodia ©Shutterstock

China

People Oriented Urban Public Space Programme for China

Starting date	30/06/2016
Completion date	31/05/2022
Budget	1,550,000
Donor	Wuhan Land Use and Spatial Planning Research Center (WLSP), with additional support of Wuhan Planning and Design Institute (WPDI), Wuhan Municipal Government, People's Republic of China
Thematic alignment	SP2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Wuhan

In collaboration with the WLSP, a prominent planning institute in the metropolitan city Wuhan, UN-Habitat started a programme in 2016, specifically focused on promoting SDG 11.7. The programme wants to achieve results at the national level and in Wuhan. Moreover, complementing earlier support to

UN-Habitat Nepal by the Global Urban Public Space Programme of UN-Habitat, WLSP also started reaching out to UN-Habitat Nepal. The programme collaboration between UN-Habitat and WLSP, and its sister institute WPDI, has become a remarkable partnership.

Progress so far (1)

- Launch of UN-Habitat's People-Oriented Urban Public Space programme and establishment of the Training Base for this programme at WLSP.
- Completion of an integrated programme on public space promotion in Wuhan, including EGMs on Donghu Lake Greenway, Wuhan Historical City, district-wide assessments of Jiang'an and Jiangnan district and of the Deshenghiao heritage area, as well as participatory design initiatives through the 'block-by-block' tool of UN-Habitat for communities in Eryaolu, Northwest Lake Park and communities in Deshenghiao.
- Publication of global tools (translated in Chinese) and of reports and studies.

Progress so far (2)

- Hosting of the 2018 International Placemaking Week (Wuhan China), with 400 participants including more than 100 international participants from 40 countries, with integrated planning charrette, forums, student training, training of Asia Pacific professionals, in collaboration with UN-Habitat Global Public Space Programme, Project for Public Space (New York) and ISOCARP, and with WPDI, Wuhan University and Huazhong University of Science and Technology
- At Wuhan Placemaking Week, the Wuhan Declaration was issued and the China Placemaking Network was launched.
- An EGM on the localization of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning.
- Collaboration in the piloting of the City Prosperity Initiative in China and publication, with UN-Habitat, of the Wuhan CPI report and the Wuhan Spatial Capital report.
- Participation in international events, such as Habitat III, WUF9, Amsterdam Placemaking Week, etc.
- Piloting of Planning Assistance in Nepal (Comprehensive Development Plan for Bidur Municipality), in collaboration with the UN-Habitat Nepal office and its public space team.

In 2019. The collaboration should encompass the following issues:

1. Expanding the public space collaboration in Wuhan, with a special focus on child-friendly spaces;
2. Developing the China Placemaking Network;
3. Adding sub-themes, such as rural revitalization in Hubei Province as well as on city-wide urban policy development (car parking issues), with a special emphasis on policy research of urban regeneration areas management in central area of Wuhan City.
4. Continuing the Nepal Assistance Project with providing planning assistance to Kirtipur Municipality in the Kathmandu Valley.

The above engagements will be all undertaken as part of the People-Oriented Public Space Programme (PO-UPS) for China, which is being extended to 2022.

Future collaboration with WLSP and Wuhan will also be explored, building on the parallel engagement in 2017-2019 of the Wuhan City Prosperity Initiative. The full publication of the Wuhan CPI and Spatial Capital reports are expected by mid 2019.



Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China ©Shutterstock

Collaboration UN-Habitat - China Center for Urban Development (CCUD)

Starting date	13/04/2017
Completion date	01/11/2020
Budget	USD 614,136
Donor	China Center for Urban Development, Government of China
Thematic alignment	SP2/7, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	China

The collaboration between the Government of China and UN-Habitat is a milestone in UN-Habitat's China relations. While the focal agency for the New Urban Agenda is the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD), the complementary role of the National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC), especially with regard to urban economic and urban environmental policies, is strongly recognized. The China Center for Urban Development (CCUD) is, within NDRC, the specialist agency dedicated to policy research and advice.

The main result of the collaboration are high-level forums being jointly organized in Chengdu, in collaboration with the municipal authorities and the authorities of Sichuan Province.

On 14 May 2017, the first Belt and Road Forum for international Cooperation was held in Beijing. At that occasion, UN-Habitat and Government of P.R China signed the MoU within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). One of the areas of cooperation is to organize the forums and meetings. Accordingly, increasing collaboration among cities along the BRI was a key objective of the first high-level international forum on Sustainable Urban Development, which was organized in

2017 by UN-Habitat and China Center for Urban Development (CCUD), under the MOU between the two organisations. BRI city collaboration was also promoted in the 2018 Forum.

The 2017 and 2018 Forums were significant in substance and outcomes and of great influence. The 2018 Forum counted 100 international guests from 30 countries. The Forums promoted the principles of sustainable urban development, as a pathway to national urban development. Participants shared priorities and challenges, against the commitments made by the United Nations member states in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (New York, 2015) and in the New Urban Agenda (Quito, Ecuador, 2016).

The 2019 Forum will be held on 15-17 July 2019, soon after the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. The 2019 Forum focuses on Dialogue with the World, Pursuing Co-Development. In the context of Belt and Road Initiative, China looks forward to having an in-depth exchange of views with all countries. The Forum shall discuss the modalities to enhance multilateral and bilateral cooperation, as well as city-to-city cooperation. The Forum shall be open and inclusive, bringing together relevant stakeholders on the issues of green growth and sustainable urbanization in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda.

Fiji

Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks

Starting date	1 Jan 2018
Completion date	31 Dec 2021
Budget	USD 4,235,995
Donor	Adaptation Fund
Thematic alignment	SP6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Fiji

This project is recognizing the cumulative challenges facing the residents of informal settlements in towns and cities across Fiji, with the aim to increase the resilience of its informal urban settlements, highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks. To do so, the project combines horizontally and vertically interrelated resilience strengthening of institutions, communities and physical, natural and social assets and ecosystems. By taking a comprehensive approach of city-level institutional capacity strengthening including support for community level actions for resilience building that respond to current and future needs, all actions will benefit the inhabitants of the informal settlements while aiming to sustain the identified concrete adaptation measures.

Therefore, with a strong mix of soft and hard interventions, it is anticipated that local resilience including at the household, community and informal settlements level is sustainably strengthened. Moreover, the specific needs of women, indigenous people, people with disabilities and youths will be considered at all stages of the project.

This is achieved through engaging representatives of these vulnerable groups in community and stakeholder consultations with a community-based approach and people's process – where community groups are formed and sustained throughout all stages of the project and through which communities participate in project implementation: in planning and executing activities and monitoring.

At the end of the process, it is expected that the following steps among others will be undertaken to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards and threats at the city-level, including through (i) conduct of city-wide (updated) risk and vulnerability assessment in target areas, (ii) production of hazard maps and city-wide climate change action plans in target areas, (iii) strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes and capacity at the community level with particular emphasis on women, youth, older people and other people in vulnerable situations focusing on early warning systems, resilience training, gender sensitive safety audits, environmental and eco-system management and in particular community-level resilience building infrastructure.

Progress so far

At the community-level, data has been collected through participatory methods such as consultations, household surveys and participatory risk-mapping in order to support the development of the vulnerability assessments and actions plans in the 16 target informal settlements, which are currently being developed. Four resilience officers have been appointed at the city/town councils in the targeted city/towns, in order to support the production of hazard maps and citywide climate change risk and vulnerability assessments and action plans.

Box 12: Pacific Island Programme

In 2018 UN-Habitat reopened a project office in Fiji as a stepping stone to strengthening country programmes in the region as well as the regional initiative. Currently five countries receive UN-Habitat support are very close to signing a partnership agreement.

Fiji and Kiribati where a city-wide informal settlement upgrading programme is being discussed, Papua New Guinea, where a long standing partnership on informal settlements upgrading is about to enter a new phase,

Solomon Islands and Vanuatu where UN-Habitats' global City Resilience Profiling Programme and the Climate Change Initiative and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme engage to develop a comprehensive support initiative.

The Pacific Urban Forum planned for the second half of 2019 provides for the opportunity to bring all Pacific Island countries together to develop an action plan for the Pacific New Urban Agenda.

Box 13: Understanding the Adaptation Fund (AF)

The AF was established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Adaptation Fund is financed with a share of proceeds from the clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities and other sources of funding.

The share of proceeds amounts to 2 per cent of certified emission reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity. The Adaptation Fund is supervised and managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB). The AFB is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates and meets at least twice a year (Membership of the AFB).

In decision 1/CMP.8, the Parties decided that for the second commitment period, the Adaptation Fund shall be further augmented through a 2 per cent share of the proceeds levied on the first international transfers of

AAUs and the issuance of ERUs for Article 6 projects immediately upon the conversion to ERUs of AAUs or RMUs previously held by Parties.

Through decisions 13/CMA.1 and 1/CMP.14, it was decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the CMA with respect to all Paris Agreement matters, effective 1 January 2019. Parties also decided that once the share of proceeds becomes available under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, that the Adaptation Fund shall no longer serve the Kyoto Protocol.

Furthermore, Parties decided that the Adaptation Fund shall continue to receive the share of proceeds, if available, from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

More information: <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/funds-and-financial-entities/adaptation-fund>

India

Mainstreaming Sustainable Social Housing in India Project (MaS-SHIP)

The findings of research conducted since 2016 by UN-Habitat, Oxford Brookes University (OBU), The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), and Development Alternatives (DA) were presented at a national workshop on Mainstreaming Sustainable Social Housing in India Project (MaS-SHIP), in Delhi, India, on 9 October 2018. Funded by the United Nations Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme the workshop aimed to identify sustainable, innovative and affordable means of improving housing construction. A Decision Support Toolkit (DST) was launched at the workshop.

An interactive web-based toolkit, the DST assists local governments and other stakeholders in the construction industry to select more sustainable building materials and construction technologies and adopt better design and construction practices. Participants agreed on the potential value of the toolkit and suggested improvements on how it measures and compares different building materials. Discussions centred on trade-offs and convergences between socio-economic and environmental priorities in housing construction, how the DST can help the construction industry make evidence – based decisions, and the need for more

rigorous data collection to plug existing gaps in building materials.

The workshop also explored ways to align the DST with ongoing initiatives by the Government of India. The Director of The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) Mr. Saurabh Diddi acknowledged the DST's potential to support decision making in the department, including decisions about ongoing initiatives such as developing new codes for residential buildings and an incentive program for homeowners to adopt more sustainable practices.

The final web based interactive toolkit will be user-friendly to encourage rapid adoption and will dovetail into policy initiatives in sustainable social housing. Policy briefs from the project will complement policymakers' efforts to mainstream sustainability into housing based on lessons learnt from the project. They will be submitted for stakeholder review before finalization.



New Delhi, India ©Shutterstock

Lao PDR

Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements

Starting date	01 Jan 2017
Completion date	31 Dec 2020
Budget	USD 4,500,000
Donor	Adaptation Fund
Thematic alignment	SP6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Lao DPR

The project aims to “enhance the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable human settlements in Southern Laos by increasing sustainable access to basic infrastructure systems and services, emphasizing resilience to storms, floods, droughts, landslides and disease outbreaks”.

It combines several horizontally and vertically interrelated policy, planning and capacity development initiatives and has at its core the delivery of resilient infrastructure and services in target settlements that are characterized by a high exposure to climate hazards.

To accomplish this, firstly the technical capacity of the government (national and local) in combination with establishing an enabling governance framework is required. Secondly, at the community level, inhabitants need to be enabled to plan for resilience, construct and maintain basic resilient infrastructure systems and to improve hygiene standards.

As a result, the project is expected to strengthen institutional capacities at national, provincial and district levels to reduce vulnerability in the targeted human settlements, including reduced vulnerability at national, provincial and district

level to climate-related hazards and threats, increased awareness on resilience building of human settlements and infrastructure systems as a result of enhanced institutional capacity, as well as resilience building measures identified by provincial and district authorities which can feed into local development plans emphasizing community climate change resilience, disaster preparedness, land use planning, water resource management and infrastructure development.

This will help to boost the capacity community organizations to better plan for climate resilience at the level of the targeted human settlements mainly by empowering communities to plan, construct and maintain resilient water-, drainage-, sanitation-, related infrastructure systems and to apply improved hygiene standards strengthened.

UN-Habitat interventions within the context of this project should provide support to enhanced infrastructure systems in targeted human settlement directly contributes an increase of climate resilience with at least 47,000 people having access to storm, flood, landslide-, drought- and disease resilient water, drainage, sanitation and health related infrastructure systems. Finally, the knowledge management and advocacy component of this project should contribute to its transparent implementation and facilitate its replicability.

Progress so far

The project has successfully developed three (3) provincial and eight (8) district level vulnerability assessments (VA). 189 village level infographics have been developed linking VA with action planning. Capacity building initiatives linked to data collection, data analysis and vulnerability assessments benefitted 60 government staff at the provincial level and nine government staff at the national level.

In terms of physical works, six pilot projects have been successfully completed in six villages and survey, design, Bill of Quantity (BoQ) and Bill of Specifications (BoS) have been developed for another 30 infrastructure, which will benefit people of another 30 villages.



Myanmar

Building Resilience: Action for Strengthened Institutions, Communities and Systems

Starting date	01 Jun 2018
Completion date	30 Nov 2019
Budget	USD 311,686
Donor	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)
Thematic alignment	SP2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Myanmar

The main aim of this project is to strengthen the coordination with local disaster response organizations and community-based approaches focusing on mitigating multiple hazards as well as to consolidate the engagement with the private sector for an effective preparedness to provide swift response and early action in schools and hospitals in disaster situations.

This should address the needs for strengthened capacities of governments at all levels, with a particular emphasis on gender mainstreaming and protection. Three main results are expected, including (i) increased capacity of target institutions and government officials empowered to manage disaster risk in line with local, regional and national policies and frameworks, (ii) improved preparedness of communities in urban and rural conflict-affected areas to cope with disaster risks; (iii) improved knowledge of disaster risk reduction (DRR) for institutions and populations through improved sharing of information and implementation of awareness activities.

With UN-Habitat interventions, (a) Myanmar should have a new updated township disaster management guidelines approved by Department of Disaster Management (DDM) which will be useful to strengthen the disaster preparedness in all 330 townships across the country, (b) post-earthquake damage

assessment tool will be developed through consultation of technical expert and relevant government authorities, including training of selected engineers from different departments for an efficient utilization of developed tools and methodologies (e.g. a step by step procedure will also be developed to implement the tool, c) framework development on how DDM should engage with other first responders for post-earthquake rapid damage assessment, (d) strengthening of immediate emergency response through capacity building on use of earth observation technologies in Disaster Risk Reduction (Support from UN-SPIDER), (e) nonstructural assessment of 2 hospitals for earthquake in Yangon and Mandalay with defined Action Plan, (f) hospital management authority is more aware about disaster preparedness for hospitals, (g) contingency Plan of 1 Township in Yangon and knowledge exchange between other townships of Yangon City, (h) communities, school children and government authorities have better perception of risk and mitigation measures through innovative ways such as Shake Table Demonstration by universities and private sector engagement in earthquake awareness programs, (i) Key earthquake resistant construction tips and earthquake risk management lessons are disseminated to communities and private sector through various means such as participation in different expos which attract both common people and private firms.

Progress so far

UN-Habitat in collaboration with UNOOSA and technical support from UN-SPIDER, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), ICIMOD and DigitalGlobe, conducted high-level workshop on “Use of Space Technology in Disaster Risk Management” and trained 60 government officials on use of space technology in post-disaster rapid damage assessment. UN-Habitat is developing an engineering tool to conduct “Post-Earthquake Rapid Damage Assessment” in collaboration with Myanmar Engineering Society.

The first national consultation on the draft “Updating Township Disaster Management Planning Guideline” was also conducted with Ministry of Social Welfare,

Relief and Resettlement. UN-Habitat conducted three consultations to draft an earthquake contingency plan for one targeted township in Yangon. Various public awareness activities are completed mainly focusing on earthquake safety.

UN-Habitat is currently working on developing tool for “Non-Structural Safety of Hospitals” with Ministry of Health and Sports and will conduct the assessment of two major government hospitals in Yangon and Mandalay in May 2019.



People transit in the street markets of the city of Yangon, Myanmar ©Shutterstock

Mongolia

Flood Resilience in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas Climate Change Adaptation through community-driven small-scale protective and basic-services interventions

Starting date	28/02/2019
Completion date	31/12/2021
Budget	USD 4,495,235
Donor	Adaptation Fund
Thematic alignment	SP2/7, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Ulaanbaatar

The main objective of the project is: ‘To enhance the climate change resilience of the seven most vulnerable Ger khoroo settlements focusing on flooding in Ulaanbaatar City’ by: a) improving the knowledge on flood hazard and risk exposure and vulnerability for these areas; b) improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of the Ger settlements through a community-based approach (i.e. building social cohesion per Khoroo); c) increasing resilience ger area physical infrastructure and

services supported by enhanced capacities of responsible district level and khoroo authorities; d) strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks and capture and replicate lessons and good practices.

Project components are; reducing hazard and risk information / evidence for increasing resilience and developing land use plans to increase this resilience at the city, district and Khoroo level; participative planning and capacity development for flood resilience in Ger areas at the district / khoroo and community level; enhance resilience of community level flood protection assets; awareness raising, knowledge management and communications.

Progress so far

The project Inception Workshop conducted with multi stakeholder partners including communities. Tools for project execution such as Risks Management Framework, Environmental, Social, Gender and Youth (ESGY) strategy, Knowledge Management, Advocacy and Communications Strategy have been formulated

Nepal

Sustainable tourism and green growth for heritage settlements of Kathmandu valley

Starting date	1 Feb 2018
Completion date	31 Jan 2022
Budget	USD 2,458,618
Donor	European Commission
Thematic alignment	SP3, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Nepal/Kathmandu Valley

This project intends to address heritage settlement conservation through green growth, livelihood enhancement through tourism-based economy and create opportunities for youths and women thereby contributing to reduce poverty, environmental protection and sustainable development. To spearhead local implementation and community-based approaches, the communities of the Bungamati and Pilachhen heritage settlements are engaged in significant piloting engagements. Over 4 years, the project will also expand its reach to Kathmandu Valley and beyond, through policy impact, institutional strengthening and learning exchanges with stakeholders.

Briefly - the overall outcome of the project is the promotion of sustainable consumption and production practices by promoting sustainable tourism and green growth in the heritage settlements of the Kathmandu Valley, through policy advice, dialogue and advocacy, with a focus on sustainable rebuilding, entrepreneurship among women and youth, engagement of SME and investment, product innovation and campaigns.

It is expected that the project will support : (i) Promotion of SCP with heritage tourism sector stakeholders, including among the policy makers of reconstruction, through (a) demonstration in the Bungamati settlement and (b) policy advice, dialogue and advocacy at Kathmandu Valley/Nepal level; (ii) Developing, and demonstrating in Bungamati and Pilachhen, tools for Green Growth for the heritage tourism sector, with a focus

on sustainable rebuilding, entrepreneurship among women and youth, SME engagement and investment, product innovation and sector campaigns.

The action contributes to SDG12 and more broadly promotes poverty reduction, green jobs, innovation, sustainable urbanization, avoiding loss of biodiversity, and contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The action contributes to conservation of heritage settlements in the post-disaster recovery context and sustaining them through creating sustainable tourism opportunities for the MSMEs, youths and women.

The project will address three dimensions of the problem collectively: i) conservation of heritage (both tangible and intangible); Adoption and promotion of green growth; and build the economy of local people through policy support, capacity building and networking with stakeholders. Target population will be benefitted from the protection of their environment, promotion of their livelihood by improving their skill and market, thereby will help them to reconstruct their houses in a sustainable way. This will reduce their exposure to the risks and create resilience.

The project aims to work together with the government agencies including municipalities at the policy and governance level and with the community and professional associations at local level that will pull both the ends together to make the imitative sustainable. Each of the partners of

the project are specialized in their area of work which will be pulled by UN-Habitat to bring the synergies. Further the expertise and experiences of UN-Habitat both at regional and central level will be brought in particularly on climate change, green growth, urban economy and SCP.



THE ACTION CONTRIBUTES TO SDG12 AND MORE BROADLY PROMOTES POVERTY REDUCTION, GREEN JOBS, INNOVATION, SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION, AVOIDING LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY, AND CONTRIBUTES TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION.

UN-Habitat

Progress so far

Within the first year of implementation the project has prepared Heritage Settlement Recovery Plan of Bungamati, supported neighbourhood communities to organize into groups, mobilized local women and youths, provided technical assistance to the local people to rebuild their houses and facilitated with the municipality, supported to rebuild a pond - one of the priority public infrastructures, and conducted several trainings for entrepreneurship development.



Pakistan

Development and Implementation of Retrofitting Guiding Tools for Hazard Resistant Learning Spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

Starting date	01/06/2017
Completion date	31/05/2019
Budget	USD 223,963
Donor	EC/ECHO
Thematic alignment	SP1/2/6, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The purpose of the project is to reduce vulnerability and promote resilience of rural and urban populations living in areas most affected by natural and human induced disasters in Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, by increasing the preparedness and response capacities of local communities and authorities to potential and frequent threats. This project expects to help develop, test and disseminate retrofitting guidelines and tools with government agencies for institutionalization primarily focusing on learning spaces (schools), as well as to enable the implementation of retrofitting pilots in selected community infrastructure (schools).

Progress so far

The project has conducted technical risk assessments in 40 schools in Peshawar and Swat. Demonstrative retrofitting has been carried out in the ten most vulnerable with the provincial education authorities. The Retrofitting Guidelines for Hazards Resistant Learning Spaces in Districts Peshawar and Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhawa) is formulated through stakeholder consultations in line with retrofitting demonstrations.

Box 14: National State of Cities Report – Pakistan

The State of Pakistani Cities report presents the current state of development in the ten largest cities of Pakistan and throws light on the state of economy, social service delivery, planning and development, housing, environment and heritage in the cities of Pakistan. The report is a pivotal document which identifies the underlying socio-economic drivers contributing to the

state of urbanization and their efficacy to respond to the urbanization challenges.

The two reports were prepared through the generous support of the Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade).

Philippines

Project for Rebuilding Marawi through Community-Driven Shelter and Livelihood Support

Starting date	01/04/2018
Completion date	31/03/2020
Budget	USD 10,260,236
Donor	Japan
Thematic alignment	SP4/5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Marawi

The project contributes to the post-conflict shelter and community recovery needs of the 360,000 people whose houses

have been partially or totally damaged. UN-Habitat focuses on households who lost their homes in the conflict and affected communities. The expected accomplishments include (i) increased capacity of communities and local government to manage physical shelter and community recovery in post-crisis situations, (ii) increased capacity of communities and local government to recover economically, socially and culturally in post-conflict situations



Local people with daily life and activities in the Phillipines ©Shutterstock

Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Planning and Design

Starting date	01/03/2017
Completion date	29/02/2020
Budget	USD 2,119,278.9
Donor	BMUB (Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety)
Thematic alignment	SP2/5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Angeles, Cagayan de Oro, Ormoc, Legaspi, Tagum

The project aims to support the Philippine government by providing technical assistance in improving policies, regulations, and capacities to adapt to climate change through the promotion of climate-responsive sustainable urban development plans and designs. In support of the National Climate Change Action Plan, it will enhance national and sub-national government representatives' institutional capacities to guide and manage urban growth towards suitable areas and design the same incorporating resilience principles and practices.

This project employs an integrated approach to addressing the capacity gaps and urban planning issues identified in the five participating cities. Guided by a coherent three-year work plan, the project strategies include a capacity building pillar focusing on strengthening the knowledge, skills and tools of the target partners in developing resilient urban plans and designs through climate change scenario-based planning exercises, direct mentoring/coaching, urban-lab activities, training and process documentation.

This will be supported by knowledge management and development component such as learning exchange on good practices on resilient urban plans and designs and tools

development. The knowledge stock that will be developed out of these processes will feed into the enhancement or updating of regulatory guides and training modules on land use and urban planning resiliency.

As a sustainability measure, the project has been aligned with the partner agencies (government) mandates and strategic program plan of action and takes-off from their respective institutional capacities and needs. In that connection, a National Project Steering Committee has been organized as a mechanism to ensure the project's coherence with the Government's priority climate change related development programs and policy frameworks such as the National Climate Change Action Plan, Philippine Development Plan, National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan and local development plans of partner cities.

This project is supported by the International Climate Initiative (IKI). IKI will support Knowledge Management and Advocacy. Furthermore, the Climate Change Commission has now constituted a Climate Change Development Partners Forum which brings together all key UN-Agencies, bi- and multilateral donors as well as key NGOs.

Sri Lanka

Human Development Initiative through Empowerment and Settlement Improvement in the Plantation Settlements

Starting date	01/01/2017
Completion date	31/03/2028
Budget	USD 2,000,000
Donor	Korea International Cooperation Agency
Thematic alignment	SP3/5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Nuwala Eliya

The communities of the plantation (estate) population are characterized as the least developed in the country and among the country's poorest. The communities have been subjected to numerous forms of discrimination, deprived of socioeconomic, political and cultural rights including the right to development. The main issues faced in Nuwala Eliya and Kotmale divisions are lack of access to clean water, sanitation, access roads, bridges and culverts, electricity and housing.

The goal of this project is to create empowered and resilient plantation communities with satisfactory living conditions, safer settlements, better access to basic services and improved livelihood skills.

The project seeks to: (i) empower communities and increase employability of youth, (ii) improve resilience and access to infrastructure facilities in plantation settlements, (iii) facilitate mainstreaming of the plantation settlements into the local governance and administrative procedures

Progress so far

The key project outcomes included:

- 12.6% drop in unemployment rate in the target locations through provision of new jobs through skill development, job fairs and creation of new jobs.
- Landslide risk mitigated in six vulnerable plantation communities through the construction of resilient community infrastructure facilities and structural mitigation measures such as storm water drains and retaining walls.
- Improved awareness among stakeholders on integrating plantation communities to mainstream administration processes through national level stakeholder consultations, local level stakeholder discussions, meetings and national workshop.

Indian Housing Project

Starting date	7/13/2012
Completion date	12/31/2019
Budget	USD 8,541,770
Donor	Government of India
Thematic alignment	SP5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Sri Lanka - North and Eastern Provinces

In May 2009 more than 25 years of conflict came to end in Sri Lanka. While the entire country has suffered as a result, districts of the North and East have been devastated. Families have been displaced on multiple occasions, often being forced to leave their homes for many years.

The project will support the reconstruction of 14,000 homes destroyed by the conflict and the repair of 2,800 households damaged.

Progress so far

This initiative has brought about a major improvement in the quality of life of many estate workers. The project has ensured that housing design and construction is sensitive to the sloping sites, by incorporating disaster risk reduction measures and climate change adaptation measures to comply with NBRO and DMC guidelines.

Box 15: National State of Cities Report – Sri Lanka

UN-Habitat launched two national state of cities reports in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018, providing a comprehensive look at the urbanization processes in Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

The State of Sri Lankan Cities 2018 presents the first comprehensive assessment of Sri Lanka's recent urban development. The report outlines a vision of a better urban future for all Sri Lankans, drawing on the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban

Agenda, as well as key Government of Sri Lanka strategic documents. The Report provides an analysis of the spatial attributes of Sri Lanka's urbanization, an overview of its people and functions and examines city economies, urban housing, municipal services, urban connectivity and municipal transport, climate risk and resilience, and governance.

Box 16: The Cities and Climate Change Initiative in Asia-Pacific

Over the last 10 years the Cities and Climate Change initiative has supported more than 50 cities across 19 countries in strengthening their climate change response. The development of climate change vulnerability assessments and action plans as well as the integration of climate change into city-level spatial, development and sectoral plans has been at the core of this work.

Increasingly the support at the city level has expanded to the development of low-emission development strategies. At the national level the initiative has supported the integration of climate change into National Urban Policies and Sector Policies as well as

the strengthening of the urban development and local government dimension in climate change policies and strategies.

Depending on the context the city and country level approach is tailor made including ecosystems-based adaptation, climate resilient urban design projects, resilient livelihoods to name but a few. Working in partnership with a wide range of partners such as research and academic institutions as well as city networks and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy ensures that the good practices can be shared effectively.

The Solomon Islands

Supporting Climate Change Resilience and Informal Settlements Upgrading

Solomon Islands, like many Small Island Developing States, is highly prone to natural disasters including cyclones, floods and droughts. Climate change threatens to increase the severity of some of these disasters. The capital has not been spared from disasters and following the floods of 2014 UN-Habitat supported the development of the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan.

The participatory analysis and planning process carried out in close partnership between UN-

Habitat, the Government of the Solomon Islands and the city council, helped to secure international Climate Finance in 2018 from the Adaptation Fund to the tune of USD 4.4 million for the accelerated implementation of the plan, with emphasis on climate resilient informal settlements, an approach that is currently replicated in other Small Island Developing States in the Pacific, African and the Caribbean. Informal settlements are particularly vulnerable given the high degree of hazard exposure in flood- and landslide-prone locations.



The communities' dependency on climate sensitive livelihoods such as fisheries and agriculture, low levels of income and assets, structurally weak housing, limited infrastructure and services such as access trails and roads, low levels of access to water, sanitation, electricity and waste collection compound vulnerabilities. Women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities are identified as particularly vulnerable.

The project will support more than 6000 people across the five most at-risk informal settlements with early warning systems, flood control and other resilience building infrastructure and livelihood initiatives. Beyond the informal settlements evacuation centres and eco-systems based adaptation initiatives will be supported. At the city level, the project will establish a resilience officer.

The Solomon Islands component of UN-Habitat's global Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) further supports the strengthening of the policy environment, planning at the city level, the institutional capacity of national and local stakeholders and supports city-wide informal settlements upgrading strategies in partnership with four local governments. Climate resiliency is fully integrated in this approach.

UN-Habitat has further supported the development of the Solomon Islands National Urban Policy with puts particularly strong emphasis on climate and disaster resilience and informal settlements upgrading.



Some informal settlements are difficult to access due the steep they are built in Honiara ©UN-Habitat



IN-DEPTH COMMUNITY PROFILING FOR THE HOTSPOT CASE STUDIES, SCOPING AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES OF PRIORITIZED LOCAL ACTIONS FOR EACH HOTSPOT COMMUNITY, AND AGREED RESILIENCE ACTIONS IN EACH HOTSPOT COMMUNITY.

UN-Habitat

2.4. Latin America and the Caribbean



UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) began operations in 1996, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 2002, ROLAC opened representations in Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Cuba, Haiti and Costa Rica. It also supports countries such as El Salvador, Panama while maintaining a close collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and its related regional bodies headquartered in Santiago, Chile.

Argentina

National Urban Policy in Argentina: Improving equity and shared prosperity to cities and regions

Starting date	November 2016
Completion date	July 2019
Budget	USD 595,000
Donor	Ministry of Interior, Public Works and Housing
Thematic alignment	SP2/3, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Argentina

The Government of Argentina requested support from UN-Habitat to define along with key national stakeholders a National Policy that will support a balanced regional development of its huge territory and foster an inclusive development of its cities.

The project carried out a wide-ranging participatory policymaking process, setting up steering committees involving public and private sectors, academia, civil society, development banks, as well as international organizations. All together, they contributed to build a consensus on priorities and actions.

Progress so far

The National Urban Policy has been published early 2019. Urbanized at more than 91%, Argentina aimed through this important outcome to harness its urbanization, enhance its benefits, spillovers and externalities. It is becoming a reference for sectoral ministries, sub-national governments and service providers. It is hoped now that this National Policy become a key reference for a legislative institutional reform that shall be undertaken as soon as possible.

Brazil

Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity in the State of Alagoas – An Integrated initiative

Starting date	June 2017
Completion date	October 2019
Budget	USD 1,159,368
Donor	Government of the State of Alagoas
Thematic alignment	SP1/2/3, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	State of Alagoas (Brazil)

The goal of the project is to enhance the capacity of the State of Alagoas to actively engage in sustainable and inclusive urban policies and programming leading to urban prosperity, through developing a better understanding of the urban reality (mainly the state capital Maceió), and the formulation of public policies, plans, and actions that will result in the improvement of quality of life in the cities of the State.

Progress so far

The following accomplishments have been reached so far, working in close cooperation with the State Government: i) organization of different events that gathered other UN agencies, Civil Society, Academia, and renowned experts to discuss and disseminate successful practices to Alagoas's authorities; ii) Constitution of a Coordination Committee to better lead a slum upgrading program; iii) Enhanced and strengthened partnerships among different stakeholders; and, iv) data has been gathered and published in order to better understand the population of Maceió's living in slums and define new public policies to be implemented by the State Government.



City of Penedo, Alagoas ©Shutterstock

Brazil

Tackling Precarious Neighborhoods and Vulnerable Urban Dwellers: The Social Territories Project in Large Favelas Complexes

Starting date	April 2019
Completion date	April 2020
Budget	USD 855,000
Donor	Municipality of Rio de Janeiro (Instituto Pereira Passos - IPP)
Thematic alignment	SP2/4/5, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The project's objective is to tackle urban poverty in ten (10) large favelas in the city of Rio de Janeiro, by identifying and providing adequate support to the most vulnerable slum dwellers.

This will be done through integrated and multisectoral actions in order to guarantee inclusion of the vulnerable urban dwellers in the public assistance framework of basic services. Furthermore, it will support city's planning, decision-making and resource allocation processes for a prioritization of public policies, all based on evidence.

Progress so far

The project is just beginning. It is expected that in April 2020, the most vulnerable populations living in large favelas of Rio de Janeiro will be identified and adequately assisted (i.e. civic registration, health, education and social assistance). In parallel, public servants would have developed an increased awareness of urban poverty and improved the municipal capacity to tackle urban poverty through an integrated and focussed approach.



Rio de Janeiro downtown and favela. Brazil. ©Shutterstock

Bolivia

Start-up of a National Urban Policy for the Integrated Development of Cities

Starting date	1 Dec 2017
Completion date	30 June 2021
Budget	Euros 6,500,000
Donor	SIDA (Sweden)
Thematic alignment	SP7/1/2, NUA, SDG11
Regions/Target countries	Bolivia

The objective of this program is to advise and guide the Government of Bolivia in the formulation and the startup of a National Urban Policy for the Integrated Development of Cities, within the framework of an urban agenda that contributes to the sustainable development of human settlements in Bolivia, applying the methodologies and expertise developed by UN-HABITAT and the UN System, aiming at contributing to the

achievement of the great purposes of Living Well of the Patriotic Agenda of the Government of Bolivia, including the fight against poverty.

The modality of execution of this project will be the International Cooperation Agreement between UN-HABITAT and SIDA. The agreement will be implemented through three work packages: i) Formulation of the National Urban Policy for the integrated development of cities; ii) Development of the operational capacity for the implementation of the NUP and the means for its monitoring and evaluation; and iii) Articulation of the UN support to the NUP formulation and early implementation processes

Progress so far

Significant process has been made on the elaboration of the national urban policy, finally was named as the National Policy for the Comprehensive Development of the Cities (NPDIC) and the first draft of the diagnosis document has been finalized with support of different specialized units at UN-Habitat headquarters and through a large participation process, including the 1st National Urban Forum.



La Paz south Barrio Ovejuto, Bolivia ©Shutterstock

2.5. Europe and Other Countries



UN-Habitat's work in Europe is mainly done through its Office for Liaison with European Institutions that is based Brussels, Belgium. The Office was established in 2001, with the aim to provide added value to the overall work of UN-Habitat in its relations with European Union institutions and the Secretariat of the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP). It is also tasked to liaise with the network of Permanent Representations, the Government of Belgium, the Northern European bilateral donors, and other international institutions (civil society organizations, media networks and think tanks).

The Office for Liaison with European Institutions focuses on conducting policy dialogue, building partnerships, mobilizing resources and supporting operational activities within the region. It supports the implementation of UN-Habitat's mandate and vision through representation, advocacy and policy dialogue with European institutions and other partners.

The presence of the Office in Brussels allows for a smoother relationship and cross-fertilization between European partners and UN-Habitat country-specific and theme-specific departments. Among other activities, the Office regularly organizes policy debates and information events in Brussels, and contributes to policy papers. The European Commission is also one of the main donors of UN-Habitat. The Liaison Office plays a role in assisting UN-Habitat headquarters and regional offices in identifying the priorities of European partners, developing new projects, and backstopping EU-funded programmes.

In recent years, UN-Habitat's technical cooperation has been extended to supporting other countries, and territories such as Kosovo⁸ following demands from authorities at various levels.

⁸ Any reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Kosovo*

Fostering inclusive development and good governance in Northern Kosovo

Starting date	Jan 2016
Completion date	August 2020
Budget	USD 622,000
Donor	SIDA (Sweden)
Thematic alignment	SP1, SDG 11, NUA
Regions/Target countries	Kosovo

This project aims to facilitate alignment of northern Kosovo municipalities with the Kosovo-wide planning framework, strengthen the social contract through civil society mobilization and public dialogue, and foster integration by nurturing local-central and inter-municipal dialogue and cooperation, including through practical infrastructure and service delivery improvements. Its main goal is to foster inclusive development and good governance in northern Kosovo through support to integration in Kosovo's planning framework, with strong democratic oversight, local-central dialogue, and inter-municipal cooperation.

The project was developed in direct response to a joint request by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and the Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA) of Kosovo to extend ad hoc planning and governance

mechanisms in the north of Kosovo with a focus on building the capacity of municipal institutions and staff, guiding rational investments based on strategic development planning, and ultimately improving living conditions for citizens.

The request was in recognition of UN-Habitat's expertise in the field of spatial and urban planning, and its long engagement as a trusted international partner in municipal institution and capacity building in Kosovo, related established support mechanisms (including in non-majority municipalities and Within relevant ministries) as well as the initial and promising results of engagement with northern municipalities. UN-Habitat also received a joint request for capacity development support from the mayors of the four northern Serb-majority municipalities. UN-Habitat joined forces with PAX⁹ to broaden the scope of the proposed support package, with activities that would complement technical interventions around municipal planning and governance with efforts to strengthen the social contract between state and citizen and establish trust between all levels of government.

* This in reference to footnote number 8. (Any reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.)

⁹ A peace building organization in Kosovo

Progress so far

The implementation phase consisted of development of key policy frameworks including the 2016–21 National Development Strategy (including “inclusive development” is a sub-theme), the 2015–2020 Strategy for Modernization of Public Administration (including “transparent and responsible public administration” as a component). This has been enabled a clear accountability system as well as

continuous information of citizens on development and delivery of public services, on their rights and how they can be realized). The project also contributed to responding timely to acute needs for support identified in the North Kosovo 2020 Report following consultations with communities and civil society in the northern municipalities.



PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Section 03



Capetown skyline, South Africa ©Shutterstock



The present Section 3 of CAR 2019 focuses on UN-Habitat's programme portfolio, its volume in the number of projects, its value in terms of financial investment and its distribution across the regions. This is done by means of dashboards providing an overview of the portfolio since 2014, and in some cases featuring projects that started before that period but are still ongoing.

The projects data were collected from various sources of information but mainly from the Project Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS) which is a repository of all UN-Habitat projects documents. They were aggregated following a collaborative process of validation involving both project developers and implementers from headquarters and the field offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean.

More concretely the dashboards provide a clear indication of the five top beneficiary countries as well as the three top donors per region, and the thematic areas that benefited the most from the available financial resources. The information contained in these dashboards is self explanatory.

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio in Africa region (2014-2019)



210 PROJECTS

are implemented in Africa region since 2014.



194.1 MILLION USD

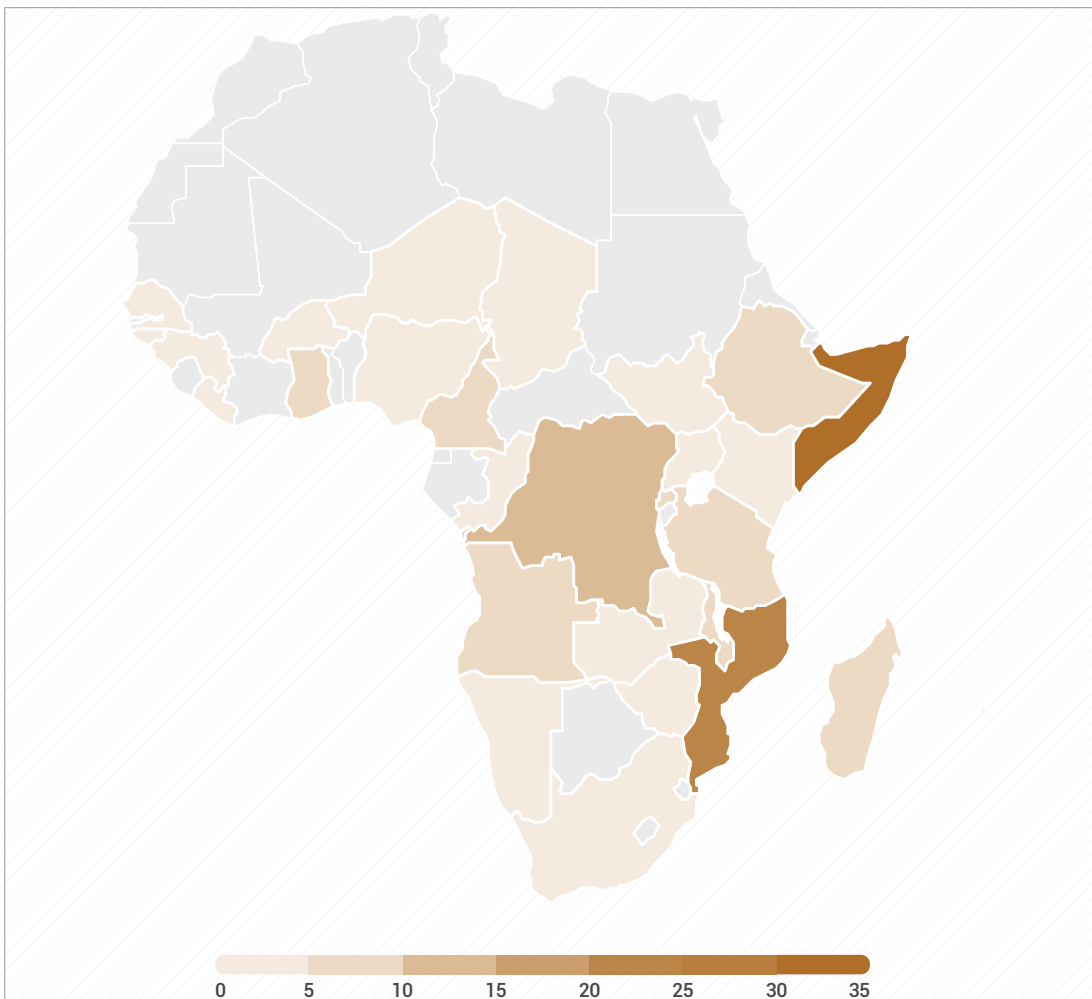
is the value of projects implemented in Africa region since 2014.



33 COUNTRIES

in Africa are covered by UN-Habitat's projects since 2014.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries



IMPACT

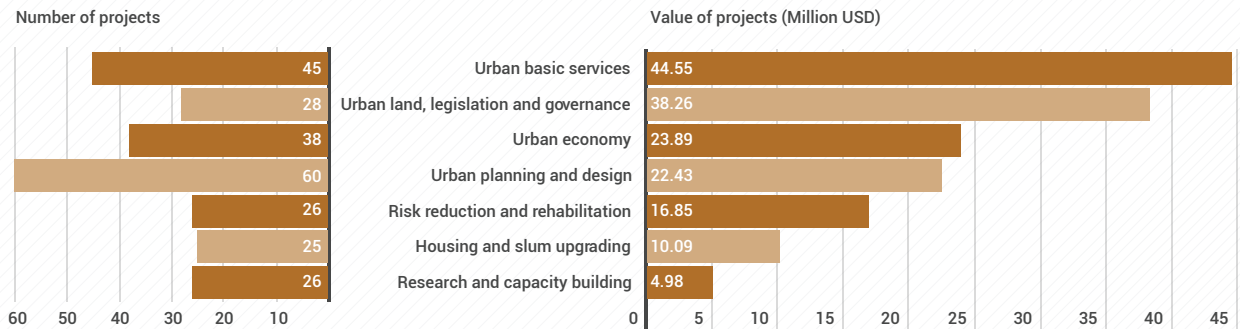
9 water utilities, serving 20 million people, are benefiting from Water Operators Partnerships initiative in Africa.

35,200 school children from four flood-prone provinces have benefited from the resilient reconstruction and rehabilitation of 2450 school classrooms and water and sanitation facilities damaged by floods in **Mozambique**.

Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Somalia	64.99	35
Democratic Republic of Congo	35.73	12
Ghana	11.04	12
Ethiopia	10.65	9
Mozambique	10.52	23

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014 in Africa region

European Commission
Contribution: **48.44 million USD**
Top funded country: Somalia

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Contribution: **27.35 million USD**
Top funded countries: DRC, Somalia

Japan
Contribution: **11.40 million USD**
Top funded countries: Somalia, Kenya

This does not include funds that support global projects that involve countries in Africa region. This does not include funds from other UN agencies.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD

Africa Region Contributions to UN-Habitat (2014-2019)



1.34%

of UN-Habitat's total funds came from Africa Region during 2014- 2019.



18.75 MILLION USD

was Africa Region's total contribution to UN-Habitat from 2014-2019.



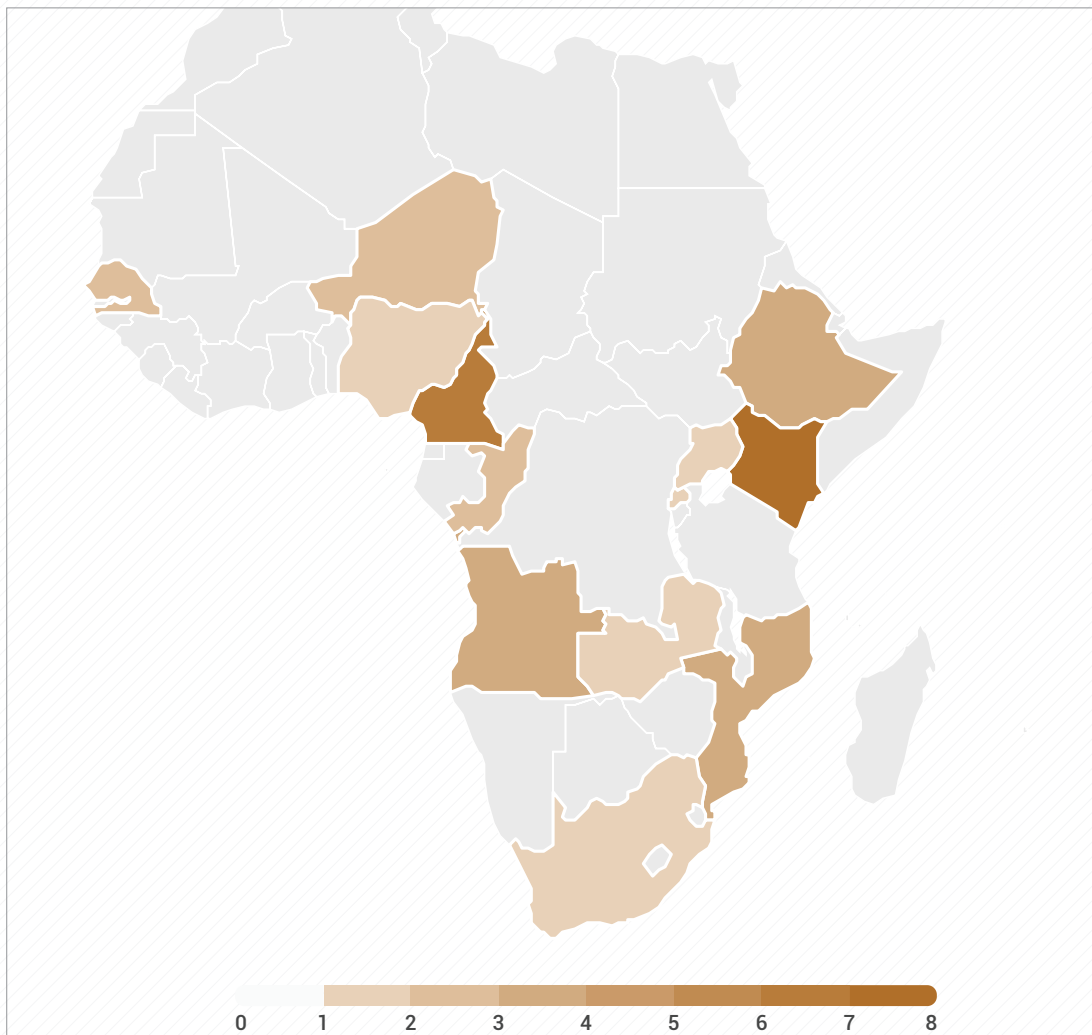
1.41%

of UN-Habitat's Earmarked funds came from Africa Region during 2014-2019.

4.31%

of UN-Habitat's Non-earmarked funds came from Africa Region during 2014-2019.

Numbers of projects funded by African countries (2014-2019)

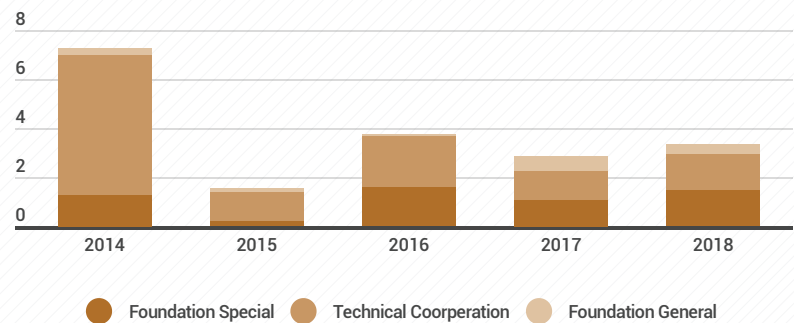
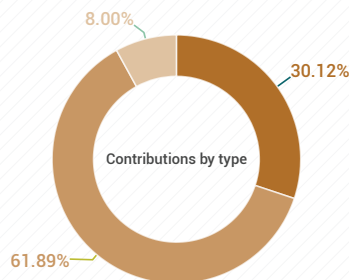


Top 5 beneficiary countries funded by African countries by value of projects (2014-2019)

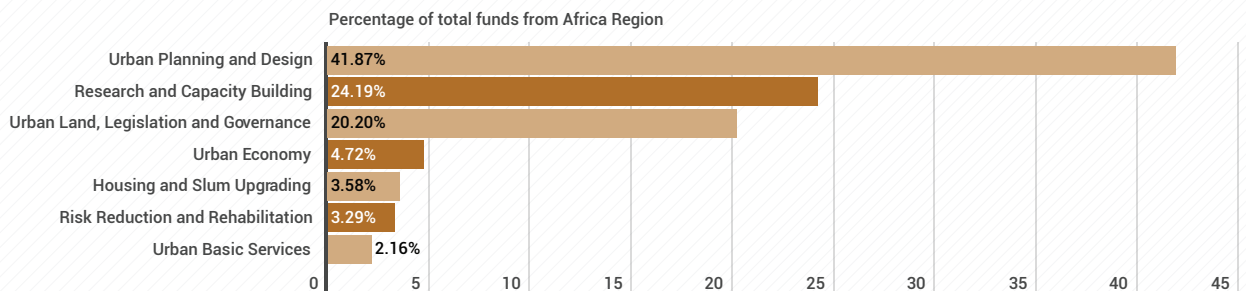
Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Mozambique	2.12	3
Kenya	1.71	8
Nigeria	1.56	1
Niger	1.54	2
Ethiopia	1.02	3

During 2014-2019, the majority of the projects funded by African countries were/are being implemented in countries in this region itself. Africa Region also contributed to **9 global projects** with a total value of **4.64 million USD**.

Africa Region contributions from 2014-2019 by type (Million USD)



Themes of UN-Habitat projects funded by Africa Region (2014-2019)



1. "Region" refers to UN-Habitat's regions of work. Africa Region here includes Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
2. This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014, or that started before 2014, but are still ongoing.
3. This dashboard only aggregate funds from national or local governments. Funds from civil society, intergovernmental organisations, other UN agencies and the private sector are not reflected here.

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio in Arab States region (2014-2019)



164 PROJECTS

are implemented in Arab States region since 2014.



347.7 MILLION USD

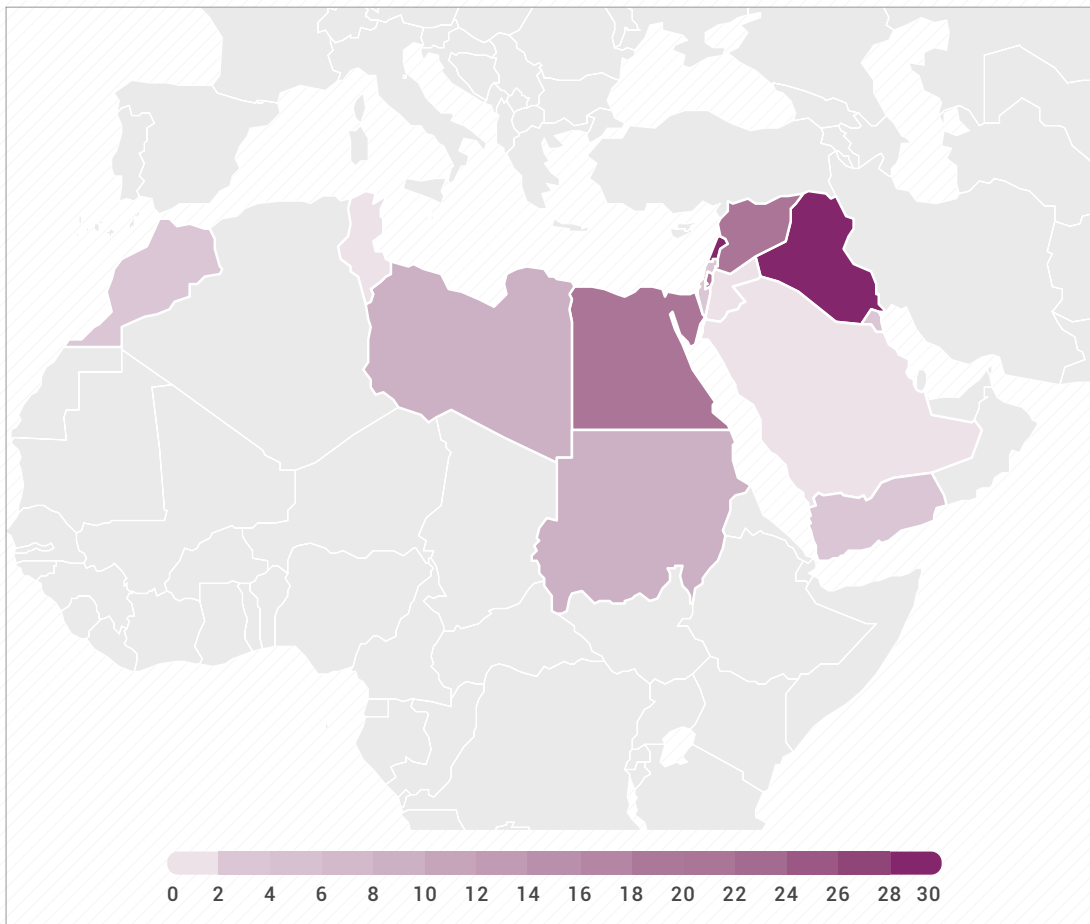
is the value of projects implemented in Arab States since 2014.



18 COUNTRIES

in Arab States region are covered by UNHabitat's projects since 2014.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries



IMPACT

Since 2016, UN-Habitat has rehabilitated more than **3,000 war damaged houses** in key liberated cities including Mosul, Ramadi, Falluj, Sinjar and towns in Ninewa Plains.

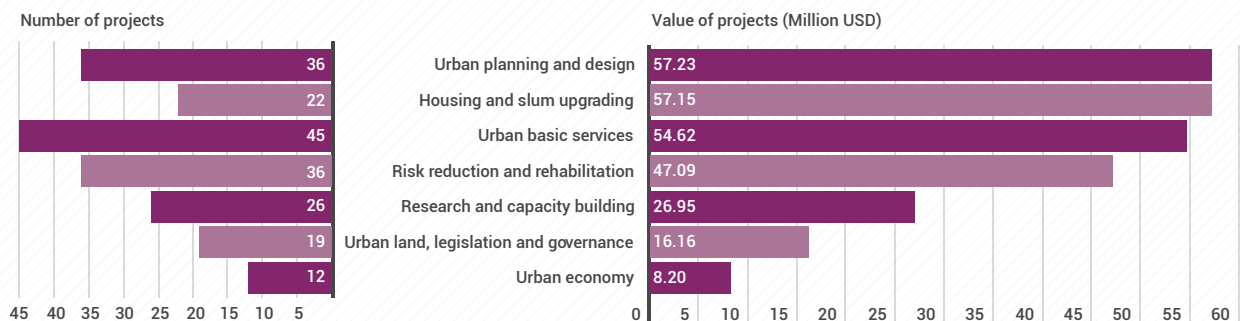
Over 7,000 displaced Syrians were provided minimum level of shelter in the 74 buildings and 195 units rehabilitated in 2018.

More than 180,000 vulnerable inhabitants have been provided clean water at home in Egypt since 2017.

Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Iraq	108	30
Syrian Arab Republic	29.7	21
Egypt	40	21
Sudan	22.02	9
Saudi Arabia	25	1

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014 in Arab States region

European Union
Contribution: **63.2 million USD**
Top funded country: Iraq

Japan
Contribution: **54.3 million USD**
Top funded country: Iraq

Germany
Contribution: **17.3 million USD**
Top funded country: Syria

This does not include funds that support global projects that involve countries in Africa region. This does not include funds from other UN agencies.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD

Arab States Region Contributions to UN-Habitat (2014-2019)



3.26%

of UN-Habitat's total funds came from Arab States Region during 2014-2019.



45.65 MILLION USD

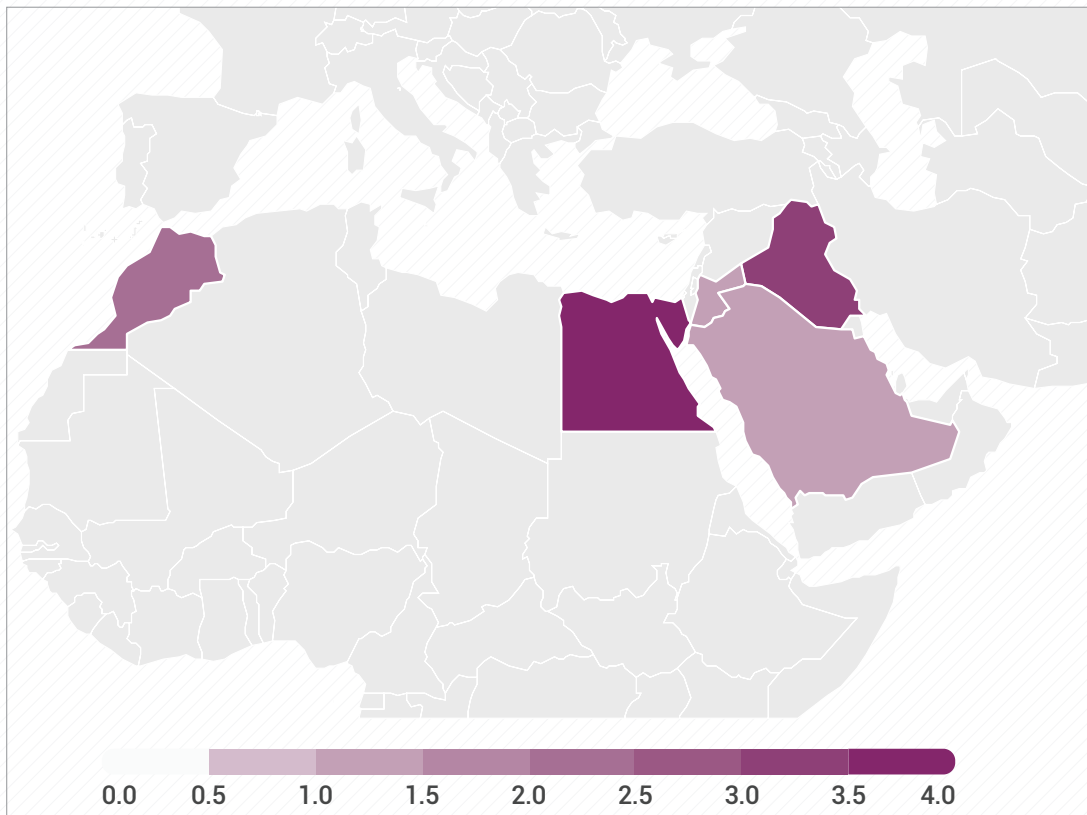
was Arab States Region's total contribution to UN-Habitat from 2014-2019.



3.73%

of UN-Habitat's Earmarked funds came from Arab States Region during 2014-2019.

Numbers of projects funded by Arab countries (2014-2019)

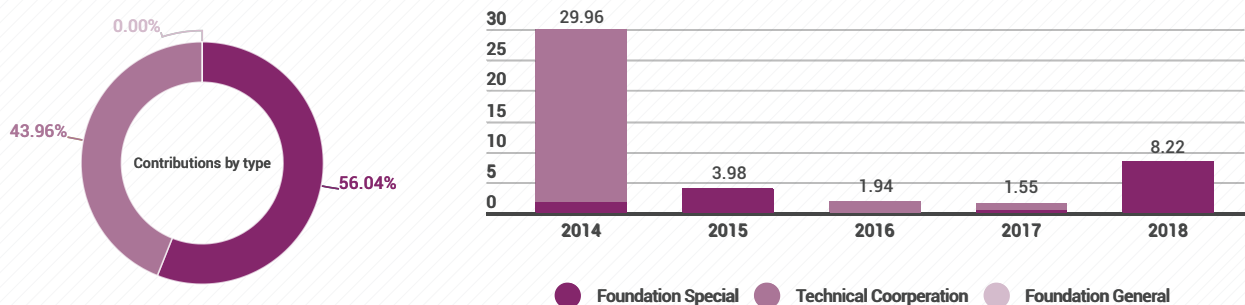


Top 5 beneficiary countries funded by Arab States countries by value of projects (2014-2019)

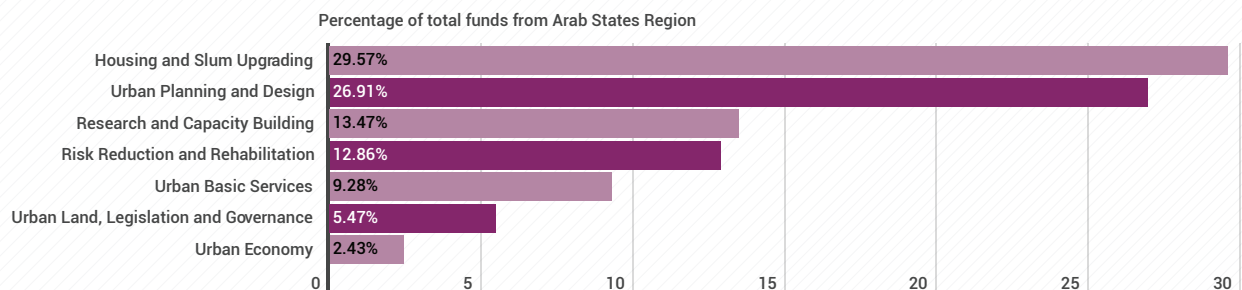
Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Saudi Arabia	25.0	1
Egypt	21.7	8
Iraq	9.3	4
Morocco	0.49	2
Jordan	0.14	1

During 2014-2019, all of the projects funded by Arab States countries were/are being implemented in countries in this region itself. Arab States Region also contributed to **3 global projects** with a total value of **10.09 million USD**.

Arab States Region contributions from 2014-2019 by type (Million USD)



Themes of UN-Habitat projects funded by Arab States Region (2014-2019)



1. "Region" refers to UN-Habitat's regions of work. Arab States Region here includes Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
2. This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014 or that started before 2014 but are still ongoing.
3. This dashboard only aggregate funds from national or local governments. Funds from civil society, intergovernmental organisations, other UN agencies and the private sector are not reflected here.

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio in Asia and the Pacific region (2014-2019)



206 PROJECTS

are implemented in Asia and the Pacific region since 2014.



522.7 MILLION USD

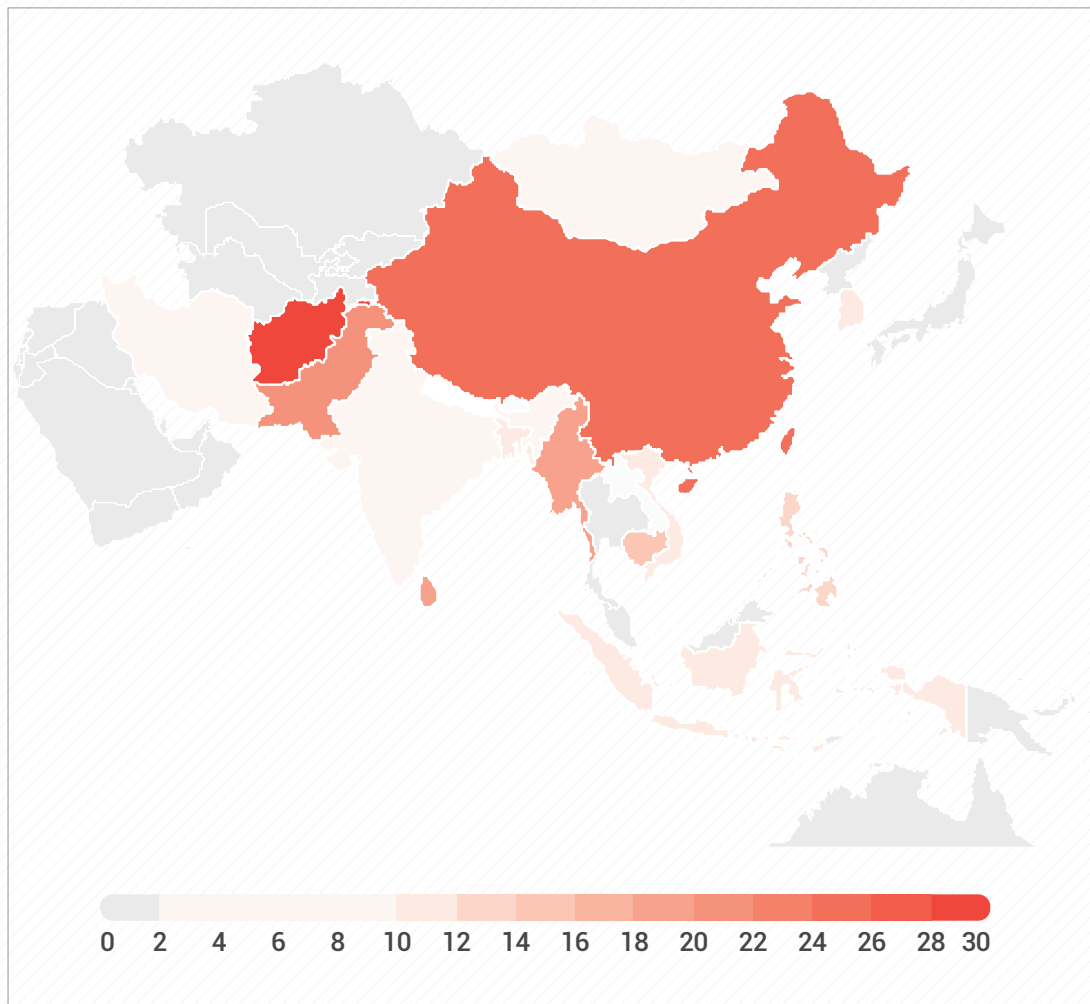
is the value of projects implemented in Asia and the Pacific since 2014.



23 COUNTRIES

in Asia and the Pacific region are covered by UN-Habitat's projects since 2014.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries



IMPACT

Since 2009, over **1,500,000 people** in 2,000 villages gained access to safe drinking water and sanitation in **Myanmar** thanks to WASH.

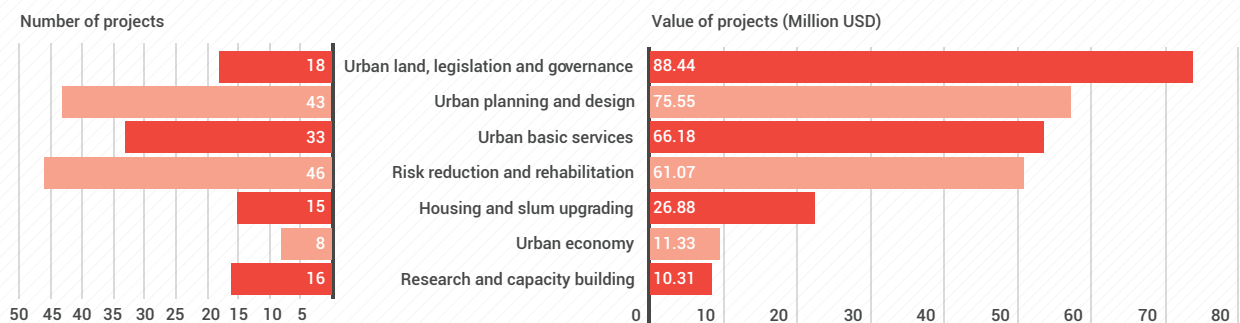
420,000 people have benefited from improved community infrastructure in the conflict affected areas in **Sri Lanka** by 2018.

By 2018, around additional **7 million USD** municipal fees were collected for Kabul and other municipalities in Afghanistan.

Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Afghanistan	345.45	30
Philippines	29.36	13
Myanmar	25.57	19
Sri Lanka	24.92	18
Nepal	12.97	14

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014 in Asia and the Pacific region

United States of America
Contribution: **134.98 million USD**
Top funded country: Afghanistan

European Commission
Contribution: **125.57 million USD**
Top funded country: Afghanistan

Japan
Contribution: **72.58 million USD**
Top funded country: Philippines

This does not include funds that support global projects that involve countries in Africa region. This does not include funds from other UN agencies.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD

Asia and the Pacific Region Contributions to UN-Habitat (2014-2019)

**10.88%**

of UN-Habitat's total funds came from Asia and the Pacific Region during 2014-2019.

**152.2 MILLION USD**

was Asia and the Pacific Region's total contribution to UN-Habitat from 2014-2019.

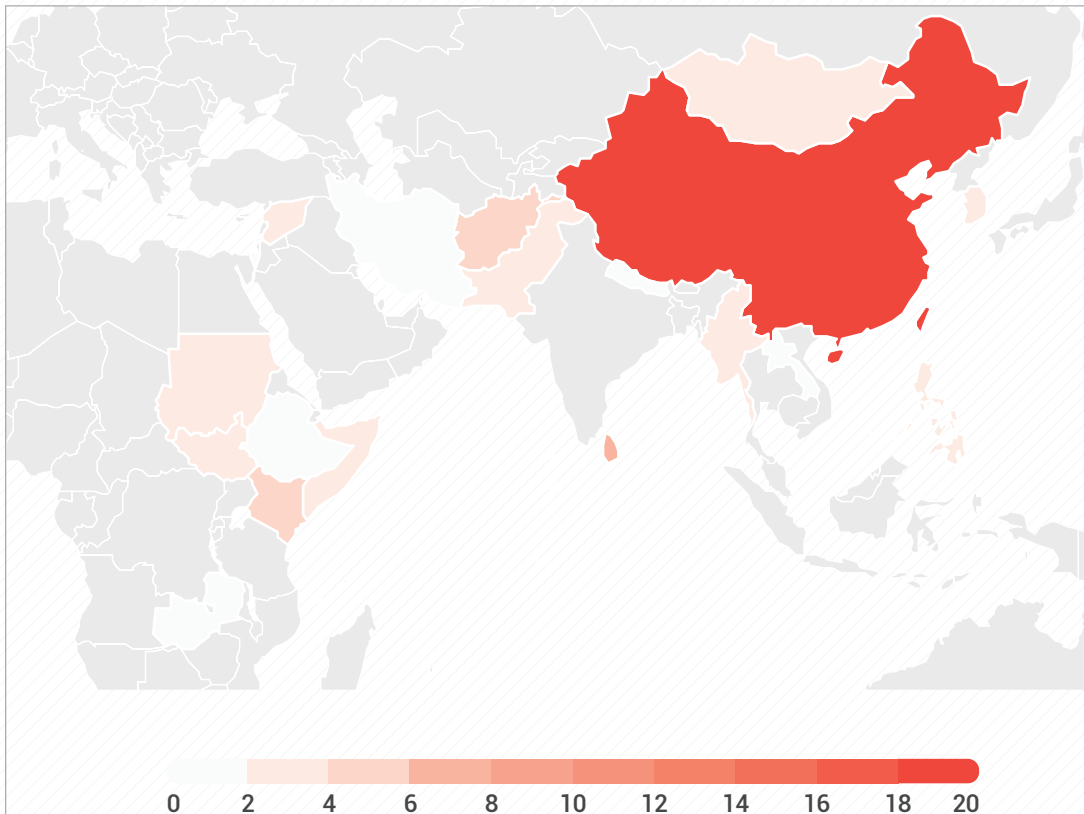
**12.09%**

of UN-Habitat's Earmarked funds came from Asia and the Pacific Region during 2014-2019.

11.84%

of UN-Habitat's Non-earmarked funds came from Asia and the Pacific Region during 2014- 2018.

Numbers of projects funded by Asia and the Pacific countries (2014-2019)

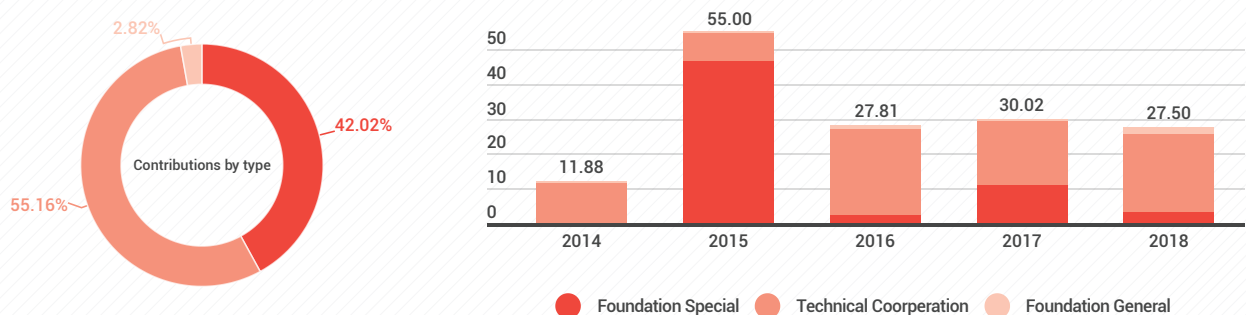


Top 5 beneficiary countries funded by Arab States countries by value of projects (2014-2019)

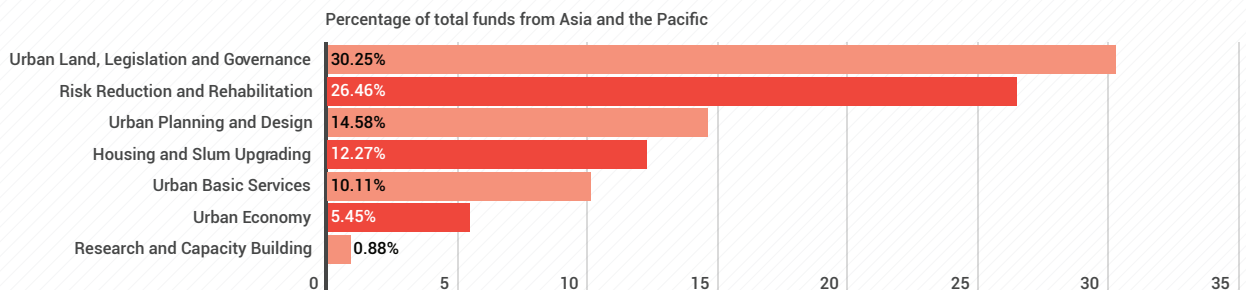
Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Iraq	43.69	2
Afghanistan	27.26	4
Philippines	23.02	3
Myanmar	10.92	3
Sri Lanka	10.68	8

During 2014-2019, most of projects funded by Asia and the Pacific countries were/are being implemented in this region itself. Meanwhile, Asia and the Pacific Region also contributed to projects in Arab States and Africa, with Japan being the biggest donor for these projects. Asia and the Pacific Region also contributed to **12 global projects** with a total value of **17.68 million USD**.

Asia and the Pacific contributions from 2014-2019 by type (Million USD)



Themes of UN-Habitat projects funded by Aisa and the Pacific (2014-2019)



1. "Region" refers to UN-Habitat's regions of work. Asia and the Pacific Region here includes Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.
2. This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014 and that started before 2014 but are still ongoing.
3. This dashboard only aggregate funds from national or local governments. Funds from civil society, intergovernmental organisations, other UN agencies and the private sector are not reflected here.

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio in Latin America and the Caribbean region (2014-2019)



71 PROJECTS

are implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean region since 2014.



45.8 MILLION USD

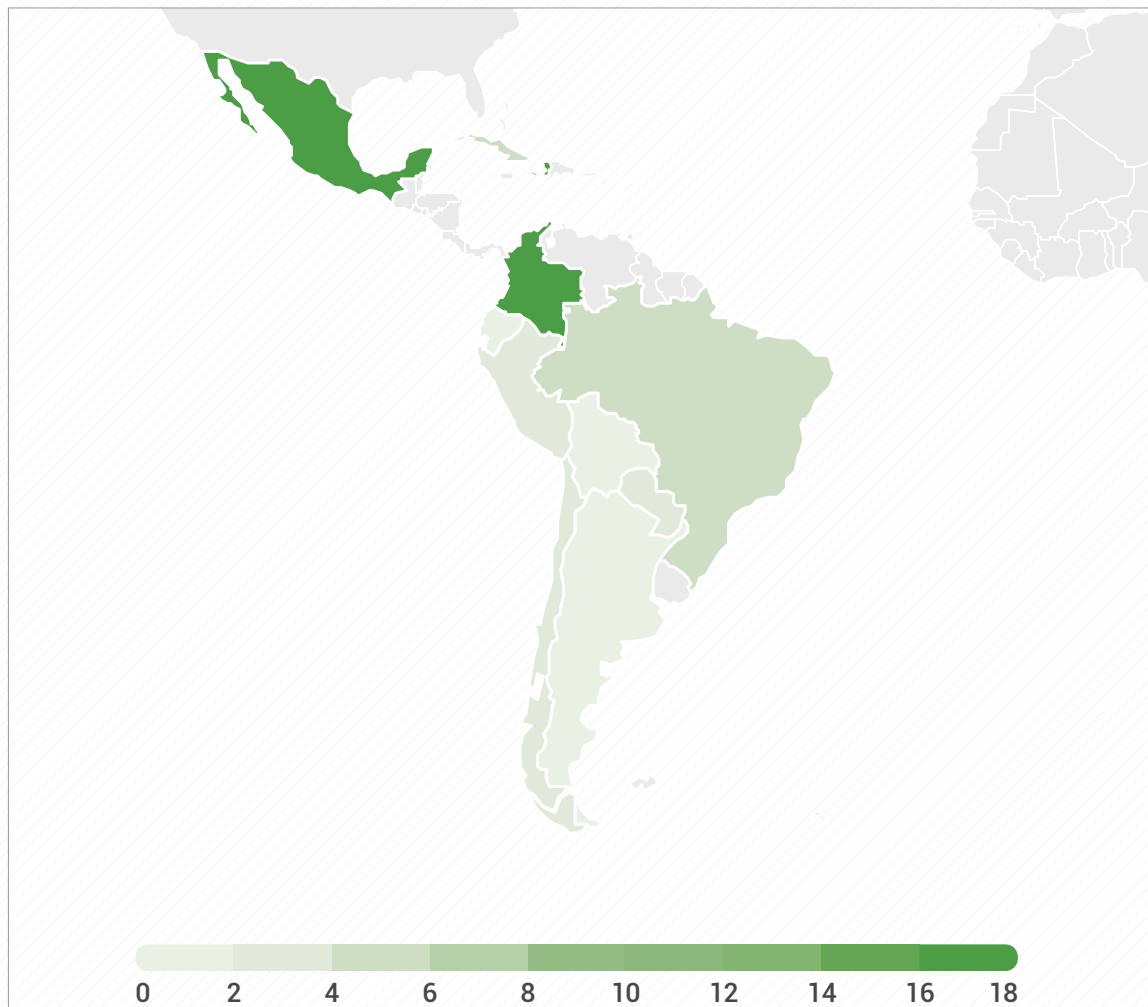
is the value of projects implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean since 2014.



12 COUNTRIES

in Latin America and the Caribbean region are covered by UN-Habitat's projects since 2014.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries



IMPACT

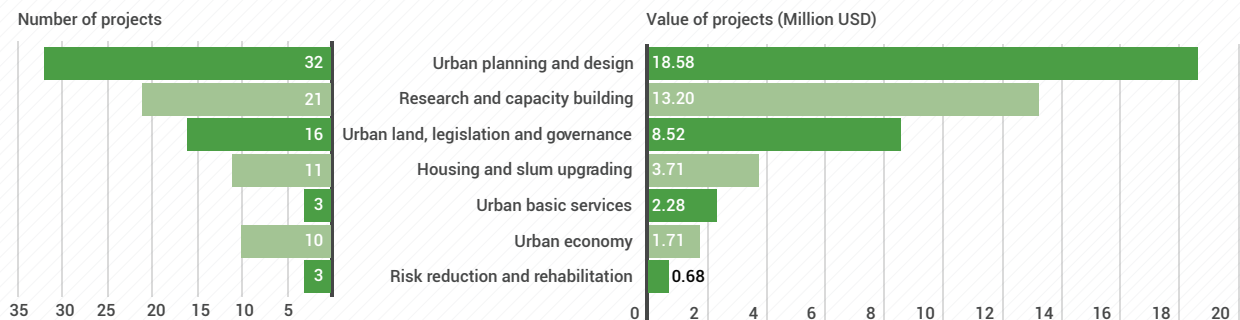
More than 700,000 inhabitants have benefited from municipal actions in 208 communities in **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**, as a result of data-oriented public policies with a territorial and integrated perspective during 2011–2017.

Over 305 municipalities has implemented City Prosperity Initiative that provides decision-makers the conditions to formulate adequate policies in **Mexico**.

Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Bolivia	6.5	1
Mexico	9.96	16
Haiti	7.12	10
Brazil	4.94	5
Colombia	2.97	19

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014 in Latin America and the Caribbean region

Sweden
Contribution: **6.5 million USD**
Top funded country: Bolivia

United States of America
Contribution: **3.32 million USD**
Top funded country: Haiti

Mexico
Contribution: **3.06 million USD**
Top funded country: Mexico

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD

Latin America and the Caribbean Region Contributions to UN-Habitat (2014-2019)



1.67%

of UN-Habitat's total funds came from Latin America and the Caribbean Region during 2014-2019.



23.4 MILLION USD

was Latin America and the Caribbean Region's total contribution to UN-Habitat from 2014-2019.



1.90%

of UN-Habitat's Earmarked funds came from Latin America and the Caribbean Region during 2014-2019.

0.31%

of UN-Habitat's Non-earmarked funds came from Latin America and the Caribbean Region during 2014-2019.

Numbers of projects funded by Latin America and the Caribbean countries (2014-2019)

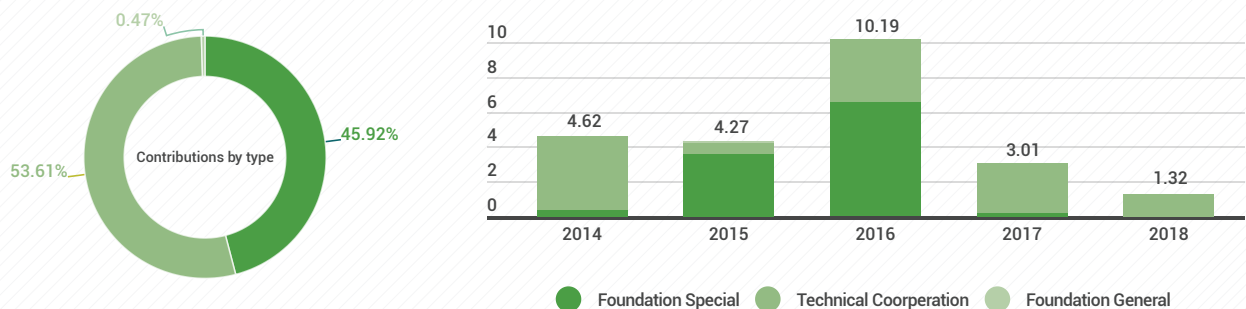


Top 5 beneficiary countries funded by Latin America and the Caribbean countries by value of projects (2014-2019)

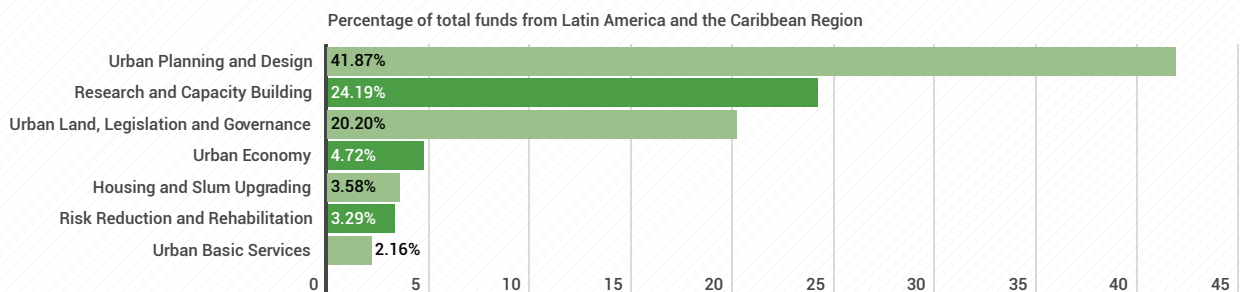
Country	Value of projects (Million USD)	Number of projects
Mexico	5.38	10
Brazil	4.94	5
Colombia	2.41	12
Argentina	0.60	1
Chile	0.45	2

During 2014-2019, all of the projects funded by Latin America and the Caribbean countries were/are being implemented in countries in this region itself. Arab States Region also contributed to **4 global projects** with a total value of **7.48 million USD**.

Latin America and the Caribbean Region contributions from 2014-2019 by type (Million USD)



Themes of UN-Habitat projects funded by Latin America and the Caribbean Region (2014-2019)



- "Region" refers to UN-Habitat's regions of work. Latin America and the Caribbean region here includes Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
- This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014 and that started before 2014 but are still ongoing.
- The top donors list does not include other UN agencies and funds that go into global projects that involve countries in the Region.

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio in in other countries (2014-2019)



12 PROJECTS

are implemented in Kosovo, other European countries and CIS countries since 2014.



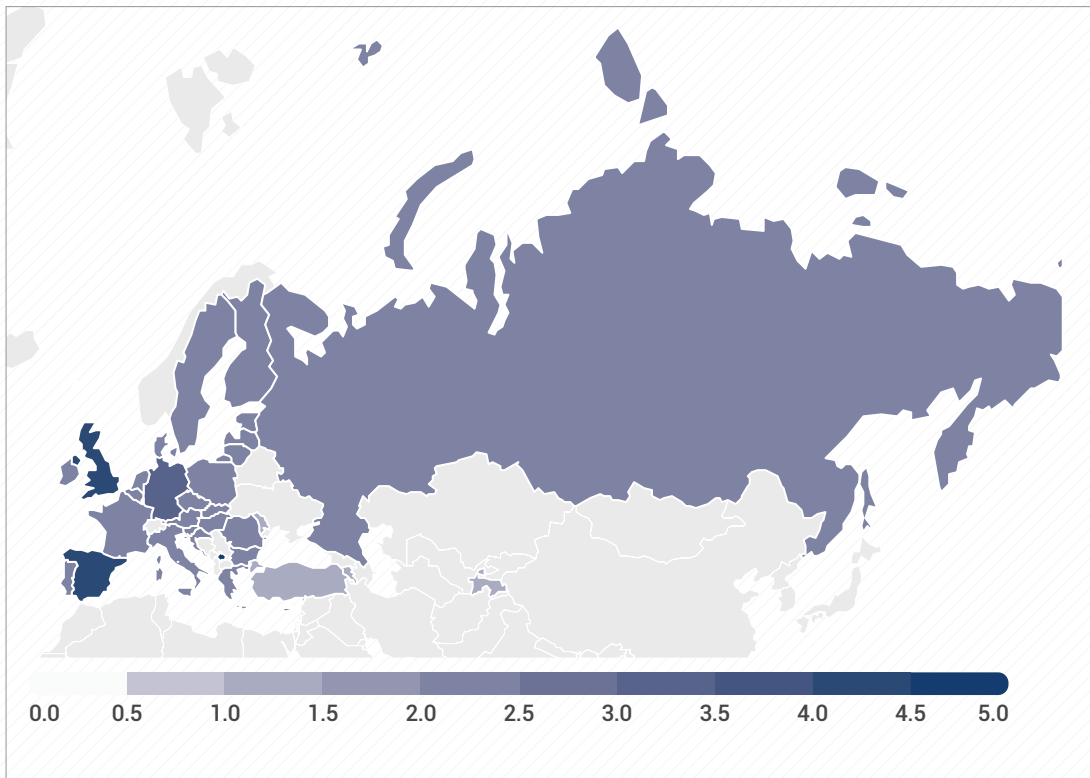
9.3 MILLION USD

is the value of projects implemented in Kosovo, other European countries and CIS countries since 2014.



13 global projects joint by European Union countries or managed by UN-Habitat offices in Europe also benefit other countries in the world.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries

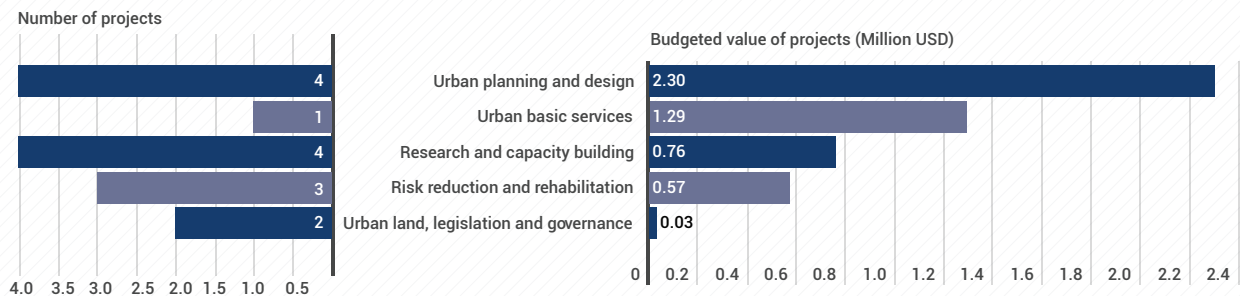


Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (USD)	Number of projects
Kosovo**	5.07	5
Russian Federation	2.84	2
European Union region	1.04	3
Armenia, Moldova and Tajikistan	0.58	1
Turkey	0.25	1

There are **13 global projects**, with a total value of **4.5 million USD**, joint by European countries or managed by UN-Habitat offices in Europe.

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014

Sweden
Contribution: **4.9 million USD**
Top funded country: Kosovo

Russian Federation
Contribution: **2.8 million USD**
Top funded countries: Russian Federation

European Union
Contribution: **0.7 million USD**
Top funded region: Europe

This does not include funds that support projects implemented in the other four regions of work and global projects.

1. This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014 and that started before 2014 but are still ongoing.
2. The top donors list does not include other UN agencies and funds that go into global projects that involve countries in the Region.

** This in reference to footnote number 8. (Any reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.)

UN-Habitat's projects portfolio globally (2014-2019)



789 PROJECTS

are implemented by UN-Habitat in the world since 2014.



1,225.3 MILLION USD

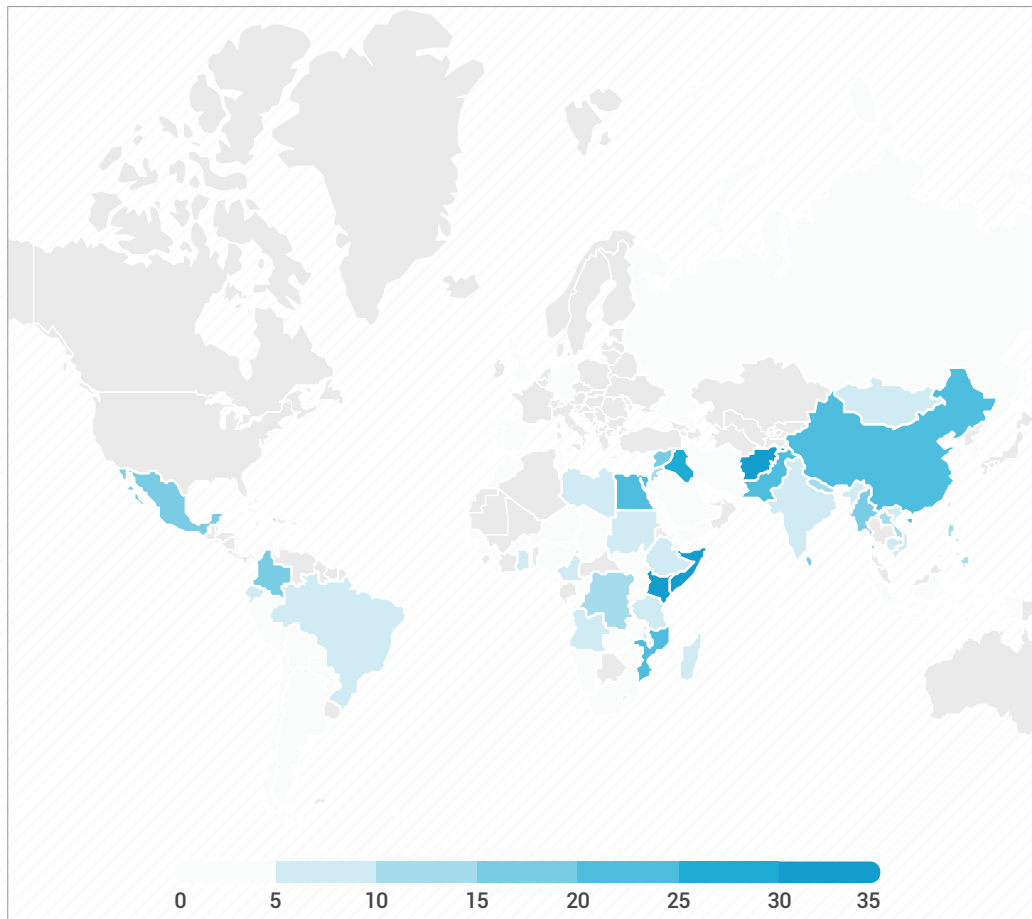
is the value of projects implemented by UN-Habitat in the world since 2014.



97 COUNTRIES

in the world are covered by UN-Habitat's projects since 2014.

Numbers of projects implemented since 2014 by countries

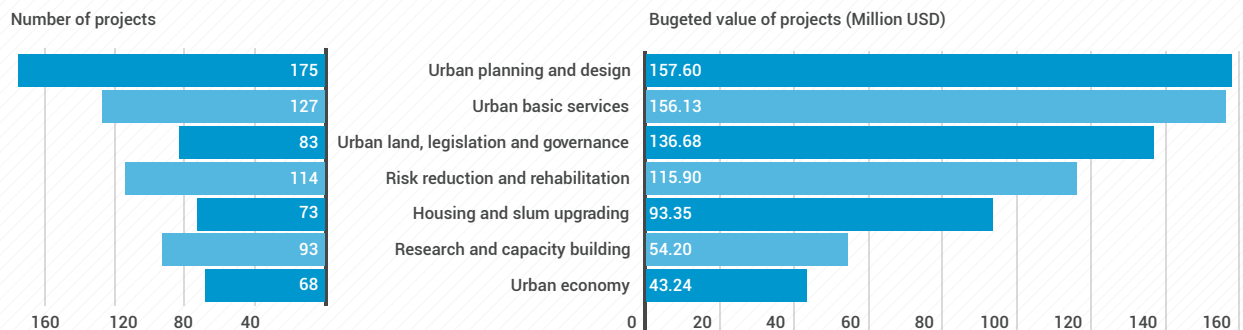


There are also 128 global projects with a total value of 142.4 million USD.

Top 5 beneficiary countries by value of projects

Country	Value of projects (USD)	Number of projects
Afghanistan	345.45	30
Iraq	75.21	26
Somalia	64.99	35
Syria Arab Republic	20.91	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35.73	12
Egypt	40.00	21
Sudan	22.02	9
Saudi Arabia	25.00	1
Philippines	29.36	13
Myanmar	25.57	19

Themes of projects implemented since 2014



Top three donors of projects implemented since 2014

European Union
Contribution: **237 million USD**
Top funded country: Afghanistan

United States of America
Contribution: **147 million USD**
Top funded countries: Afghanistan

Japan
Contribution: **132 million USD**
Top funded countries: Iraq

This does not include funds from other UN agencies.

- 1. This dashboard aggregates information of projects that started during or after 2014, and that started before 2014, but are still ongoing.*
- 2. The top donors list does not include other UN agencies and funds that go into global projects that involve countries in the Region.*

CONCLUSION

The Country Activities Report 2019 has been prepared as an information document for Member States of the United Nations Habitat's Assembly at its first session focusing on "Innovation for Better Quality of Life in Cities and Communities - Accelerated Implementation of the New Urban Agenda Towards Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals". It highlights recent activities at the global, interregional, regional and country levels and thus contextualizes the ongoing discourse on urban innovation.

The Report also informs about the gradual progress achieved by UN-Habitat in supporting governments and stakeholders in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets. It illustrates the coherence and impact of UN-Habitat's delivery on its unique mandate, combining both normative and operational components.

The results-oriented approach applied to the Agency's activities at various levels is evidenced by projects featured in this document. This includes projects funded by the UN Development Account or various international donors providing catalytic support to Member States as well as targeted interventions in individual countries and territories, at the demand of beneficiaries. This is based on available data from the Project Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS), supplemented with information provided by project implementers and operations managers in the field and at Headquarters.

More concretely: this document illustrates the innovative and transformative frameworks in which the Agency has been engaged in recent years for the benefit of the poor and marginalized populations around the world. It also includes dashboards showing the geographic and thematic spread as the financial profile of the UN-Habitat portfolio globally and by region. They aggregate data collected from a wide range of project inputs, including budgets, to show the portfolio over

the period of the Strategic Plan 2014-2019. The dashboards also establish a list of UN-Habitat's five top beneficiary countries and three top donors for each region.

However, UN-Habitat's activities and operations cover many more countries beyond the five top beneficiaries in each region. This is clearly evidenced in the main substantive parts of this report, also contributing to providing a more complete picture of UN-Habitat's projects portfolio.

In that connection, a key message of this conclusion is that in the period 2014 - 2019, UN-Habitat has designed and implemented 789 projects in 97 countries for a total budget of US\$ 1,225.3 million.

It further transpires from the dashboards that the various regions in which UN-Habitat has been present express different types of needs and priorities, also informing member States about their respective trends in urban development. While Africa seems to have prioritized the improvement of delivery and access to basic services followed by the search for expertise in urban land, legislation and governance, other regions such as the Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean have mainly invested in urban planning and design, as well as housing and slum upgrading and research and capacity building respectively. Similarly, in the Asia and the Pacific region, a great deal of work was first done in urban land, legislation and governance as well as urban planning and design.

In a comparative analysis, using the budget's values for 2014–2019 as a baseline, another lesson to draw is that Asia and the Pacific region remains at the top of investments with over \$528.5 million, followed by the Arab States region implementing projects worth of \$347.7 million. In that order, the Africa region has been ranked third on the list, with \$194.1 million, while Latin America and the Caribbean region takes the fourth place with \$45.8 million. Europe and other countries take a fifth place in the ranking implementing projects worth of \$9.3 million

The above figures provide clear evidence of UN-Habitat's continued progress in delivering on its mandate. Learning from the past, and considering the current trends and demand, UN-Habitat is revising its resources mobilization

strategy, aligned with the new strategic plan 2020–2025 to broaden its donor base as well as to explore individual contribution, for instance, for humanitarian, urban poor, youth, and women support activities.

Increased non-earmarked voluntary resources would further contribute to boosting UN-Habitat's potential for change, towards more predictable and focused programme planning and delivery. More predictable and balanced funding sources would allow further strengthening of the Agency's programmatic work, enhancing its productivity and expansion of its technical cooperation portfolio, to better support member States in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas.

ANNEX

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DFID	01-Jan-13	31-Dec-25	Somalia	UNDP (SO), UNDP Multi Donor Trust Fund Office, , UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II) _SIDA	01-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Somalia	UNDP (SO), UNDP Multi Donor Trust Fund Office, , UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Program Support to Land Governance For Peace, Stability and Reconstruction in DR Congo Post Conflict and CPLUP Program	01-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Democratic Republic of Congo	Department for International Development (DFID), , DEPT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DFID/ UNITED KINGDOM	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
UN-Habitat Cooperation Programme in Angola	15-Oct-14	31-Dec-18	Angola	PM of Angola to the United Nations , , PM OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
URBAN FUTURES: Participatory Youth Mapping and Urban Planning Initiative	30-Jun-14	31-May-18	Nigeria	UNOPS-HQ UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	Research and Capacity Development
Developpement de la Politique Nationale Urbaine (PNU) au Cameroun	01-Jul-16	28-Feb-18	Cameroon	PM OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, UN-JPLG (Phase II)-DANIDA	11-Jun-15	31-Dec-25	Somalia	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) , UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Vocational Skills Training for Economic Growth in Urban Areas in South Central Somalia	01-Mar-16	15-Jan-19	Somalia	PM OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Economy
Supporting the Formulation of a National Urbanisation Policy for Zambia	01-Jan-16	06-Jul-18	Zambia	PM of Zambia to the United Nations, PM OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA TO THE UN	Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening Human Security by enhancing Resilience to natural disasters and climate related threats in Ngororero District	01-Feb-16	31-Jan-18	Rwanda	UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY	Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening Planning for Resettlement of and Integration of Refugee and Host communities in Kalobeyei, Turkana County, Kenya	01-Jan-16	28-Feb-18	Kenya	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Piloting Alternative and Sustainable Urban Solid Waste Management in Ethiopia: Implementation of the Fukuoka Method in Bahir Dar city	30-Aug-16	30-Jun-19	Ethiopia	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Preparation of Habitat Country Programme for Kenya (2016 - 2019)	20-Sep-16	31-Dec-20	Kenya	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Developing and Financing City Climate Action Plans	29-Aug-16	26-Nov-19	Mozambique and Comoros	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Planning and Design
Improving Service Delivery & Local Economic Development in Secondary Towns in Kenya (2016-2018)	21-Dec-16	21-Dec-18	Kenya	PM of Kenya to the United Nations, PM OF KENYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Daldhis (Build Your Country) - An integrated approach to re-establish the State-Citizen link in Jubaland and South West State of Somalia.	01-Jan-17	30-Jun-18	Somalia	PEACEBUILDING FUND - UNDP	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Midnimo (Unity) - Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland and South West States	01-Jan-17	30-Nov-18	Somalia	PEACEBUILDING FUND - UNDP	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Rental Subsidy-Innovative Solutions for Internally Displaced in Mogadishu	01-Apr-17	31-Mar-20	Somalia	PM of Sweden to the United Nations, , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL - NRC	Cross Cutting, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Empowering, Reintegrating and Strengthening Capacities of 500 Youth in Security and Violence Prevention in Conakry and N'zérékoré, Guinea	29-May-17	30-Nov-18	Guinea	UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy
Improving the living conditions of Roça Sundry Community, Príncipe Island, through sustainable resettlement	01-Jun-17	30-Nov-19	Sao Tome et Principe	HERE BE DRAGONS - INVESTMENT GROUP HBD TOURISM INVESTMENTS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Enhancing Self-Reliance in a Protracted Refugee Situation (Maratane Refugee Camp, Mozambique)	12-Dec-16	23-Sep-18	Mozambique	WFP-MOZAMBIQUE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
PAMOJA KWA AMANI"TOGETHER FOR PEACE- SOUTH IRUMU	07-Aug-17	06-Aug-19	Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP - Headquarters, UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
PAMOJA KWA AMANI NA MAENDELEO - Land Governance, Social Cohesion, Socio-economic Reintegration and Gender-Based Violence Prevention in the priority zone Kitshanga.	07-Aug-17	06-Aug-19	Democratic Republic of Congo	UNDP - Headquarters, UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Technical Assistance for the revision of Angola's Building Code and National Urban Policy	01-Jun-17	15-Aug-18	Angola	UNICEF-ANGOLA, UNICEF-ANGOLA	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Implementing Habitat Country Programme in Mozambique	01-Aug-17	31-Dec-21	Mozambique	UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund), UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund), UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Strengthening urban resilience in south-east Africa (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros)	31-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Malawi	VARIOUS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Enhancing Sustainable Access to Safe Clean Water and Gender Sensitive Sanitation Services in Epworth	25-Jan-18	25-Jan-19	Zimbabwe	GLOBAL WATER CHALLENGE	Urban Basic Services
Technical Support to Solid Waste Management in Addis Ababa: Implementation of the Fukuoka Method	12-Mar-18	11-Mar-19	Ethiopia	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Basic Services
Support to the sustainable development of the Hawassa city cluster	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-20	Ethiopia	DEPT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DFID/ UNITED KINGDOM	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Technical Assistance for Integration of resilience dimension into Strategic Sector Sustainable Development Plans (SSDP)	20-Feb-18	20-Jun-18	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP-GUINEA-BISSAU, UNDP-GUINEA-BISSAU	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design
Scaling Up Establishment of One Stop Youth Centres for Peace and Development in South Sudan.	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	South Sudan	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	Urban Economy
Support to the Implementation of the UN-Habitat Country Programme for Ethiopia	01-Jun-18	31-May-21	Ethiopia	VARIOUS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design
Youth Political Empowerment: enabling Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.	01-Feb-18	20-May-19	Somalia	PEACEBUILDING FUND - UNDP	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
GARISSA SPATIAL PLAN	23-Jan-18	22-Jan-21	Kenya	GOVERNMENT OF KENYA NAIROBI OFFICE	Urban planning and Design
RE-INTEG MOGADISHU: Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu	23-Dec-16	05-Apr-21	Somalia	EUROPEAN UNION, EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Urban Economy
GLTN PROJECT IN DRC	24-Apr-17	31-Dec-21	DRC	UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund), UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund, UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Participatory Slum Upgradig Programme Yaounde Cameroon	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-20	Cameroon	COMMUNAUTE URBAINE DE YAOUNDE CAMEROON	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Emergency resilient recovery project for the northern and central Mozambique	07-Jun-17	30-Jun-20	Mozambique	PM OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE TO UN, PM OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE TO, PM OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE TO UN	Urban Planning and Design
Achieving local solutions to displacement crises in Somalia: A Human security approach to durable solutions	01-Sep-17	31-Aug-20	Somalia	UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY, UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY	Research and Capacity Development
Technical assistance of UN-Habitat for the Housing Sector Profile for Cabo Verde	01-Apr-18	31-Dec-18	Cape Verde	UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Guinea Sustainable Cities Support Programme	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	Guinea-Bissau	EUROPEAN UNION	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
SUPPORTING SCHOOL DISASTER PREVENTION & BBB RECONSTRUCTION PHASE II	08-Oct-18	07-May-19	Mozambique	UNICEF-MOZAMBIQUE	Risk reduction, rehabilitation and urban resilience
Preparation of City Profiles and Improving Urban Planning and Management in Katsina State Nigeria.	02-Mar-18	31-Dec-20	Nigeria	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening capacities for reducing urban vulnerability and building resilience in southern Africa	01-Jan-19	31-Mar-19	South Africa	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Supporting innovation in water and sanitation in Egypt	01-Jan-19	01-Aug-20	Egypt	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Building Out Vector-Borne diseases in Sub Saharan Africa (BOVA): Environmental Management of housing and Infrastructure-related disease in the Lake Victoria region	01-Apr-19	01-Nov-20	Kenya	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Kajiado Integrated Sustainable Waste Management (KISWAM)	01-Sep-19	01-Sep-22	Kenya	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Midnimo II (Unity) Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States	01-Jan-19	30-Jun-20	Somalia	VARIOUS	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Development of National Urban Policy, cameroon	01-Sep-15	31-Dec-18	Cameroon	PM OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Development and Pilot Implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) at UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	01-Oct-16	07-May-18	Somalia	UNSOS - KENYA UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT OFFICE IN SOMALIA	Urban Basic Services
Promoting Urban Energy for Climate Resilient low cost buildings in Marsabit County	10-Oct-16	30-Sep-18	Kenya	HAMEEN AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU HAME UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
UN-HABITAT "USMID Technical Assistance for Territorial and Metropolitan Planning	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-18	Uganda	MINISTRY OF LANDS/ HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT - UGANDA	Urban Planning and Design
Niger State Urban Technical Support Programme	01-Feb-18	31-Jan-20	Nigeria	Niger State Government/ Nigeria	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Securing Land Tenure for Improved Food Security in Select Areas in Uganda	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-19	Uganda	VARIOUS	Urban Land, Legislation & Governanc
Establishment of One Stop Youth Information Resource Centre-Mandera County One Stop Youth Centre	01-Apr-18	30-Sep-18	Kenya	ACCEPT INTERNATIONAL, ACCEPT INTERNATIONAL	Urban Economy
Somalia Strengthening Institutions for Public Works Project (SSIPWP), Project RAJO	01-Jun-18	31-May-19	Somalia	UNOPS-KENYA	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Economy
Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Niger	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-20	Niger	PM OF THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER TO THE UN	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Meru Youth Service Technical Assistance Programme	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-18	Kenya	THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MERU MERU OFFICE, THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MERU	Urban Economy
Securing Land Tenure for Improved Food Security in Select Areas in Uganda.	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-19	Uganda	MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Joint Work Programme Equitable Economic Growth in Cities: City Campaign Kenya	01-Jul-18	30-Jun-20	Kenya	VARIOUS	Urban Economy
LVWATSAN- Mwanza Project	01-Nov-14	28-Nov-19	Tanzania	European Investment Bank , , EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK	Urban Basic Services

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ARAB STATES

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE URBAN PLANNING AGENCY	01-Jan-02	31-Dec-19	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	PM of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations , PM OF LIBYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Planning and Design
Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt	02-Oct-06	31-Mar-19	Egypt	PM of Egypt to the United Nations , , PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Strategic National Development Support Project - Egypt	01-Mar-09	31-Aug-18	Egypt	PM of Egypt to the United Nations, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Future Saudi Cities Programme	01-Jan-14	16-Dec-19	Saudi Arabia	PM of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, PM OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Cross Cutting, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Initiating durable shelter solutions for Iraqi IDPs and returnees	01-Nov-11	14-Jan-18	Iraq	PM of the United States to the United Nations, PM OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE UN	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Iraq Public Sector Modernisation Programme (IPSM) Phase II	01-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	Iraq	UNDP Res Rep Iraq - Amman Office, , UNDP-IRAQ	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Humanitarian support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through provision of durable shelter	01-Mar-15	31-Mar-19	Iraq	PM of Japan to the United Nations, PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (Bahrain funding)	01-Apr-07	31-Dec-20	Palestine	PM of Bahrain to the United Nations, VNG International, , PM OF THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN TO THE UN	Urban Planning and Design
Assessment and Technical Support to Darfur Land Commission and Addressing Land Concern at Return Sites	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in selected return sites in	15-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	Various	Cross Cutting, Urban Basic Services
Construction of Public Buildings/Facilities and Housing in Return Sites and Urban Settings	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	Sudan	Various	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening Development Planning and Management in Greater Cairo (Umbrella Project); Component 1: Urban Planning and Governance)	09-Jun-16	08-Jun-20	Egypt	PM of Egypt to the United Nations, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening Development Planning and Management in Greater Cairo (Component 2: Urban Mobility NUCA)	01-Aug-16	08-Jun-20	Egypt	NEW URBAN COMMUNITIES AUTHORITY	Urban Basic Services
Migration and Inclusive Cities in the Arab Region	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-18	Regional Office - Arab States	The Ford Foundation, FORD FOUNDATION - NEW YORK	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Gaza Participatory Spatial Planning Support Programme	01-Dec-15	30-Jun-19	Palestine	, SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP DEZA BERN, SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP	Advocacy, Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Promote Peace Building and Stability in the Blue Nile state-Sudan	08-Aug-16	07-Aug-18	Sudan	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Addressing the Impacts of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Tripoli and Tyre	10-Dec-15	30-Nov-18	Lebanon	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) , SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP DEZA BERN	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Strengthening Development Planning and Management in Greater Cairo (Component 3:Bike Sharing: Innovative Mobility for All)	01-Jun-16	31-May-19	Egypt	DROSOS FOUNDATION	Urban Basic Services
Fostering Tenure Security and Resilience of Palestinian Communities through Spatial-Economic Planning Interventions in Area C	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-19	Palestine	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Advocacy, Urban Planning and Design
Promoting national urban policies and local urban systems through area based approaches	01-Aug-16	30-Jul-19	Lebanon	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - ITALY	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Urban Crisis Response in main Cities in Lebanon	01-Aug-16	30-Sep-18	Lebanon	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Basic Services
Towards a HLP based methodology for stabilizing and creating conditions for peace in countries affected by the Syria crisis	01-Jan-17	30-Jun-18	Lebanon	FORD FOUNDATION - NEW YORK	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development
Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System in Libya	01-Feb-17	31-May-18	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Research and Capacity Development
Emergency Shelter Support Response to IDPs from Mosul: Provision of Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK)	18-Oct-16	06-Jan-19	Iraq	UNOCHA - NEW YORK - INTERNAL UMOJA USE	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Provision of Emergency Water Supply, Latrines and Bathing Facilities Including Infrastructure to IDPs from Mosul	15-Oct-16	06-Jan-19	Iraq	UNOCHA - NEW YORK - INTERNAL UMOJA USE	Urban Basic Services
Utilizing Digital Tools to Promote Human Rights and Create Inclusive Public Spaces in the Gaza Strip	01-Feb-17	01-Feb-19	Palestine	PM OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Cross Cutting, Urban Planning and Design
Supporting the Palestinians Right to Development in East Jerusalem	15-Feb-17	14-Feb-19	Palestine	AGENCIA ESPANOLA DE COOPERACION INT'L PARA EL DESAROLLO - AECID	Urban Planning and Design
Improving Human Security through Neighborhood Upgrading and Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Refugees and Host Communities	20-Dec-16	19-Dec-18	Lebanon	UN TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY	Cross Cutting, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy
Support to Stabilization through the Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Housing in Contested Areas in Syria	02-Dec-16	31-Jan-18	Syrian Arab Republic	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Hayana - Integrated Urban Development Project	30-Jun-17	30-Jun-22	Egypt	Various	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt (Component 2: Strategic Urban Plan for Ras El Hekma)	02-Aug-18	31-Dec-19	Egypt	NEW URBAN COMMUNITIES AUTHORITY, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN	Cross Cutting, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
UN Joint Programme to Build Urban and Rural Resilience and Recovery in Syria	15-Jan-19	14-Jan-21	Syrian Arab Republic	Various	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Support to Stabilisation through Improved Municipal Planning to Restore Infrastructure and Housing in Urban Areas in Syria	01-Dec-17	31-Oct-20	Syrian Arab Republic	KFW BANKENGRUPPE	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services
Rapid City and Neighbourhood Profiling - Towards a Development oriented Urban Recovery Process in Yemen	01-Nov-17	30-Apr-18	Yemen, Republic of	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Research and Capacity Development , Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul into a Residential and Civic Complex-Phases II and III	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Palestine	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy
Towards an integrated approach to address vulnerable refugee and host communities in Lebanese urban areas	02-Oct-17	31-Dec-18	Lebanon	UNICEF-LEBANON	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Sub-Regional Municipal Resilience Programme for Syria Crisis Response	01-Sep-17	30-Sep-20	Lebanon	VARIOUS	Management, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Enhancing local governance and planning through empowering the regional technical office	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-19	Lebanon	MUNICIPALITY OF ZURICH SWITZERLAND	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Historic buildings preservation in old Lebanese towns occupied by displaced	01-Apr-18	31-Jan-20	Lebanon	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Housing Policies and Practices for Sustainable Urban Development- Kingdom of Bahrain	16-Oct-17	31-Oct-19	Bahrain	UNDP-BAHRAIN	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Municipal Resilience Programme in Iraq MADAD	01-Sep-17	30-Sep-20	Iraq	VARIOUS	Management, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Strengthening Development Planning and Management in Greater Cairo (Component 2: Urban Mobility UN Women)	20-Jul-17	20-May-19	Egypt	UN WOMEN-EGYPT UNITED NATIONS WOMEN	Urban Basic Services
Improving Sustainability of WASH Service Delivery in Za'atari and Azraq Refugee Camps.	01-Dec-17	30-Apr-19	Jordan	GLOBAL WATER CHALLENGE, GLOBAL WATER CHALLENGE	Urban Basic Services
Eliminating violence against women in West Bank and Gaza Strip	01-Mar-18	31-Mar-22	Palestine	VARIOUS	Cross Cutting, Urban Planning and Design
Clean Water for Integrated Local Development	01-Jun-18	31-May-21	Egypt	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
UN Syria Joint Programme Education For All GoJ Phase II	15-Mar-18	14-Mar-19	Syrian Arab Republic	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development
Technical Cooperation for Long-Term Capacity Building for Syrian Experts Training for All III	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Syrian Arab Republic	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	Research and Capacity Development
Partnership of UNDP and UN-Habitat Syria in capacity development in municipal planning	04-Apr-18	20-Dec-18	Syrian Arab Republic	UNDP-SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Research and Capacity Development
Clean Water for Integrated Local Development	01-Jun-18	31-May-19	Egypt	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Enhancing local governance & planning through Strengthening the Regional Technical Office (RTO) in Tyre	01-May-18	30-Apr-20	Lebanon	MUNICIPALITY OF ZURICH	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Participatory Citywide Urban Upgrading Project (PCWUU) EGYPT	14-Jun-17	13-Jun-23	Egypt	UNDP-EGYPT, UNDP-EGYPT	Urban Planning and Design, Housing and Slum Upgrading
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN LEBANESE OLD CITIES OCCUPIED BY DISPLACED	01-Jul-19	31-Dec-20	Lebanon	BRITISH COUNCIL - ENGLAND VAT	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading
Inventory, Earthquake and Multi-Hazard Performance Evaluation of Selected Hospitals and Health Facilities in Islamic Republic of Iran	01-Apr-18	31-Dec-19	Iran	GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	Cross Cutting
Support to Housing, Land and Property Rights for IDPs in Nineveh	30-Sep-18	01-Oct-20	Iraq	VARIOUS	Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Improving access to basic urban services for refugee and host communities in Tripoli	15-Aug-18	14-Aug-20	Lebanon	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Improving the well-being of host & refugee population through enhanced access to social & basic services in Beirut	01-Nov-18	31-Oct-19	Lebanon	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading
Improving the safety of residential buildings for returnees and residents with a focus on female headed households in Homs Governorate	22-Nov-18	21-Nov-19	Syrian Arab Republic	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services
Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities in Egypt (Phase III)	01-Apr-19	31-Dec-21	Egypt	PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE, PM OF THE ARAB REP. OF EGYPT TO THE UN	Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Improving the Well-Being of Host & Refugee Population through Enhanced Environmental Conditions and Services in Maraach neighborhood in Greater Beirut	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	Lebanon	VARIOUS	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading
Clean Water for Integrated Local Development	15-Dec-18	30-Nov-19	Egypt	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Preservation of historic buildings in old Lebanese towns occupied by displaced population, enhancing their housing conditions	01-Jul-18	01-Jan-20	Lebanon	VARIOUS	Cross Cutting, Housing and Slum Upgrading
Strengthening the Long-Term Resilience of Subnational Authorities in countries affected by the Syrian and Iraqi Crises	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-21	Iraq, Lebanon	VARIOUS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Profiling Migration Impact on Lebanese Cities	01-Apr-16	14-Oct-18	Lebanon	UNOPS-HQ UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
INDIAN HOUSING PROJECT IN SRI LANKA	13-Jul-12	30-Jun-19	Sri Lanka	PM of India to the United Nations, , PM OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Enhancement of Technical Cooperation towards Environmentally Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific Phase V (2013-2016)	01-Apr-13	31-Mar-20	Regional - Asia	PM of Japan to the United Nations, PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services
Water for Life Campaign Project for Asia and the Pacific Region (Phase I)	01-Nov-13	30-Nov-19	Laos, Nepal	FHK, , FUKUOKA HABITAT KENKYUKAI - FHK	Urban Basic Services
Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)	19-Dec-13	31-Mar-19	Myanmar	European Commission (EC), EUROPEAN COMMISSION FLAGGED FOR ARCHIVING	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon	27-Mar-15	31-Mar-18	Myanmar	JICA, , JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY JICA	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services
Support to the Government of India - Start up project	01-Mar-15	31-Dec-18	India	GROUP OF SPONSORS, PM OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Support to the Province of gangwon's International Urban Training Centre (IUTC) for Capacity Building of Asian Cities in Sustainable Urban Development	24-Jan-17	31-Dec-21	Korea, Republic of	Korea	Research and Capacity Development
Municipal Governance Support Programme (MGSP) in Afghanistan	01-Oct-15	31-Dec-20	Afghanistan	European Commission (EC), EUROPEAN COMMISSION FLAGGED FOR ARCHIVING	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Kabul Strengthening Municipal Nahias Program (K-SMNP)	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-19	Afghanistan	USAID, USAID - WASHINGTON US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
A Short Step from Improved WASH to Healthier Communities	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-18	Myanmar	UNOPS-UAE	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
The Project for Emergency Support to Poor and Vulnerable Communities in Ethnic Areas	27-Apr-16	30-Apr-18	Myanmar	JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY JICA	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services
People Oriented Urban Public Space Programme for China	02-Jun-16	30-Jun-19	China	Wuhan Environmental Protection Bureau , WUHAN LAND USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING CENTER - CHINA	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Development Planning ; Gender, M&E and mainstreaming at sub-national levels- Cambodia	11-Jul-16	14-Aug-19	Cambodia	Asian Development Bank (ADB) , ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADB	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-20	Laos	The Adaptation Fund Board, THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD	Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Policy Guidelines for Green Buildings	27-Jan-17	31-Mar-19	Pakistan	Ministry of Climate Change Pakistan, MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE - PAKISTAN MOCC	Cross Cutting
Building Climate Resiliency through Urban Planning and Design - Philippines	01-Mar-17	29-Feb-20	Philippines	FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT/ NATURE CONSERVATION & NUCLEAR SAFETY , FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT NATURE CONSERVATION & NUCLEAR SAFETY	Urban Planning and Design
Sustainable Human settlements in Urban areas to support Reintegration in Afghanistan (SHURA)	28-Mar-18	27-Aug-21	Afghanistan	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs , EUROPEAN COMMISSION, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - DENMARK, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - DENMA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - DENMARK	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
City Prosperity Initiative in Wuhan, China	01-Mar-17	23-May-19	China	Wuhan Land Use and Planning Center, WUHAN LAND USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING CENTER - CHINA	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Provincial Strategy for Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Growth B -Municipal Business Plan	25-Jul-17	30-Apr-19	Pakistan	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADB	Urban Economy
Development and Implementation of Retrofitting Guiding Tools for Hazard Resistant Learning Spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	01-Jun-17	31-May-19	Pakistan	EUROPEAN UNION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Project for City Resilience in Afghanistan (PCR)	01-Apr-17	31-Mar-19	Afghanistan	PM of Japan to the United Nations, PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design
Enhancing urban resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters: Honiara, Solomon Islands	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-21	Solomon Islands	THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Increasing the resilience of informal urban settlements in Fiji that are highly vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-21	Fiji	THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Planning and Design
Sustainable Tourism and Green Growth for Heritage Settlements of Kathmandu Valley	01-Feb-18	31-Jan-22	Nepal	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Cross Cutting, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy
Rebuilding Marawi, Republic of the Philippines, through Community-Driven Shelter and Livelihood Recovery Support	01-Apr-18	31-Mar-19	Philippines	PM of Japan to the United Nations, PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Cross Cutting, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Afghanistan Urban Safety and Security Programme (AUSSP)	01-May-18	30-Apr-21	Afghanistan	PM OF THE K OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UN, SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP DEZA BERN	Cross Cutting, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
People Oriented Urban Public Space Programme for China (Phase III)	10-May-18	02-May-19	China	WUHAN LAND USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING CENTER - CHINA	Urban Planning and Design
PUBLICSPACE PHASEIII	10-May-18	02-May-19	China	WUHAN LAND USE AND SPATIAL PLANNING CENTER - CHINA	Urban Planning and Design
IRAN GRANT	01-Sep-07	30-Jun-19	Iran	PM OF THE ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN TO THE UN, PM OF THE ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN TO T, PM OF THE ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN TO THE UN	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
SALAR UGA PHI LAO	07-Dec-17	07-Dec-19	Lao-PDR	BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT UND ENTWICKLUNG, BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER WIRTSCHAFTLI, BUNDESMINISTERIUM FUER WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT UND ENTWICKLUNG	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Capacity Building and Training Activities in Iran (CBTAP)	15-Feb-17	30-Jun-18	Iran	UNDP-IRAN	Research and Capacity Development
Building Resilience: Action for Strengthened Institutions, Communities and Systems in Myanmar	01-Jun-18	30-Nov-19	Myanmar	PLAN INTERNATIONAL - GERMANY, PLAN INTERNATIONAL - GERMANY	Cross Cutting
Social Survey and Preparation of Resettlement Plan for (1) Main line Section - Maradana to Rambukkana" (2) KV line Section - Padukka to Avissawella (3) KV Line - Homagama to Padukka) of SRL Railways	01-Aug-18	30-Jun-19	Sri Lanka	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & CIVIL AVIATION GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Yangon Informal Settlements Resettlement Programme (YISRP)	01-Jul-18	31-Mar-19	Myanmar	SWEDISH INT'L DEV COOPERATION AGENCY	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region	01-Sep-18	31-Dec-19	Regional - Asia	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
FLOOD RESILIENCE IN ULAANBAATAR GER AREAS (FRUGA)- CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION THROUGH COMMUNITY-DRIVEN SMALL-SCALE PROTECTIVE AND BASIC-SERVICES INTERVENTIONS	01-Dec-18	23-Sep-22	Mongolia	THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD	Urban Planning and Design
Supporting Penang State Government in localizing the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-21	Malaysia	Penang State Government	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Support Project Development for Accessing Global Climate Financing - Vietnam	01-Dec-18	23-Aug-19	Vietnam	KOREAN ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE KEITI	Urban Planning and Design
Rakhine Settlement Support Programme (RASSP)	01-Apr-19	30-Sep-20	Myanmar	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	
Urgent Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Yangon City	01-Apr-19	31-Mar-21	Myanmar	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	Cross Cutting
Support for Improving Living Environment and Disaster Prevention Capacity in Cambodia	01-Apr-19	31-Mar-20	Cambodia	PM OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Urban Renewal and Green Space Development in Chengdu, China	01-Mar-17	01-Mar-19	China	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Cross Cutting, Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Mainstreaming Sustainable Social Housing in India Project (MaS-SHIP)	03-Feb-17	31-Dec-18	India	OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Settlement Planning Support for Better Living Conditions In Humanitarian Contexts (Phase I) Rohingya Crisis in Coks Bazar, Bangladesh	01-May-18	31-May-20	Bangladesh	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Post Crisis Planning Project	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	Myanmar	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Planning and Design
Urban Health and short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Project: Scaling the Urban Health Initiative model to South Asia through implementation in Kathmandu, Nepal	01-Jul-18	31-Jul-19	Nepal	WHO-HQ	Urban Basic Services
CHENGDU PHASE II: Measuring and Monitoring the Park City, Chengdu, China	01-Oct-18	31-Dec-19	China	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Encouraging Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Investments through Private Sector Engagement in Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DEWATS) and Small-scale Water Supply Infrastructure in Laos	01-May-18	30-Jun-20	Laos	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Establishment and Functioning of Shelter Hubs in the Three Severely Flood Affected districts of Kerala, India	01-Jan-19	31-Mar-19	India	UNITED NATIONS GENERAL TRUST FUND INTERNAL UMOJA USE	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Neighbourhood Integrated Redevelopment Upgrading and Comprehensive Urban Planning in Cuenca	01-Jan-16	30-May-19	Ecuador	GAD MUNICIPAL CUENCA ECUADOR, GOBIERNO AUTONOMO DESCENTR DEL CANTON GAD MUNICIPAL CUENCA ECUADOR	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
La Nueva Agenda Urbana para Querétaro. La Territorialización de la Prosperidad Urbana en Querétaro, México.	15-Apr-16	30-Sep-19	Mexico	Other Third Party Payor/ Payee , MUNICIPIO DE QUERETARO MEXICO	Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development
The new urban agenda for Zapopan: Implementation of the Prosperity Index Territorialization Strategy (La Nueva Agenda Urbana para Zapopan: La implementación de la Estrategia Territorial de Prosperidad Urbana para Zapopan México)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-18	Mexico	Zapopan, ZAPOPAN MUNICIPALITY - GUADALAJARA	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity in the State of Alagoas- An Integrated initiative	23-Jun-17	23-Oct-19	Brazil	Government of the State of Alagoas, GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE ALAGOAS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Promoting Sustainable Urban Development in Sinaloa: from subnational planning to local action	15-Jun-17	31-Dec-21	Mexico	Government of Mexico c/o PM of Mexico To The United Nations , GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE SINALOA GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
New Urban Agenda Knowledge Transfer	09-Sep-16	30-Jun-18	Regional - Latin America and Caribbean	MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO - ESPAÑA PUERTOS DEL ESTADO	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Formulation of the "Policy for the Integral Management of the Habitat 2018-2030" for Bogotá. A step forward in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.	01-Jul-17	30-Jun-18	Colombia	Alcaldia Mayor de Bogota D.C, SECRETARIA DISTRITAL DEL HABITAT COLOMBIA	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Planning and Design
Infonavit leading the 2030 Agenda in Mexico: Housing at the center of the Sustainable Development Goals	01-Aug-17	31-Dec-18	Mexico	INFONAVIT, INFONAVIT - INSTITUTO DEL FONDO NACIONAL DE VIVIENDA PARA LOS TRABAJADORES	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development
Cycle-inclusive Policies for Bucaramanga	01-Nov-17	31-Dec-18	Colombia	ALCALDIA DE BUCARAMANGA - SANTANDER, AREA METROPOLITANA DE BUCARAMANGA AMB, GROUP OF SPONSORS	Urban Basic Services
Programme to Support The Development of the National Urban Policy (NUP) And The New Urban Agenda In Bolivia	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Bolivia	SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Technical Support for the Formulation Process of the Housing and Habitat Master Plan 2018-2030 for the Municipality of Santiago De Cali	26-Jan-18	30-Jun-19	Colombia	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Urban Legislation knowledge sharing to support NUA implementation	20-May-18	24-Dec-19	Regional - Latin America and Caribbean	MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO - ESPA±A PUERTOS DEL ESTADO, MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO - ESPA±A	Knowledge Management, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Neighbourhood Integrated Redevelopment Upgrading and Comprehensive Urban Planning in Cuenca	01-Jan-16	31-May-19	Ecuador	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Technical Assistance for the Implementation of New Urban Agenda at local level in Cuba (NUAC)	24-Jul-18	31-Jul-20	Cuba	AGENCIA SUIZA PARA DESARROLLO Y COOPERACION - OFICINA EN CUBA - COSUDE, SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP	Research and Capacity Development
Urban Control: Strengthening of Urban Control as a tool to Prevent and Mitigate Emerging Conflicts in Cities and Human Settlements of Colombia	21-Dec-17	31-Dec-18	Colombia	MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA CIUDAD Y TERRITORIO, MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA CIUDAD Y	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Metropolitan and urban-regional integration programme in Colombia (ASOREAS)	01-May-18	31-Dec-19	Colombia	ASOCIACION DE AREAS METROPOLITANAS DE COLOMBIA	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Tackling Precarious Neighbourhoods and Vulnerable Urban Dwellers in Rio de Janeiro: The Social Territories Project in Large Favelas Complexes	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	Brazil	The Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	Housing and Slum Upgrading

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Tackling Precarious Neighbourhoods and Vulnerable Urban Dwellers: The Social Territories Project in large Favelas Complexes	08-Apr-19	07-Apr-20	Brazil	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services
Accountability systems for measuring, monitoring and reporting on sustainable city policies in Latin America	01-Jun-16	31-May-20	Brazil, Bolivia and Peru	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development
Global Urban Peace Labs - Colombia Urban Youth Fund	01-Apr-17	31-Dec-20	Colombia	VARIOUS	Urban Economy

EUROPE AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Country(ies)	Donor(s)	Theme(s)
Urban ERA-NET - Coordination of the Funding of Urban Research in Europe	14-Nov-06	14-Nov-10	European Union	European Commission (EC)	Research and Capacity Development
Supporting the urban dimension of development cooperation: Enhancing financial positions of cities in developing countries to achieve sustainable urban development	24-Sep-18	08-Dec-19	European Union	EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy
Urban Design Governance (urban MAESTRO)	01-Nov-18	31-Mar-21	European Union	EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Settlement and Integration of Refugees in Serbia Programme	01-Jul-04	27-Mar-19	Yugoslavia (Former)	PM OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Implementation of the Biennial Programme of Cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Government of the Russian Federation for 2006-2007	01-Jun-06	10-Apr-22	Russian Federation	PM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UN	N/A
Assistance to schools in Voronezh region communities affected by 2010 forest fires	01-Feb-12	14-May-19	Russian Federation	PM OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Youth Empowerment for Urban Development including youth mainstreaming.	01-Jan-15	30-Jun-20	Norway	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Economy
Urban Resilience City Programmes - Yakutsk	01-Feb-17	30-Apr-21	Russian Federation	YAKUTSK CITY ADMINISTRATION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Fostering inclusive development and good governance in Northern Kosovo	15-Aug-16	31-May-18	Kosovo**	MUNICIPALITY OF VUSHTRRI-VUCITERN, SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA	Urban Land, Legislation and Governace
Supporting the Academy of Sustainable Urban Mobility (AoSUM)	24-Apr-17	31-Jan-19	Austria	MUNICIPALITY OF VUSHTRRI-VUCITERN, SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA	Urban Land, Legislation and Governace

GLOBAL

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Rafik Hariri UN-HABITAT Memorial Promoting Award	15-Dec-09	31-Dec-19	Regional - Latin America and Caribbean	Rafik Hariri Foundation, , RAFIK HARIRI FOUNDATION	Research and Capacity Development
TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES, SUSTAINABLE CITIES PROGRAMME	01-Jan-98	31-Dec-21	Habitat-Wide	VARIOUS	
A Partnership for Urban Planning in Africa - UN-Habitat & Booyoung	01-Jun-13	31-Oct-22	Regional - Africa	Booyoung, , BOOYOUNG, PM OF THE REP. OF KOREA TO THE UN	Urban Planning and Design
Rapid Planning - Sustainable Infrastructure, Environmental and Resource Management for Highly Dynamic Metropolises	01-Apr-14	28-Feb-19	Germany, Egypt, Rwanda, Vietnam	AT-Verband (AT-Association), AT-VERBAND - AT-ASSOCIATION VERBAND FUR ANG SOZIAL UND UMWELT TECH	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Pursuing Sustainable Urban Development through National Urban Policies, Regional & Metropolitan Planning (SIDA)	01-Jan-14	30-May-20	GLOBAL	Abdul Ali head of CDC14-construction of drain culverts and street surface , PM of Sweden to the United Nations, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , , GROUP OF SPONSORS, PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Advocacy, Cross Cutting, Evaluation
Pursuing Sustainable Urban Development through National Urban Policies, Regional & Metropolitan Planning (Korea Funding)	01-Jan-14	31-Dec-20	GLOBAL	PM of Rep. of Korea to the United Nations, MIN OF LAND INFRASTRUCTURE & TRANSPORT REPUBLIC OF KOREA, PM OF THE REP. OF KOREA TO THE UN	Advocacy, Cross Cutting, Evaluation
Slum Upgrading Facility - 3 year pilot (Norway)	15-Feb-05	31-Dec-19	Ghana, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania	PM of Norway to the United Nations, , GROUP OF SPONSORS, PM OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Economy
Enhancing capacity for pro-poor WASH governance at provincial, district and commune levels in Cambodia	01-Aug-15	31-Dec-18	Cambodia	UNDP - Headquarters, UNDP-HQ	Urban Basic Services
Enhancing for pro-poor WASH governance through improved decision-making and performance management (Lao PDR, Vietnam & Cambodia)	01-Jul-15	31-Dec-18	Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) , , UNDP-HQ	Urban Basic Services
UNACLA Project 2016-2019	01-Jan-16	30-May-20	GLOBAL	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	External Relations, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
GEMI Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets	01-Dec-15	30-Apr-20	GLOBAL	UNOPS-HQ UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Financing for Resilient and Green Urban Global Solutions	21-Apr-16	30-Mar-18	Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Philippines, Sudan, Vietnam, South Africa	KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU/ GERMANY	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy
Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient	15-Apr-16	14-Jun-20	Mozambique, Paraguay, Senegal, Vanuatu, GLOBAL	EUROPEAN UNION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Pro-poor planning of Climate Resilience in Marginalized Neighborhoods	01-Aug-16	31-Jul-20	GLOBAL	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
RESILIENCE TO COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE IN URBAN AREAS (RESCCUE)	01-May-16	30-Apr-20	Spain, United Kingdom, Portugal	European Union , EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Future Research, Advanced Development and Implementation Activities for Road Transport - FUTURE-RADAR	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-21	GLOBAL	EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Advocacy, Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Guidelines and Toolkit for Decision-Makers on Promoting Compliance to Resilient Construction (Axa)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-18	Haiti, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines	AXA-GROUP MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Pursuing Sustainable Urban Development through National Urban Policies	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based National Urban Policies in selected Arab States	01-Aug-16	31-Dec-19	Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	01-Sep-16	31-Aug-18	GLOBAL	PM of Norway to the United Nations, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Planning and Design
Global Housing Strategy (2016-2019)	01-Mar-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Block by Block funding to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to support the efforts of the UN-Habitat Global Programme on Public Space	08-Sep-16	31-Dec-19	Global	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Integrated and Participatory Urban Plans and Public Space for Compact, Connected and Inclusive Cities	01-Jun-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Functionally Effective Legal Urban Frameworks: Identifying Models and Implementation Paths in Urban Development	31-Dec-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
UrbanLex - The Urban Law Information System	16-May-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	PM of Sweden to the United Nations, PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Enhancing Global Action for Safer Cities: Support to Action for the Creation of Safer Cities	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Local governments for sustainable urban development (Umbrella Project) Phase II 2016-2019	23-Feb-16	23-May-20	GLOBAL	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) , PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Urban Resilience City Programmes - Yakutsk, Russian Federation	01-Feb-17	31-Jan-20	Russian Federation	GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL, YAKUTSK CITY ADMINISTRATION	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Programme to support Land Reform Process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	15-May-17	23-Dec-19	Democratic Republic of Congo	VARIOUS	Cross Cutting, Policy and Strategic Planning, Research and Capacity Development
Workshops on Urban Mobility	16-Sep-16	30-Aug-19	Habitat-Wide	DOPPELMAYR CACLE CAR GMBH & CO KG DOPPELMAYR	Urban Basic Services
Gender Mainstreaming in UN-Habitat	23-Feb-16	30-May-20	Habitat-Wide	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
support the efforts of the UN-Habitat Global Programme on Public Space	01-Jun-16	31-Dec-19	Argentina, Bangladesh, China, Cameroon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Malawi, Malaysia, Nigeria, Nepal, Palestine, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Vietnam, South Africa, Kosovo	BLOCK BY BLOCK	Urban Planning and Design
Accelerating Climate Action through the Promotion of Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (Urban-LEDS II)	01-Apr-17	01-Apr-21	Brazil, Colombia, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, South Africa, Rwanda	European Commission (EC), EUROPEAN UNION	Urban Planning and Design
Technical Assistance to the Project Emergency Recovery Resilient Project (ERPP)	31-Mar-17	30-Jun-19	Global	VARIOUS	

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme: Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies in Three Selected Countries	01-Jul-17	30-Jun-20	GLOBAL	GROUP OF SPONSORS, MIN OF LAND INFRASTRUCTURE & TRANSPORT REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Urban Planning and Design
Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme III	21-Aug-17	20-Aug-21	Regional - Africa, Regional - Asia, Regional - Latin America and Caribbean	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading, Policy and Strategic Planning, Urban Basic Services, Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
World Urban Forum 9th Session in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	01-Jul-17	31-Dec-22	GLOBAL	PM OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS	External Relations
URBAN PATHWAYS – Supporting Low Carbon Plans for Urban Basic Services in the context of the New Urban Agenda	31-Oct-17	30-Sep-21	Brazil, India, Kenya, Vietnam	GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY	Urban Basic Services
Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA)_CRPP-UfM	23-Mar-17	23-Sep-18	Global	THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNION FOR TH, THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
2nd Phase of the “City Resilience Profiling Programme”	01-Nov-17	31-Dec-19	Habitat-Wide	BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL AJUNTAMENT DE BARCELONA	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Secure Access to Land and Resources (SALaR)	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Laos, Philippines, Uganda	VARIOUS	Urban Land, Legislation and Governance
Strategic Development Phase for the Global Future Cities Programme	03-Apr-18	31-Dec-18	Brazil, Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, South Africa	PROSPERITY FUND GLOBAL FUTURE CITIES PROGRAMME	Urban Planning and Design
Leaving No Place Behind: Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages in Africa	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-21	Cameroon, Guinea, Nigeria, Tanzania	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Challenge Based Innovation in Urban Planning, energy & transport in emerging economies	26-Nov-17	30-Jun-18	Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, South Africa	THE SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY, THE SWEDISH ENERGY AGENCY	Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
The Establishment of the World Urban Youth Councils Network(WUYCN)	01-Jan-18	31-Jan-19	Global	ISTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY	Urban Economy
CPI UMBRELLA PROJECT	03-Aug-17	15-Jul-23	Global	GROUP OF SPONSORS	Research and Capacity Development

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
New Urban Solutions: Implementing the New Urban Agenda	01-Oct-17	31-Oct-18	Global	ANDALUSIAN AGENCY INTL COOP FOR DEV, ANDALUSIAN AGENCY INTL COOP FOR DEV, THE ANDALUSIAN AGENCY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	Urban Planning and Design
PSUP 3	22-Nov-17	31-Dec-22	Global	PM OF CABO VERDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
SLUM UPGRADING	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-21	GLOBAL	GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL, GROUP OF SPONSORS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Supporting the development of A National Urban Policy for Liberia – Diagnosis Phase	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-20	Liberia	UNOPS-HQ UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES, UNOPS-HQ	Urban Planning and Design
World Urban Campaign - Support for set-up and launch	10-Jan-18	10-Jan-21	Ecuador	NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT - NIGERIA, NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT - NIGERIA	Urban Planning and Design
Mainstreaming Human Rights in Human Settlements (2016-2019)	01-Jul-14	31-Dec-19	Habitat-Wide	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Cross Cutting
ELIMINATING POVERTY	16-Jun-15	31-Dec-19	Global	UNITED NATIONS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION UNFCU - NEW YORK	
MINECRAFT	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-20	Global	MICROSOFT CORPORATION, MICROSOFT CORPORATION	Urban Planning and Design
UNACLA PROJECT 2016	23-Feb-16	30-May-20	Global	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	
Enhancing Global Action For Urban Safety And Social Cohesion : White Paper on Big Data for Safer Cities 2.0	09-Feb-18	30-Nov-19	Global	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO LTD	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
GLTN-2	23-May-17	31-Jul-19	Global	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
Global Municipal Finance Programme	01-Aug-18	31-Jul-20	Global	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY	Urban Economy
SAFER COMMUNITIES	24-Apr-17	30-Apr-19	Global	ACTIVE LEARNING SOLUTIONS PVT LTD, ACTIVE LEARNING SOLUTIONS PVT LTD	

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Youth Empowerment for Urban Development 2017-2018	23-May-17	31-Jul-19	Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Colombia	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Economy
Urban Renewal and Green Space Development in Chengdu, China	28-Feb-18	31-Dec-19	China	CHENGDU MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT CHINA	Urban Planning and Design
Inclusive Development Programme	01-Oct-17	30-Sep-20	Kosovo	SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA	Management
URBAN LEGISLATION	23-May-17	31-Jul-19	Global	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Clean energy sytems in Urban areas, to reduce indoor air pollution from kerosene lamps and inefficient, polluting (Norway PCA 2016)	23-May-17	31-Jul-19	Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
UBSB TRUST FUND	09-Jun-17	09-Jun-20	Global	GROUP OF SPONSORS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design
Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Congo	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-20	Congo	PM OF THE DEM REP OF THE CONGO TO UN	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 11 on cities work related to indicators, tools, capacity building and monitoring	23-May-17	31-Jul-19	Global	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy
PSUP-3	21-Aug-17	20-Aug-22	Global	EUROPEAN UNION	Housing and Slum Upgrading
URBAN PROSPERITY	23-Jun-17	23-Oct-20	Global	GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE ALAGOAS, GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE ALAGOAS	
Building resident capacity for sustainable water and sanitation service delivery through Water Operators Partnerships in Africa and Asia-Pacific	01-Sep-18	31-Aug-21	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Malawi, Vietnam, Samoa	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services
Supporting the urban dimension of development cooperation: Enhancing financial positions of cities in developing countries to achieve sustainable urban development	24-Sep-18	08-Dec-19	European Union, Regional - Africa, Regional - Asia, Regional - Latin America and Caribbean, Regional Office - Arab States	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Economy
Boosting Effectiveness of Water Operator Partnerships III (direct support to WaterWorX Programme)	01-Mar-18	31-Dec-20	GLOBAL	UNESCO-INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATIO, UNESCO-INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION	Urban Basic Services

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Pursuing Sustainable Urban Development through National Urban Policies, Regional & Metropolitan Planning	23-Feb-16	30-May-20	Global	PM OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PM OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PM OF NORWAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PM OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SWEDISH INT'L DEV COOPERATION AGENC	Urban Planning and Design
Inclusive Development Programme in Northern Kosovo/ Support to Municipality of Vushtrri	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-20	Kosovo	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Land, Legislation & Governance, Urban Planning and Design
Change Reforms	01-Jul-18	31-Dec-19	N/A	VARIOUS	N/A
Project on Applied Research on Health Aspects of Low Income Settlements	01-Aug-18	31-Jul-19	N/A	VARIOUS	N/A
MEDITERRANEAN CITY-TOCITY MIGRATION (MC2CM) PHASE II	01-Jun-18	31-Dec-20	Austria, Algeria, Spain, France, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal, Tunisia	EUROPEAN COMMISSION, SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT & COOP	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Urban Design Governance (urban MAESTRO)	01-Nov-18	31-Mar-21	European Union	EUROPEAN COMMISSION, EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Research and Capacity Development , Urban Planning and Design
Global Land Tool Network Phase 3 programme 2019-2023	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-23	Kenya, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia	VARIOUS	Urban Land, Legislation & Governance
City Resilience Profiling Programme (Norway Funding 2018)	16-Jul-18	31-Jul-20	Global	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
Water as Leverage	01-Sep-18	31-Oct-19	Bangladesh, Indonesia, India	VARIOUS	Urban Planning and Design
Technical material and policy advocacy for sustainable urban mobility in partner cities	16-Jul-18	31-Jul-19	GLOBAL	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Assessing the feasibility of applying a global definition of cities/urban areas in support of global monitoring of SDGs and NUA urban targets	01-Sep-18	31-Dec-19	Global	EUROPEAN UNION	Research and Capacity Development
Promoting Urban Energy for improved health and Climate Change in Developing Countries with focus on local governments and youth entrepreneurship on green economy.	01-Nov-18	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Economy, Urban Planning and Design

Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Countries	Donor	Theme
Inclusive Digital ICT and Frontier Technologies to improve access, coverage and quality of basic services	01-Nov-18	31-Dec-19	GLOBAL	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - NORWAY	Advocacy, Urban Basic Services
Strengthening Capacity to Address Immediate and Post-Agreement Housing Land and Property (HLP) Issues	15-Nov-18	14-Nov-20	GLOBAL	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Climate proofing toolkit for basic urban infrastructure, with a focus on water and sanitation	16-Jul-18	31-Jul-19	GLOBAL	VARIOUS	Urban Basic Services, Urban Planning and Design
Leaving no one and no space behind: Implementing the New Urban Agenda selected countries	01-Jan-19	31-Dec-19	Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Senegal	AGENCIA CATALANA DE COOPERACIO AL DESENVOLUPAMENT-ACCD CATAL COOP DEV AG	Urban Planning and Design
Identification of 50 land-based point-source hotspots in Africa and South Asia and technology needs assessments for waste infrastructure for marine litter and microplastic reduction in Kenya and Mauritius	01-Nov-18	01-Oct-19	Global	VARIOUS	Housing and Slum Upgrading
Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations (ERSO)	01-Jan-08	31-Dec-31	GLOBAL	PM of Spain to the United Nations, , PM OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Economy
WATER AND SANITATION TRUST FUND (UNOPS/GSF)	09-Nov-10	31-Dec-18	Global	UNOPS - Switzerland , , PM OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, UNOPS-SWITZERLAND	Urban Basic Services
WATER AND SANITATION TRUST FUND (INTEREST ALLOCATION)	01-Jan-11	31-Dec-19	Global	GROUP OF SPONSORS	Urban Basic Services
Global Water Operators Partnerships Alliance Secretariat in Barcelona (GWOPA)	01-Jan-13	31-Dec-18	GLOBAL	Barcelona City Council, PM of Spain to the United Nations, , BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL AJUNTAMENT DE BARCELONA, PM OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS	Urban Basic Services
Boosting Effectiveness in Water Operators' Partnerships (BEWOP)	01-Aug-13	15-Jul-19	GLOBAL	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education , , UNESCO-INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION IHE	Urban Basic Services
Fundamentals of Urbanization: Implementing the New Urban Agenda	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-19	Global	VARIOUS	Research and Capacity Development

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A key message of this report is that UN-Habitat has designed and implemented 789 projects in 97 countries for a total budget of US\$ 1,225.3 million. Further, using the budget's values for the same period as a baseline, it transpires that Asia and the Pacific region remains at the top of investments with over \$528.5 million, followed by the Arab States region implementing projects worth of \$347.7 million. In that order, the Africa region has been ranked third on the list, with \$194.1 million, while Latin America and the Caribbean region takes the fourth place with \$45.8 million. Europe and other countries take a fifth place in the ranking implementing projects worth of \$9.3 million.

Against this background, UN-Habitat has been revising its resources mobilization strategy to be aligned with the new strategic plan 2020-2025 aiming to broaden its donor base as well as to explore individual contribution, for instance, for humanitarian, urban poor, youth, and women support activities. More predictable and balanced funding sources for the Agency would allow further strengthening of its programmatic work, enhancing its productivity and expansion of its technical cooperation portfolio. This is required to better support Member States in implementing the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas.



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