

COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT 2009



COUNTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT 2009

DISCLAIMER

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, or its Member States.

Copyright (C) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2009

All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT),
P.O. Box 30030, GPO Nairobi 00100, Kenya.

Tel: 254 20 7623 120

Fax: 254 20 7624 266/7 (Central Office)

Email: info@unhabitat.org

Website: <http://www.unhabitat.org/>

HS/1100/09

ISBN: 978-92-1-132066-4

Editor: Roman Rollnick

Design and Layout: Irene Juma

Printed at UNON/Publishing Services Section/Nairobi

Photos © UN-HABITAT/S.Mutter/N.Khamis

CONTENTS

Global and Inter-Regional	1
Africa	23
Arab States	95
Asia and Pacific	175
Europe	267
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	285

FOREWORD



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

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

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

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

As of the fourth quarter of 2008, UN-HABITAT had cooperation programmes and projects under execution in 50 countries, of which the majority were in the least developed countries. More than 20 other countries were benefitting from the support of UN-HABITAT's global programmes. Country activities could be normative or operational, but in many cases they combine these two dimensions of UN-HABITAT's mandate.

As a direct response to increasing demands from developing countries, the organization's in-country activities have grown significantly over the last decades from expenditures totaling US\$ 18.7 million in 1988 to close to US\$ 100 million in 2008.

More than 80 per cent of the financing of technical co-operation projects in 2008 came from the Habitat Trust Funds, 10% from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s various sources of funds and the balance from other sources. It should be noted that the total budgets have been maintained at a relatively high level due to several large programmes in Asia and the Arab States and several global trust funds. Through these activities, UN-HABITAT is fully committed to the goals of maximizing the use of national expertise and bolstering national execution and procurement from developing countries. In 2008 more than 90 per cent of UN-HABITAT's project personnel were national experts.

The report carries short summaries of each of the agency's country activities.¹ These reference sheets include: the total project or programme cost, partner institutions, background objectives, activities and results. The report is divided into six sections with the first section devoted to global and inter-regional programmes, followed by five sections describing UN-HABITAT's activities in each region: Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. In the past this document was focused on operational activities. In line with the MTSIP it now covers all country activities of UN-HABITAT.



Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director

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



GLOBAL AND INTER-REGIONAL

INTER- REGIONAL

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

The project has three main objectives:

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

ACTIVITIES

The following activities are being undertaken:

- Urban profiling (Burundi, Cape Verde, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Uganda, Antigua & Barbuda, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands)
- Finalizing reports of first batch of urban profiles (30).
- Introducing and tailoring study.
- City profiles (45 cities).
- National profiles (18 countries).
- Regional analysis (three).
- Printing and dissemination.
- Feasibility studies and capacity building (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, D.R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia)
- Implementation strategy.
- Three policy seminars.
- Six capacity-building workshops.
- Stakeholder mobilisation.
- Surveys and analyses.
- Feasibility reports and action plans.
- Regional conference.

RESULTS

The programme will deliver three types of results:

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

INTER-REGIONAL

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Advisory services to partners, including slum dwellers groups, NGOs, professional bodies, municipalities and commercial banks in the financial aspects of the upgrading of low-income housing and infrastructure projects.
- Referral function for local, regional and international support, bringing expertise and partnership networks of multilateral programmes and NGOs.
- Financial packaging of different forms of investment so they become 'bankable' and provide the communal finance with the necessary confidence to lend for community upgrading activities.
- Development of financial products and projects that enable investors to provide loans to various upgrading initiatives

RESULTS

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

- In Ghana: two citywide local finance facilities established in Tema and Sekondi Takoradi and sub projects being developed for credit enhancement in Kojokrom, New Takoradi and Amui Djor (market upgrade). SUF PMU has also given direct support for capitalization of the Ghana Urban Poor Fund. This has enabled them to give loans to their members for slum upgrading and to test pilot housing.
- In Indonesia: one citywide local finance facility created in Surakarta (Solo) and another in progress in Jogjakarta. Sub projects developed in Tipes, Tegalpanggung, Solo Kratonan, Ketelan and Setabelan. In addition, capacity building, through field testing, in Kratonan (USD20,000 for 11 houses) and planned for similar amounts in Ketelan and Setabelan. This field testing has been financed through loans from a local bank with technical support from SUF.
- In Sri Lanka: one nationwide local finance facility established. A number of sub projects have expressed interest in applying for credit enhancements, including Siddarthpura, Wallauwatta, Kukruniyawatta, Majid Place and Kilapura. SUF PMU has given direct support to capitalise Moratuwa Urban Poor Fund. These funds have been used as collateral to access loans from a local bank for construction of a four- storey building and to advance loans to members for slum upgrading.
- In Tanzania: Three potential projects for credit enhancement in Kurasini, Buruguni and Mwisho. Construction has also started on a housing project with the Tanzania Women Land Access Trust (TAWLAT), in conjunction with the Chinese Government.

INTER-REGIONAL

Project title	Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations
Project code	S001-FS/SER/S08 Spain S002-FS/SER/S08 Bahrain S003-FS/SER/S08 Rockefeller Foundation
Total cost	USD 3,700,000
Development partners	Government of Spain, Kingdom of Bahrain, Rockefeller Foundation
Partners	Local banks, microfinance institutions, national and local governments, community groups
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

By the end of 2008, the following results were achieved:

- UN-HABITAT, in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives in Nairobi, has developed and approved the ERSO Operational Procedures (OP) and the Operations Manual (OM).
- ERSO Team has consulted with multiple potential partners to develop business plans for implementation of experimental operations in all four target regions. In addition, UN-HABITAT has initiated research and documentation of innovative mechanisms for Low-income Shelter Finance.
- ERSO Steering and Monitoring Committee (SMC) is established. The constituting meeting of the SMC was held on 25-26 September 2008 in Nairobi.
- SMC has reviewed a total of 12 project proposals from all four target regions. The selection and initiation of the first experimental projects is scheduled to commence by early 2009.

GLOBAL

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

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

To complement the normative and operational activities of the trust, the programme is supporting the establishment of the Global Water Operators Partnership (GWOP) with the aim of improving the knowledge base of water utilities through a number of capacity building initiatives, while facilitating cross-regional knowledge sharing and learning among individual utilities and networks. In the same spirit, the programme has forged partnership with Google Inc. to provide geo-referenced data on performance and coverage of water and sanitation services, piloting in Zanzibar and up-scaling to other countries and regions in the next few years.

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

1. WATER FOR ASIAN CITIES PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The principal activities include:

- The programme is now operational in 47 urban centres in five countries and is being extended to Pakistan and Indonesia.
- Supporting pilot demonstration projects on innovative community based approaches to improve water supply and sanitation, pro-poor governance, improved water demand management and awareness raising

- Promoting a new water use ethic, the programme is also introducing the Human Values Based Approach for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education
- Supporting Gender mainstreaming efforts in utilities and local authorities.
- Capacity building to monitor progress towards meeting MDGs

RESULTS

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

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

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Rehabilitate existing structure, promote conservation and water demand management
- Increase water supply and sanitation infrastructure
- Capacity building of utilities and community to ensure sustainability
- Support policy development governing water conservation and demand management
- Raise awareness through human value based water, sanitation and hygiene education
- Project management, monitoring and evaluation
- Environment and social management

RESULTS

The results so far achieved include:

- Fast-track projects have been implemented in eight towns in Lao PDR, two in Vietnam and three in Yunnan Province, PR China.
- A project has been initiated in Cambodia.
- An estimated 40,000 people have so far benefitted from these projects.
- UN-HABITAT's support for community based water and sanitation and water conservation and demand management initiative has enabled the city of Puer, PR China to attract additional investments in the water and sanitation sector. In the city of Jinghong, PR China, an important tourist city in the Mekong, UN-HABITAT's support is helping to mitigate a major constraint to the tourism economy caused by the lack of water and sanitation in households which provide accommodation to tourists.
- In recognition of the demonstrated success achieved under the initiative, the Government of Netherlands has agreed to provide additional funds to support the MEK-WATSAN programme.

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The activities include:

- Discussions with potential partners, including local governments, water and sanitation utilities and NGOs for a number of community-based initiatives associated with a

proposed IADB loan to improve access to water and sanitation in the peri-urban areas of large cities..

RESULTS

The results so far include:

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

3. WATER FOR AFRICAN CITIES PROGRAMME (PHASE II)

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

The main objectives of the project are to:

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

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- An MoU signed with the African Development Bank in March 2006 set out the framework to facilitate safe water supplies and sanitation in African cities and small urban centres, with the programme providing pre-investment capacity building necessary for the sustainability of investments for water and sanitation programmes.
- The pre-investment support provided by the programme to Kenya and Zanzibar (Tanzania) has led to a fast track of the procedure for the loan agreement. The experience is being extended to AfDB programmes in Mali, Ethiopia and Senegal.
- Nine Memorandums of Understanding have been signed between UN-HABITAT and the governments of Cameroon, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, Rwanda and Mozambique
- As at August 2008, 61 Cooperation Agreements were operational with government and local/regional/international NGO partners at city level to implement demonstration activities. About 50 per cent of these have been completed or in the final stages of completion.
- Three countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali) have adopted and mainstreamed the values-based approach into primary and secondary schools curricula in topics related to water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Working under the auspices of UN-Water Africa (a grouping of UN system agencies in the water sector in Africa), and in close collaboration with the African Development Bank, the programme significantly contributed to the African Ministers Council on Water-led initiatives including, the March 2008 First African Water Week (AWW-1) held in Tunis, and contributed to the preparations of the draft Sharm El Sheikh Declaration which were among the key documents for the main thematic session of the 11th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held at the end of June 2008. The AU Assembly endorsed the draft Sharm el Sheikh Declaration.

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

UN-HABITAT, in association with the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda is implementing a major initiative to address the water and sanitation needs of poor people living

in the secondary urban towns around the Lake Victoria region. The LVWATSAN has been designed to achieve MDG targets for water and sanitation, taking into account all physical planning needs. The first phase of the initiative is addressing the needs of six towns with populations varying from 10,000 to 85,000. The second phase will cover an additional nine towns, one each from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and three each from Rwanda and Burundi.

Objectives of the project are to:

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Rehabilitate existing water and sanitation infrastructure systems and extend service coverage to the poor
- Undertake capacity building interventions for operational management to ensure sustainability at the local level
- Develop and operationalize mechanisms to bring the benefits to sector reforms to the local level
- Implement physical interventions that reduce sources of pollution into lake Victoria

RESULTS

The results have included:

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

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

networks, assisting in the development of affordable gendered land tools useful to poverty-stricken communities, and spreading knowledge on how to implement security of tenure.

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

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

ACTIVITIES

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

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

RESULTS

GLTN has established a network of global and regional partners to improve land administration for poverty alleviation. There are currently 36 key global partners registered to the network and 58 member organisations and 700 individual members registered. Key results include:

Tool Development

- The Land Administration Domain Model (LADM), a land administration tool capable of documenting both customary and statutory land rights and claims has been presented to the International Standards Organisation (ISO). The Ethiopian Government is reviewing the possibility to test this approach using their current LIMS and land certification processes through a GLTN initiated Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) which is a subset of the LADM.

- GLTN grassroots mechanism to scale-up successful grassroots practices to operate at city-wide and national levels has been developed, including recommendations for capacity-building;
- Gender Evaluation Criteria have been developed to facilitate the evaluation of land tools from a gender perspective;
- Policy Guidelines and Support
- Supported the African land policy framework and the development of land indicators for security of tenure;
- Secure Land Rights for All – an overview of land policy issues (English, French and Spanish)
- Policy Makers Guide to Women's Land, Property and Housing Rights (English, French and Spanish)
- Shared Tenure Options for Women (English and French)
- How to develop a Pro-poor Land Policy (English, Spanish and French)
- How to Establish an Effective Land Sector (English)
- Guidelines for Addressing Land Issues after Natural Disasters (English)

Training

- Transparency in Land Administration: regional trainings have been held in Ghana, Tanzania, Namibia and Senegal targeting stakeholders in Eastern, Southern and Francophone West Africa regions respectively together with local training institutions and universities and the International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (ITC).
- Training in land issues has been organised for UN-HABITAT headquarters and regional office staff in Nairobi and China;
- Training in Urban Land Markets was held in Nairobi in 2008.

Documentation and Research

- Global inventory of land related initiatives has been expanded to include 159 initiatives from Africa. In total there are 827 initiatives listed in the GLTN database. This is currently being expanded to include initiatives from the Arab States.
- Land Law and Islam an overview of concepts and issues in English and Arabic;

Country-level support

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

- Gender implications of the rural land certification process in Ethiopia;
- Rural land inventory in Botswana and its performance in peri-urban areas as well as the links between customary and statutory systems;
- City-wide planning in Haiti, situation analysis to be developed into a guideline for local and central governments;

- Research on the social and economic impacts of land titling programmes in urban and peri-urban areas in Senegal and South Africa;
- Scoping study and a series of seven case studies on specific natural disasters in Grenada, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mozambique, Pakistan and the USA.
- A study of urban land markets in Mozambique;
- Harmonisation, Alignment and Coordination, Chairing the land sector in Kenya, for national land policy formulation and implementation.
- Institutional support to the Land Commission in Liberia, and affordable land records and spatial infrastructure in Ethiopia.

GLTN Events:

2,324 people attended various GLTN events, including Internet Forums (1,552), Expert Group Meetings (626) and training events (146), with a 60/40 split in male/female participation. Reports available include:

- Improving Slum Conditions through Innovative Financing – FIG/UN-HABITAT seminar June 2008.
- Expert Group Meeting on Post-Disaster Land Guidelines, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Expert group meeting on Land for Sustainable Urbanisation in Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- UN Commission on Sustainable Development, CSD-16, NYC, USA.
- Land Professionals Workshop on Gendering Land Tools, Bagamoyo, Tanzania
- Grassroots Mechanism, Nairobi, Kenya.

GLOBAL

Countries	Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ghana
Project title	Support to Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (AGFE) (Phase I)
Project code	IT-GLO-07-TO3
Total cost	USD232,075
Development partners	Government of Italy, Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing , Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE); Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS). Members of AGFE are associates of organisations such as Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR), ENDA Tiers-Monde; International Alliance of Inhabitants (IAI), Slum Dwellers International (SDI); and Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College London (UCL).
Partner	Brazil
Starting date	November 2007
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The following activities have been carried out:

- AGFE missions to Curitiba (Brazil), Rome (Italy), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Accra (Ghana) to facilitate dialogue between local and national governments and organisations of civil society to achieve negotiated alternatives in situation where forced evictions were imminent or ongoing.
- The AGFE membership has been renewed and the Terms of Reference outlining its mandate and modus operandi have been revised. The Group is formed by 15 individuals from academic, governmental, non-governmental as well as community-based organisations.
- The AGFE Pool of Technical Experts has been established in order to provide substantive support to the Group's operations
- Training materials on alternatives to forced evictions have been developed.
- AGFE contributed to the Training Event "Alternatives to forced evictions: sustainable settlement strategies" at the World Urban Forum IV.
- The Group finalised and adopted its biannual plan of activities, including tool development and a prioritised programme for country missions.
- Agreements were reached with the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing for enhanced collaboration between the Office of the Special Rapporteur, AGFE and UN-HABITAT.

The following activities are planned:

- Follow-up AGFE missions to Curitiba (Brazil), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) and Rome (Italy).
- New AGFE missions to Istanbul (Turkey), Port Harcourt (Nigeria), New Orleans (USA), Lima (Peru), Ushuaia and Rio Negro (Argentina), Greater London (United Kingdom), Moscow (Russian Federation) .
- Preparation of the 3rd AGFE Report on successful alternatives to forced eviction;
- Development of methodology for eviction impact assessment, including assessment of eviction costs;
- Feasibility study on setting up a global eviction data base jointly with eviction monitoring organisations;
- Inventory of available instruments/guidelines/tools;
- Development of guidelines for policymakers/governments on principles and actions to avoid unlawful forced evictions

RESULTS

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

AGFE missions have generated a highly positive impact:

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



AFRICA

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Cities without Slums: Support Programme for Western and Central Francophone Africa
Project code	FS/RAF/04/S02
Total cost	USD 305,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNEP, Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)
Starting date	September 2004
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT is mandated to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community to attain Goal 7/Target 11 of the Millennium Declaration. UN-HABITAT performs that mission worldwide by supporting technical co-operation activities based on stated national needs in respect to human settlements, urban environment and capacity building. Building on a similar activity in Eastern and Southern Africa, UN-HABITAT implemented a sub-regional project in conjunction with the Municipal Development Partnership in Cotonou for the implementation of the Cities Without Slums Action Plan in countries and cities of Western and Central Francophone Africa. The aim was to promote capacity building and help the communities and alliance members to prepare local proposals to be submitted to the Cities Alliance.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Supporting countries and municipalities in preparing slum upgrading and city development strategies.
- Providing information and guidelines to countries and municipalities for local urban development, environmental management and slum upgrading projects.
- Mobilizing development partners, civil society and NGOs in identifying needs and formulating projects proposals.
- Contributing to the development of partnerships with local and regional bodies for knowledge and information sharing.

RESULTS

Four proposals were approved by the Cities Alliance for a total budget of US\$2,400,000. Several countries benefited from these proposals:

- City development strategies in Cotonou, Dakar and Ouagadougou, Abomey, Pays Gun, and Lomé.
- Countrywide Cities Without Slums Programmes for Senegal and Mali.
- Several countries/municipalities have received support, including Benin, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cape Verde, Burundi and Rwanda.
- National and local authorities in the sub-region benefited from the project in the preparation of new proposals.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Capacity Building for Local Participatory Planning, Budgeting and Gender Mainstreaming Programme
Project code	XB/RAF07X01 (C193)
Total cost	USD 2,217,000
Development partner	Government of Spain (AECI)
Partners	Eight municipalities and training institutions from Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Senegal.
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Tool preparation.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Training of trainers (TOT).
- Human resource development.
- Participatory planning and budgeting.

- Implementing priority actions.
- Establishing a continuing programme.
- Monitoring and evaluating.

RESULTS

The following results are expected:

- Processes established for participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming.
- Capacities of training institutions built in participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming to replicate on a large scale.
- Legislative and institutional capacities built in seven municipalities for participatory planning, budgeting and gender mainstreaming.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project Title	Lake Victoria City Development Strategies (Phase 3)
Project Code	J065-5440-2831-2104
Total Cost	USD 4,770,000
Development partner	Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
Partners	Kenya - Municipal Council of Kisumu, Municipal Council of Homa Bay, Uganda - Kampala City Council, Municipal Council of Entebbe, Municipal Council of Jinja, Tanzania - Mwanza City Council, Musoma Municipal Council, Bukoba Municipal Council
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	October 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the third phase of the Lake Victoria City Development Strategies (CDS) is to develop a regional approach to improved urban environment and reduced poverty in the region by:

- Enhancing efficiency in the use of local environmental resources.
- Reducing environmental risks and strengthening application of environmental conventions and agreements.
- Reducing poverty by promoting more equitable access to resources and environmental services.
- Mobilizing and strengthening local capacities to plan, co-ordinate, and manage sustainable local development in partnership.
- Combining the complementary strengths of UN-HABITAT and other partners in supporting sustainable development commitments, including improved local environmental governance.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Strengthening capacity of Lake Victoria cities in environmental planning and management.
- Building capacity of cities and CSOs in sustainable urban development.
- Implementing strategic demonstration projects in support of good urban environmental governance and poverty reduction.
- Mainstreaming CDS lessons and experiences in national and regional processes by capturing and documenting experience for advocacy and policy change in the region.

- Creating awareness by sharing information on the initiative at regional and global level.
- Supporting a regional strategy to address HIV/AIDS and mainstream gender and youth by supporting local authorities to implement strategic plans.

RESULTS

The following results are being achieved:

- Well established institutional framework that facilitates building capacities in participatory decision-making at the local and national levels.
- Overall improvement in environmental governance experienced in participating CDS cities.
- The CDS programme has equipped UN-HABITAT and partner organisations with methodological tools and mechanisms promoting participatory planning.
- Demonstration projects generate collective engagement and refine mechanisms before incorporation in citywide policies.

SUB-REGIONAL

Project title	Mashariki Innovations in Local Governance Awards Programme
Project code	FS-RAF-03-S01
Total cost	USD950,000
Development partner	Ford Foundation
Starting date	1 January 2003
Completion date	31 January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Mashariki Innovations in Local Governance Awards Programme (MILGAP) is to recognize and foster the expansion and replication of city-based innovations that harness local, national or regional capacities to improve local governance processes or service delivery. The projects identified demonstrate a level of creativity, participation, sustainability and potential for replicability in the East Africa region. MILGAP also aims at promoting the proliferation of creative and innovative ideas to address the challenges of urban governance in the cities and rural areas of the East Africa sub-region.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Sensitization campaigns and invitations for submissions.
- Short-listing of projects.
- Applications evaluated and validated.
- National workshops held for selection of best practices in various categories by a panel of judges, including guest experts.
- Best of the national programme rewarded and recognized through monetary awards and certificates.
- Documentation and information dissemination.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Hosting of national and sub-regional MILGAP award ceremonies in East Africa.
- Regional workshops held and workshop reports produced.
- Recognition of outstanding innovations in local governance and decentralization at the national and sub-regional level.

- Strengthened visibility, advocacy and lobby for good local governance and decentralization in the sub-region.
- Networking, dissemination of information and exchange of ideas on innovative and effective projects in local governance and decentralization.

SUB-REGIONAL

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

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

The Shelter Profile is both a diagnosis and analytical tool that helps governments to identify gaps and bottlenecks in the housing sector that impede the housing market from working properly, particularly for the urban poor. It provides evidence from the field to support the required institutional, regulatory and policy reforms, both at local and national levels. The Shelter Profile produces knowledge through applied research, market surveys, institutional and stakeholders' analysis as well as city consultations. Therefore, the Shelter Profile is an appropriate tool to policy recommendations. Locally, the Shelter Profiles are carried out

by a team of local researchers with backstopping from UN-HABITAT and international consultants. In Malawi and Uganda, the Shelter Profile Studies are complementary to the Rapid Urban Sector Profile Studies (RUSPS) as they add a detailed analysis and in-depth knowledge of the various sub-sectors of the shelter delivery system.

ACTIVITIES

Malawi is the inception and pilot country; Uganda is the next country where Shelter Profiling is undertaken. A range of activities have been carried out in Malawi and Uganda, including the following:

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

RESULTS

The main results so far have included:

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

BENIN

Project title	City Development Strategy for Greater Cotonou
Project code	FS/BEN/06/S01
Total cost	USD 565,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNDP
Partners	Government of Benin, Municipalities of Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou and Seme-Podji, MDP (Municipal Development Partnership) Government of Benin, Municipalities of Abomey-Calavi, Cotonou and Seme-Podji
Starting date	April 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Within the framework of the Cities without Slums sub-regional programme, UN-HABITAT developed a proposal for a City Development Strategy (CDS) for Greater Cotonou, comprised of the municipalities of Abomey Calavi, Cotonou and Seme-Podji. The main objective of the project is to assist the government of Benin to formulate a CDS and to promote conditions conducive to the development of a city that is inclusive, functional and managed in an efficient and rational manner. The project will establish a collaborative mechanism to facilitate the participation of civil society, the private sector, and the national and local authorities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Formulation of a development action plan for the next 25 years.
- Definition of a 10-year investment programme, including a priority action plan for urban poverty reduction.
- Capacity building of national and local institutions for urban planning and management.

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- Cooperation agreement signed with Municipal Development Partnership (MDP) to provide administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the project.
- Policy steering and technical committees created to advise the project team and to monitor implementation.

- Focal point nominated in each municipality to participate in the project implementation and ensure sustainability.
- Sensitisation meeting with stakeholders and development partners.
- Communication strategy developed and implemented.
- Situation analysis report prepared and validated at a stakeholders workshop.
- Working group established to review reports by consultants on urban mobility, metropolitan governance, urban environment and poverty alleviation.
- Consultant recruited to assist the working group in the preparation of the CDS.
- The French Development Agency (AFD) has expressed willingness to contribute to the implementation of the action plan.
- Formulation of training and capacity-building plan is underway.

BURKINA FASO

Project title	City Development Strategy for Ouagadougou
Project code	FS/BKF/06/S01
Total cost	USD 580,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNDP, World Bank, French Development Agency (AFD), Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)
Partners	Government of Burkina Faso, Municipality of Ouagadougou, and Association of Burkina Faso Municipalities (AMBF)
Starting date	May 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

- Formulation of a resources mobilization strategy to finance the implementation of the action plan.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Cooperation agreement signed with the Municipality of Ouagadougou to provide administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the project at local level.
- Two committees (policy steering and technical) created to advise the project team and monitor the implementation of the project.
- Sensitization meetings held with different stakeholders
- Situation analysis report and communication strategy prepared and validated during stakeholders workshop.
- Report on strategy for crime prevention prepared and submitted to the municipal council for endorsement.
- The following thematic working groups have been established: (a): urban mobility, (b) basic urban services, (c) urban governance, (d) urban poverty (e) environment, and spatial. Their reports will be utilized in preparing the City development strategy for Ouagadougou.
- Consultant recruited to assist in preparing the City Development Strategy and related action plan.

BURUNDI

Project title	National Housing and Urban Development Policy
Project code	BDI/06/001
Total cost	USD 202,650
Development partners	World Bank, Belgian Cooperation, French Cooperation, UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank
Partners	Government of Burundi, Ministry of Equipment and Public Works, Ministry of Local Government, local authorities, private sector, NGOs
Starting date	October 2006
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since 1993, Burundi has experienced internal strife and political instability. With the support of the international community, a peace agreement was signed in 2004 and national and local democratic elections were held in 2005. The government has introduced an urgent economic and social recovery programme aimed at alleviating poverty, stabilising peace and promoting good governance and democracy. Recognizing that urbanization and adequate regional planning are key issues for sustainable development, the government requested UNDP and UN-HABITAT's assistance in formulating a national housing and urbanization policy. The objectives are to provide technical support to formulate a housing and urban development policy, through a participatory process involving government, local authorities, NGOs and CBOs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Establishment of a steering committee comprised of central and local administration officers, civil society representatives, donors, and community representatives to monitor project implementation.
- Preparing terms of reference for national and international consultants.
- Recruiting consultants for the following studies: urban and regional planning, assessment of housing and basic services needs, institutional and legal framework, land issues, building materials, access to basic urban services, housing finance and urban governance.
- Preparing a situation analysis report.
- Consulting with stakeholders through workshops.
- Formulating a policy paper to be submitted to the government for endorsement.

RESULTS

The following results were delivered:

- Project launched by the President in Gitega in November 2006.
- Steering committee created and operational.
- National and international consultants recruited
- Situation analysis prepared and validated during three regional workshops.
- Policy paper prepared and validated during national workshop in April 2008.
- Policy paper endorsed by the government
- Translation of the document into local languages for dissemination countrywide.
- UNDP agreed to fund a Phase 2, starting in 2009, to prepare an action plan

CHAD

Project title	Urban Development and Housing Improvement (Phase 1)
Project code	IP/CHD/04/001
Total cost	USD 13,873,351
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Chad, Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MATUH), Ministry of Local Government, Municipality of N'Djamena, NGOs, CBOs
Starting date	July 2004
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the past decade, the Government of Chad has made numerous efforts to improve urban development and housing conditions, including: the preparation of Urban Development Plans for N'Djamena and several secondary cities; the formulation and adoption of the National Housing Strategy in 1998/99 and; the formulation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy in 2002. In line with the official declaration in 2003 to provide all citizens with a decent home, this project reflected the government's willingness to utilize a significant part of the country's oil revenues to improve the living and housing conditions of the poor. The main objective was to help the government improve housing and living conditions for urban populations and to contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goals.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Producing 960 serviced plots and the construction of houses in N'Djamena and Doba.
- Improving housing conditions of 23,000 slum dwellers in N'Djamena by providing access to land, water and sanitation.
- Creating micro-credit facilities for housing construction and shelter improvement.
- Capacity building through staff reinforcement and training at central and local government institutions, NGOs and CBOs.
- Revising and updating urban planning and housing-related legislation and introducing new institutional mechanisms such as the PROVITHAS (provider of serviced plots) and the FPHS (provider of housing financing credits).
- Establishing a priority list for urgent urban investments.
- Preparation of a project document for a second phase

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- Site identified for the project; 100 houses constructed and Madjorio slum upgrading programme implemented;
- Consulting firms selected for feasibility studies related to the sites and design of houses.
- Construction enterprise selected for developing serviced plots; 1000 plots developed in the site of Patte d'Oie.
- Sensitisation and slum dwellers identification of Madjorio done by a local NGO;
- Proposal for PROVITHAS and FPHS submitted for approval;
- Outdated legal framework and laws related to land and urban planning reviewed, updated and submitted to government for endorsement;
- Staff from central and municipal administration trained.
- National workshop on urban development held in N'Djamena.
- Feasibility study for development and services programmes and for houses for Doba site completed.
- Project document for Phase 2 approved.

CHAD

Project title	Urban Development and Housing Improvement (Phase 2)
Project code	AS/CHD/008/001
Total cost	USD 22,311,088
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Chad, Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Regional Planning (MATUH), Ministry of Local Government, Municipality of N'Djamena, NGOs, CBOs
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

The main objective of the project is to expand the results achieved in 2007 during Phase 1.

ACTIVITIES:

The main activities include:

- Assistance for the allocation of 960 serviced plots and 100 houses to beneficiaries
- Producing 500 serviced plots in N'djamena and 500 in Doba
- Preparation of master plan for two secondary cities to be selected.
- Improving housing conditions of 23,000 slum dwellers in N'Djamena by providing access to land, water and sanitation.
- Developing micro-credit facilities for housing construction and shelter improvement activities for low-income families.
- Strengthening urban planning and management capacities of staff reinforcement from central and local government institutions, as well as at NGOs and CBOs
- Assisting the set-up of new institutional mechanisms such as PROVITHAS (provider of serviced plots) and FPHS (provider of housing financing credits).
- Feasibility studies on prioritized projects/programmes for urban investments.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved so far:

- Economic and social studies including slum dwellers for the Madjorio slum upgrading programme finalized;
- Bidding documents processed for Madjorio slum upgrading programmes in order to select contractors.
- Sensitization and slum dwellers identification of Madjorio.
- Bidding documents processed for Doba site development.
- Staff from central and municipal administration trained.
- SOPROFIM legally established.

KENYA

Project title	Nairobi River Basin Programme
Project code	XB-KEN-06-X01
Total cost	USD 147,000
Development partners	Belgian Government, UNEP
Partners	Ministry of Environment, Nairobi City Council
Starting date	July 2005
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Nairobi River Basin Programme is to rehabilitate, restore and manage the Nairobi River ecosystem in order to improve the livelihoods of the poor, enhance biodiversity and provide a sustainable supply of water for domestic, industrial, recreational and emergency use.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities have been:

- Survey and analysis of human settlements patterns and trends, spatial distribution of infrastructure (including pollution hot spots);
- Survey and analysis of socio-economic situation in the basin
- Review of relevant environmental management and urban planning instruments
- Consolidate existing EMIS and prepare inventory of existing data and maps;
- Prepare thematic maps for analysis of specific areas
- Sensitize and mobilize stakeholders through detail profiling, area consultations, working groups, and preparation of action plans, strategies and demonstration projects;
- Document and publish the process.

RESULTS

The following results have been delivered:

- Analysis of human settlements and human activities in the Nairobi River basin
- Data and maps for the basin showing human settlements activities distribution
- Social/economic study analyzing living conditions in the basin
- Demonstration of how the participatory process is applied to address deteriorating environmental conditions.

KENYA

Project title	Dallas (Embu) Integrated Basic Urban Services Project
Project code	FNL-5440-J041-2821
Project cost	USD 50,000
Development partner	Government of the Netherlands
Starting date	1 January 2003
Partner	Embu Municipal Council
Completion date	31 January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Dallas village, in Embu District, has a population of more than 18,000 residents, the majority of them Muslims. The settlement has most of the characteristics of urban informal settlements. As in Kibera or Mukuru in Nairobi, the residents live in squalid conditions where settlement is highly congested. They occupy tiny semi-permanent structures which house numbers far beyond their capacity. The project aims at addressing these problems through an integrated process that will result in an overall improvement of living standards of the community. The core focus of the project is handling the sanitation issues, flooding control and livelihood programmes aimed at poverty alleviation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Developing sustainable strategies to address the basic urban services and environmental challenges through a community-led participatory planning process.
- Formation and strengthening of self help groups, community mobilization and training, development of micro credit structures, and strategic visioning to help the community develop long term plans.
- Identifying problems, assessing and selecting alternative solutions in order to develop possible solutions and strategies to achieve a shared vision.
- Strengthening the capacity of youth and women groups in the use of appropriate building technologies.
- Documenting the overall project experience in order to capture good practices, lessons learnt, information, and methodologies for possible replication and results-based management.

RESULTS

The main results have been:

- Dallas Community Organization reconstituted with new management committee and youth and women's representation
- Links established with local, national, governmental and public sector partners.
- Training programme conducted with 249 participants.
- Governance structures improved through development of a new constitution and opening of a bank account
- Mobilization and profiling of women and youth groups within Dallas community
- Installation of a new loaning system
- Registration and organization of savings groups.
- At least 30 loan committees constituted
- Total of 13 groups received funding for micro-credit facilities

KENYA

Project title	Kahawa-Soweto Upgrading Programme
Project code	FIT-KEN05T01-C171
Total cost	USD 240,000
Development partner	Government of Italy
Partners	Nairobi City Council, CBOs
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

The programme objective was to support the improvement of living conditions of people living and working in Kahawa-Soweto settlement in northern Nairobi. Funded with a grant from the Government of Italy, an action plan and funding strategy was prepared, focusing specifically on the delivery of basic services and improvement of structures. Project activities included the improvement of basic services, delivery of security of tenure and the promotion of micro/economic enterprises. The programme was implemented in collaboration with the Nairobi City Council and built on lessons learned from the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Obtaining maps of Kahawa to define the extent of the settlement and relationship to the surrounding areas.
- Obtaining information and data on the settlement to use in designing improvements;
- Preparing layout plan of Kahawa-Soweto, locating services and land uses.
- Preparing action plans for service delivery.
- Building broad-based consensus on the action plans and costed projects;
- Prepare an implementation plan, including inputs by various actors in each area;
- Implementing the agreed projects with full community participation

RESULTS

The project has been completed with the following results:

- Community Land Trust established within the first year.
- Detailed designs prepared for construction elements.
- Construction work completed on toilets, garbage collection cubicles, road improvements, resource centre and house improvements (80 units)

KENYA

Project title	Kibera Integrated Water Sanitation and Waste Management
Project code	2006- FWS- 5448- W001- 2831
Total cost	USD 579,684
Development partners	Water for African Cities
Partners	Government of Kenya under the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) and Maji na Ufanisi (Water and Development)
Starting date	January 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Kibera Integrated Water, Sanitation and Waste Management Project (WATSAN) - part of the Water for African City programme - supports low cost community based demonstrations in the Soweto village of Kibera slums. The project aims at contributing towards improving the livelihoods of the urban poor in Soweto East, by supporting small-scale community-based initiatives in water, sanitation and waste management. The project will contribute to the on-going Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) which is a collaborative initiative between the Government of Kenya and UN-HABITAT.

The project had the following objectives:

- Supporting improved accessibility to water, sanitation and credit facilities.
- Supporting improvements to the drainage system.
- Initiating small-scale door-to-door waste collection and recycling initiatives.
- Enabling the Soweto East community to gain basic knowledge of computers and internet accessibility.
- Popularising a non-motorised transport system (improved bicycle transport) for the improvement of livelihoods within the urban poor.
- Establishing and strengthening governance frameworks to regulate distribution and accessibility to water and sanitation.
- The project is also seeking to popularise a non-motorised transport system - The Kibera Bicycle Transport Project (KBTP) - as one of the components. The project is engaging local artisans in the design and fabrication of bicycle/tricycle trailer systems for multipurpose uses by the local community to improve on the transport needs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- The construction a 2.5km low-volume upgraded road, 1.8 km storm water drains and improvement of two foot bridges, to enhance movement of people and goods within the greater Kibera area.
- Sanitation improvement by constructing communal water and sanitation facilities (all-in-one complexes with VIP latrines, shower cubicles and water booths) in strategic locations connecting them to piped water and providing for local storage.
- This also includes small-scale door-to-door waste collection and recycling demonstrations.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Cooperation Agreement signed with Maji na Ufanisi (Water and Development) a local NGO for project implementation
- Community mobilization according to zones in Soweto East completed
- Physical identification of all the sites for the proposed infrastructure completed
- Design work for all the proposed infrastructure and information education and communication materials completed
- Prototype for the non-motorised transport system developed in Kibera using local artisans.
- Upper container floor of the UN-HABITAT site offices cleared for partitioning to accommodate the ICT centre;
- Construction of the infrastructure on course;

KENYA

Project title	Kisumu Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Project
Project code	FSE-5440-J065-2831
Project cost	USD 874,500
Development partners	Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), ILO
Partner	Municipal Council of Kisumu
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Kisumu Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Project (KISWAMP), developed within the framework of the Lake Victoria City Development Strategies (CDS), will adopt several capacity building approaches for the improvement of the regulatory environment. These include enforcement of reviewed by-laws, fee collection, monitoring and evaluation systems, private sector linkages and start-up machinery for the Municipal Council of Kisumu. It will also stimulate and strengthen associations of waste collection groups and establish a credit guarantee scheme through an identified micro-finance institution for loan issuing to micro-enterprises and community-based organizations to efficiently manage solid waste services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Developing a citywide sustainable waste management strategy.
- Promoting public-private partnerships in municipal service delivery for improved sustainable waste management and employment opportunities.
- Strengthening micro-enterprises and community-based groups to efficiently provide waste management services, create job opportunities, and improve the environment.
- Building the capacity of the municipal council to effectively implement the strategy
- Developing an effective monitoring and evaluation system.
- Promoting the model of the KISWAMP within the Lake Victoria region.

RESULTS

The following results have been delivered:

- A baseline survey on solid waste collection, disposal and recycling activities in 17 wards completed
- Broad stakeholder consultations held to identify key priority issues.
- Sensitization workshops conducted for council officials, NGOs, CSOs, and political leaders on sustainable waste management and public-private partnerships.

KENYA

Project title	Safer Cities Initiative
Project code	TIP-2030-C166-2821
Total cost	USD 770,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Kenya, Kenya Police, Nairobi City Council, Local NGO's and CBO's
Starting date	January 2000
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Escalating crime and insecurity in Nairobi are hindering social and economic development and severely eroding the city's reputation. The causes are often linked to institutional weaknesses in the police and justice systems. Following a request for technical assistance, UN-HABTIAT's Safer Cities Programme established a Safer Nairobi Initiative, implemented by the City Council of Nairobi, which focused on the development and implementation of a citywide crime prevention strategy and a local coalition. The Safer Nairobi Initiative aims to develop a community-based strategy for the prevention of crime in Nairobi. The main objectives were:

- Building of national capacity and frameworks to support local crime prevention initiatives in collaboration with other national processes and programmes.
- Consolidating Nairobi capacity for scaling-up and transferring by providing support to the Safer Nairobi Initiative Unit.
- Establishing successful urban crime prevention initiatives in additional municipalities in Kenya.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Capacity of local actors, in particular, councillors and officers at the Nairobi City Council strengthened and institutional mechanisms established for project implementation at council level
- Consultations on citywide crime prevention strategy conducted,
- This culminated in eight high-profile constituency consultations which resulted in a Full Council Resolution and a Draft Strategy on Crime Prevention and Urban Safety.
- Safer Nairobi Residents Conventions took place to discuss the draft crime prevention and urban safety strategy

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- A citywide crime-victimization survey produced.
- A Safer Cities Nairobi Action Group established.
- Public awareness campaigns conducted, including a Safer Nairobi video, a promotional folder and a biannual Salama newsletter.
- Training seminars held for NCC officers and councillors on crime prevention.
- A safety audit 'Night Walk' and public rally held to raise the project profile and engage city residents in the initiative.
- Stakeholder consultations have taken place involving residents associations, business groups, community policing groups, slum dwellers, women's and youth groups.
- A full council meeting adopted the citywide crime prevention and urban safety strategy.
- A project coordinating office was established at City Hall.
- City Council advancement on partnerships with private sector to light up Nairobi slums and streets.
- 'Safer Spaces and Streets Campaign' launched in March 2006.
- National Safer Cities approach rolled out in June 2006.
- National guidelines for local crime prevention developed.

KENYA

Project title	Support to the Land Sector Donor Group in Kenya
Project code	FS/KEN/08/S03
Total cost	USD 385,419
Development partners	Sida, USAID, IFAD, FAO, Dfid, World Bank, GTZ and Italian Cooperation.
Partners	Government of Kenya, Ministry of Lands.
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT was one of the founding partners of the Kenya Development Partners Group on Land (DPGL) in 2004 and has chaired the group for five years. DPGL has supported the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Lands, in the development of a land policy framework, which deals with historical injustices, informal settlement upgrading and urban land management. The finalisation of the national policy was delayed by post election conflict in January, 2008, but the implementation of the policy has now become a key governance covenant between the Government of Kenya and Development Partners. A common framework agreement for the implementation of the policy has now been agreed by DPGL.

The main objective of the support is:

- to give technical assistance to DPGL and the Ministry of Lands, as it implements the land policy, in relation to land administration, land information management, affordable land record management and spatial infrastructure, also through decentralised pilots.
- to fund the assessment of the capacity gap in regard to the national land policy implementation, and the capacity development required. Funding will also go towards activities related to affordable land records and spatial infrastructure particularly in regard to the further development of the Land Administration Domain Model.

ACTIVITIES

Key activities so far have included:

- coordination of the DPGL and its relationship with the Ministry of Lands, both in regard to the national land policy and to the implementation framework of this policy
- linkages between the DPGL and the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy
- common framework agreement established between the Ministry of Lands and DPGL,

based on the Land Reform Transformation Programme

- assessment process started to establish the capacity gap in regard to the national land policy implementation. This will form part of the discussions with the Ministry.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Coordination of DPGL funding for the support of Government of Kenya, Ministry of Lands of about USD 10 million
- Coordination of the funding by DPGL for the National Land Policy process, the largest process undertaken in Kenya's history outside of the Constitutional Review Process.
- Coordination of the funding of the National Land Policy, which has been supported by Government, private sector and civil society, which has gone to Cabinet.
- Coordination of the DPGL funding for the support of the Land Policy Implementation Framework, namely the Land Reform Transformation Programme.
- Coordination of policy dialogue on sector specific issues and provision of information and technical advice.

KENYA

Project title	Mombasa Slum Upgrading Programme
Project code	XB – KEN – 07 - X01
Total cost	USD 200,000
Development partners	Government of Turkey
Partner	Municipal Council of Mombasa
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project selected a slum area in Mombasa, initiated capacity building at the municipal council and developed an action plan with a funding strategy and demonstrated community-led delivery approach of priority basic services. The programme contributed to improving water and sanitation, which are a big challenge in the informal settlements. The experience empowered the local community to own and contribute in poverty alleviation programmes. It also clarified the various and critical roles of the community and the Municipal Council in the delivery of basic services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Prepare a layout plan of existing settlement in digitized form
- Sensitize the residents and actors on the programme objectives.
- Prepare upgrading strategy and develop the Action Plan to elaborate the strategy.
- Obtain consensus on the Action Plan and stakeholder commitment
- Prepare detailed layout plans of services to be provided and the scope.
- Oversee the construction of the demonstration projects
- Monitor and prepare reports on the activity.

RESULTS

The following results are expected:

- Sensitized community
- Improved water and sanitation facilities in Ziwa La Ngombe and Tudor Estate
- Linkage with KENSUP and other on-going activities for project up-scaling

KENYA

Project title	Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme
Project code	FIT-KEN05T01-C171
Total cost	USD 230,000 (TBC)
Development partner	Government of Italy
Partners	Government of Kenya, Korogocho community, CBOs/ NGOs
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Korogocho slum is the fourth largest informal settlement in Nairobi. The Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme seeks to upgrade Korogocho Slum in order to improve the living and working conditions of residents. This will be achieved through coordinated support to the community to provide the residents of Korogocho with security of tenure through an appropriate land tenure system and to prepare and implement improvements of the physical, economic and social living conditions of the Korogocho communities. The implementation of improvements and provision of services is through a consultative process involving all key stakeholders. Essentially it combines technical assistance, community mobilisation and organisation, as well as capital investment and ensures partnerships between the community, the Government and the private sector.

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

The scope of the project activities in Korogocho involves activities singled out in key thematic areas which form a holistic, sustainable and integrated strategy. These key thematic areas are the physical (land, housing, planning and infrastructure), social (health, education, recreation, vulnerable groups, safety and security), economic (employment and income generation), and institutional which involve capacity building of partners involved. The last thematic area is environment which looks at the solid waste disposal and overall waste management.

The main strategy is to work with and through existing institutions at the local and national levels, thereby ensuring ownership of the process and sustainability, transferring knowledge, building capacity, and developing local resources.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Conduct a Situation Analysis of Korogocho in order to document the physical and social situation of the settlement;
- Conduct a Socio Economic Study of Korogocho residents in order to detail the social and economic conditions in the settlement;
- Build capacities of various actors and institutions in Korogocho;
- Prepare sustainable integrated plan for Upgrading Korogocho through a consultative process;
- Provide security of tenure to the residents of Korogocho; and
- Implement concrete improvements to assure visible impact of the project.

RESULTS

- Survey of Korogocho
- Advisory physical plan for Korogocho
- Capacity of various actors/institutions strengthened
- Sustainable integrated plan for Upgrading Korogocho
- Security of tenure to the residents of Korogocho
- Concrete improvements to assure visible impact

LESOTHO

Project title	Sustainable Maseru Programme
Project code	LES06001
Total cost	USD 280,000
Development partners	UNDP and ILO
Partner	Maseru City Council
Starting date	January 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- An environmental profile of Maseru and profiles of two other urban areas completed
- Consensus built on priority environmental issues.
- An environmental management information system established.
- Demonstration of the urban environmental planning and management process, tools and practices in the provision of urban services
- Leadership and management capacities of elected leaders and municipal officials enhanced.
- Capacity of MCC and other urban local authorities developed to better manage city environmental resources.

MADAGASCAR

Project title	Regional Planning Framework
Project code	IP/MAG/07/001
Total cost	USD 250,300
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Madagascar, Ministry of Land Reform and Regional Planning
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The development of the National Land Use Planning Framework was part of the Malagasy Action Plan, which aims at developing the country with an emphasis on the effective use of land as the driving force. In addition to this, UN-HABITAT assisted the Ministry of Land Reform and Regional Planning with:

- Elaborating a Regional Land Use Planning Framework in Analamanga.
- Restructuring plan for the Ministry itself with development of new tools to monitor activities related to land planning.
- Preparing a National Workshop to increase awareness of policymakers with regard to land planning policy and to present newly developed instruments to the national and local authorities.
- Drafting of principles related to urban planning and housing policy to be presented to the Madagascar-Morocco Commission.
- Implementing regulations related to construction within the framework of natural disaster prevention.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- First Phase of National Land Use Planning (SNAT) launched.
- National workshop organized to increase awareness of policymakers on land use planning (SNAT).
- Institutional audit of the Ministry of Land Reform and Regional Planning carried out.

- Development of an atlas for regions: Analamanga, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsimo, Andrefana.
- Development of Regional Land Use Planning (SRAT) Analamanga.
- Assessment of existing sectoral observatory completed.
- Development of National Geographical and Information Policy.
- Evaluation of capacities and reinforcement with the support of an international consultant on land planning

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- First two missions of the National Land Use Planning completed and validated with the support of an international mission.
- Development of atlas completed for the regions: Analamanga, Vatovavy Fitovinany, Atsimo, Andrefana
- National Land Use Planning (SNAT) Workshop organized and goals, procedures, timeframe agreed.
- Institutional audit of Ministry of Land and Decentralisation (MRFDAT) completed. Recommendations to restructure ministry released.

MADAGASCAR

Project title	Urban Governance and Secure Tenure
Project code	AS/MAG/05/02
Total cost	USD 500,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Madagascar, Ministry of Decentralization and Regional Planning, Municipalities of Ivato-aéroport, Moramanga and Tulear, NGOs and PNF (National Land Reform Programme)
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since 1997, UN-HABITAT has been working with UNDP to support local and national authorities in developing strategies to implement a pro-poor land policy, to improve shelter conditions and to improve access to basic services. Through active support to municipal programmes, UN-HABITAT has been collaborating with various stakeholders in fields such as urban governance, land regularisation and security of tenure.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities have been:

- Review and reform of the urban planning code.
- Support to development of an urban and peri-urban land policy.
- Urban governance and improved secure tenure in Tulear, Moramanga and Ivato through land regularizations.
- Drafting of manuals and guidelines on local urban plans and translation into Malagasy.
- Support to finalization of Integrated Local Plan.
- Support through technical assistants, to decentralized local authorities.
- Campaign related to the urban planning code Manuals on Local urban Plan and building construction permits.
- Capacity-building programme for local decision makers.
- Feasibility study for a National Habitat Fund.
- Support to National Land Reform Programme.

- Inventory of public land to transfer urban poor population in Vatovavy Fitovavy.

RESULTS

The following results were achieved:

- Urban planning code validated during a national workshop
- Translation of the code into Malagasy completed
- Capitalization of Integrated Local Plan through a study paper completed
- Urban Land Policy bill released
- Development of local land use plan, urban planning plan and neighbourhood development plan in the three municipalities completed
- Six technical assistants to support decentralized local authorities recruited
- Participation of staff from three decentralized local authorities (CTD) and from the Interior

Ministry at a workshop on participatory budgeting.

- Five training sessions for CTD on new land regulation organized.

MALI

Project title	Formulation of National Cities Without Slums Programme
Project code	MLI/008/001
Total cost	USD 635,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank, French Cooperation (Afd)
Partners	Government of Mali, Ministry of Housing, Lands and Urban Planning, Ministry of Local Government, National Association of Municipalities of Mali, NGOs
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In the past decade, the Government of Mali has undertaken numerous efforts to improve urban development and housing conditions in the country. About 94 per cent of the urban population live in unplanned settlements and lack access to basic services such as clean water and sanitation. In implementing the national housing strategy, the government created housing finance and construction instruments and undertook reforms of the housing and lands sector to facilitate construction of houses (about 270000 units in a five-year period).

But access to adequate shelter and land remains a challenge. Informal settlements, which are lacking amenities, are mushrooming around the capital Bamako and the secondary cities. The objectives of this project are to support the government and the National Association of Malian Municipalities to formulate a national policy on slum improvement.

In accordance with the Cities Without Slums plan, the project will

- assess the results of the national housing strategy implemented by the government since 1992.
- develop on a participatory approach, a national Cities Without Slums programme.
- identify opportunities to mobilise public and private investment in slums improvement.
- build the capacities of national and local authorities to prevention and upgrading slums

through training, sharing of lessons and best practices.

- document and disseminate the lessons and best practices learned in implementing the programme.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Evaluate the national housing strategy implemented by the government since 1995. The evaluation report to be discussed during a national workshop.
- Assess the slums situation in 17 selected cities including mapping, strategies put in place by government and municipalities to improve the slum situation.
- Formulate a national programme for slum improvement and prevention based on findings.
- Prepare an action plan for operationalising the national strategy on slum improvement, including resources mobilisation strategy to boost public and private sector investment.
- Develop communication and information strategy of the programme for a full participation of government institutions, and local authorities and their associations, private sector, NGOs and CBOs.
- Training sessions for stakeholders
- Document and disseminate lessons learnt and best practices

RESULTS

So far the following has been achieved:

- Project officially launched on 6 October 2008 during World Habitat Day celebration in the city of Kayes.

- National coordinator appointed
- Steering committee established

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Improving Water and Sanitation in Quelimane City
Project code	DGF-202206-12 (C-178)
Total cost	USD 500,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank, DANIDA, WaterAid, UNICEF
Partners	Quelimane City Council, Asset and Investment Water Fund (FIPAG)
Starting date	June 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Quelimane City, on the Cuácuá River, suffers from cyclical floods as a result of a high water table and heavy rains. This project developed an urban development strategy in informal neighbourhoods, where approximately 80 per cent of the Quelimane population lives, with a special focus on water and sanitation conditions.

The overall objective was to promote a participatory development strategy by identifying and implementing innovative tools and solutions for improving water and sanitation conditions in degraded peri-urban areas of Quelimane City. Specific targets were to:

- Create adequate conditions and strengthen the capacity of the city council and the community in water, sanitation and slum upgrading projects.
- Plan and implement activities for improving drainage and road systems efficiency.
- Identify, test and apply sustainable solutions to facilitate access to safe drinking water.
- Reduce sanitation risks by proposing innovative technology and improving hygienic conditions.
- Set up an effective waste management system.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Recruiting local project staff, creating appropriate working conditions within the city

council and the Community Committees (CCs), construction of two community centres and implementing capacity building and awareness activities.

- Carrying out regular community consultations, fieldwork activities and surveys in selected slum areas; agreeing on management rules at the local level.
- Sub-contracting technical team for drainage/roads, preparing a participatory urban plan for selected slum areas, purchasing building material and implementing improvement work with the local population.
- Installing 10 new water points connected to the main supply system and building 20 rainwater harvesting systems.
- Building ecological latrines and improving hygienic conditions of two public services.
- Purchasing waste management equipment and implementing a waste collection plan

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- City Council of Quelimane equipped and capacitated.
- Two community centres constructed.
- Awareness campaigns, social events and training activities carried out on topics such as water, sanitation, health care, drainage maintenance, etc.
- An operational plan implemented mainly through labour-intensive activities for improving the drainage and road network efficiency prepared and approved by the municipal assembly.
- 10km of drainage channel cleaned and regularised, and a section of one kilometre of drainage channel that will benefit the entire city system paved, 20km of unpaved roads widened and consistently improved.
- Plan for expanding the water supply network to the densely populated peri-urban slum belt prepared.
- Ten new water points installed in the most densely populated slum areas of the city.
- Twenty rainwater collection systems with auxiliary tank built.
- A system to maintain water supply improvements is set-up, agreed and tested at community level.
- Four public lavatories with auxiliary water facilities built in two important markets and two primary schools located in informal neighbourhoods.
- A sanitation plan developed in the densely populated peri-urban slum belt.
- Waste management equipment acquired.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Interventions for Reducing Vulnerability to Floods and Cyclones
Project code	QXB-MOZ-08-X04 (C219)
Total cost	USD 502,800
Development partner	Directorate-General For Humanitarian Aid - ECHO
Partners	International Relief and Development (IRD), City Council of Marromeu, City Council of Vilanculos, Conselho Técnico de Gestão de Calamidades (CTGC)
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Mozambique is highly susceptible to floods and cyclones and the 2007 and 2008 cyclones compounded an already difficult situation. However, only local reconstruction interventions of damaged houses and infrastructure were undertaken, and no advantage was taken of the post-disaster situation to raise awareness on the need to reduce the structural vulnerability of houses. The government needs urgent assistance and technical orientations in order to identify durable and sustainable solutions which can mitigate the impacts of cyclones in the long term to avoid future protracted and repeated emergency situations, every time a vulnerable area is affected.

The objective is to support innovative and sustainable local mitigation interventions for reducing vulnerability to recurrent floods and cyclones and build resilient communities in the cities of Marromeu and Vilanculos.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Preparation of participatory flood mitigation and preparedness plans.
- Design and construction of an elevated public building to serve as a social service facility in normal times (e.g. health centre) and a safe-haven in case of floods and at least 10 low-cost flood-proof houses.
- Delivery of capacity building activities to community members and municipal authorities.
- Preparation of a cyclone mitigation and preparedness plan
- Design and construction of at least 10 low-cost cyclone-resistant houses
- Organisation of and participation in inter-sectoral meetings to ensure the active

involvement of the different ministries, to secure coordination and to prepare a scaling-up plan for future replication of the tested mitigation models in other vulnerable areas of Mozambique.

RESULTS

The following results have been delivered:

- Innovative local solutions and activities for “living with floods” carried out in Marromeu Municipality.
- Cyclone-resistant construction and related capacity-building activities implemented in Vilanculos Municipality, Inhambane Province.
- Coordination, dissemination and advocacy activities undertaken at national and sub-regional levels.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X02 (C219)
Total cost	USD 1,180,000 (USD 7,060,000 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	Spanish/UNDP MDG Trust Fund, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and WFP
Partners	Ministry of Environmental Coordination (MICOA), Ministry of Agriculture (MinAG), National Disaster Management Institute (INGC); Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH) - National Directorate of Water (DNA); National Institute of Meteorology (INAM); Eduardo Mondlane University; Centres for Sustainable Development (CDS-MICOA), Provincial Directorates of the above line ministries; Provincial and District authorities; local NGOs; local communities
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The programme will reduce the risks of climate change to poverty reduction efforts in vulnerable areas of Mozambique (arid and semi-arid areas, river basins and coastal areas) through the mainstreaming of environment actions in central and local level plans and programmes, and improving the adaptive capacity of the communities and other stakeholders through enhancing their coping mechanisms and diversifying their livelihoods options. The programme will involve the central and local government and several UN Agencies within the framework of UNDAF and of the One UN Initiative. The programme will also be implemented in collaboration with local civil society organisations and communities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Training programmes on disaster and climate change prediction and on best practices in environment and climate change.
- National Disaster Preparedness Plan and other relevant plans revised/updated.

- Environment priorities and indicators reflected in planning frameworks and budgets at district and municipal level.
- Authorities at provincial and district levels trained to incorporate environmental and climate change risk issues in development plans.
- Local government trained on use and interpretation of maps and application of monitoring data, including for early warning purposes.
- Pilot demonstration sites established in the selected areas for solid waste management
- Training programmes on water resource management and use of renewable energy sources.
- Integrated water resources management plan for human, agricultural and animal husbandry use.

RESULTS

The following results have been achieved:

- Government, civil society, communities and other stakeholders informed, sensitized and empowered on environment and climate change issues.
- Government capacity at central and decentralized levels to implement existing environment policies strengthened.
- Climate proofing methodology mainstreamed into government development plans, UN / Donors' programming and local stakeholders' activities and investments.
- Community coping mechanisms to climate change enhanced.
- Communities' livelihoods options diversified.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Decentralization and Integrated Local Development
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X03 (C220)
Total cost	USD 776,500 (USD 6,476,500 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	UNDP, UNCDF, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, UNIFEM and UNHCR, One UN Fund
Partners	Ministries, Provincial Governments of Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Tete, Manica, Sofala, and Zambézia
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

and report on project execution.

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

RESULTS

The following results are being achieved:

- Capacities supporting planning, monitoring and the participatory evaluation of strategic integrated plans improved.
- Information systems providing key data strengthened.
- Provincial government, selected districts and municipalities' capacities improved to coordinate, implement and oversee delivery of integrated services.
- National, provincial and district monitoring mechanisms strengthened.

MOZAMBIQUE

Project title	Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness
Project code	XB-MOZ-08-X01 (C218)
Total cost	USD 730,000 (USD 7,260,000 for all UN Agencies involved)
Development partners	One UN Fund, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, WFP, IOM
Partners	Conselho Técnico de Gestão de Calamidades (CTGC)
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

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

RESULTS

The main results achieved have been:

- Mainstreaming of disaster risks and vulnerability reduction in national development plans and programmes, including development of policy and norms.
- Government and civil society capacities for disaster risk reduction strengthened.
- National information system, including early warning systems, inter-sectoral information sharing and knowledge management established.

NIGERIA

Project title	UN-HABITAT Nigeria Office
Project code	QXB/NIR05X01 (C156)
Total cost	USD 610,000
Partners	Government of Nigeria (Ministry of Housing and Urban Development)
Starting date	October 2003
Completion date	October 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The goal was to support the activities of the UN-HABITAT Office (HAPSO) in Nigeria and of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Detailed objectives were to:

- Promote cooperation with Nigeria towards achieving the Habitat Agenda
- Strengthen mechanism to integrate commitments and actions concerning adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements
- Assist the Federal Government to prepare proposals for funding and implementing projects
- Encourage policies and strategies that would enhance gender equality in human settlements development

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Setting up HAPSO Office
- Providing technical support to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- UN-HABITAT National Office operational
- Advisory services offered to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- New funding for the ministry from joint proposals

NIGERIA

Project title	Structure Plans for Three Urban Areas in Anambra State
Project code	QXB/NIR-07-X01 (C192)
Total cost	USD 234,000
Partners	State of Anambra, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Cities of Nnewi, Onitsha and Awka
Starting date	February 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the project was to support the Government of Anambra State to implement Master Plans for Awka Capital Territory, Greater Onitsha and Greater Nnewi through implementing capacity building activities towards achieving the goals of poverty eradication. The Government of Anambra State appealed to UN-HABITAT to facilitate access to global knowledge-base and technical expertise on resources for urban environmental management to its State agencies, urban authorities and capacity-building institutions

Detailed objectives were to:

- Assist the State to promote and implement capacity building activities for the Office of Lands, Survey and Urban Planning and Urban Planning Authorities in Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha and national consultants in the use of the environmental planning and management (EPM) process, in organizing and carrying out socio-economic studies and analysis.
- Support key stakeholders in organizing and conducting city-wide consultations;
- Assist the relevant office and agencies in formulating the master plans for the three urban areas.
- Assist the state government in setting up the framework for plan implementation and in documenting the project as a best practice.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Training of consultants and staff of the Office of Lands, Survey and Urban Planning.
- Conduct baseline socio-economic and land use studies in three cities to identify critical environmental and socio economic issues of development in the three cities.
- Prepare socio-economic and land use studies Reports for the three urban areas.

- Organize city consultations, agreement on priority issues for the three urban areas and prepare reports
- Prepare Master Plans for the three urban areas
- Publish, adopt and disseminate the Master Plans.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Key staff trained in rapid urban profiling techniques
- Socio-economic and land use reports completed for three urban areas
- Master Plans drawn up.

NIGERIA

Project title	Structure Plans for Four Urban Areas in Nasarawa State
Project code	XB/NIR-08-X01 (C231)
Total cost	USD 510,000
Partners	State of Nasarawa, Cities of Lafia, Doma, Karu and Keffi, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, National Population Commission
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

In this framework, the Government of Nasarawa State appealed to UN-HABITAT to facilitate access to global knowledge-base and technical expertise on resources for urban environmental management to its state agencies, urban authorities and capacity-building institutions.

Detailed objectives are to:

- Assist the state to promote and implement capacity-building activities at state and cities levels with the use of rapid urban profiling, in organizing and carrying out socio-economic studies and analysis.
- Support key stakeholders in organizing and conducting city-wide consultations.
- Assist the relevant office and agencies in formulating the master (structure) plans for the four urban areas.
- Assist the state government in setting up the framework for plan implementation and in documenting the project as a best practice.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Training of consultants and staff of the State Office of Lands, Survey and Urban Planning.
- Conducting baseline socio-economic and land use studies to identify critical environmental and socio economic issues of development in the three cities.
- Preparing socio-economic and land use reports for the four urban areas.
- Organizing city consultations, agreement on priority issues for the four urban areas and

prepare reports.

- Prepare Master Plans for the four urban areas.
- Publish, adopt and disseminate the Master Plans.

RESULTS

The main results achieved so far are:

- Key staff trained in the use of rapid urban profiling techniques
- Socio-economic and land use reports achieved for the four urban areas
- Master Plans completed.

RWANDA

Project title	Support to MININFRA for Formulation of Urban Development Policy
Project code	RWA/05/001
Total cost	USD 390,393
Development partners	UNDP
Partners	Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government, Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Rwanda, due to the fact that housing is extremely dispersed, there is limited access to basic infrastructure for the majority of the population. To address this problem, the government's objective is to develop strategies to attract the rural population into improved urban centres. However, currently there are no policies guiding the urban development and planning sector. This project focuses on the institutional development and capacity building of the ministry in charge of urban development. The objectives are to:

- support and provide the ministry with advisory expertise in urban development and housing policies.
- support the formulation of an urban development policy and
- strengthen the capacity of a national training institution to develop tools and train its staff.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- An international expert assisted MININFRA in preparing a document for the urban development policy.
- A document on access to land for the poor prepared. Recommendations included new land law and the launching of two campaigns on secure tenure and good urban governance.
- Existing legislation related to building construction and urban development and management tools reviewed
- Policy document on urban development prepared and discussed during a national workshop and endorsed by the ministry in charge of urban development.
- Rwanda Institute for Administration identified as an anchoring institution to develop training manuals on urban planning techniques and to train urban planners.
- Cooperation agreement signed with Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management (RIAM) to strengthen its capacity.
- About 30 district urban planners trained using training manuals developed by RIAM with the UN-HABITAT technical assistance.
- International conference on housing, urban development and poverty reduction strategy held in Kigali to share experiences of the East African regional on urban development and poverty reduction issues.
- Project proposal for improving informal settlements in two secondary cities developed and submitted to the ONE UN Trust Fund.

RWANDA

Project title	Urban Development Programme (One UN)
Project code	IP-RWA/08/001
Total cost	USD 797,312
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government, City of Kigali, , private sector, NGOs
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	December 2012

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Rwanda has witnessed an increased number of new settlements and economic activity since 1994. To implement its national housing and urban development policy, the government set up this programme within the One UN framework with the aim of strengthening capacities related to management and planning within the MININFRA (Ministry of Infrastructure) and local authorities. It is also aimed at conducting studies for urban environment rehabilitation and improving access to basic infrastructure through pilot actions. The programme aims at building a sustainable and operational housing and urban development policy through the promotion of strategic planning, capacity building of various stakeholders, policy studies on the urban environment, development planning studies of secondary cities and support to local initiatives in the Eastern Province.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

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

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- A national urban development forum held in Kigali (17-18 July 2008)
- National and international consultants recruited to support the implementation of the programme.
- Bidding process for provision of building materials for construction in the Eastern Province.

SENEGAL

Project title	Greater Dakar Urban Development Strategy
Project code	FS/SEN/06/S01
Total cost	USD 645,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Municipal Development Partnership (MDP),
Partners	Government of Senegal, Municipalities of Dakar, Guédiawaye, Pikine, Rufisque, Sébikotane, Bargny, Diamniadio, Ministry of Urban and Regional Planning, Ministry of Local Government, Association of Senegalese Municipalities (AMS), and Metropolitan Institutions (CAR / CADAK).
Starting date	May 2006
Completion date	April 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

- Formulating and validating the urban development strategy for Dakar with a 10-year investment programme.
- Capacity building of national and local institutions.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Cooperation agreement signed between UNEP and the Municipality of Dakar for the implementation of the project.
- Dakar Geo City Report produced.
- Sensitization meetings held with various stakeholders.
- Legal documents approved for setting up policy steering and technical committees.
- Situation analysis report prepared and validated.
- Report on metropolitan governance prepared.
- Four working groups established to review thematic priorities identified in the situation analysis report.
- Formulation of a communication strategy.
- Regional workshop organised in June 2008 to share lessons on CDS and CWS formulation and implementation in Francophone Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Project title	Eastern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan
Project code	(ECPSDP) (C223)
Total cost	USD 600,000
Partners	Eastern Cape Provincial Department of Housing, Local Government and Traditional Affairs (DHLGTA)
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	September 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

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

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- Development nodes and scenarios.
- Database on development situation.
- Updated Provincial Spatial Development Plan (PSDP).
- Training and capacity needs assessment.

- Capacity building strategy.
- Enhanced institutional capacities to enhance service delivery.
- Management systems for spatial planning and land use established.
- Local Urban Observatory.

TANZANIA

Project title	Plan to Upgrade Dar es Salaam Informal Settlements
Project code	FS – URT – 05 - S01
Total cost	USD 770,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank, ILO
Partners	Dar es Salaam City Council, Municipal Councils of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke, Government of Tanzania (Prime Minister's Office)
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- Base map of Dar es Salaam produced.
- Training and capacity needs assessment report produced.
- Social/economic study on the settlements in Dar es Salaam carried out.
- Action plan for upgrading unplanned and non-serviced settlements finalised.
- Financing strategy for implementation of the plan drawn up.

TANZANIA

Project title	Safer Cities Tanzania Programme (Phase 3)
Project code	QXB-2030-C177-URT06X01-2833
Total cost	USD 750,000
Development partners	Sida
Partners	The Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry for Safety and Security, Regional Administration and Local Government, Dar es Salaam City Council, Municipal Councils of Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke, Moshi, Dodoma, Arusha, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tanga and Bagamoyo
Starting date	March 2006
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following a study of crime in Dar es Salaam, stakeholder consultations were held to discuss the rise in criminal incidents and prioritize action needed to reduce and prevent crime. In the third phase of the programme, the aim was to roll out the Safer Cities approach to all municipalities in Tanzania, including Moshi, Dodoma, Arusha, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tanga and Bagamoyo. The programme:

- Developed capacities to support the municipalities in addressing and preventing crime.
- Contributed to the improvement of the quality of life of urban dwellers, particularly the poor.
- Built national capacity and frameworks to support local crime prevention initiatives.
- Transferred Dar es Salaam knowledge and experiences to the National Safer Cities Team and local authorities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were:

- Creating awareness through seminars for the participating cities.
- Establishing Safer Cities Units in the four LGAs.
- Integrating youth activities into DSM LGAs.
- Developing income-generating projects (IGPs) for women, youth, and the victimized.
- Conducting safety audits for women.
- Supporting Sungusungu ('justice') groups.
- Supporting youth victims of drug abuse.

- Facilitating the establishment of the first auxiliary police unit in the four LGAs.
- Facilitating the revival of ward tribunals in the 73 wards of Dar es Salaam.

RESULTS

The main achievements have been:

- Crime Prevention Strategy formulated.
- Residents sensitized on the advantages of community policing and re-establishing ward tribunals.
- Awareness campaign concentrating on mobilizing key partners and encouraging civil society participation.
- Institutional mechanisms for project implementation at council and city levels established.
- Third phase of the programme rolled out and Safer Cities approach adopted.
- Second 'victimization' survey conducted (1,100 households);
- Women's safety audits implemented in three areas.
- National Safer Cities Office established in the Prime Minister's Office.
- Police support community-policing approach.

UGANDA

Project title	Housing Project for Health Workers and Teachers in Lango and Acholi
Project code	C209
Total cost	USD 390,000
Development partners	UNICEF, WFP
Partners	Ministry of Education, Lira District, Collaborative Efforts to Alleviate Social Problem (CEASOP), UNICEF, WFP, Scout Association of Uganda/Japan
Starting date	February 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the project is to facilitate the sustainable return and reintegration processes of Northern Uganda by supporting the provision of basic services, such as health services and schooling by providing housing for teachers and health workers. It focussed particularly on areas with large concentrations of IDPs, which are remote from existing towns and trading centres. The project introduced an environmentally-friendly and cost-effective method of construction through the use of alternative building materials and technology and injected cash into the returnee communities through using local contractors.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Construction of 64 teachers houses using alternative building technology.
- Raising awareness and building capacity of local contractors in the use of alternative building technology.
- Supporting the development of standards, norms and designs for the alternative technology with ministries.
- Mobilizing communities to take part in planning, implementation and monitoring of physical construction and tree planting.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Capacity of local contractors improved for the use of alternative building technology.
- Community members mobilized and trained for planning, implementation and monitoring of physical construction works.
- 600 trees planted by community members and Scout Association of Uganda and Japan.
- Construction phase started.



ARAB STATES

EGYPT

Project title	Strategic Urban Plans for Small Cities
Project code	EGY-06-X01
Total cost	USD 7,438,200
Partners	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, Ministry of Economic Development, and Ministry of Local Development
Starting date	October 2006
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

Informal area residents today represent almost 40 per cent of Egypt's urban population, amounting to 15.7 million inhabitants. About 80 per cent of these settlements are built on agricultural land. Housing with informal origins represents 8.5 million housing units. The overall rate of unemployment in Egypt is 9.9 per cent. The overall rate of unemployment for women is 24 per cent. Health services have 100 per cent coverage and enrolment in basic and high school education is 90 per cent. In general, accessibility to basic urban services has improved. Cities are 91.3 per cent served by drinking water and 93.6 per cent by improved sanitation. However, vulnerable areas, particularly in small cities, experience poor governance and deteriorating environmental conditions.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are:

- Build the capacity of technical teams.
- Prepare national shelter, BUS and LED policy papers.
- Conduct national policy seminars.
- Strengthen national and initiate local urban observatories.
- Prepare strategic plans for 50 small cities.
- Prepare detailed plans for development areas.

RESULTS

The achievements so far have included:

- Local and national capacity strengthened to regulate integrated and participatory city strategic plans.
- Physical administration and tenure security of villages enhanced.
- National and local urban observatories strengthened.
- Integrated urban development plans developed and implemented.

EGYPT

Project title	Greater Cairo Region Strategic Urban Plan
Project code	EGY-08-X01
Total cost	USD 2,000,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	General Organization for Physical Planning
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	August 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Recognizing the important role of Greater Cairo Region as the urban, political, social and economic capital for Egypt and one of the largest urban agglomeration in the world, UNDP and UN-HABITAT are supporting the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) in preparing the vision and strategic urban development plan for the region and its affiliated mega cities; Cairo, Giza and Shubra El-Kheima. The programme will adopt a decentralized and integrated approach and is designed to:

- Develop the vision and the strategic urban development plan for Greater Cairo Region and its three cities.
- Prepare detailed plans for priority subsidiary projects with national and regional significance (such as the transfer of ministries and governmental authorities to a new government city, upgrading and urban development of the north sector of Giza, including Imbaba airport area as a new approach for public private partnership in informal settlements and upgrading and prevention of the growth of further slums or informal settlements)
- Establish the local urban observatory unit for Greater Cairo Region as a monitoring mechanism for urban development that will support the development of future urban policies.
- Strengthen the capacity of local actors in GCR in participatory and strategic planning, management and implementation

ACTIVITIES

Main activities include:

- Prepare a vision for GCR
- Prepare action plans for priority strategic programmes and projects;
- Outsource the preparation of strategic structural plan for GCR;
- Establish a regional and local urban observatories;
- Prepare strategic regional development plans for governorates in GCR; and

- Build capacity of local government in strategic planning with a focus on LED and BUS

RESULTS

The main results have included:

- A vision for greater Cairo region being prepared, based on 13 sector studies
- GIS survey of the urban landscape and strategic regional development plans for governorates in the GCR finalized.
- Capacities of sector assessment and strategic regional planning teams have been built on the job.
- A national conference to identify and agree on the way forward to be followed by the delineation of strategic lines and projects for the region.
- The outputs of sector assessment, urban data and regional governorate strategic development plans will constitute the basis for an international tender to prepare the structural plan for Greater Cairo.

EGYPT

Project title	Participatory and Integrated Slum Upgrading
Project code	EGY-03-X05
Total cost	USD 104,255
Development partners	ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM
Partners	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development, Governorate of El-Menia,
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	July 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Egypt, the term slum applies to both dilapidated housing and to housing constructed in violation of legislation related to subdivision of land, land use, construction, or registration of property. The latter category is commonly referred to as informal settlements, which usually lack basic infrastructure such as paved roads, sewerage, schools and health facilities as a result of non-recognition by the government. In the past, slum inhabitants have consistently emphasized the importance of socio-economic problems in addition to a lack of basic infrastructure. Future slum upgrading efforts initiated by the Government of Egypt are therefore expected to expand the focus on physical upgrading to include equal attention to socio-economic issues such as local economic development, reproductive health, environmental improvement, security, social inclusion, child labour and gender equality. The government has also recognized the importance of developing appropriate strategies to prevent the creation of new urban slums by enabling the poor to access affordable planned urban land and infrastructure close to centres of employment.

The objective of the programme is to contribute to the reduction of regional human development disparities, including reducing the gender gap and improving environmental sustainability. The project will contribute to the improvement of shelter conditions, access to basic urban services and accelerate local economic development in slum areas. This will be done by providing urban governance and management instruments conducive to equitable growth, enhancing financial sustainability, improving access to land and services, and increasing democratic decision making, public accountability and transparency.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Preparing policy papers.
- Conducting national policy seminars.

- Building capacity of national and local stakeholders in local economic development, urban planning, BUS and social development.
- Implementing pilot project in the city of El-Menia (Phase 2)

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- A national capacity created for Local Economic Development (LED), urban planning, BUS and social development.
- A rapid needs assessment of current situation and needs completed.
- Area upgrading housing, LED, BUS and social projects identified, discussed and agreed with local stakeholders.

IRAQ

Project title	Technical Assistance to Support Housing Construction Sector
Project code	XB/IRQ/07/X05
Total cost	USD 63,360
Development partner	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Partners	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, and Ministry of Construction and Housing
Starting date	October 2007
Completion date	May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this project is to assess the feasibility of local interventions to address supply constraints in the Iraq housing sector. Most notable among these issues are whether there are suitable municipalities that have control over available lands, whether financial resources and mechanisms exist to provide the necessary infrastructural services and whether there are regulatory and policy constraints to the creation of a housing finance industry.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Identification of the most appropriate pilot cities/municipalities for the intervention (possibly from the pool of cities studied in UN HABITAT's State of Iraqi Cities Report and Housing Market Study).
- Identification of available and developable land for housing construction.
- Identification of the most appropriate municipalities for this intervention.
- Identification of the most appropriate players in the real estate development industry, through which the capacity of a market-based housing construction industry can be enhanced
- Identification of specific policy/regulatory impediments linked to the Iraq Housing Fund

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Draft interim report completed in December 2007.
- Feasibility study to address local constraints to housing supply in Erbil, Hilla and Najaf

completed.

- Project under development to support land management; planning and private sector-led development capacity building, municipal process re-engineering with fund contribution from the local authorities.
- Assessment of the Iraq housing finance structure and mechanism and recommendations for development completed

IRAQ

Project title	Improving Access for IDPs and Returnees to Acceptable Shelter Solutions
Project code	XB/IRQ/08/X02
Total cost	USD 5,150,304
Partners	Ministries of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) Construction and Housing (MoCH), Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW), Governorates of Babylon, Kerbala/Najaf, Thi Qar and Erbil
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	September 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project responds to the needs of IDPs and returnees in Kerbala/Najaf, Babylon, Thi Qar and Erbil Governorates by assisting ministries and other authorities in providing comprehensive temporary shelter assistance through the construction of a model accommodation of 400 low-cost units. This entails a multi-pronged, participatory approach including discussion of different shelter options and capacity building for all those involved.

The project aims to:

- Enhance the living standard of 800 IDP/ returnee families and integrate them with their host communities by supplying adequate and affordable shelter of contextually appropriate duration.
- Develop a coordination mechanism among relevant ministries for addressing IDP and returnee shelter needs.
- Address capacity gaps of the authorities in responding to IDP and returnee shelter needs.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Construct housing to accommodate 800 IDP and returnee households on allocated land using low-cost, labour-intensive and self-help approaches.
- Provide technical assistance to concerned authorities to address shelter needs of IDPs/ returnee households.
- Use a lessons learned to generate a replicable strategy for IDP and returnee shelter solutions.

- Train the concerned authorities to increase their capacity vis-à-vis IDP shelter strategies and shelter management.

RESULTS

The main results achieved have been:

- Design of shelter units for IDPs and returnees underway.
- Consultations with Hilla and Najaf Governors on land allocation concluded in Amman.
- Criteria for the selection of vulnerable families revised and discussed with project partners.
- Local consultant recruited to develop the shelter strategy and manuals.

IRAQ

Project title	Improving Quality and Relevance of Technical and Vocational Education
Project code	XB/IRQ/07/X04
Total cost	USD 2,000,932
Development partners	UNESCO, ILO and UNDG Trust Fund
Partners	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR), Foundation of Technical Education (FTE), Ministry of Education (MoE), and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This programme aims at developing an effective, relevant, and quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system in Iraq. The TVET stakeholders will be capacitated to deliver flexible and demand-driven training programmes that meet the needs of industry and the labour market. It will also support the rehabilitation and modernisation of the training by re-orienting and improving the system so that it prepares young people effectively for wage and self-employment in the industrial, construction and service sectors of the economy. Specifically, the project will:

- establish a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy Framework.
- enhance vocational and technical skills provision in all TVET public institutions.
- improve and modernise MoE, FTE, and MoLSA TVET equipment.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

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

RESULTS

The main results achieved were:

- First coordination meeting held between representatives from MoHESR, FTE, MoE, MoLSA and UN agencies.
- Memorandum signed on responsibilities of partners and timelines.
- List of equipment for upgrading technical institutes provided by FTE and procurement process initiated.
- UN HABITAT has concluded two consultations with the Foundation of Technical Education and Ministry of Education on the detailed scope of the capacity building for curriculum development in the construction sector.
- Study tour for senior officials conducted to Spain to acquire up-to-date knowledge on recent development in construction and building materials technologies, and to establish educational partnerships with technical construction institutes for skills development and studies.

IRAQ

Project title	Local Area-Based Development Programme
Project code	QXB/IRQ/07/X01
Total cost	USD 3,986,250
Development partners	UNDP, ILO, UNOPS, UNIFEM, WHO, UNESCO UNICEF and UNDG Trust Fund
Partner	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Local governments in Iraq lack the capacity and funds to deliver services and maintain basic infrastructure. Unemployment and poverty is high. Vulnerable groups including minorities, women, youth, IDPs, the disabled and the poor are marginalized and social problems such as gender inequality and sectarian conflict are widespread. This programme addresses the situation by using an area-based development approach for the implementation of comprehensive development projects in three areas, namely Sulaymaniyah, Hillah and the Marshlands, through the coordinated effort of seven UN agencies. The main objective is to improve living conditions and contribute to sustainable poverty reduction.

The programme supports:

- comprehensive human rights-based, gender-sensitive local area development plans (LADPs) for the three areas, prepared and adopted by local authorities and stakeholders.
- improved local business environment for small businesses, with the establishment of at least 80 new small enterprises and cooperatives, and enhanced employment skills for at least 1,500 residents.
- improved housing and community infrastructure facilities, water, and increased environment awareness.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Establishment of programme offices in three areas within local authority, finalization of terms of reference for LADPs and establishment of local steering committees
- Local assessment of social, economic, and governance conditions and service delivery capacities of local authorities.
- Identification of fast track projects and priority economic development interventions in consultation with local authorities and stakeholders.

- Provision of capacity building and training to local authority officials to participate in the preparation of the local area development plans.
- Support the formulation of local area development plans.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- In Suleimanyyah: Rehabilitation of one school 40 per cent completed. Rehabilitation of a second school started. University of Sulaymaniyah has completed training courses for unemployed youth and construction contractors.
- In Hillah: Rehabilitation of one school almost complete. Rehabilitation of a second school and the development of a local park started. The University of Babylon completed training courses for unemployed youth and construction contractors in Hillah.
- In the South: Baseline assessments and the identification of potential fast track projects in the three local areas underway.

IRAQ

Project title	Local Government Association and Urban Development Capacity Building
Project code	XB/IRQ/08/01
Total cost	USD 1,985,256
Partner	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MoMPW)
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following the Urban Sector Project, the MoMPW and other stakeholders expressed the opinion that Iraq's 251 municipalities would benefit from the establishment of a municipal association and that the 250 planning staff in the Physical Planning and Municipalities Directorates were in urgent need of more detailed technical training so they could carry out urban planning, reconstruction and development control more effectively. This led to the objectives of the project as follows:

- To improve the capabilities of 250 urban, regional and rural development planners in urban planning and reconstruction, development control and local economic development planning.
- To establish a Municipal Association, which will enable municipalities to share information and experiences, voice their concerns and priorities to regional and central governments, play a role in decentralization and local government reform and sponsor conferences and training programmes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Basic training in urban planning and reconstruction, preparation of master plans, development control and local economic development planning for MoMPW planners.
- Advanced training in priority areas such as urban design, community participation, environmental and transportation planning.
- Organize study tours to an international planning and economic development conference and municipal association conference and visits to municipal associations, municipal and ministry of local government offices in other countries.
- Prepare generic terms of reference and a project management manual for use by ministry planners in the preparation of city and town master plans
- Provide project management and technical advice to ministry on city master plans in at

least three cities

- Prepare an information and discussion paper on the nature, scope and benefits of a municipal association for review in a series of regional meetings
- Prepare a report recommending a vision, mission and constitution for a municipal association and a work plan, staffing and budget for its first three years of operation
- Organize a founding conference to establish an Iraq Municipal Association
- Assist the newly-formed association with the formulation of a policy paper on decentralization and local government reform.

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- Training needs assessments completed.
- Draft terms of reference for the training activities completed and approved by the Iraqi counterpart ministries (Initial discussions revealed that the number of ministry planners that needed training was not 260 as originally suggested but 75).
- This led to a decision to broaden the project to include 75 planners and economists that are working for the MOPDC and 15 planners and economists working for the Kurdistan Ministry of Municipalities. Other outputs and outcomes remain unchanged. All three ministries were involved in the design of the draft training courses.

IRAQ

Project title	Rehabilitation of Community Facilities and Infrastructure
Project code	XB/IRQ/05/X01
Total cost	USD 16,020,000
Development partner	UNDG Trust Fund
Partners	Ministries of Municipalities and Public Works and Construction and Housing
Starting date	September 2005
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Many years of sanctions and conflict have taken their toll on housing and basic infrastructure in Iraqi cities. The project addresses the rehabilitation of severely dilapidated houses in several run-down urban areas and of water and sanitation facilities in Baghdad, Basrah, Samawa, and Najaf. The aim is to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups, primarily the urban poor, women-headed households and people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Rehabilitation of 2,000 housing units (500 in Basrah, 400 in Baghdad, 500 in Najaf, 500 in Samawa and 100 in Erbil).
- Rehabilitation of three orphanages (one in Baghdad, two in Kirkuk) and construction of a new orphanage in Samawa.
- Rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage systems through the rehabilitation of 14 water treatment plants and related pumping facilities, two storage reservoirs and over 80 kilometres of water and sewer networks, as well as the procurement of tools and equipment to enhance the capacity of the municipalities to undertake better operation and maintenance of the water and sewer networks.
- Clean up of eight neighbourhoods and reactivation of solid waste management systems.
- Procurement of solid waste management equipment and setting up community based approaches to the provision of basic services.
- Additional activities
- Rehabilitation of 460 housing units (220 in Basrah, 49 in Baghdad, four in Erbil, 187 in Samawa)

- Rehabilitation of two public hospitals in Samawa
- Rehabilitation of a youth centre in Samawa
- Construction of a primary health centre in Samawa

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have included:

- 2,450 housing units (720 in Basrah, 439 in Baghdad, 500 in Najaf, 687 in Samawa and 104 in Erbil) rehabilitated
- One new orphanage care centre constructed in Samawa
- Two water treatment plants, one storage tank in Samawa, and 13 potable water compact units in Basrah villages rehabilitated
- Work on stormwater network in three neighbourhoods in Samawa.
- Primary health centre constructed in Samawa serving 1,500 patients per week
- Youth centre constructed in Samawa
- Expansion of Samawa maternity and children's hospital underway
- Public hospital rehabilitated in Samawa with 64 beds.
- Solid waste management equipment procured, including 10 garbage collection vehicles and five tippers.
- Procurement of sewerage inspection system and cleaning tools for Baghdad Sewerage Directorate underway.

IRAQ

Project title	School Rehabilitation and Maintenance
Project code	XB-IRQ-06-X03
Total cost	USD 6,630,000
Development partners	UNICEF, UNDG Trust Fund
Partner	Ministry of Education
Starting date	June 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Ministry of Education, with support from UNICEF, conducted a school survey for 2003/2004. Of the 11,368 primary schools in Iraq, only 11 per cent were undamaged, while 53 per cent (more than 6,000 buildings) were damaged, and most schools had sub-standard sanitary facilities.

The key objectives were:

- Improve the physical environment of 160 schools in 18 governorates' including water and sanitation facilities.
- Enhance the capacity of the Department of Education to undertake the maintenance of schools and promote hygiene practices.
- Reduce the number of shifts and the number of students in crowded classrooms by adding new classrooms.
- Build capacity of local contractors and using local materials.
- Reduce unemployment in local remote communities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Engaging 100 local contractors
- Implementation of comprehensive rehabilitation of 160 schools (90 by UNICEF, 70 by UN-HABITAT) in 18 governorates
- Hiring engineers to provide technical assistance and monitor the rehabilitation activities
- Engaging international and Iraqi consultants to conduct training workshops and produce guidelines for school maintenance and hygiene

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- 70 schools rehabilitated.
- Training of 452 teachers and headmasters on school hygiene and sanitation took place in Wasit, Basra, Missan, Baghdad and Thiqr governorates.
- Reprinting 5,000 school sanitation and hygiene manuals and procurement of kits for training.
- Training of 55 technical staff on schools maintenance
- Post rehabilitation data collected from 24 schools (out of 56 completed in 2007) reveal that the improved environment has a positive impact on the achievements of project objectives.
- Construction of 80 new classrooms and 122 additional toilets for girls has helped in reducing the overcrowded classes and eased access to proper sanitation.
- Enrolment in these schools has increased from 11,481 to 13,023 (13%) for all students with 14 per cent increase for girls.
- Attendance rates increased from 72 per cent to 82 per cent.
- So far the project has generated 49,885 person-days of employment.

IRAQ

Project title	School Rehabilitation and Capacity Development
Project code	XB/IRQ/07/X02
Total cost	USD 4,012,682
Development partners	UNICEF,UNDG Trust Fund
Partners	Ministries of Education in Baghdad and Erbil, Directorates of Education.
Starting date	October 2007
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The development goal of the project is to improve access to and quality of primary education and intermediate levels of education, with particular focus on girls' schools, and mixed schools in 200 disadvantaged rural areas throughout Iraq. The objectives of the project are to:

- upgrade 200 girls and mixed schools to child-friendly status
- create awareness among community and religious leaders on the importance of girls' education and gender issues
- equip teachers with innovative teaching methods, and promote gender-sensitive attitudes
- equip the principals and educational supervisors with supervisory and leadership skills
- increase parent participation through strengthening of Parent Teacher Associations.
- include health and hygiene activities in the school curriculum.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Upgrading of 200 schools through procurement and distribution of school furniture and recreational materials, establishment of safe recreational areas, rehabilitation/provision of water and sanitation facilities in schools, and repair of school buildings
- Gender sensitisation and advocacy among community and religious leaders.
- Improving teaching methods, child-centred learning and gender sensitivity through a study tour and training for 25 educational staff, the upgrade of five schools to multipurpose schools, elaboration of training manuals, elaboration and printing of teaching and learning materials, and exposing 200 teachers to innovative teaching methods.
- Improving supervisory, management and leadership skills of principals
- Establishing guidelines for Parent Teacher Associations and preparation of four PTA meetings.

- Including health and hygiene activities in the school curriculum. Procurement of sanitation kits to all selected schools. Reprinting 200 manuals for rehabilitated schools
- The project is expected to generate about 2,200 job opportunities, with an expected total of 100,000 person-days employment during the project duration.

RESULTS

The main results achieved have been:

- Rehabilitation works for three schools completed
- Rehabilitation of 97 schools ongoing in Al Muthana, Dohuk, Missan, Najaf, and Tamim.
- 24 staff, from MOE Baghdad and KRG, trained in Egypt on the importance of girls' education, modern teaching methodology and gender issues.
- Training for teachers on innovative teaching methods gender-sensitive attitudes under preparation.
- Training for principals and educational supervisors on supervisory and leadership skills under preparation.
- Strengthening of parent teacher associations under preparation.

IRAQ

Project title	Strengthening Capacity of Housing Sector (Phase 2)
Project code	XB/IRQ/06/X04
Total cost	USD 2,385,917
Development partner	UNDG Trust Fund
Partner	Ministry of Construction and Housing
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This is the second phase of a technical assistance and capacity building project in the housing and housing finance sectors. The project continues the process of capacity building, policy and legal reform, and will be a mechanism for supporting the Ministry of Construction and Housing to effectively participate in the International Compact for Iraq process. The objectives were to assist the Ministry:

- with the design and implementation of a comprehensive housing information system.
- with the design of a new institutional and legal framework for the housing sector, which will include new legislation, policies and programmes in the areas of building materials and construction, housing finance and micro-finance, subsidy mechanisms, land and housing delivery systems, and housing market information systems.
- support the establishment of a knowledge and training centre to provide training, advisory and information services to a wide constituency of stakeholders.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities have been:

- Consultations, workshops and regional conference.
- Advisory services.
- Training and exposure,
- Design and content development
- Procurement of equipment, software and publications.

RESULTS

The project witnessed significant progress in completing the training of trainers activities and the media workshop and is expected to meet all the stated outputs. Specific results are:

- Data regarding the Housing Fund and Housing Commission have been collected as part of the process of establishing the urban observatory.
- Consultancy firm to advise on Housing Policy Reform.
- Four debates and four documentaries on different housing issues broadcast on Iraqi T.V. Another documentary under preparation. Regional media workshop on housing Issues took place in June 2008 in Amman.
- Field information collected and surveys conducted on housing strategies for three selected cities. These were discussed with governorate stakeholders in April 2008.
- TOT for 23 trainers of the Training and Knowledge Centre completed in Cairo

IRAQ

Project title	Developing Capacity of the Education Sector
Project code	NO34-IRAQ08X03
Total cost	USD 12,461,062
Development partners	UNICEF, UNESCO WHO and UNIFEM
Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health (Central Level and Kurdistan), SMOWA (Baghdad and Kurdistan), MOHR and DOE and DOH Suleimaniya, Salahaddin and Thiqr
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	October 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Condition surveys and selection of locations.
- Formulation of alternative design options.
- Selection of contractors.
- Construction of schools and handover.
- Training of teachers, DoE engineers and asset management

RESULTS

The project will start field implementation in 2009.

LEBANON

Project title	Enhancing Recovery of Nahr El-Bared Municipalities
Project code	LEB/08/X02 (C224)
Total cost	USD 68,5000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Municipalities of Muhmmara, Bebnine, Bhanine, Minieh, Beddwy and Deir Ammar, International Management Training Institute (IMTI)
Starting date	July 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Hayy el Sullum is one of the most deprived areas in Beirut southern suburb. After the 2006 war with Israel, it was found that at least 70 buildings had major cracks. Field assessments also revealed that 50 buildings had their rainwater and sanitation systems damaged. In addition, common infrastructure in the three affected areas was also damaged, mainly to roads, sidewalks and septic tanks. It is also estimated that at least 200 internally displaced families, currently settled in Hayy El Sullum, face a number of shelter-related, livelihood and integration challenges.

The intermediate objectives of the project were:

- To create an abridged volume which captures the core messages of the original 12 modules of the UN-HABITAT training series on leadership roles and competencies for distribution to councillors during training sessions.
- To undertake a rapid training needs assessment among potential participants in close collaboration with the UNDP North Lebanon Programme.
- To enhance the leadership role of councillors, officials and stakeholders through the conduct of four training programmes including competencies for local elected leaders, introduction to local government finances, creating a financial framework for local governments and building bridges between communities and local government through strategic planning and conflict management.
- To follow-up and undertake training impact evaluation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Design and prepare training events in liaison with UN-HABITAT.
- Oversee the adaptation and translation of an abridged volume of the UN-HABITAT training materials.
- Manage the delivery of all training and provide support to the trainers.
- Establish baseline information and practical, easy-to-collect, measurable indicators for impact evaluation.
- Conduct a training impact evaluation

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Local government established as dependable partner to lead the programming, review and implementation of reconstruction activities.
- Improved implementation of recovery and infrastructure projects in selected municipalities.
- Conflict management approaches disseminated and utilized through the region, paving the way for sustainable growth.
- Transferable good practices in local governance leadership disseminated, capacities built and skills developed.
- Strengthened capacity of national training institutes to support good local governance objectives and to service the needs of local governments.

LEBANON

Project title	Shelter Recovery in Southern Lebanon (I)
Project code	LEB/07/X02 (C198)
Total cost	USD 1,080,000
Development partner	Government of the Netherlands
Partners	Council of the South, Union of Municipalities (Southern Lebanon), American University of Beirut, Beit Bil Jnoub, ACTED
Starting date	June 2007
Completion date	May 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The scale of the destruction in the South of Lebanon due to the events of July-August 2006 was extraordinary with about 12,000 housing units completely destroyed. In the aftermath of hostilities, the challenges facing the national shelter recovery programme were immense and complex because of the following legal, architectural and structural factors:

- Absence of reconstruction regulatory frameworks.
- Lack of proper urban planning rules and regulations.
- Inaccurate documentation of housing.
- Poor community awareness and know how to manage the reconstruction process.
- A cooperative strategy was developed in order to respond to reconstruction challenges. Proposed interventions are shaped around three main objectives:
- To strengthen capacities of local authorities and Union of Municipalities (UoM) to plan, guide, monitor and control the design and physical construction of totally destroyed houses in the villages.
- To develop the capacities of affected communities manage the reconstruction process of their totally destroyed houses.
- To strengthen capacities of municipalities and community members to mainstream governance in reconstruction operations.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Develop necessary guidelines for the consistency of Regional Technical Office (RTO) operations and define tasks and responsibilities for RTOs and municipalities in the recovery and reconstruction process.
- Launch an information campaign through public workshops to share project activities.

- Establish RTOs and support reconstruction process.
- Provide continuous in-service training on RTO operation to municipality staff.
- Document relevant information related to the houses to be rebuilt
- Develop appropriate model plans for houses that could optionally be adopted by affected homeowners.
- Provide the homeowners with necessary reconstruction documents
- Assist homeowners to enter into contractual arrangements with sub-contractors.
- Engage municipal and community representatives in the data collection, analysis and report production of Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS).
- Provide equipment for one pilot urban observatory and train municipal staff in establishing, running and maintaining
- Agree with the union of municipalities and community members on reconstruction indicators.
- Prepare capacity-building action plan for improving local governance for recovery and reconstruction of demolished properties.

RESULTS

The main results achieved have been:

- Regional Technical Offices established and functioning.
- Affected communities assisted in the reconstruction of their destroyed houses
- Communities awareness increased on reconstruction-related issues.
- Capacities of municipality and community members to plan, guide, monitor and document reconstruction process enhanced
- Delivery of basic urban services improved

LEBANON

Project title	Shelter Recovery in Southern Lebanon (II)
Project code	LEB/08/X01 (C215)
Total cost	USD 688,000
Development partner	Government of Finland
Partners	Council of the South, Union of Municipalities (Southern Lebanon), Beit Bil Jnoub, ACTED
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The scale of the destruction in the South of Lebanon due to the events of July-August 2006 was extraordinary with about 12,000 housing units completely destroyed. In the aftermath of hostilities, the challenges facing the national shelter recovery programme were immense and complex.

The goal of the project is to respond to the immediate assistance for shelter recovery and reconstruction in Southern Lebanon while laying the foundation for the long-term sustainable reconstruction and development in Lebanon.

Proposed interventions are shaped around two main objectives:

- Strengthen the capacities of communities in 21 municipalities to plan, guide, monitor and evaluate the reconstruction process of totally destroyed houses in their villages.
- Build the capacities of municipalities and local stakeholders to mainstream urban governance in reconstruction operations

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Establish 21 Local Reconstruction Offices (LRO) and ensure necessary equipment.
- Establish village committees to assist in the operation of the 21 LROs.
- Prepare training material on community-led housing reconstruction.
- Train LRO community mobilization focal points and village committee members in 21 municipalities.
- Training on the Regional Urban Sector Profile (RUSP) approach.
- Develop urban profiles and validate findings with the municipal council and local community representatives.
- Assist municipalities in developing technical studies and project documents to implement improvements on identified services.

- Assist municipalities and their respective union of municipalities in the preparation of fundraising strategies for mobilisation of technical and financial resources to implement the improvements to services.

RESULTS

The results achieved have included:

- 21 Local Reconstruction Offices set up
- Local reconstruction offices established and functioning.
- Technical capacities of LRO team and local community enhanced
- 21 villages profiled
- Delivery of basic urban services improved

LEBANON

Project title	Shelter Recovery in Southern Lebanon (III)
Project code	LEB/07/X04 (C201)
Total cost	USD 684,000
Development partner	Cyprus Aid
Partners	Council of the South, Union of Municipalities (Southern Lebanon), American University of Beirut, Beit Bil Jnoub, ACTED
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	July 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The scale of the destruction in the South of Lebanon due to the events of July-August 2006 was extraordinary with about 12,000 housing units completely destroyed. In the aftermath of hostilities, the challenges facing the national shelter recovery programme were immense and complex because of the following legal, architectural and structural factors:

- Absence of reconstruction regulatory frameworks.
- Lack of proper urban planning rules and regulations.
- Inaccurate documentation of housing.
- Poor community awareness and know how to manage the reconstruction process.
- A cooperative strategy was developed in order to respond to reconstruction challenges. Proposed interventions are shaped around three main objectives:
- To strengthen capacities of local authorities and Union of Municipalities (UoM) to plan, guide, monitor and control the design and physical construction of totally destroyed houses in the villages.
- To develop the capacities of affected communities manage the reconstruction process of their totally destroyed houses.
- To strengthen capacities of municipalities and community members to mainstream governance in reconstruction operations.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Develop necessary guidelines for the consistency of Regional Technical Office (RTO) operations and define tasks and responsibilities for RTOs and municipalities in the recovery and reconstruction process.

- Launch an information campaign through public workshops to share project activities.
- Establish RTOs and support reconstruction process.
- Provide continuous in-service training on RTO operation to municipality staff.
- Document relevant information related to the houses to be rebuilt
- Develop appropriate model plans for houses that could optionally be adopted by affected homeowners.
- Provide the homeowners with necessary reconstruction documents
- Assist homeowners to enter into contractual arrangements with sub-contractors.
- Engage municipal and community representatives in the data collection, analysis and report production of Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS).
- Provide equipment for one pilot urban observatory and train municipal staff in establishing, running and maintaining
- Agree with the union of municipalities and community members on reconstruction indicators.
- Prepare capacity-building action plan for improving local governance for recovery and reconstruction of demolished properties.

RESULTS

The main results achieved have been:

- Regional Technical Offices established and functioning.
- Affected communities assisted in the reconstruction of their destroyed houses
- Communities awareness increased on reconstruction-related issues.
- Capacities of municipality and community members to plan, guide, monitor and document reconstruction process enhanced
- Delivery of basic urban services improved

LEBANON

Project title	Shelter Recovery and Support to Affected Families in Southern Lebanon and Bekaa
Project code	LEB/07/X03 (C200)
Total cost	US\$552,000
Development partners	ECHO, Danish Refugee Council
Partners	Union of Municipalities of the South (Tyre, Bint Jbeil, Marjayoun)
Starting date	June 2007
Completion date	February 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The scale of the destruction in the South of Lebanon due to the events of July-August 2006 was extraordinary with about 12,000 housing units completely destroyed. The government plan for shelter reconstruction clarifies the procedures to be followed by affected people to obtain financial compensation to reconstruct their homes. It aims at establishing a system where affected homeowners are provided with the necessary technical assistance to reconstruct their houses. The initiative has mostly reached households in small, remote villages and where municipalities are not actively engaged in the reconstruction processes.

The project objective was to support affected homeowners and local decision makers in the overall planning, management, guidance and monitoring of the reconstruction process of the destroyed houses.

ACTIVITIES

The activities included three phases:

- Phase One: Project launching and community mobilization
- Phase Two: Reconstruction assistance
- Phase Three: Monitoring, phasing out/moving to other villages

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- 1,000 families (around 5,000 persons) acquired a design for a house they intend to rebuild that complies with basic architectural standards and norms.
- Families advised on the budgeting of funds for the reconstruction process.
- Up to 30 mukhtars and municipal councils assisted in the documentation process of the operation.

LEBANON

Project title	Shelter Recovery and Support to Affected families in Hayy El Sullum
Project code	LEB/07/X01 (C197)
Total cost	USD 962,000
Development partner	ECHO
Partners	Hayy El Sullum (Beirut Southern Suburb), Ministry of Social Affairs
Starting date	May 2007
Completion date	January 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Hayy el Sullum area (Stairs Neighbourhood) has been classified as one of the most deprived areas in Beirut southern suburb. After the 2006 hostilities, it was found that at least 70 buildings had major cracks. Field assessments also revealed that 50 buildings had rainwater and sanitation systems damaged. In addition, common infrastructure in the three affected areas was also damaged mainly to roads, sidewalks as well as septic tanks. Also it is estimated that at least 200 internally displaced families are currently settled in Hayy El Sullum facing a number of shelter related, and livelihood and integration challenges.

The project objective was to provide adequate and sustainable repair to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

ACTIVITIES

The project had three components:

- Shelter recovery and rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in affected buildings
- Rehabilitation of micro-communal infrastructure services in the three affected neighbourhoods
- Self-sufficiency and support to livelihood recovery.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- 840 families provided with waterproof buildings and repaired water and sanitation systems
- 1800 families in the three affected neighbourhoods live in a rehabilitated environment after repairs to communal infrastructure systems.
- Socio-economic conditions of 100 unemployed IDPs and Hayy el Sullum residents who lost their jobs improved

LIBYA

Project title	Institutional Development and Capacity Building of Urban Planning Agency
Project code	LIB-01-X01
Total cost	USD 9,205,000
Partner	Urban Planning Agency
Starting date	January 2002
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Under the joint management of a national project manager from the Urban Planning Agency (UPA) and an international project coordinator from UN-HABITAT, Libyan planners and technicians are engaged, trained and guided to perform their duties. This project focusses on the institutional development and capacity building of the Urban Planning Agency. The objectives are to:

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- Progress in all project activities
- UN-HABITAT providing support to UPA to manage the Third Generation project.
- UPA staff members trained in IT in Egypt.

- UPA organize international conference on Urban Planning and launch a new post-graduate, multi-sectoral diploma course in collaboration with international universities to strengthen capacities and ensure sustainability of training.
- UPA produce four regional and 18 sub-regional plans and initiate preparation of urban plans.
- Heads of regional offices made a study tour to Egypt to review and discuss the national urban planning programme.

MOROCCO

Project title	Implementation of Local Agenda 21 in Southern Provinces
Project code	MOR-07-X01 (C204)
Total cost	USD 2,217,000
Partners	Agence du Sud; Five Municipalities (Assa, Geulmim, Tan Tan, Tarfaya, Tata) ; Ministries of Town and Country, Water and Environment Planning; Social Development; Family and Solidarity
Starting date	March 2007
Completion date	July 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project assists five cities – through *Agence du Sud* and the partners involved – to adopting Local Agenda 21. This is done by implementing the tools of strategic and participatory planning, capacity building of the local actors, local consultations, and setting up and implementing the projects.

The project has five specific objectives:

- Implementing the Local Agenda 21 approach as an assistance tool for decision making;
- Responding to the aims of Agence du Sud to work for innovative ways of local participatory management and durable human development;
- Support Agence du Sud in consultation with local actors, mobilization of local forces, public and private partnerships, commitment and responsibility of local partners
- Reinforce the decentralization process and new territorial policies;
- Support the municipalities to adopt operational tools for the production and management of Local Agenda 21.

ACTIVITIES

Main activities include:

- Recruiting national coordinator and local coordinators.
- Setting up Local Agenda 21 pilot committees.
- Defining priority issues and preparing city consultations.
- Setting up inter-sectoral working groups.
- Preparing Agenda 21 for the cities, summarizing the strategies and thematic action plans.

- Organizing training workshops for the elected leaders on their role as managers of the urban environment.
- Organizing training workshops for the associative sector on community animation and the set up of operational projects;
- Capitalizing on good practices, appropriating tools, and institutionalizing the approach.

RESULTS

The results achieved include:

- Urban environmental profiles prepared in every city.
- Consultations held with all the local actors in every urban centre
- Strategies and action plans elaborated for the consideration of the priority issues.
- Local Agenda 21 elaborated as a reference framework for the activities of the actors of urban development.
- Local stakeholders trained for the approach and the methodology and the of Local Agenda 21.
- Locally elected leaders trained as urban environment managers
- The associative sector trained for community animation and project set up.
- Tools and achievements preserved throughout the institutionalization of the approach.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Project title	Special Human Settlements Programme
Project code	FC-OCT-03-S01/2003-FUS-5676-A038-2821
Total cost	USD 1,763,927
Development partners	Governments of Sweden, USA, Oman, China, Russian Federation, Sudan, Al Maktoum Foundation of UAE, and Kingdom of Bahrain
Partners	Local consulting firms, NGOs, municipalities, Palestinian Authority and academic and research institutions,
Starting date	October 2003
Completion date	December 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

At its nineteenth session, the UN Governing Council:

- Recognized that the special housing and human settlements needs of the Palestinian people fell within the technical mandate of UN-HABITAT;
- Recognized that shelter and human settlements are key in reaching long-term sustainable peace in the Middle East;
- Expressed the hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians would renew efforts to develop jointly a human settlements programme for the Palestinian people
- Endorsed the establishment of the Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People and the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund, with an initial funding of \$5 million
- Urged the international donor community and all financial institutions to support UN-HABITAT in the immediate mobilization of financial resources towards the establishment and operation of the programme and the fund. The long-term development objective of the Special Human Settlements Programme is to improve the human settlements conditions of the Palestinian People and so contribute to peace, security and stability in the region. The immediate aims are to build the capacity and help establish a housing policy and delivery system. The programme will in particular help to:
 - build institutional capacity and strengthen coordination mechanisms; (ii) promote affordable housing finance
 - enhance capacity of research institutions

- support the development of a Palestinian Human Settlements Policy

ACTIVITIES

The main activities were carried out in two phases:

- Programme Definition Phase (March 2004-December 2004), designed to situate UN-HABITAT institutionally, raise funds, assess conditions and define elements.
- Programme Implementation Phase (January 2005-January 2010), designed to achieve the outlined objectives.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- Successful fund raising for specific housing projects where issues of sustainability through local economic development, job creation, cost reduction and good management will be researched and applied.
- Saudi Committee for Palestinian People Relief committed US\$6.3 million for implementing a housing and income generating programme for poor women in Hebron, and US\$1.59 million for a technical and vocational training centre for underprivileged women in Hebron.
- Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID) committed US\$354,000 for the establishment of a medical and rehabilitation centre in Taqua (Bethlehem)
- Kingdom of Bahrain committed US\$250,000 to strengthen the capacity of the Palestinian Authority to prepare coherent housing and urban policies.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Project title	Housing and Income Generating Programme for Poor Women in Hebron
Project code	FS-OCT-07-SAU/P007
Total cost	USD 6,300,000
Development partner	Committee for the Palestinian People Relief (Saudi Arabia)
Partners	Municipality of Hebron, Governor's Office of Hebron Governorate, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Palestine Land Authority, and Private Sector
Starting date	March 2007
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Governorate of Hebron lies in a mountainous region south of Jerusalem and has a population of 524,510. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world. Over 60 per cent of the population lives on less than \$2 a day and at least one third of the workforce is unemployed. In such difficult economic conditions, small, home-based businesses do well, providing affordable alternatives to more expensive products in the formal market.

The objective of the project is to improve the livelihood of poor women and their families through the construction of 100 housing units and income-generating projects in Hebron. It will also contribute to capacity building of national and local institutions; the enhancement of local economic development; combining shelter with production units and developing mechanisms for various aspects of poverty alleviation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Construction of 100 housing units
- Empowering the families with income-generating projects
- Development of training programmes for the families
- Build the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

RESULTS

The expected results include:

- Construction of 100 housing units
- Infrastructure (roads, electricity, water supply and sewerage) completed,
- Women empowered to earn their livelihood
- Jobs created within the project for technicians, engineers and labourers
- Local economic development, industry and products strengthened,
- Capacities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs enhanced

- Economic, social and crowding pressures in existing extended family households reduced.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Project title	Medical and Rehabilitation Centre in Taqua (Bethlehem)
Project code	FS-OCT-07-AAD/P009
Total cost	USD 354,000
Development partner	Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID)
Partners	Medical Charitable Society (MCS) in Taqua and private sector
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	August 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:

The Palestinian health sector faces serious challenges. The ability of the Ministry of Health to provide and maintain adequate health services has been significantly weakened by cuts in donor funding. As a result, the burden on non-governmental health organizations has sharply increased. This project will provide health care and emergency support services for women, children, the elderly, disabled and chronically ill among the marginalized rural poor and farmers living in the town of Taqua and its surrounding 12 villages, located south of Bethlehem district.

The project will also strengthen the capacity of the Medical Charitable Society in Taqua to provide care and medical services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Construction of a two-storey building.
- Procurement and provision of necessary equipment and furniture for the centre

RESULTS

The expected results include:

- Construction of the Medical and Rehabilitation Centre
- Furniture and equipment supplied
- Medical services to the population including the disabled, elderly and children launched
- Jobs created within the project for technicians, engineers and labourers
- Local economic development strengthened

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Project title	Establishment of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre for Underprivileged Women in Hebron
Project code	FS-OCT-07-SAU
Total cost	USD 1,590,000
Development partner	Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief
Partners	Municipality of Hebron, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, NGOs and Private Sector
Starting date	May 2008
Completion date	May 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The available vocational, industrial, and commercial training centres in the Occupied Palestinian Territories mainly target males and women's participation is marginal. The proposed Technical and Vocational Training Centre (TVTC) will target underprivileged women, who not only have no source of income, but are also socially marginalized as divorced and widowed head of households.

The centre will be established in Hebron Governorate of the West Bank and will help empower the women and their families to improve their economic conditions and living standards through the provision of training and development initiatives.

ACTIVITIES:

Main activities include:

- Establishment of a technical and vocational training centre in Hebron, and
- Provision of a range of training opportunities and services for poor women

RESULTS

The expected results will include:

- Construction of the centre.
- Provision of furniture and equipment
- Training programme for the women
- Jobs created within the project for technicians, engineers and labourers
- Local economic development enhanced

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Project title	Human Settlements and Housing Policy (Phase I)
Project code	FS-OCT-07-BAH
Total cost	USD 250,000 (Phase I)
Development partner	Kingdom of Bahrain
Partners	Palestinian National Authority (Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Local Government, Palestine Land Authority, etc), NGOs, CBOs, and other relevant bodies, etc.
Starting date	November 2008
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) are faced with the pressing need to respond to emergency and development problems in its human settlements. A comprehensive human settlements and housing policy, with a commensurate implementation strategy, is needed to address the acute housing shortage and serious human settlements problems and to provide a framework for human settlement interventions.

The objective of the project is to support the Palestinian Authority to enhance its capacity to prepare coherent housing and urban policies, implementation strategies and to create processes conducive to housing construction.

ACTIVITIES:

The main activities of Phase I include:

- Provide the necessary technical assistance needed to structure the formulation of the human settlements and housing strategy.
- Collect and analyze the necessary primary data needed for the creation of policy frameworks in order to confirm problem diagnosis and against which to benchmark future progress.
- Identify themes and key elements needed for policy formulation.
- Reinforce the participatory processes and facilitate coordination between the related ministries and stakeholders.
- Prepare studies and make recommendations through national and international experts in the field.

RESULTS

Expected results will include:

- Human settlements and housing policies identified and distributed in a book -- “The Human Settlements and Housing Policies in Palestinian territories” -- and related manuals,
- Necessary instruments for implementation as well as general rules and regulatory frameworks identified,
- Capacity in the human settlements and housing sectors built and enhanced through policy formulation exercise and specialized training courses,
- The base for coordination mechanism between the various ministries and related bodies strengthened.

SOMALIA

Project title	Somalia Urban Development Programme
Project code	XB-SOM-05-X01
Total cost	USD 7,800,000
Development partners	European Commission, UNDP, UN-Agencies and INGOs: UNA NGO Consortium, ILO, Oxfam-Novib, UNCT, UNICEF, WFP, Terre Solidali
Partners	Central Authorities of Somaliland and Puntland regions, 8 Municipal Authorities in the Somaliland and Puntland Regions; Local Institutions: Somaliland Civil Service Institute, PIDAM, Somaliland Municipal Association; Local NGOs: SAACIID, CRD, GAVO
Starting date	April 2005
Completion date	September 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Somali cities find themselves rebuilding after years of conflict and at the same time responding to various ongoing emergencies. The SUDP targets all major towns in the three Somali regions, through the implementation of tangible projects and capacity-building activities in the Urban Development Sector. The programme is designed to benefit from the comparative advantages of the consortium partners, including the political leadership and overall support of UNDP in the field, the operational expertise and coordination of UN-HABITAT, and the specialisations of the other implementing partners.

The programme recognises the growing importance of the urban sector, both demographically and economically, in Somalia and aims at promoting an increasingly democratic, inclusive and accountable system of governance as well as more efficient and socially effective local management practices. In a fast changing political scene, the SUDP targets primarily building of management capacities of local authorities, civil society and community organizations, while assisting central and regional administrations in establishing the main legal and institutional instruments of governance.

The main objective is to contribute to the social and economic recovery of Somalia by providing urban governance and management instruments conducive to equitable growth, enhanced financial sustainability, improved access to land and basic services, a growing process of democratic decision making, public accountability and transparency.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

Support to legal and institutional reforms for the urban sector and the improvement of urban land management systems

- Municipal governance capacity building, civil society and community participation
- Donor co-ordination and programming for the urban sector
- Municipal capacities in strategic urban planning and development control
- Municipal finance training and local economic development
- Basic urban service delivery and maintenance, and
- Implementation of strategic local projects to upgrade urban services and infrastructure

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Improved capacities of local authorities to develop urban governance and management
- Improved layouts and planning of main Somali settlements
- Improved regulatory and legislative framework to enhance urban development
- Urban services, such as waste management systems, public markets, slaughterhouses, etc improved and upgraded
- Coordination and development of new urban development initiatives

SOMALIA

Project title	Bridge Funding for UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
Project code	SOM/08/X05
Total cost	USD 574,651
Development partners	UNDP, UN agencies
Partners	Local and international NGOs
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	November 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The programme was designed to contribute towards:

- The Somali Reconstruction and Development Programme 2008-12 target outcome of Decentralised Service Delivery achieved in all of South-Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland.
- Outcome 2 of the United Nations Transition Plan 2008-9: 'Local governance contributes to peace and equitable priority service delivery in selected locations'
- Millennium Development Goals.
- The aim of the programme is that local governance contributes to peace and equitable priority service delivery in selected locations. The specific objectives are that:
 - Communities have access to basic services through local government,
 - Local governments are accountable and transparent.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Review and facilitate local governance policy formulation and law harmonisation.
- Facilitation of community consultations, reconciliation and election of councils.
- Capacity assessment of local government, and development and implementation of a district capacity-building package.
- Assessment of revenue generation capacity and opportunities, and develop awareness on revenue collection
- Allocation of funds for eligible community and district priority projects.
- Design and implementation of capacity development package for community and private sector enterprise
- Review, development and implementation of civic education programme.

- Review and introduction of participatory development planning and budgeting mechanisms.
- Development of participatory community monitoring tools and assistance in the implementation of these tools.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- The UN-HABITAT Somalia Programme was capacitated to maintain its operations and core staff during the transition from the SUDP to the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery.
- The programme provided inter-agency leadership towards the finalisation of the UNTP Outcome 2 workplans.
- The programme provided headquarters and field-level coordination concerning the integration of ongoing projects.

SOMALIA

Project title	Emergency Assistance for Resettlement of Returnees and IDPs
Project code	XB-SOM-05-X02
Total cost	USD 1,895,200
Development partners	Government of Japan, UNHCR, UN-OCHA, WFP, UNDP
Partners	Local NGOs, Municipalities of Hargeisa and Garowe
Starting date	May 2005
Completion date	April 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Cities in Somalia have experienced a strong influx of internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees from refugee camps outside the country. The process of rapid urban growth has been aggravated by recurrent periods of severe drought and a steadily growing urban economy, which has caused an additional influx of rural people. The inability of urban centres to absorb the large numbers has resulted in uncontrolled sprawl and densely populated informal and formal settlements, inhabited mainly by destitute new-arrival communities. This is witnessed particularly in the regional capitals of Hargeisa and Garowe.

Cities lack the institutional capacity to effectively deal with urban planning issues, and the settlement of IDPs and returnees is a highly problematic issue. Land and tenure policies are ambiguous and generally unfavourable for the urban poor. The provision of basic facilities such as water supply, sanitation and shelter is inadequate in the informal settlements, leaving their inhabitants in very poor living conditions.

The project supports the provision of secure tenure, shelter and basic services, in particular sanitary facilities and alternative options of water supply, to destitute IDP families in Garowe and Hargeisa-Ayaha, in particular those headed by women and members of vulnerable groups.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Training of returnees and IDPs in production of local construction materials such as building-blocks, stone quarrying, sand mining and assembly of building components, including doors and window frames.
- Providing job opportunities by establishing small-scale, community-based enterprises for production of local building materials

- Supply and distribution of materials that are not locally produced, or cannot be acquired by the communities
- Training of IDPs and returnees in construction skills, including the provision of construction tools and equipment.
- Developing community settlement governance and management techniques
- Support to self-help construction of adequate shelter units

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Construction of 330 housing units and three technical workshop facilities completed.
- Planning of new neighbourhoods, enabling more efficient settlement patterns and provision for basic services
- Selection and voluntary relocation of beneficiaries to new settlement areas.
- Over 700 beneficiaries trained in construction skills, with over 60 per cent finding employment in the local building industry

SOMALIA

Project title	Protection, Reintegration, and Resettlement of IDPs (Bossaso)
Project code	XB-SOM-07-X01
Total cost	USD 4,039,948
Development partners	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), UNDP (Administrative Agent), UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, Danish Refugee Council, and OCHA
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The UN estimates there are close to 750,000 IDPs in Somalia. In most cases, they are forced to live in deplorable circumstances, lacking the most basic protection and essential services. Conditions recognised as among the worst in Africa. There are about 35,000 IDPs in Puntland, of whom 22,000 are located in Bosasso, a coastal town with poor security.

The project will apply the UN Joint UN Strategy to address the needs of IDPs in Bossaso. The objective of the project is to provide improved human security and living standards as well as durable solutions for reintegration and resettlement of IDPs and returnees, with a particular focus on Bossaso, specifically:

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

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

RESULTS

The results have included:

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

SOMALIA

Project title	Shelter Provision in Tsunami-Affected Xaafuun
Project code	XB-SOM-05-X03
Total cost	USD 1,353,642
Development partners	UNICEF, UN-OCHA
Partners	Xaafuun District Development Committee, UNA NGO Consortium
Starting date	July 2005
Completion date	April 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In partnership with UNICEF, UN-HABITAT has implemented a resettlement project for the inhabitants of the Tsunami-affected village of Xaafuun on the Puntland Coast. While UNICEF rebuilt several health and education facilities as well as the town's water supply system, UN-HABITAT has been responsible for the planning of a new, safe and environmentally sustainable settlement area and the reconstruction of houses. The town has been relocated to an area that is less exposed to the harsh weather conditions and at a higher elevation, which cannot be affected by possible future flooding. Construction of 204 housing units was substantially completed by mid-2007. The objectives of the project were:

- Reconstruction of houses destroyed by the tsunami.
- Replanning and relocation of the settlement to a protected site, with particular emphasis on the development of child-friendly spaces,
- Opportunities for economic development for women
- Protection of vulnerable groups against the prevailing harsh environmental conditions,

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Environmental assessment, planning and design of new settlement site in consultation with local community
- Capacity building of the Xaafuun District Development Committee and coordination of all self-help construction activities
- Construction of houses and facilities for community services
- Awareness raising on hygienic measures and maintenance

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Voluntary relocation of tsunami-affected inhabitants of Xaafuun to a safer and environmentally sustainable location
- Efficient planning of the new settlement site, appropriate design of houses and provisions for basic services
- Reconstruction of 203 houses and establishment of adequate basic services.
- Construction of community workshop facilities, generator house, water and electricity utility building
- Improved governing system and community mobilisation

SOMALIA

Project title	Shelter Construction and Employment Generation
Project code	XB-SOM-08-X03
Total cost	USD 2,000,000
Development partner	Government of Japan, WFP
Partners	Local NGOs, Municipalities of Hargeisa and Garowe
Starting date	May 2008
Completion date	April 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project is a continuation of the project (XB-SOM-05-XO2) implemented between 2005 and 2008 and aims at the provision of secure tenure, shelter and basic services (in particular sanitary facilities and alternative options of water supply) to destitute IDP families in two cities - Garowe and Hargeisa-Ayaha - in particular those headed by women and members of vulnerable groups.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Training of returnees and IDPs in production of local construction materials such as building-blocks, stone quarrying, sand mining and assembly of building components, including doors and window frames.
- Providing job opportunities by establishing small-scale, community-based enterprises for production of local building materials
- Supply and distribution of materials that are not locally produced, or cannot be acquired by the communities
- Training of IDPs and returnees in construction skills, including the provision of construction tools and equipment.
- Developing community settlement governance and management techniques

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- Construction of 350 housing units
- Planning of new neighbourhoods, enabling more efficient settlement patterns and provision for basic services

- Selection and voluntary relocation of beneficiaries to new settlement areas
- Over 700 beneficiaries trained in construction skills

SOMALIA

Project title	Strengthening Governance in the Framework of the Somalia Urban Development Programme
Project code	XB-SOM-06-X01
Total cost	USD 875,150
Development partners	DFID, UN-Agencies and INGOs: UNDP, UNICEF, UN-OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, Danish Refugee Council, Terre Solidali
Partners	Central Authorities of Somaliland and Puntland regions, 8 Municipal Authorities in the Somaliland and Puntland Regions; Local Institutions: Somaliland Civil Service Institute, PIDAM, PSAWEM; Local NGOs: AID, GUMCO
Starting date	February 2006
Completion date	March 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Somalia is emerging from a long period of conflicts and instability. Growing regional differences have marked the last decade. The self-declared Republic of Somaliland has built its own institutions and legal framework, including democratic elections for local councils and is de facto functioning independently. The self-declared Federal State of Puntland is following a similar democratisation process: In May 2005, local councils were selected for the first time through broad consultation and community participation. Around the same time, UN-HABITAT embarked on a countrywide urban development programme (SUDP), focusing on urban governance and urban management at the municipal level.

The results have been encouraging and demonstrate that a difference can be made for local authorities, communities and civil society, even in the absence of an operational national government. The DFID-funded component aims to broaden the scope and areas of intervention of the SUDP, and supports priority actions identified during the inception phase for which initially only limited funding was available.

The overall objective of the intervention is to contribute to the social and economic recovery of Somalia, in all its regions, by providing urban governance and management instruments conducive to equitable growth, enhanced financial sustainability, improved access to land and services, democratisation and participatory decision making, enhanced public accountability and transparency.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Thematic support to increase the scope of urban planning and municipal finance activities
- Support to the resettlement and secure tenure of IDPs in Bossaso
- Upgrading of urban services (including water supply, street lighting, road access) in IDP settlement areas; self-help shelter construction for and by IDP-communities in Bossaso
- Participation in the Somalia Joint Needs Assessment
- Joint Programming of activities for IDPs
- Public infrastructure projects in Gardo and Odweyne

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Improved urban governance and management capacities of local authorities
- Increased access to basic urban services by IDPs
- Completion of urban and land & tenure sections of Joint Needs Assessment
- Joint Programming Proposals developed.
- Urban planning and municipal finance systems improved.
- Gardo Municipal Offices rehabilitated and upgraded; Market facility in Odweyne completed

SOMALIA

Project title	Support to Improved Service Delivery in Somali Cities
Project code	XB-SOM-06-X04
Total cost	USD 1,170,000
Development partners	Government of Italy through European Commission, UN-Agencies and INGOs: UNA NGO Consortium, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, Terre Solidali
Partners	Central Authorities of Somaliland and Puntland regions, 8 Municipal Authorities in the Somaliland and Puntland Regions; Local Institutions: Somaliland Civil Service Institute, PIDAM; Local NGOs: GAVO
Starting date	May 2007
Completion date	May 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The population of Somali cities is rapidly increasing as a result of urbanization, and significant changes in the economic and political organization of the Somali regions after the collapse of central government in 1991, the subsequent long period of civil strife, and the gradual process of reconstruction and normalization. The inability of urban centres in Somalia to absorb the growing numbers of new, and for the largest part, destitute inhabitants, has resulted in uncontrolled sprawl and the development of numerous densely populated informal and formal settlements.

To respond to this urgent need, UN-HABITAT and its partners developed the Somalia Urban Development Programme (SUDP), a comprehensive programme to improve the urban development framework in Somalia, focusing on capacity building of local administrations in combination with the implementation of strategic local projects to upgrade urban services. The SISDISC project strengthens the SUDP through additional activities to improve basic urban services and management structures, in the field of municipal finance, property and land registration, and solid waste management systems.

The main objective of the project is to support local authorities in improving service delivery and management capacity in the fields of municipal finance, property and land registration, and solid waste management systems.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Improving waste management collection systems through detailed assessment, introduction of new approaches with the authorities, and implementation of solid waste management projects in five cities
- Establishment of appropriate property and land registration systems, based on satellite imagery, ground surveys, database development and verification by the municipalities
- Support to property taxation systems and enhanced revenue collection by four local authorities
- Municipal finance training for four municipalities in Puntland

RESULTS

The results achieved include:

- Improved solid waste management systems in five towns
- Improved property and land management systems in four towns
- Improved municipal finance systems in four towns
- Enhanced revenue collection and accountability for public funds

SOMALIA

Project title	Upgrading of Community Infrastructure in Mogadishu
Project code	XB-SOM-07-X02
Total cost	USD 197,537
Development partners	UNHCR, UN-Agencies and INGOs: UNCHR, DRC, UN-OCHA; LNGOs
Partner	SAACIID
Starting date	August 2007
Completion date	May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Somalia is still emerging from a long period of conflicts and instability, which have led to large scale displacements. At the height of the most recent conflict, over 400,000 are reported to have fled Mogadishu. However, most of the urban poor and IDPs are unable to escape the violence. Lacking the funds to move and resettle elsewhere, they try to remain in the city, as this is their best chance of getting access to livelihood opportunities. IDPs and urban poor in this desperate situation lack access to water and sanitation, proper shelter, education, and health facilities

UN-HABITAT, through its local partner SAACIID, has been supporting community-based dialogues in the different districts of Mogadishu since the beginning of 2007. The objective is to foster partnerships between the different local stakeholders. This allows them to tackle some of the issues in their districts (such as garbage collection, access to clean water, security) with the means at hand, before broader support programmes can be rolled out.

In 2003-2005, similar support was given to two districts in Mogadishu (Bondheere and Abdul Aziz). A recent survey, showed that the upgraded market infrastructure is still operational and has enhanced the livelihoods of a number of urban poor and IDPs.

The objectives of the project were to:

- Improve the living conditions of the urban poor / IDPs in Mogadishu
- Stimulate livelihood opportunities for urban poor and IDPs in Mogadishu:
- Strengthen community-based partnerships while upgrading neighbourhood level infrastructure and services, building on ongoing district profiling and consultation exercises.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- District level consultations between all key stakeholders and the communities to define common priorities, including a strong focus on the situation of the IDPs.
- Formulation of action plans, focusing on the upgrading and rehabilitation of community infrastructure (public toilets, garbage collection points, water kiosks)
- Improvement of livelihoods for IDPs
- Implementation of action plans, using community grants.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Agreement on priority interventions among key local stakeholders (including women and youth groups, business people, traditional leaders, etc.) in nine districts of Mogadishu;
- Action plans formulated, through a participatory process, for the nine districts.
- Priority interventions resulting in upgraded and rehabilitated basic infrastructure for vulnerable communities.
- Improved livelihoods for IDPs.

SUDAN

Project title	Darfur: Preparing for Sustainable Reconstruction of Shelter, Community Infrastructure and Land Tenure
Project code	FS/SUD/07/S01
Total cost	USD 1,157,851
Development partner	UK Department for International Development (DFID)
Partners	State authorities, localities, CBOs/NGOs, IDP communities and academia
Starting date	September 2007
Completion date	January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

If all estimated 400,000 families currently displaced in Darfur return to their places of origin and reconstruct their destroyed homes utilizing the traditional building practices with wood as the main structural element, they will need to find and cut an estimated 16 million mature trees. This would obviously be an environmental, social and economic disaster. The programme is designed to clarify various technical issues, which need to be assessed and agreed upon prior to the return of displaced persons. The preparatory period provides an opportunity to define technical and organizational solutions with all stakeholders, which can promote a return process that is focused on protecting the environment, maximizing community service delivery and supporting durable settlements solutions.

The overall objective is to build a foundation for post-conflict sustainable recovery in Darfur through adaptation and implementation of woodless building techniques and strengthening capacities on land regularization and dispute resolution processes.

ACTIVITIES

The programme contributes to the operationalization and localization of the overall strategies for sustainable utilization of natural resources as the foundation for the forthcoming reconstruction through following key interventions:

- Change the building technology to avoid accelerated deforestation both before and during the return of displaced persons - i.e. introduction of “woodless” building technologies.
- Prepare a training strategy, programme and tools for construction, village reconstruction planning and small-scale enterprise development.
- Train a critical mass of IDPs and residents in “woodless” building technologies and village planning before the reconstruction;
- Promote availability of “woodless” building materials.

- Develop land dispute resolution options

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- Operational presence in El Fasher and Nyala with full-fledged technical project teams
- Network with all relevant stakeholders established.
- Training strategy developed.
- Technical equipment procured and delivered.
- Training of Trainers launched.
- Construction of 30 demonstration buildings in collaboration with partners.
- Economic profiling exercise in two locations.
- Assessment of customary land dispute mechanisms.

SUDAN

Project title	Southern Sudan: Community Awareness of Rapid Impact Emergency Project
Project code	XB-SUD-08-X03 (C234)
Total cost	USD 167,200
Development partners	UNDP, UN agencies
Partners	Government of Southern Sudan, UN Agencies, NGOs, communities
Starting date	November 2008
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project aims at increasing community awareness on the issue of provision of basic services under the Public Works Component of the Rapid Impact Emergency Project executed by UNDP. Through a successful implementation, the project enhances the planning and management of public works programmes, and to promote public understanding and appreciation of the role of public works in the growth and development of towns and settlements in all 10 States. Urban development programmes depend critically for their success for effective advocacy and public awareness through communication, information and education. A systematic approach to plan and implement strategy for public awareness is needed to mobilize different segments of society to support sustainable urban development and successful delivery of public works.

The overall objective of the community awareness component is to assess and increase the level and scope of community awareness and education on the issue of provision of basic services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Field Studies - initial assessment of public opinion, attitudes and awareness on provision, implementation and maintenance of public services and infrastructure,
- Community Consultations - Series of community consultations to be carried out in local ties where public works components are being implemented;
- Awareness Strategy- Preparation of community awareness strategy and development of required awareness material.
- Community Sensitization - Undertake community sensitization on issues related to public

services. Test of material at local level.

- Preparation and reproduction - Community awareness material to be prepared and reproduced
- Strategy implementation, material distribution and evaluation - Distribution of materials in all States covered by the RIEP programme.

RESULTS

The results so far include:

- Community awareness strategy on provision of basic services
- Community awareness material prepared and distributed

SUDAN

Project title	Southern Sudan: Documentation of Non-State Actors Involved in Community-Driven Development
Project code	XB-SUD-08-X04 (C237)
Total cost	USD 234,300
Development partners	UNDP, UN agencies
Partners	Government of South Sudan, NGOs/CBOs, communities
Starting date	November 2008
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project aims at undertaking an assessment of the non-state actors involved in community driven development and recovery interventions under the Public Works Component of the Rapid Impact Emergency Project executed by UNDP. The objective is to establish analysis-based knowledge to inform the design of CDD/CDR type operations of the support community by profiling the capabilities of national NGOs, CSOs, CBOs to the extent to which they are effective vehicles for:

- Community level service delivery in the fields of relief and development activities; and
- Serve as support organizations in assisting local governments and the communities at large.

The information, its careful analysis and respective findings will support a formulation of a medium/longer-term capacity strengthening programme for non-state actors in Southern Sudan.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Identifying the non-state actors who are currently involved in the CDD/CDR activities in South Sudan.
- Review their existing capacities, requirements and priorities for capacity development.
- Assess individual performance of NGOs, and CBOs/CSOs.
- Initiate the discussion at the national level about the legislation and framework under which the local NGOs and CBOs/CSOs are operating.
- Identifying priorities and requirements for capacity building of the non-state actors to participate in and contribute to community driven development and recovery (participatory plan formulation, programming and implementation, technical skills, etc.)

RESULTS

The expected results will be:

- Database of the CSOs/CBOs/NGOs operating in Southern Sudan
- Capacity assessment and analysis of their capacities, requirements and priorities for capacity building;
- Identification of medium/longer-term capacity strengthening priorities for non-state actors in Southern Sudan.

SUDAN

Project title	Southern Sudan: Support to the States Programme
Project code	J067
Total cost	USD 142,628
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry Housing and Public Works and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP),
Starting date	October 2007
Completion date	May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Support to the States Programme (SSP) aims to strengthen the capacity of the 10 state governments in promoting participatory decentralised governance and effective service delivery. In this respect, the overall project focuses on support for policy coordination on support to states; planning, budgeting and application of public financial management policies; capacity building; and urban and physical infrastructure rehabilitation management. SSP project focuses primarily on providing technical assistance to selected Ministries and State Governments for state capacity building.

The major delivery strategy is to employ short-term professionals in supporting GoSS counterparts in their efforts to undertake capacity building of state governments; and deployment of technical personnel to states to bolster state capacity in planning, budgeting, financial management, urban planning and management of the rehabilitation and construction of state physical infrastructure.

Under the programme, UNDP has sought provision of expertise services by UN-HABITAT in the implementation of the SSP programme. The UN-HABITAT component focused on initiating the development of an urban management framework, initiating urban management training delivery and developing the project documents for three pilot upgrading projects.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included the development of:

- Urban Management Concept Note.
- Training guidelines and materials development for Urban Management.
- Criteria for selection and implementation of demonstration projects in selected towns.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Technical assistance for development of the urban management concept.
- Urban management training guidelines.
- Criteria to select localities for demonstration settlements upgrading projects.
- Consultative workshop with all key stakeholders.
- Action plan for support to the 10 states in urban development and management.

SUDAN

Project title	Sustainable Options for Livelihood Security in Eastern Sudan
Project code	XB/SUD/06/X01
Total cost	USD 429,600
Development partner	UNHCR
Partners	State authorities and local communities
Starting date	2005
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

SOLSES, a rehabilitation programme for refugee-impacted areas and communities, is an inter-agency partnership created to enhance livelihood security and wellbeing for people living in or adjacent to refugee camps in eastern Sudan. This is done through the environmental restoration of refugee-impacted areas and the rehabilitation of social and physical infrastructure. The programme was successfully launched among the partners, donors and government representatives in September 2004 and UN-HABITAT and IUCN created a programme management unit for the management of SOLSES under a separate joint programme document.

The long-term goals are the closure of a number of refugee camps; the environmental restoration and rehabilitation of the camps' social and physical infrastructure and subsequent handing over to the host municipality; and the establishment of greater economic self-reliance among refugees and their descendants.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Training local authorities in various aspects of urban governance.
- Institutional capacity building.
- Promoting local economic development, infrastructure maintenance and environmental management.
- Supporting the implementation of critical services and infrastructure demonstration projects.
- Promoting environmental protection and management through hands-on training of local communities and other local stakeholders.

RESULTS

The achievements in 2008 included:

- implementation of capacity-building and infrastructure upgrading projects in two areas of refugee hosting areas - Suki and Girba camps - in eastern and central Sudan.
- Demonstration activities include rehabilitation of schools, water station, children's ward and teacher's housing.

SUDAN

Project title	Darfur: Preparing for Reconstruction of Shelter, Community Infrastructure and Land Tenure
Project code	FS-SUD-07-S01 (C202)
Total cost	USD 1,142,000
Development partner	Government of Japan
Partners	State authorities, localities, CBOs/NGOs, IDP communities and academia
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	January 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project aims at contributing to the operationalization and localization of the overall strategies for sustainable utilization of natural resources as the foundation for the forthcoming reconstruction in Darfur. While preparing for reconstruction, the project directly contributes to reducing the use of wood in the large-scale community based reconstruction of destroyed houses and community and public infrastructure and thus limit further deforestation. It also supports the national poverty eradication strategy through arresting environmental degradation, empowering local communities, vulnerable groups and civil society organizations. It will also create an enabling environment for the development and promotion of the private sector and build the institutional capacity in terms of land tenure reforms.

The overall objective is to build a foundation for the post-conflict sustainable recovery in Darfur through adaptation and implementation of woodless building techniques and strengthening capacities on land regularization and dispute resolution processes. In collaboration with Darfur organizations and initiatives, the project aims at accelerating, coordinating and providing technical leadership to the preparations of the early recovery programme in order to ensure seamless transition to reconstruction.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Changing the building technology to avoid accelerated deforestation both before and during the return of displaced persons
- Training a critical mass of IDPs and residents in “woodless” building technologies and village planning before the reconstruction
- Promoting availability of “woodless” building materials for the reconstruction.
- Initiating a reconstruction support system for the coordination of the implementation

RESULTS

Expected results include:

- Consensus on “woodless” technologies among key stakeholders
- Mobilize partners for the technical training and the building of demonstration units.
- Develop training strategies and programmes including specific tools, manuals and handouts.
- Develop implementation strategies for the delivery of community-based reconstruction, including the provision of “woodless” building materials by local community groups or small enterprises.
- Develop woodless technology workshops among partners and stakeholders;
- Technical training workshops for demonstration projects to accelerate housing construction;
- Raise awareness and strengthen capacities of all stakeholders in terms of land and property tenure, restitution and dispute resolution.

SUDAN

Project title	Khartoum Urban Poor
Project code	QXB-2030-C196-SUD07
Total cost	EUR 2,000,000
Development partners	European Commission
Partner	Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU), Khartoum State Government
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

With the overwhelming influx of displaced and migrants families into Greater Khartoum and the rapid urban expansion, Khartoum State authorities have been faced with many challenges. They have lacked adequate capacities to develop a timely physical planning responsive to the rapid urbanization. The large and sudden population influxes have also put pressure on the city's infrastructure, resources distribution and stability and have created pockets of abject poverty

Squatter settlements are often spontaneously created to absorb recent migrants and people displaced from inner city locations by high rents and land values.

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to urban poverty reduction in Khartoum State with specific objective to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU) of Khartoum State to formulate and implement people-centred urban plans and policies focusing on urban poor through incorporating strategic and right-based participatory approaches in on-going structure planning processes, in addition to advisory services and technical support to shelter and urban planning.

With the provision of a comprehensive situation assessment and an appropriate capacity building support to MPPPU, the expected results of the project will be:

- Strategic and right-based planning approaches incorporated in on-going planning processes and Local economic development, food security and slum upgrading prevention projects integrated/incorporated in the Structure Plan and Urban Development Plan
- Planning and implementation capacity of MPPPU and stakeholders enhanced and applied in pilots
- A State-level urban observatory with a network of seven localities together with GIS/LIS established.
- System and procedures concerning data collection, plan performance, monitoring, review and updating established and applied

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Review and assess the current overall land legislation, urban planning practices and spatial and Sectoral policies and strategies with a view of stimulating pro-poor approaches in the facilitation of access to land and housing;
- Review the ongoing structure plan and urban development processes to stimulate the legal frameworks for broad-based participatory processes.
- Conduct Rapid Urban Sector Profiling Study (RUSPS) for Identification of priorities
Selection of pilot projects for demonstration for on-the-job training
- Train key stakeholders for participatory plan formulation, programming and implementation, conflict resolution, local leadership skills training
- Conduct a capacity building needs assessments and prepares State-level status reports on legal frameworks, institutional set-ups, and modalities of implementation in the following areas: land management (including tenure), strategic settlement planning, housing and shelter, basic infrastructure, urban environment and local economic development
- Develop a capacity building and training action plan based on capacity building needs assessment and the Rapid Urban Sector Profiling (RUSPS) recommendations and further needs of the Structure Plan 2005–2025;
- Provide technical assistance to MPPPU and localities (municipalities) including exchange visits to prepare strategic plans focusing on settlement, urban agriculture and rural urban linkages.
- Conduct thematic workshops that cover the main themes of the structure and urban development plan to ensure in-depth and broad-based consultations in order to facilitate urban planning processes and to formulate policies
- Build capacities of MPPPU, Municipalities and local partners through training and institutional development:

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Sectoral studies on land, spatial planning, housing, basic urban service (BUS) and local economic development (LED)
- urban pro-poor policy in support of urban poor and IDPs
- Assessment of the whole process of planning and implementation of urban and development policies in Khartoum state (urban Planning and Development Report)
- RUSPS Reports for three areas in Khartoum state
- local urban observatory established
- capacity building needs assessment and capacity building and institutional development action plan
- monitoring and evaluation and feedback system for structure plan
- on-the-job training on participatory urban planning for stakeholders at community, local administration and state levels



ASIA AND PACIFIC

AFGHANISTAN

Community Development Project

Project title	National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Project code	XB-AFG-03-X01 (D120)
Total cost	USD 25,320, 844
Starting date	January 2003
Completion date	November 2008

Project title	National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Project code	XB-AFG-07-X05 (D196)
Total cost	USD 4,062,390
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	May 2009 (Extension under Progress)

Project title	National Solidarity Programme (NSP)
Project code	XB-AFG-07-X06 (D197)
Total cost	USD 2,586,934
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	March 2009

Development partner	World Bank
Partners	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD); Provinces of Kandahar, Farah, Herat, Bاميان, Parwan, Kapisa, Balkh, Panjshir, Nangarhar

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Two decades of war have decimated Afghanistan's governance system. Responding to the situation, the transitional government and UN-HABITAT designed the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in 2002, to strengthen the network of some 30,000 self-governing community institutions.

The NSP has three objectives in empowering communities:

- Re-establishing relations between government and rural communities.
- Providing grants for the reconstruction of physical and social infrastructure.
- Empowering communities and establishing community-level governance structures.

The programme established local community institutions and developed the ability of communities to plan, manage, finance and monitor their own development projects. Communities work with the government through elected representatives to their own Community Development Councils (CDCs), with regular consultations and consensus-building among community members. UN-HABITAT is operating as the designated Facilitating Partner (FP) in 47 districts of nine provinces, with operations in 3,258 communities.

ACTIVITIES

The National Solidarity Programme has been implemented in five phases:

- Undertaking community awareness-raising and problem identification.
- Establishing Community Development Councils. Council members are voted in through secret ballot and must be aged above 20 years. Each elected member represents 28 eligible voters.
- Preparing and endorsing a Community Development Plan and setting up a Community Savings Box.
- Preparing designs for community projects and submitting proposals.
- Implementing projects including monitoring, evaluation and reflective project learning.

RESULTS

The main results have been:

- A total of 3,258 communities (670,380 families, 4.7 million people) have participated in the National Solidarity Programme.
- A total of 3,254 communities completed Community Development Councils (CDCs) elections by July 2008.
- Re-elections conducted in the communities where the CDCs have completed their tenure.
- Total of 8,270 project proposals prepared and submitted of which a total of 8,192 have been approved.
- USD 98 million disbursed for approved projects by the programme.
- USD 134 million allocated.
- Total of 5,439 infrastructure and human capital development projects completed under the programme to date.

- Social mobilization and engineering support provided to 2,752 projects
- Training material on conflict transformation training prepared.
- Prepared engineering training materials for the engineers of the programme
- Training materials prepared in three languages.
- Exit strategy document prepared.
- A total of 279 mature communities have been handed over to the government and 792 communities are in the process of being handed over.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	National Solidarity Programme for Spinboldak and Khakrez in Kandahar
Project code	XB-AFG-06-X06 (D182)
Total cost	USD1,996,431
Development partner	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Partners	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Province of Kandahar
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT has been supporting the Government of Afghanistan for the implementation of the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), which promotes a development approach where communities identify, plan, manage and monitor their own development projects via elected Community Development Councils (CDCs). NSP works to establish and build their capacity to prepare and effectively implement community development plans. CIDA is a major contributor to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) and committed financial support for NSP implementation across Afghanistan. In this regard, CIDA requested UN-HABITAT to support the expansion of NSP to two previously untouched districts: Spinboldak and Khakrez. The project supported the roll-out of NSP to Spinboldak and Khakrez and followed the standard NSP methodology to create and support 20 CDCs in each district.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Establishing contact with community representatives
- Holding small meetings to raise awareness about NSP and to build trust and confidence of local people towards NSP
- Coordinating a large gathering to reinforce the need for and importance of a CDC to take charge of community level development activities
- Assisting communities to recognize community resources and identify the community problems
- Facilitating CDC members for analysing problems and strategy to solve them

- Encouraging communities to identify projects that can be implemented without outside support.
- Facilitating the planning process for male and female groups separately
- Assisting communities to consider non-infrastructure projects such as human capital development and income generation projects
- Provide social mobilization and technical support following standard NSP phases and training relevant to the phases.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- A total of 40 communities participated in the NSP with CIDA's direct funding to UN-HABITAT involving a total of 9,488 families and benefiting 66,416 people.
- 40 communities completed CDCs elections
- The elected CDCs provided with necessary training.
- All CDCs prepared Community Development Plans (CDP).
- A total of 57 project proposals submitted and approved by the programme.
- USD 1.44 million has been disbursed to the communities by the programme. (A total USD 134 million allocated)
- 16 infrastructure subprojects completed
- Social mobilization and engineering supports provided to 14 ongoing projects

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs
Project code	XB-AFG-06-X01 (D158)
Total cost	USD 3,529,413
Development partner	European Commission (EC)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MUD), Municipalities of Kabul, Mazar, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Farah and Herat
Starting date	January 2006
Completion date	September 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Over two decades of civil war created millions of refugees and IDPs. Since March 2002, more than four million refugees have been repatriated to Afghanistan. Many of these returned to urban centres – particularly Kabul – in search of a better future. The returnees and IDPs faced limited access to adequate land, housing and tenure security, as well as big challenges in finding adequate employment. Without any other viable options, most of the returnees and IDPs, the majority of whom are landless and do not own property, settled in informal settlements, estimated to accommodate about 70 per cent of Kabul's population, and perhaps 50 per cent of the population of other large cities. The goals of the project are to contribute to the sustainable return and reintegration of Afghan returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are otherwise impeded due to lack of institutional mechanism for participation, lack of investment in infrastructure, limited capital for meeting shelter needs and a lack of policy, planning and legislative instruments.

Specific objectives were:

- to improve access to services and shelter for the most vulnerable
- to ensure participatory planning and build a positive relationship with Kabul Municipality
- to improve the capacity of Afghan authorities - mainly MoUD and Kabul Municipality- in order to promote the provision of sustainable livelihoods and safe return.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

Normative support:

- Formulating an urban policy framework in conjunction with the Afghan National Development Strategy;
- City profiling and strategic municipal action planning (MAP).

Operational support:

- Identifying settlements in Kabul and establishing neighbourhood-level CDCs;
- Selecting beneficiaries for the provision of housing grants to enable housing reconstruction;
- Preparing Community Action Plans (CAPs);
- Implementing projects identified in CAPs and monitoring.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Upgraded infrastructures – over 53 km of roads paved, over 2km of sidewalks paved, over 300 m of steps constructed, over 57.7 km of roadside drains build, and 182 box culverts constructed.
- Generated over 153,000 person-day of employment through the urban area upgrading project.
- Implemented 20 women's projects, including training courses in tailoring, weaving, and computer skills. 1,252 women were provided trainings.
- Benefited 814 households through the shelter improvement project.
- Prepared City Profiles and Strategic Municipal Action Planning (SMAP) in Kandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar, Herat, and Farah.
- Supported MoUD by drafting Urban Sector Strategy document, Housing Strategy, and providing technical support to the municipal law development task force.
- Conducted several rounds of training for both project field staff and focal persons of municipality and MoUD.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Youth Empowerment Project
Project code	XB-AFG-06-X03 (D170)
Total cost	USD 2,156,262
Development partner	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Partners	Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCY), UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNV, Global Forum, Municipality of Kabul, Youth and Children Development Project (YCDP), AIESEC (International Association of students in Economics and Commerce) - Afghanistan, Foundation for Culture and Civil Society (FCCS), the Afghan Girls Cultural Centre (AGCC)
Starting date	October 2006
Completion date	October 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) was established to increase the participation of young Afghan women and men in the reconstruction and advancement of their country. The activities of this Project establishes a network of female and male youth groups throughout the country who are equipped with strong life skills, actively involved in the social, cultural, sporting and economic life of their communities; and linked to similar youth networks in other parts of the world. At least 2,400 youth will be targeted as direct beneficiaries (girls and boys aged between 14 to 25) in 60 urban and rural communities. Each group will share their education input with 10 communities; bringing the total number of beneficiaries reached directly and indirectly by the project to 26,400. The project will promote young women and men to actively participate in democracy building, development processes, and the sustainable peace and solidarity in the country.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Selecting communities and providing training to youth coordinators.
- Conducting participatory Youth Situational Assessment surveys and workshops.
- Training boys and girls to support their Community Development Councils (CDCs), and to take an active part in the planning and advancement of their community.

- Promoting education, arts and sports through the civic education project.
- On-the-project training will be provided to officers of Ministry of Culture and Youth (MCY).

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Directly benefited more than 2,580 youth through seven training courses
- Developed 120 Youth Development Plans
- Established 120 local youth development councils
- Implemented about 130 self-initiated projects in six provinces (Balkh, Bamyan, Farah, Kabul, Kandahar, and Nangarhar), benefiting 34,925 people (approximately 2,698 males and 32,437 females)
- Promoted capacity-building of the Municipality of Information and Culture, and the Office of the Deputy Ministry of Youth to develop sound policies and implement effective programmes for the youth

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Inter-Communal Rural Development Project
Project code	XB-AFG-06-X04 (D173)
Total cost	USD 2,873,960
Development partner	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Partners	Katahira & Engineers International, Japan, Provinces of Bamyán and Kandahar
Starting date	July 2006
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In response to a request of Government of Afghanistan to accelerate community-led development by building on the experiences of National Solidarity Programme (NSP), the Government of Japan (GoJ) financed the Inter-Communal Rural Development Project (IRDP) in Balkh, Bamyán and Kandahar and it is in its third year. UN-HABITAT is facilitating IRDP activities in 13 Cluster Community Development Councils (CCDCs, six in Kandahar and seven in Bamyán) of 56 NSP CDCs in three districts of Bamyán and two districts of Kandahar. IRDP aims at laying the foundation for a sustainable form of local governance, rural reconstruction and poverty alleviation in cluster communities.

Through these activities the capacity of communities in the fields of planning, managing, monitoring and operating of development projects is enhanced.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results so far have been:

- Successfully carried out activities from community mobilization to project design in all 13 selected CCDC.
- Selected a total of 19 prioritized projects for implementation.
- Conducted capacity development activities through on-the-job trainings, workshops and other project implementation activities.
- Disbursed USD 1.065 million block grants to the CCDCs.
- Completed about 65 per cent of the total implementation activities.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Upgrading Informal Settlements in Kandahar City
Project code	XB-AFG-06-X05 (D181)
Total cost	USD 1,790,238
Development partner	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Partners	Kandahar Municipality, Department of Urban Development Municipality, CDCs and Government Line Departments
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Causes of human insecurity in informal settlements of urban Afghanistan, where more than 70 per cent of city population live, are numerous. Social exclusion, poor sanitation, lack of safe drinking water, high vulnerability to natural disaster, absence of health and education facilities are common in any informal settlement. The settlements are established on marginal land by people who are very poor and do not have any access to land. The settlements also lack of basic infrastructure. In the absence of basic services, the living conditions are poor, unhygienic and prone to all kinds of threats and disease. The inhabitants also live in fear of eviction or relocation.

The project took a human security approach to upgrading by addressing the root causes of insecurity, acting as a catalyst in key areas, including land tenure, basic services, representation and participation in planning and decision making. The aim is to increase protection of vulnerable groups living in informal settlements in Kandahar.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Mobilise and establish community institutions
- Ensure a secure place to live for all the families under the project by confirming security of tenure
- Improve environmental and social conditions in informal settlements through the rehabilitation of neighbourhood infrastructure
- Generate employment opportunities by developing opportunities through infrastructure upgrades
- Introduce participatory planning model of local development to achieve good governance

by building local capacity of municipality, Department of MoUD and other relevant development agencies.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Formed 11 new male and 11 female CDCs in all selected neighbourhoods.
- Formed 2 Area Development Councils (ADCs) in two selected areas.
- Through empowering local communities, neighbourhood and family profiles were reviewed and prepared in all 25 CDCs.
- Developed 25 Community Action Plans (CAPs) (11 new and 14 old CDCs) which had facilitated identification and prioritization of community based infrastructure and services related projects
- Developed 2 CAPs at the Area level
- Developed 59 sub-contract projects (urban basic infrastructure and services)
- Generated direct job opportunities to both skilled and unskilled labourers
- Developed, approved and implemented more than 25 women's focused skill development and income generating projects on the ground
- All the 25 CDCs and the municipality were supported by solid waste management related tools and equipments
- Constructed 78 ECO toilets as sample and pilot case
- CDCs became an effective platform to resolve local conflicts and reach consensus on any local development related issues

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Strengthening Municipal and Community Governance in Lashkergah
Project code	XB-AFG-07-X02 (D186)
Total cost	USD 822,016
Development partner	Department for International Development (DfID – UK)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Helmand Province, and Lashkergah Municipality
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	February 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In recent years, Helmand Province has endured major upheavals as the drug barons and poppy eradication forces battled for control of poppy-growing areas and British troops were engaged in challenging an increasing insurgency. The municipality has been unable to provide services to its citizens and has been overwhelmed by the enormity of the tasks at hand. This project aimed to build the capacity of the municipality to plan, develop and implement development projects together with its citizens to meet their needs. The goal was to improve the local governance system in Lashkergah through the collaborative assessment of urban priorities at the community and city levels, and the design and implementation of activities addressing these needs. The project assisted the municipality to re-establish itself and prepare a City Profile and Strategic Municipal Action Planning (SMAP). In addition, six CDCs will be established in the informal settlements. Infrastructure projects identified as immediate needs in the SMAP will be implemented.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Improve the institutional capacity of Lashkergah Municipality to conduct citywide and community level consultations
- Develop a Strategic Municipal Action Plan through a citywide participatory planning process
- Establish six Community Development Councils (CDCs)
- Improve the capacity of the CDCs to conduct community consultations and to implement local development projects
- Enable Lashkergah Municipality to better deliver basic services to its residents.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Prepared City Profile (CP) and Strategic Municipal Action Planning (SMAP) for the Lashkergah City in a consultative and participatory approach with the relevant stakeholders.
- Conducted series of workshops and training on upgrading informal settlements to develop the City Profiling and SMAP. (816 men and 76 women attended).
- Introduced a model of community-based local governance as well as building the capacity of the municipality to provide essential services to the city population and to initiate citywide and community level consultations.
- Established six CDCs in informal settlements to improve the capacity of the communities (In total 10,596 - 5,134 women and 5,462 men).
- Organized a three-day City Profile consultation workshop with over 300 participants.
- Implemented three quick-impact projects in collaboration with the municipality and contractors, which improved drainage in Nangarhar, Bost, Herat and Derwaishan Jadas.
- Built the capacity of the CDCs to supervise and manage the implementation of their own sub-projects.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Governance and Development Support Programme in Kandahar
Project code	XB-AFG-07-X04 (D201)
Total cost	USD 20,679,746
Development partner	Canadian International Development Agency
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MUD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Municipality of Kandahar, and Municipality of Spinboldak
Starting date	Nov 2007
Completion date	Oct 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Kandahar is the second largest city in Afghanistan and an important regional centre. The population has doubled over the past five years due to the return of refugees, the influx of IDPs as a result of drought and conflict and urban migration. Kandahar's stability and security is threatened due to the insurgency in the province and the lack of development in the city. The goal of the programme is to make Kandahar stable and secure with the capacity to provide self-sustainable service delivery, through partnerships developed with its stakeholders and institutionalised citizen friendly participatory governance mechanisms.

An additional goal is to develop the capacity of National Ministries of Urban Development and Interior, to promote policies of decentralized urban governance and service delivery throughout the country. The programme has four main components: governance, sustainability, and service delivery and facilitating policy environment.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

- Established 65 new Community Development Councils (CDCs)
- Prepared request for proposal for the water supply component
- Recruited local project staff
- Organized meetings with stakeholders
- Conducted a first training for engineers of the municipality, MUD and UN-HABITAT.
- Procured necessary engineering equipment and an armoured vehicle.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Behaviour Change and Communication
Project code	XB-AFG-07-X07 (D200)
Total cost	USD 329,869
Development partner	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Partners	Government of Afghanistan, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Starting date	November 2007
Completion date	October 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

For the majority of Afghanistan's population, the objective of reducing child and maternal deaths can be realised if they are empowered with knowledge and skills to improve household care practices so that children and mothers survive. Since almost 90 per cent of childbirths in Afghanistan take place at home, it is critical that behaviour change communication for child and maternal survival be addressed at household level. The Country Programme of Co-operation 2006–2008 between UNICEF and the Government of Afghanistan used communication strategies to induce positive behavioural change at the family and community levels.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Empowering 200 communities (32,000 families and 224,000 people) by providing different participatory methods in four districts of Jabul saraj, Zinda janp, Daman and Bamyān Markaz.
- Establishing strong linkage between CDCs, village health committees and community health workers networks in all districts.
- Establishing and maintaining a communication system among households, communities and district level to address the health related issues, status, problems and concern to improve health conditions of mothers and children.
- Conducting the Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) Methodology Workshop.
- Forming a team of social mobilisers, a village planner and a district manager for each district.
- Establishing village health committees and village education committees.

RESULTS

The main results achieved were:

- Conducted coordination meetings with the MOE, MOPH, MRRD and BCC project implementing partners.
- Presented the project goals, objectives, coverage, implementation strategy and approaches to the implementing partners as well as the related ministries during the coordination meetings.
- Developed and shared PLA modules among the partners, and translated to Dari and Pashto languages.
- Selected targeted villages based on required criteria.
- Held orientation and coordination meetings with the local authorities and partners.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Learning for Community Empowerment Programme
Project code	XB-AFG-08-X01 (D207)
Total cost	USD 40,000,000
Development partner	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Partners	Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	January 2013

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Based on the successful completion of a previous project, Phase 2 is designed to implement a National Literacy Programme. The programme aims at delivering a learning package focussed on the needs of Afghanistan's youth and adults: one that conveys practical livelihood and life skills while building critical reading, writing and computational skills. The programme also integrates subject matter and methods to offer skills intended to equip participants to manage the evolving global environment, and to offer tools to acquire and process information in important areas such as:

- how to get a job
- how to increase production
- how to understand markets;
- how to manage their communities;
- how to participate in new local governance structures
- how to access materials written on these subjects
- how to report income
- how to access government development programmes.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Promoting a sustainable nationwide training system through establishment of National Literacy Centre (NLC) to deliver and support community-based and managed, integrated lifelong learning, literacy and productive skills training.

- Developing National Literacy Programme (NLP) Institutional Framework, and developing the NLP Community Based Materials Pedagogy and a National Literacy and Productive Skills Programme.
- Developing materials responding to needs identified by rural communities (e.g. finance; business; production; communal management and administration).
- Building and consolidating community capacity through CDC, Community Learning Committees, Youth Committees and Community Banks for management of the learning environment.
- Establishing, training and consolidating government support structures at the district, provincial and national level for the support, management and oversight of the National Literacy Plan implementation.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- Memorandum of Understanding signed.
- National Literacy Centre (NLC) and Technical Support Unit for Literacy (TSUL) established.
- Appointed 12 focal persons from the NLC to coordinate activities with MoE.
- Established five coordination committees (weekly meetings).
- Prepared learning materials approved by the NLC.
- Established 1,177 Learning Centres in nine provinces (673 for women).
- Registered 37,824 learners in six provinces (22,555 women).
- Interviewed 2,055 candidates (1,092 women) and recruited 955 teachers (535 women).
- Recruited LCEP coordinators in nine provinces.
- Prepared the demo version of web-based monitoring system (CEMS: Community Empowerment Monitoring System) and finalized all monitoring and evaluation forms.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Reintegration of Returnees and IDPs through Policy, Planning and Targeted Assistance
Project code	XB-AFG-08-X02 (D208)
Total cost	USD 7,288,977
Development partner	European Commission
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), and Kabul City, Jalalabad City, Sheikh Mesri Township, Nangarhar Province
Starting date	February 2008
Completion date	January 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The magnitude of the urban growth in Afghanistan has been unprecedented. Kabul, for example, jumped from 1.8 million in 1999 to more than four million by 2006. The project will study the issue in depth and recommend a way forward and also provides assistance to the returnee/IDP households residing in the Sheikh Mesri Township, Nangarhar. It aims to address their reintegration by removing the social, political, financial, and physical obstacles which impede their ability to build sustainable livelihoods. Interventions are targeted at household, neighbourhood, district, municipal and national levels, reaching more than 30 neighbourhoods where 450 vulnerable households will be provided with adequate shelter and trained in skills for income-generation activities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Formulating relevant, pro-poor, urban policies and laws.
- Preparing methodology and guidelines to prepare neighbourhood development plans.
- Providing technical support and capacity building to Kabul Municipality to prepare detailed layout plans of priority areas.
- Priority basic infrastructure/services delivered at district/neighbourhood-levels in Kabul and Jalalabad.
- Motivating selected central agency staff and Kabul and Jalalabad municipality staff and capable of discharging selected functions.
- Organizing 30 neighbourhoods with community development councils and preparing 30 CAPs

- Registering households with properties leading to improve tenure security
- Empowering 450 vulnerable households with adequate shelters
- Empowering selected individuals (50% women) in productive skills and engaged in income generation activities

RESULTS

The results achieved so far include:

- Established a steering committee for effective and community oriented government policy and strategy under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Urban Development
- Three meetings conducted by the steering committee to discuss a strategy and policy recommendations for strengthening planning capacity in the municipality
- Established an area development committee, and design, estimation and subproject proposals have been approved and physical work to be started
- Established 10 CDCs in Kabul and 5 CDCs in Jalalabad
- Prepared 10 community development plans and five more to be prepared
- Conducted surveys and estimations with communities for preparing sub project proposals
- Prepared community development plans by female CDCs
- Five per cent of total CDC block grant allocated for productive skill projects, and subproject proposals are in process
- Established the shelter management mechanism in Kabul, and about 100 beneficiaries have been identified.

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Community Empowerment and Development for Peace
Project code	XB-AFG-08-X03 (D217)
Total cost	USD 12,000,000
Development partner	Government of Japan
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MUD), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), NGOs
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	September 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Nearly a quarter of Afghanistan's population - about 7.25 million people - now live in urban areas. Much of this growth is recent, and much of it has occurred in main cities like Jalalabad. By 2015, with almost half of the population increase expected to occur in urban areas, it is projected the urban population will be over 12 million, or about 30 per cent of the total. With few other options, most of the urban growth has occurred in informal settlements, which exist outside the official master plan, lack land tenure security, are unplanned, and under-serviced.

This project responds to the need to empower communities and ensure development in Jalalabad for the attainment of sustainable peace. It aims to secure and stabilize rural border areas through community empowerment and improvement of living conditions.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Establishing 20 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in Jalalabad City, 60 CDCs in Nangarhar Province, and 10 CDCs in each Province of Kunar, Khost and Paktya.
- Holding City Development Forum meetings to take key investment decisions in a consultative manner
- Establishing District Consultative Committee in each city district to take collective decisions to coordinate investments and actions from the programme and the Provincial Development Assembly
- Preparing performance standard guidelines for the delivery of key services
- Preparing Community Action Plans and finance block grants to support identified projects by the CDCs

- Rehabilitating Jalalabad water supply scheme
- Providing shelters to 1,000 families of returnees and IDPs in Jalalabad.

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- Established the Provincial Office in Jalalabad
- Recruited key project staff in Kabul and Jalalabad
- Identified CDCs by reconnaissance site visits and the boundaries of each CDC to be identified
- Water supply scheme under preparation
- Subcontracted with NGO facilitating partners to conduct trainings and to implement community development projects in rural areas

AFGHANISTAN

Project title	Strengthening Municipal and Community Governance in Lashkergah (Phase 2)
Project code	XB-AFG-08-X04 (D218)
Total cost	USD 4,947,814
Development partner	UK Department for International Development (DFID)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Independent Department for Local Governance (IDLG), and Municipality of Lashkergah, Helmand Province
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Lashkergah, provincial capital of Helmand, enjoys strong trade links with rural districts and neighbouring provinces of Kandahar, Nimroze and Farah. The municipal area was increased in 2006 from two to four urban districts. Helmand's stability and security are threatened due to the insurgency in the province and the lack of tangible development. The goal of the project is to make Lashkergah stable and secure with the capacity to provide sustainable service delivery, through partnerships with its stakeholders, and institutionalized citizen-friendly participatory governance mechanisms. The project builds the capacity of the municipality to plan, develop and implement development projects and will help reduce urban poverty, improve living conditions and basic infrastructure and services.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- Registered five consulting companies to tender out the water supply network/towers repair and expansion
- Reviewed a solid waste clearance and collection project proposal, and its Memorandum of Understanding prepared.
- Started two Quick Impact Projects (QIP) works to construct 3,234 M² (1,470 M) footpath and 2,520 M drain and 6 culverts (each 10 M)
- Identified park sites by Lashkargah municipality, and three to four recreational parks projects proposals
- Reviewed municipality building maps and technical estimation conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)
- Procured and provided engineering equipment to Lashkargah
- Conducted 18 new CDCs elections (out of 30 CDCs)
- Provided community mobilization, CAP, proposal and CDC establishment training workshops to abovementioned newly established 18 CDCs by Lashkargah and Kabul training officers.
- Approved 4 CDCs prioritized projects, and prepared six new CDCs project documents.

BANGLADESH

Project title	Local Partnerships for Urban Poverty Alleviation
Project code	AS/BGD/98/006 (D001)
Total cost	USD 15,822,182
Development partner	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Barisal City Corporations; Bogra, Gopalganj, Hobiganj, Kushtia, Mymensingh, Narayanganj and Sirajganj Pourashavas (Municipalities)
Starting date	January 2000
Completion date	June 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project was to alleviate poverty in the urban communities through community empowerment and capacity building for local government, NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). This was done with direct financial support for community-level basic services and infrastructure, skills training and group businesses.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Communities prepare action plans identifying needs such as the provision of water supply and sanitation.
- Provision of basic services and community infrastructure on a community contract basis with financial support from a project community development fund and technical support from town teams and local government.
- Apprenticeship programmes, support to group businesses and other direct poverty alleviation activities supported by a poverty alleviation fund.
- Community empowerment through community-organised savings and credit programmes,
- Capacity of local government and elected representatives developed by project supported training, experience sharing and through their involvement in the financial, technical and approval processes.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Over 5,600 Primary Groups established and 622 Community Development Committees covering over 650,000 people in the 11 project cities and towns.
- The 5,600 Primary Groups serve as savings and credit groups whose total savings were about USD1.4 million at the end of the project. These groups will continue to operate beyond the life-span of the project.
- 1287 community contracts completed for a total amount of USD8.2 million. These comprise of 31,600 twin pit latrines, 3,750 tube wells as well as footpaths, drains, streetlights and community halls.
- Supported 7,290 apprenticeships in all project towns improving skills and creating job opportunities.
- Involvement of Government through functioning ward-level Project Implementation Committees and town-level Project Coordination Committees created in all towns.

BANGLADESH

Project title	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction
Project code	XB/BGD/08/X01 (D220)
Total cost	USD 50,400,000
Development partners	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Kingdom (DFID)
Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), 30 Cities and Towns
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	March 2015

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction project (UPPR) will improve the livelihoods and living conditions of three million urban poor in Bangladesh, especially women and girls. The project will support programmes of settlement improvement and socio-economic development, community and local government capacity building and policy advocacy in thirty towns and cities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities will include:

Output 1

Urban poor communities and groups are mobilised to create healthy and secure living environments:

- Urban poor communities form Primary Groups (about 25 households), Community Development Committees (CDCs), Clusters of CDCs, Town Federations and cross community common interest Associations with 70% of leadership positions taken by women
- Community Action Plans developed leading to community contracts for settlement and environment improvements and support for socio-economic development activities
- Improvements in security of tenure leading to increased investment in housing improvements
- An improvement in community and family health status

Output 2

Urban poor families acquire resources, knowledge and skills to increase their incomes and assets:

- Urban poor households have increased incomes and assets and remain out of poverty for at least two years
- Urban poor families have access to formal financial services
- Improvements in social conditions such as a reduction in dowry and an increase in the age of marriage for girls
- An increase in the percentage of girls completing secondary education and women's participation in economic activities.

Output 3

Pro poor urban policy environment delivering benefits to poor people:

- MDGs localised to town level and town level economic development and poverty reduction strategies prepared and implemented with participation of all stakeholders including urban poor communities
- Urban poor community development funds established to ensure post project funding for community infrastructure, housing improvements and livelihoods activities
- Partnerships between government and donors formed so that pro-poor policies are developed and implemented and there is an increase in donor and government funds directed towards urban poverty alleviation.
- Programme for capacity building of local government officials and elected representatives and communities leaders
- Peer group learning processes established, including town networks and international exchange programmes for community leaders as well as government officials and elected representatives.
- Development of knowledge products and implementation of communications strategy.

RESULTS

UPPR will support programmes that will, improve the livelihoods and living conditions of three million urban poor people, out of whom:

- 2.5 million people living in urban slums will have improved access to basic services
- 2 million urban poor people, of whom 50 per cent are women and girls, will benefit from improved incomes and assets
- Models will be developed and implemented to improve the lives of the urban extremely poor who make up at least 10 per cent of the urban poor population
- Local government, urban poor community, civil society and private sector partnerships will be established
- Town level economic growth and poverty reduction strategies will be developed and implemented with the participation of urban poor community leaders, the private sector, civil society and the local government
- Community access to sustainable sources of finance for housing and livelihoods improvements will be established.

CAMBODIA

Project title	Safer Phnom Penh City
Project code	Support from Global Programme
Total cost	USD 100,000
Development partner	UN-ESCAP
Partners	Phnom Penh Municipality
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT and UN-ESCAP are jointly implementing a project on Urban Safety for the Poor in Asia and the Pacific with a focus on the most vulnerable groups. As part of the project, UN-HABITAT will develop and implement pilot projects in three cities. Phnom Penh has been identified to receive support for the pilot project activities. The project aims to enhance the capacity of local actors to address insecurity so as to achieve improvements of the lives of the urban poor. The project seeks to achieve the objective by supporting the local governments in adapting and replicating tools and best practices of good governance in the areas of urban safety.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Identification of key partners and stakeholders.
- Organization of local inception workshops/meetings with stakeholders.
- Establish a local working group/task force.
- Establish criteria for the selection of communities.
- Selection of communities together with local and community-level counterpart organizations.
- Selection of consultant/research assistant to conduct the diagnosis.
- Preparation of safety diagnosis and analysis in the selected communities using selected tools and methods developed by the Safer Cities Programme.
- Documentation of the information and analysis developed.
- Dissemination of the information.
- Organize and convene workshops to discuss results of the diagnosis and areas of priority for intervention with local stakeholders.
- Safety increased in the selected communities and tools to prevent violence and crime made

available to local stakeholders.

- Organization of workshops with community-level organizations to facilitate the implementation.
- Documentation of activities in order to facilitate adaptation and replication of selected SC tools and best practices in crime prevention.
- A dialogue on safety and security issues is established between local government, civil society organizations and urban poor communities.
- Organization and convening of workshops/dialogues with local stakeholders to discuss issues of safety
- Organization of a media strategy workshop/training.

RESULTS

The project is in the start-up phase and a national coordinator is being recruited.

INDONESIA

Project title	Aceh Nias Settlements Support Programme
Project code	XB-INS-05-X01 (D140)
Total cost	USD 25,514,370
Development partners	UNDP, Govt. of Japan, Govt. of the United Arabs Emirates and the UAE Red Crescent Society, Govt. of Norway, Govt. of Germany, Fomento Social Banamex AC Mexico, Netherlands Association of Housing Corporations, VARA Broadcasting Corporation, Coca Cola Company, International Community Foundation Asia Society, UNFIP, the Citizens of Fukuoka Japan, UNV
Partners	Government of Indonesia, Aceh Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR), Provincial Government of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Department of Roads and Human Settlements, Banda Aceh Municipal Government Planning Board, State University Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, United Nations Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC), District Recovery Forums of all local administrations in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Teluk Dalam subdistrict administration, South Nias District
Starting date	April 2005
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

On the morning of December 26, 2004, the Indonesian island of Sumatra was hit by two inter-connected disasters, a powerful earthquake followed by a massive tsunami. The economic loss resulting from the disaster amounted to US\$4.5 billion or 2.3 per cent of Indonesia's GDP. Between 90,000 and 125,000 new houses needed to be built, and another 40,000 had to be repaired. The Aceh Nias Settlements Support Programme (ANSSP) aimed to assist approximately 3,600 households in 21 communities affected by the tsunami disaster in six affected districts, including Nias and Simeulue, which were most affected by the second earthquake in March 2005.

The overall objective was to strengthen government response capacity to reduce vulnerability resulting from the loss of housing, livelihoods and displacement by: promoting good governance and management at local government level; recover livelihoods by rebuilding communities and improving environmental and social conditions in the affected settlements.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Identifying villages through discussion with local district authorities and consultation at community-level.
- Re-establishing community councils in the targeted areas as a framework for managing the project.
- Disseminating and promoting the integration of community-based disaster management approaches to ensure higher levels of survival in the event of another tsunami.
- Undertaking community mapping exercises, followed by Community Action Planning (CAP) with villagers, assisted by the regional coordinator and field facilitators to agree upon land ownership rights, the overall settlement design, and house designs.
- Agreeing upon community infrastructure priorities.
- Supporting the establishment of community contracting and building committees, along with their governance structures.
- Coordinating the release and accounting of housing and community infrastructure grants.
- Providing technical support to local artisans during the rebuilding process.
- Monitoring and reporting the construction progress.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- 3,450 permanent houses constructed and handed over (December 2008), Village plans updated for 23 communities through a participatory process, where the village plan reflects a common consensus and people's priorities and needs.
- Guidelines for community mapping and Community Action Planning preparation developed and validated, which are being followed by all organizations involved in village plan formulations.
- Social changes (due to construction activities) and economic recovery set in motion, as housing is a powerful incentive for some families to mobilize additional resources.
- Broad technical and housing policy support to Aceh Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency implemented.

INDONESIA

Project title	Nias and Simeulue Settlements Support Programme
Project code	XB-INS-06-X01(D174), XB-INS-07-X01(D188), XB-INS-08-X01(D237)
Total cost	USD 11,129,621
Development partner	ADB
Partners	Aceh Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) and local communities
Starting date	September 2006
Completion dates	December 2008 and March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Nias and Simeulue Projects support a community driven, integrated approach to reconstruction to ensure the sustainable reconstruction of settlements affected by the tsunami and the earthquake. In the case of Nias, US\$ 4,705,880 supported the reconstruction of 486 houses and community infrastructure damaged/destroyed by the Tsunami in December 2004 in four villages. Under the Simeulue Programme, a budget of US\$ 6,423,641 will reconstruct 459 houses and community infrastructure in five villages.

The overall objectives are:

- To address the housing needs of tsunami and earthquake-affected communities and vulnerable families in four villages in Nias and five villages in Simeulue.
- To ensure security of tenure through the restoration of rights to occupy land and registration of title
- To support the recovery process by providing inputs into the local economy through investments in housing, which supports the local economy through the purchase of local building materials, the generation of employment, and provides a base for income-generating activities
- To support communities and local government through joint planning and needs assessments

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Identification of settlements and site preparation
- Community and spatial planning

- Housing reconstruction support
- Community infrastructure improvements

RESULTS

The results so far have included:

- 486 houses and water/sanitation infrastructure reconstructed in the villages of Sawo, Hiliduruwa, Banuagea and Hillimbosi on Nias.
- In Simeulue, the construction of 459 houses and community infrastructure in the villages of Sua Sua, Batu Batu, Busung, Situbuk and Kahat.
- The community infrastructure component provides assistance in reconstruction of some priority infrastructure such as roads, culverts, water supply etc.
- Infrastructure activities including primary and secondary water connections carried out by a German NGO (ThW) in close coordination with UN-HABITAT.

MALDIVES

Project title	Post-Tsunami Shelter Recovery Project
Project code	MDV/05/001 (D149)
Total cost	USD 1,580,448
Development partner	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Partner	Government of the Maldives
Starting date	April 2005
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the project is to address the urgent emergency needs for shelter and laying the foundation for an integrated long-term sustainable recovery of the housing sector in each atoll. The project undertook essential repairs and reconstruction of homes and essential on-site services. The capacity of the government has also been strengthened to ensure informed decisions on a range of technologies, designs and partnership solutions. Construction technology for disaster-resistant structures was integrated through community consultation, skills transfer and training programmes in partnership with the government. UN-HABITAT is managing the UNDP-funded Shelter Recovery Project, which has a budget of US\$21 million.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities on each island included:

- Repairing houses for tsunami-damaged homes on the authenticated list, based on the results of an independent damage survey
- Reconstructing destroyed houses
- Installing appropriate water conservation and storage facilities
- Implementing an appropriate sanitation and disposal system in one pilot location.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Housing repair and reconstruction work completed on 28 islands (across seven atolls).
- 2,739 houses completed for repairs and 162 houses reconstructed.
- Over US\$21 million disbursed for shelter activities in the Maldives.
- UN-HABITAT together with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development provided input to the national housing policy framework in December 2005.

- National Housing Policy approved in May 2008.
- Work on an appropriate water-borne sanitary disposal system completed on L. Dhanbidhoo.

MONGOLIA

Project title	Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan for Ulaanbaatar
Project code	FS-MON-05-S01 (D159)
Total cost	USD 500,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partners	Municipality of Ulaanbaatar; Ministry of Construction and Urban Development; Mongolian Association of Urban Centres; Mongolian University of Science and Technology
Starting date	March 2006
Completion date	March 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

The Municipality of Ulaanbaatar (MUB) sought funding support from Cities Alliance and technical assistance from UN-HABITAT to better define the options, opportunities and management arrangements for "Ger area Upgrading" through broad-based participatory processes. Based on the characteristics and development issues, the project envisaged three types of Ger areas:

- Central Ger areas, located near the built-up core of the city, with potential high access to infrastructure and services;
- Middle Ger areas that rely on 'tinkered' water supply, pit-latrines, poor roads and waste collection; and
- Peri-urban Ger areas characterised by day-to-day spatial expansion at the urban periphery with little or no access to infrastructure or services.

The overall objective was to help it to shift from a central planning paradigm to an approach that reflects economic realities and market demand for development investment, and in particular give MUB a better understanding of its role as an enabler of the urban economy that will improve the living conditions of the poor.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Developing “Ger-area Upgrading Strategy”
- Urban Development Guidelines
- An “Investment Programme” for three types of Ger areas and related issues in Ulaanbaatar.
- Ger-area upgrading strategies and guidelines tested through the preparation and implementation of “Ger-area Improvement Action Plans” in three pilot areas
- Project will also develop and implement an “Institutional Strengthening Strategy” (with the involvement of Mongolian institutes and universities)
- Formulate and implement “Knowledge-sharing and Policy Learning” mechanisms for national replication

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Prepared the first Citywide Pro-poor Ger-area Upgrading Strategy of Ulaanbaatar City that has been approved by the Ulaanbaatar City Citizens’ Representatives Council for implementation.
- Supported a training course on City Management for City Mayors in Mongolia organised by Mongolia Association of Urban Centres.
- Organised a training workshop on Environmental Management Information Systems.
- Preparation of Ger-area Upgrading Guidelines and an Institutional Strengthening Strategy is underway (when this OAR is written).
- A Ger Area Information System (GAIS) is being developed with the participation of MUB’s relevant agencies/departments/divisions/companies.

MYANMAR

Project title	Support for Coordination of Early Recovery Shelter Interventions
Project code	MYA/08/X02 (D226)
Total cost	USD 499,590
Development partner	UK Department for International Development (DFID)
Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Construction, Shelter Cluster Partners
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, making landfall in the Ayeyarwady Division and directly hitting the city of Yangon. Around 40 townships in Yangon Division and seven in Ayeyarwady Division were designated disaster areas. It was estimated that over 2.4 million people were severely affected in what was the worst natural disaster in the history of Myanmar, with a death toll of 84,537 and an estimated 800,000 displaced.

Over 450,000 houses, or 45 per cent of the housing in the affected areas, were badly damaged. The overall objective of the project is to maximise the impact of shelter assistance and resources to meet the shelter needs of the most vulnerable populations affected by Cyclone Nargis.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities have included:

- Monitor the progress of the activities to meet the residual emergency shelter needs
- Optimise the implementation of early recovery shelter interventions by effectively coordinating recovery response
- Ensure seamless handover of the cluster coordination and contribute to the seamless recovery
- Ensure equitable attention to the shelter needs with technical standards, agreed guiding principles, and coherent implementation modalities that promote the principle of “build back safer” and complement government interventions.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- A facility to support the coordination of early recovery shelter programmes in operation
- Gap analysis to facilitate equitable attention to the shelter needs particularly for the vulnerable groups
- Data and information bases created for access by all interested partners
- Capacity to provide support and referral technical materials
- Capacity to facilitate consultation on housing designs, technical standards, strategy and implementation modalities in consultation with relevant authorities
- Availability of monitoring and assessment information system on emergency and early recovery shelter interventions, feeding into the Integrated Monitoring Matrix (IMM) Information Management and linked with the hub coordination team
- Regional hub level coordination mechanism further strengthened for sustainability
- Emergency Strategic Framework and Shelter Recovery Strategy followed by shelter partners
- Mechanisms in place to facilitate voluntary return of the displaced population through shelter assistance
- Skills upgraded and knowledge transfer to the staff from the organisations working in shelter sector, local authorities, village tracts leaders, carpenters and artisans on technical standards particularly on safer shelter retrofitting and construction.

NEPAL

Project title	Slum Upgrading Strategies and Investment Programme
Project code	FS/NEP/07/S01
Total cost	USD 75,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partners	Government of Nepal, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works; Municipal of Association of Nepal
Starting date	July 2007
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Historically, slums and squatters were not considered a major urban development issue in Nepal, because the percentage of urban population living in such settlements was low. However, due to their unprecedented growth in recent years and especially since early 1990s, urban informal settlements started to become an important urban development issue. The Government of Nepal adopted the *Habitat Agenda*, and is fully committed to the goal of “Shelter for All” and the achievement of the MDGs. The objective of the activity was to prepare a grant proposal for submission to Cities Alliance, for developing slum upgrading strategies and investment programme in Nepal.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Conduct consultations with the key government agencies (national and local), stakeholders and donors
- Provide a brief overview of the slum and squatter upgrading issues and their magnitude in the country and trends, and the lessons learned from the development initiatives and previous efforts
- Conduct consultations for the selection of municipalities where the initial technical assistance can be provided for testing out the implementation of slum upgrading strategies and related delivery mechanisms
- Hold consultation with donors to map/identify their current and future activities in order to coordinate these to develop a “partnership strategy”, including identification of co-sponsors;
- Develop a grant proposal for Cities Alliance funding on “slum upgrading strategies and investment program in Nepal; and

- Draft the necessary ToRs.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- A grant proposal to the Cities Alliance on “Slum Upgrading Strategies and Investment Program in Nepal” prepared
- Draft TORs for the proposed technical assistance.

NEPAL

Project title	Assistance to IDPs and Returnees
Project code	NRP/08/X01
Total cost	USD 200,000
Development partner	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
Partner	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Nepal, immediate provision of shelter and basic non-food items to IDPs and returnees affected by conflict is acknowledged as the most critical priority for families to settle in the community in a conducive environment. Therefore, 605 vulnerable families were identified who desperately require emergency support of shelter materials, shelter repair and non-food items. The targeted families were located in Kathmandu, Surkhet, Rukum, Nepalgunj, Biratnagar and Lahan.

The objectives of this emergency project were to:

- Provide basic essentials, non-food items and emergency shelter materials for 605 vulnerable families (3,000 beneficiaries) of IDPs or returnees with priority on women headed-households, elderly women and widows who are in desperate need of assistance.
- Optimize resource allocation through accurate target group identification
- Combine NRC counselling and legal assistance activities with shelter project.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Procurement of materials for shelter repairs and non-food Items
- Verification of beneficiaries to reassess and reconfirm their crucial shelter and non-food Item needs
- Distribution of materials to families identified and verified.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- 3,000 affected beneficiaries (605 families) received emergency packages of non-food Items.
- Beneficiaries now able to withstand weather conditions (monsoon etc.) and start normal life.

PAKISTAN

Project title	Support for the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority
Project code	XB-PAK-06-X01 (D166)
Total cost	USD 6,165,306
Development partner	CIDA

Project title	Support to Rural Housing Reconstruction
Project code	XB-PAK-06-X03 (D176)
Total cost	USD 131,725
Development partner	USAID

Project title	Support for Earthquake Resistant Housing Reconstruction
Project code	XB-PAK-06-X04 (D179)
Total cost	USD 826,568
Development partner	SDC

Project title	Support for Earthquake Resistant Housing Reconstruction
Project code	XB-PAK-06-X05 (D180)
Total cost	USD 6,491,712
Development partner	SIDA

Project title	Support for the Earthquake Resistant Housing Reconstruction
Project code	XB-PAK-08-X01 (D214)
Total cost	USD 1,983,894
Development partners	DFID, ERRA
Partners	ERRA, NESPAK, SDC, GTZ, WB, NGOs
Starting date	December 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The earthquake that struck Pakistan on 8 October 2005 had a devastating impact, killing an estimated 80,000 people and making some three million people homeless. The earthquake destroyed or damaged an estimated 630,000 houses. UN-HABITAT's major contribution has been to promote the innovative housing reconstruction policy. The two aspects that make this policy innovative are:

- a uniform application of low-cost standards ensuring equity and
- the application of an "owner-driven approach", or supporting the people's process of housing.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Strengthened Government strategy and policy-making capacity. UN-HABITAT provided support to develop and operationalise the Government's commitment to an "owner-driven approach" in housing reconstruction.
- Strengthened the capacity of Federal and local Governments to coordinate and manage the housing reconstruction process. UN-HABITAT established eight Housing Reconstruction Centres (HRCs) that provide technical assistance and training services to reconstruction partners, engineers, architects, artisans and self-builders.
- Provided a set of standardised technical and training materials. As the Government has linked the payment of the reconstruction grant to improved earthquake resistance, uniform

minimum standards of earthquake-resistant construction techniques for the various roof and wall systems in use in the affected area is necessary.

- Strengthened the capacity of Partner Organisations and Assistance and Inspection teams to train stakeholders in earthquake resistant housing reconstruction. This includes providing training of trainers (ToTs) to Partner Organisation Master Trainers who in turn will train their own Mobile Training Teams to deliver the training at the village level..
- Strengthened capacity, level of training and technical assistance in earthquake-resistant housing reconstruction at the union council level. Where no partner organisation was available, due to the de-induction of the Army, UN-HABITAT took responsibility for training and technical assistance activities at Union council and village level.
- Increased public awareness and/or technical understanding of earthquake-resistant construction principles and techniques. UN-HABITAT undertook large scale information and outreach campaigns to support technical advice and training.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Rural Housing Policy and Training strategy developed and published
- Damage assessment of 600,000 houses conducted in three months
- 14 Housing Reconstruction Centres established
- Construction Guidelines and training curricula for different building techniques developed and released by ERRA
- 26,078 engineers, sub-engineers, masons, carpenters and steel fixers received technical training
- 724,897 beneficiaries, out of which 156,091 are women, have received technical orientations and policy information
- 4,000 village reconstruction committees have been created
- 1,000,000 information products printed and disseminated;
- Ongoing radio programmes for public information
- Out of 463,077 completely destroyed houses: 419,306 completed and compliant at plinth and 310,833 completed and compliant at lintel.

PAKISTAN

Project title	Facilitating Access to Land for Earthquake-Affected Families
Project code	XB-PAK-07-X01 (D189)
Total cost	USD 730,899
Development partner	DFID
Partners	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), Revenue Department
Starting date	June 2007
Completion date	April 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The 8 October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan caused the physical disappearance of land due to landslides and flooding created by the change in the surface water system. After the earthquake it became evident that some sites were not suitable for rebuilding due to vulnerability to seismic, soil, or landslide hazards. The needs of those families who lost their land in the earthquake have been addressed in a tailored programme implemented by UN-HABITAT, which supported people to acquire new land and regain the same starting position as others who were reconstructing new homes. The objective of the programme was to ensure that those who lost land in the earthquake were provided with a new piece of land.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Assist policy making for efficient and equitable provision of financial assistance to the landless for the purchase of land
- Identify, verify and register landless beneficiaries with legitimate claims
- Disburse financial assistance to beneficiaries to purchase land in an efficient, transparent and safe manner
- Strengthen Government and community capacity to support resettlement, financial assistance and grievance redress processes for the landless
- Increase public awareness of Governments policies, plans and procedures.

RESULTS

The main results achieved were:

- 1,730 families provided with land grant

- Land mutated in the name of all owners, including women
- 47 per cent mutated into the name of women of the families
- 21 per cent of the families vulnerable.

PAKISTAN

Project title	Facilitating Access to Safer Land for Earthquake Victims
Project code	XB-PAK/08-X04 (D229)
Total cost	USD 995,623
Development partner	DFID
Partners	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), GSP, Revenue Department
Starting date	July 2008
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The 2005 earthquake in Pakistan caused the physical disappearance of land. The needs of those families who physically lost their land in the earthquake have been addressed by supporting them to acquire new land and regain the same starting position as others who were reconstructing new homes.

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

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

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

RESULTS

The results achieved have been;

- 10,029 beneficiaries applied
- 3,889 claims verified
- 536 beneficiaries access to land facilitated
- 315 grievances addressed

- 2,000 Frequently asked questions, 10,000 posters printed and distributed, 2 radio shows
- 2,724 government officials trained.

PAKISTAN

Project title	Strengthening Post-Earthquake Reconstruction
Project code	XB-PAK-08-X05 (D230)
Total cost	USD 6,120,000
Development partner	DFID, ADB, World Bank
Partners	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), NESPAK, Government of Kashmir and Provincial Government NWFP, NDMA, WB, ADB
Starting date	August 2008
Completion date	July 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since 2005, UN-HABITAT has worked closely with ERRA, assistance actors and communities in rural housing reconstruction and landless programmes, contributing to policy and standards at federal level and monitoring issues and addressing needs through a widely based technical support programme at field level. UN-HABITAT has contributed to ensuring the principles of equity, appropriateness, self-reliance and a culture of risk reduction following the people's process of reconstruction policy, reflected in the practical application of the programme.

Significant progress has been made and the project will support, and in part take over, the inspection activities that the Pakistan Army and other stakeholders will no longer provide to housing reconstruction. In addition, the project, based on the experience and lessons learnt on housing reconstruction will institutionalise reconstruction experiences and contribute towards ensuring that recovery for affected people is well planned and implemented in the future.

The goal of the programme is to support communities and families to rebuild safer settlements and housing through the people's process of reconstruction.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Strengthen inspection and technical assistance with the aim of satisfactory completion of the rural housing reconstruction programme. This includes conducting inspection on rural houses and providing continued technical support to financial assistance through certification. UN-HABITAT has established a data processing, monitoring and evaluation system to support the completion of inspection activities and monitors the rate of housing completion and provides continued technical support to houses under construction with

on site advice.

- Capitalise on good practices and set up mechanisms for sustainability. UN-HABITAT has developed a range of model house packages including accessible drawings, specifications, quantities and step-by-step instructions for use by house owners and artisans. Material is prepared and training conducted.
- Provide improved technical solutions towards sustainable rural housing. UN-HABITAT will initiate assessments of building performance of newly constructed buildings and identify shortcomings and potential scope for improvement. These may include insulation, rainwater harvesting and sanitation.

RESULTS

The results so far achieved have included:

- 70,000 households have continued access to financial assistance through certification
- Appropriate standardised training and information materials on hazard resistant construction are available
- 14,061 houses inspected
- Over 6,000 non-compliant houses visited and given detailed advice how to improve their houses to attain compliance
- Increased access to local long-term technical support and information is obtained
- Strengthened capacity, level of training and technical assistance in hazard resistant design and construction is obtained in local government departments, ministries and professional institutions

PAKISTAN

Project title	Humanitarian Response Plan
Project code	XB-PAK-08-X07(Under process)
Total cost	USD 250,000
Development partner	OFDA
Partners	NDMA, FATA secretariat, Provincial Government
Starting date	September 2008
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

UN-HABITAT is providing technical support for recovery and reconstruction for those displaced by the conflict in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. The objective is to provide technical assistance for shelter provision, returns and housing to those displaced by the conflict in NWFP Province.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Provide technical support for IDP return shelter and housing reconstruction policies and programmes of Government, UN agencies and NGOs
- Improve the standard and range of construction skills of one thousand skilled persons in order to meet reconstruction needs and increase the income generating capacity of low income families.
- Provide technical advice on improved construction practices in NWFP in terms of hazard resistance and better environmental performance.

RESULTS

Programme is in the start-up phase.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Project title	Urban Governance Support Programme
Project code	XB-PNG-07-X01 (D199)
Total cost	USD140,000
Development partners	UNDP, Commonwealth Local Government Forum
Partners	Office of Urbanization (representing the Government of PNG), National Capital District of Port Moresby City, Goroka City and Kokopo City.
Starting date	May 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project provided direct support to assist the Office of Urbanisation develop and implement the Government's emerging National Urbanisation Policy to better respond to the pressing needs of cities and towns by assisting Port Moresby, Goroka and Kokopo local governments in the day-to-day business of governing and managing urban development, and strengthening their capacity to work with, and support, the urban poor through the provision of basic urban services and sustainable shelter upgrading. UN-HABITAT is providing technical advice and sharing Africa/Asia city experiences in preparing Rapid Urban Sector Profiles and the UN-HABITAT City Consultation approach to introduce innovative participatory urban management approaches to the three cities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Established a Project Implementation Unit, and adapted the RUSP approach to Profile the Governments urbanisation Policy and supporting "Urban Charter's" 7 thematic areas.
- Introduce and undertake the Urban Profiling approach through key national and city stakeholders
- Validate and disseminate the findings through City and National Consultations
- Conduct governance and management informal settlement upgrading capacity development workshops with selected national support institutions in order to build national up-scaling and replication mechanisms
- Undertake an institutional assessment and strategy of how training materials can be mainstreamed in existing curricular and institutional activities, including the preparation

of a framework for adapted training materials to the PNG context (for development and implementation in subsequent programme phases).

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Urban profiling methodology introduced to and adapted by national and city stakeholders
- City Assessment and Profiling completed in three pilot cities
- City consultation and validation of findings disseminated in the three cities, including assessment of follow-up implementation Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis of partners. City Consultation proceedings reported and disseminated
- Priority issues translated into project concepts.
- City profiles synthesised into a National Urban Sector Profile and disseminated through a national consultation
- Results integrated into the National Urbanisation Policy
- Project proposals to support implementation of the National Urbanisation Policy through a National Humans Settlements Development Programme prepared for follow-up funding support.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Project title	Promoting Sustainable Urbanization
Project code	Support from SCP-Global Programme
Total cost	USD 790,000
Development partner	UNEP
Partners	The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 (ACCA21), Ministry of Science & Technology (MoST), Ministry of Construction, Panzhuhua, Hailin and Guiyang Municipal Governments, Beijing University, Development of Institutions for a Sustainable China (DISC)
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project built on and up-scaled earlier support to the cities of Shenyang and Wuhan by helping them to institutionalize the lessons learned. It also undertook a comprehensive adaptive study on the SCP-EPM/China approach and process which customised a sustainable city environmental planning and management approach for China and built an institutional structure to disseminate the lessons learned and application approaches to additional cities and communities.

As a result, SCP-Asia support has enriched national and city implementation of Local Agenda 21 and up-scaled the lessons learned to other cities within the NSCN.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- City partnering and mobilization of the project participants
- Localization of the SCP-EPM/China Guidebook and development of training curricula & tools
- SCP-EPM/China implementation in the new cities
- Guidebook and training material revision, SCP up-scaling & promotion nationally through NSCN.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- City selection strategy, candidates agreed and documented with signed partner agreements,

Project group, Project Phase 1 working plan agreed and Phase 1 implemented.

- Adapted guidebook and training toolkit, evaluation seminar proceedings prepared and distributed, training program for NSCs documented and reported, progress report disseminated.
- Public consultations and inter-departmental working arrangements documented, EPM training documented, Environment Profiles, City Consultation proceedings, Strategy and Action Plan for identified environmental issues by city, and demo-projects documented, EMIS operational, Implementation Report prepared and disseminated amongst NSCN.
- Revised and finalized SCP-EPM/China guidebook and training materials, China SCP Implementation and Replication Strategy Report, National seminar proceedings, high level official reporting meeting minutes, and Completion Report prepared and disseminated to NSCN.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Project title	Getting Children Back to School
Project code	XB/CPR/08/X01 (D225)
Total cost	USD 159,444
Development partner	BASF chemical company
Partner	UNICEF China
Starting date	July 2008
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A massive earthquake measuring 8.0 on the Richter Scale struck eastern Sichuan Province on Monday, 12 May, 2008. Over 120 million people were exposed to the effects of the earthquake not only in Sichuan but also in the adjoining provinces of Gansu, Chongqing, Yunnan and Shaanxi. Many of them live in rural and mountainous areas. The crisis hit children especially hard with more than 6,500 schools in Gansu, severely damaged. Because Gansu Province operate on a “daylight saving” schedule, most children were still taking a long mid-day break at home when the earthquake struck, resulting in fewer student casualties than in Sichuan.

Some 40,000 students in Gansu Province remain out of school altogether. These are mainly in remote rural areas in the mountains, where the roads have either been obstructed or destroyed by the earthquake, making it difficult for students to access educational settings and difficult for aid workers to offer relief. In many of these areas, interventions have been minimal.

The objective of the project is to provide approximately 1,100 children in mountainous areas severely affected by the earthquake in Xihe, Wenxian and Wudu Counties in Gansu Province with pre-fabricated classroom units so they can resume their education.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- To sign an Inter-Agency Agreement with UNICEF China for the implementation of this project.
- To install 21 pre-fabricated classroom units (the actual number may be subject to exchange rates and cost fluctuation) in Xihe, Wenxian and Wudu Counties in Gansu Province, an area that is most affected by the earthquake and also an area that is subject to extreme mountainous weather conditions, which are unfavourable for tent classrooms and educational sustainability.

- To verify the installation of the 21 pre-fabricated classroom units in Xihe County in Gansu Province.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- An Inter-Agency Agreement was signed between UN-HABITAT and UNICEF China for the implementation of this project (September 2008).
- 21 pre-fabricated classroom units have been procured and installed (the actual number depended on exchange rates and cost fluctuation) in Xihe County in Gansu Province. These pre-fabricated classroom units, each one of which benefits 50 students, were ready for use in October 2008.

PHILIPPINES

Project title	Integrated Approaches to Poverty Reduction at Neighbourhood Level
Project code	FS-PHI-05-S01(D141)
Total cost	USD 500,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partner	Housing and Urban Development Coordination Council
Starting date	May 2005
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project was a technical assistance initiative supported and funded by the Cities Alliance, using the resources of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN-Habitat as its members. The technical assistance was provided for the Philippines Government to develop the capabilities of the Local Government Units and the urban poor communities or the Homeowners Associations (HoAs) in key cities outside Metro Manila to work together and develop shelter upgrading plans for capital investment financing through the Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project (DPUCSP). DPUCSP is a USD 30M loan of the Philippine Government from ADB for the socialized housing sector through the Development Bank of the Philippines.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

Technical assistance provided through formal training and coaching to key partners (HUDCC and DBP) and pilot cities on the following areas:

- Shelter and Neighbourhood Upgrading which involved City Poverty Mapping, Definition of CWS strategy, Feasibility Study Development for identified projects, Development of Capacity Building Plan, and Development of Affordable Housing Design options;
- Social Development which involved Building Social Capital, Strengthening of Social Networks, Profiling of Communities, Capacity building of community associations, and Designing of community safety nets;
- Income Security covering skills training and linking with business and other institutions, Resource Mobilization and implementation of livelihood Activities, and planning and management of livelihood activities;
- Policy Learning that entailed introduction of pro-poor, asset-based neighbourhood

upgrading approach for policy learning, both at the city as well as national level, and City Shelter Planning.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Created/enhanced appropriate LGU structure like activation and/or strengthening of the Local Housing Boards and Housing Division/Units
- Six (6) cities developed their Shelter Plans that rationalized long-term services to the informal sector and helped the cities identify and implement high impact shelter programs/ projects, policies, through legislative support and budget approvals
- Established NGO-PO-LGU partnerships that created new and affordable financing opportunities for the poor to develop and upgrade community infrastructure, housing, livelihood and basic services
- Recognized and approved direct HoA Lending modality at the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) as an alternative mode of financing for shelter development projects
- Broadened HUDCC and DBP perspective and capacity on HoA lending project development
- Created access to alternative resources and opportunities for livelihood and skills training that increased productivity/income and possible reintegration of the project beneficiaries to the labour market, with strategic links to the business sector
- Community facilities established through participatory planning approaches and adherence to provision in BP220
- Increased women's participation in community development planning.

PHILIPPINES

Project title	Citizens Action for Local Leadership to Achieve MDGs
Project code	ATLAS Project No: 55743
Total cost	USD 80,000
Development partners	UNDP
Partners	Local Government Units in Pasay, Science City of Muñoz, Tuguegarao, Dumaguete, and Cagayan de Oro St. Paul University (SPUP) in Tuguegarao City, Federation of Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), Intercissors for the Philippines (IFP), Social Watch-Visayas in Silliman University, Xavier University
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The project Citizens Actions and Local Leadership to Achieve MDGs in 2015 - CALL 2015 - aimed to promote transparent and accountable governance in meeting the MDGs through the engagement of citizens, especially women, in instituting anti corruption initiatives.

The project was expected to:

- organize and capacitate MDG integrity circles composed of local citizens' groups especially local women leaders
- assist citizens-government face to face dialogue and voice mechanism
- demonstrate and replicate sound MDG practices that promotes anti-corruption practices.
- The project was part of the UNDP-UN-HABITAT partnership to localize the MDGs and campaign for good urban governance among the cities. Localization primarily involves institutionalizing key processes in local governance: performance indicators, planning, target-setting, budgeting, gender-mainstreaming, and policy-making.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Organized and capacitated MDG Integrity Circles composed of local citizens group especially local women leaders
- Established citizens-government dialogue and voice mechanisms
- Adapted and replicated sound MDG practices that promote transparency and accountability.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Ten integrity circles organized and capacitated in the five cities:
- The following citizens-government dialogue and voice mechanisms were established:
 - In Tuguegarao City, Barangay Tagga IC conducted poverty profiling using the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as basis for identifying the development needs and priorities of the Barangay. A CALL 2015 Information Corner was installed at the Tagga Barangay Hall as part of a participatory citizen watch mechanism.
 - In the Science City of Muñoz, an Integrity Circle Covenant was developed and adopted by the IC members, mostly health workers, who committed to closely monitor the delivery of basic health services to the 37 barangays in the city.
 - In Pasay City, the project strengthened the integrated HOPES program for out-of-school youth, and sustained the OSY program by the city through inclusion of a budget of Php500,000 in the city's 2008 Annual Investment Plan (AIP)
 - In Dumaguete City, a survey on the quality of government service was conducted and the results disseminated through participatory community validations. Experience and lessons from the project were incorporated in the curriculum of Silliman University.
 - In Cagayan de Oro City, the project complemented and was integrated into Xavier University's advocacy programs in the area of good governance. The data and experiences generated from the engagement was a concrete input to the first dialogue mechanism at the city level.

The experiences of the five CALL 2015 cities have been documented and a CALL 2015 Manual has been published.

PHILIPPINES

Project title	Family-Based Actions for Slum Children
Project code	XB-PHI-08-X01 (D223)
Total cost	USD300,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Local Government Academy of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG/LGA), League of Cities of the Philippines, Philippine Business for the Social Progress, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, UNIFEM, 15 cities (Mandaluyong, Pasay, Candon, Tuguegarao, Science City of Munoz, Santiago, Ligao, Maasin, Bais, Bago, Roxas, Pagadian, Dipooog, Surigao and Island Garden City of Samal)
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

As 64 per cent of the country's population now live in urban areas with 30 per cent in slums, this project aimed to improve the quality of life for at least 600 urban poor households living in 15 slum communities in 15 cities, by focussing on the needs of slum children.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Select participating cities, slum communities and families
- Conduct capacity building workshops for partners institutions, cities and families
- Advocate the mainstreaming of slum-level MDG targets in city plans and budget;
- Conduct national and city level multi-stakeholder dialogues to develop quick response mechanisms (QRMs) and provide technical assistance to operationalise the quick response mechanisms;
- Support monitoring of children's progress on the MDG targets
- Facilitate knowledge sharing among the 15 cities and partner institutions
- Ensure national and local policy reviews and consultations are integrated into the revised NUDHF
- Monitor and report on the progress of the project.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Fifteen cities and 15 slum communities selected, organized and mobilized to implement FACES
- First Business Meeting (May 29-30, 2008) enabled development of a coordinated work-plan;
- City and community workshops conducted for 604 families in participating slum communities resulting in all 604 FACES families (women/parents and their children) identifying and prioritizing child-focused MDG issues, and formulating response strategies and actions to address the issues;
- FACES Child Progress Report Card, MDG Family Covenants and Family Quick Action Guides translated into local dialects and being used by 581 families to monitor progress and actions
- Twelve cities have developed and tested their QRMS
- Cities making various investments in demonstration projects/models on child-focused interventions
- HUDCC integrating the findings into their draft revised NUDHF.

PHILIPPINES

Project title	Good Practices of Local Environmental Governance
Project code	Support from SCP-Global Programme
Total cost	USD 266,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), University of the Philippines, and Asia Institute of Management; Cagayan de Oro, Tagbilaran and Lipa Local Government Units (LGUs)
Starting date	January 2005
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Ten years of Local Government Code implementation have shown that a number of local government units (LGUs) are capable of demonstrating good local governance practices, including the adoption of good environmental governance practices through adaptation of the SCP-EPM City Agenda21 process. This project supported DILG in developing a process to maximize these lessons learned by replicating the SCP-EPM experiences to other LGUs, transforming lessons learned into national policies and case studies that can be utilized in training and academic programmes.

The overall development objective was therefore to strengthen the ability of local governments and their partners to improve priority urban environmental services and help reduce poverty.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Document the SCP-EPM process in the three cities and support integration of the lessons learned into City Development Plans and national/City University curricular
- Up-scale L-EPM experiences to other City Barangays
- Dissemination of lessons learned and integrate these into national policy dialogues and tools
- Replicate good practices nationally.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Documentation of all L-EPM city activities completed early 2007
- Good practice 'replication manuals' finalized end 2007 (Lipa) and in early 2008 (Tagbilaran and Cagayan de Oro), and then used to replicate the experiences in city Buaragays, as well as four other cities in Mindanao
- All documentation uploaded in the UN-HABITAT ROAP website (http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/topics/SCP/scp_e/scp_Philippines/scp.philippines_e.html)
- AIM introduced the Lipa as a case presentation in its participatory governance in May 2007, and UP commenced a SCP-EPM semester course from June – Oct 2007
- Knowledge sharing, replication and management system established in DILG/GO-FAR, with a linked UN-HABITAT website
- DILG Replication Guidelines completed mid-2008
- Institutionalised the lessons learned and future outreach technical support through Bureau Order No. 006-03 that set-up a Knowledge Management Centre, Resource Centre/Library and Replication Facility: Web-page developed (<http://www.dilg.gov.ph/blgd/e-library.aspx>)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Project title	National Programme for EcoCity Network Process in Seogwipo
Project code	XB-ROK-06-X01 (D169)
Total cost	USD 300,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Science and Technology, Seogwipo City Council, Seoul National University SNU, Gangwon Province
Starting date	February 2005
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this programme were:

- to facilitate the introduction and adoption by Seogwipo City on a pilot basis, of the UNHABITAT SCP approach for the development of eco-cities in an ESSD perspective at a local-government level and development of a sustainable strategy,
- to facilitate international exchanges and sharing regarding SCP/EPM approaches globally,
- to derive the lessons and blue print for possible replication initially in Korea and
- to launch an Ecocity Network in Korea. Ultimately, the project should contribute to enhancing the livelihoods of the local people.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Analysis and assessment of lessons learned in ROK for creating a sustainable city in Korea and development of a Korean-style SCP model
- Building and operating the national Ecocity Network
- Facilitate international exchanges and sharing regarding SCP/EPM approaches globally.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Korean-style SCP model: Seogwipo pilot case developed
- Translations of SCP snapshot and SCP/EPM briefings sheets completed.
- Two training workshops, first to experts and stakeholders introducing the SCP/EPM process, and the second to the Task Force team and City Consultation Committee on

preparing the Environmental Profile conducted.

- Two environmental management strategies developed on biodiversity and water friendly cities as annexes to the Environmental Profile submitted
- Hanam evaluation report submitted
- Active training and dissemination conducted by Eco-city network secretary (coordinator)
- National Ecocity Network in Korea set up
- International exposure and experience sharing/gaining of EPM knowledge enhanced.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Project title	National Programme for Eco-City Network Process in Gangwon
Project code	XB-ROK-07-X01 (D187)
Total cost	USD 478,515
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Gangwon Provincial Government, Pyongchang County, Gangnung City, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Construction
Starting date	April 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project supports a key thrust of UNDP-ROK Country Programme Document 2005-2008 to facilitate the achievement of MDG Goal 7 – Ensuring Environmental Sustainability by:

- strengthening environmental planning and management at the City-level by introducing and applying the SCP-EPM process in two Gangwon Cities
- providing Provincial-level support to the SCP-EPM city activities to strengthen the Provincial Comprehensive Environment Plan preparation, implementation by integrating Biodiversity principles and good practices
- strengthening the development of policies and supporting instruments at the National-level, especially to develop an integrated Korean-style SCP-EPM model and guidelines based on lessons learned at the City (including Hanam and Seogwipo) and Provincial-levels; and
- strengthening Korea-Asia Regional and Global-level linkages.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Technical advice to adapt the lessons learned from earlier Hanam and Seogwipo SCP-EPM experiences to Gangwon's socio-economic and cultural circumstances
- Provide EMIS technical support
- Advice in formulating and strengthening a Sustainable City Network in Korea by sharing experiences from other countries.
- Facilitate Gangwon partner networking with other SCP partner cities, including outgoing/

In-coming study tour programmes

- Identify additional technical expertise and partnerships relevant to the Project including linkages to other UN-HABITAT and UNEP Programmes, especially helping to link Gangwon Province and its partners to UNEP's Geo-City network and technical support systems;
- Support the Gangwon partners to document their experiences for policy learning, national, Asia regional and global sharing.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- SCP-EPM process adapted to Korean and especially to Gangwon's socio-economic and cultural circumstances
- GIS Unit strengthened with EMIS applications
- Gangwon experiences documented for policy learning at the city and national- levels, and shared in the Asia Region
- Gangwon visibility raised in the Asia Region through networking with other SCP partner cities
- Linked Gangwon Province and its partners to UNEP's Geo-City network and technical support systems;
- Strengthening the Sustainable City Network in Korea by sharing experiences from other countries.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Lunawa Lake Environment Improvement and Community Development Project
Project code	FS/SRL/02/S01 (D103)
Total cost	USD 415,384
Development partner	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Municipalities of Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia and Moratuwa, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation
Starting date	January 2002
Completion date	March 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to mitigate flood damage by improving urban drainage and canal systems, while also improving the living conditions of project-affected households. The objectives are to improve the environment and the quality of life for people in the Lunawa area by:

- alleviating floods through drainage system improvements, including the rehabilitation of existing canals and streams;
- creating a hygienic and pleasant environment
- upgrading the living conditions of communities.

ACTIVITIES

The community development component aims to resettle families living on canal/lake banks and to upgrade underserved areas by providing basic facilities. The main activities are to:

- undertake enumeration surveys and take stock of re-settlement households;
- create awareness, social marketing and community-level development;
- develop and adopt resettlement strategy, policy and programme;
- develop and implement plans for re-settlement;
- develop and implement underserved settlement plans;
- develop and implement monitoring and grievance mechanisms; and (g) restore income sources and prepare/implement livelihood development programmes.

RESULTS

The results so far include:

- A 'State of the Art' resettlement programme translating the National Involuntary Resettlement Policy developed and implemented for the first time.
- Project has successfully made 'Project Affected Persons' (PAPs) the real beneficiaries of the project, setting a role model for resettlement programmes.
- A Resettlement Policy, a Participatory Resettlement Strategy, and Process and Activity Plans developed, and put into practice with assistance from leading Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Project Affected Persons entitlement packages developed.
- Resettlement sites, layout plans and house designing prepared in consultation with Project Affected Persons.
- Resettlement programmes tailor made for various Project Affected Persons categories developed and implemented.
- Livelihood and Income Restoration Programme developed and implemented.
- Partnerships with two MCs established to implement the up-grading component.
- All beneficiaries resettled in the location of their choice.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Rebuilding Community Infrastructure and Shelter in Tsunami-Affected Areas
Project code	SRL/05/D01(D153), D02(D157), X01(D137), X03(D145), X04(D156), T02(D150) SRL/06/X01(D164), X02(D165), X03(D168), X04(D171), X05(D172) SRL/07/X01(D194), X02(D190) SRL/08/X05(D228), X06(D227)
Total cost	USD16,970,710
Development partners	Japan, Italy, City of Munich, Vitoria-Gasteiz City, BASF, UNDP, United Arab Emirates, Knorr Bremse GB, IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent), Australian Red Cross, IFAD, Salvation Army, World Jewish Relief, Norway
Partners	Reconstruction and Development Authority (RADA), Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Housing, provincial governments, local authorities
Starting date	February 2005
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The tsunami that smashed into Sri Lanka on December 26, 2004 was the worst natural calamity in the history of the island. It ravaged the southern coast — the most densely populated and urbanized part of the country -- and its impact was even more severe in the conflict-scarred North East where people had already suffered displacement for over 20 years.

More than 70,000 houses were completely destroyed, and 30,000 damaged. Most of the community infrastructure was destroyed. UN-HABITAT's role covers a wide range of activities from advocacy to policy advice, coordination and building partnerships, and the implementation of housing recovery and reconstruction projects.

All projects follow the same community-based approach to housing rehabilitation and reconstruction. They bring housing and settlement needs to the forefront, advocate community-driven reconstruction, demonstrate good practices, and support government institutions to mobilize resources by facilitating innovative partnerships. The advantage of engaging the affected people in the decision-making process and implementation of the

projects is that it helps them to overcome the traumas of the tsunami and restores their dignity and confidence.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- 15 projects provided emergency support to the affected communities, assisting their immediate needs through a rapid plan of action based on self-reliance and community-based reconstruction
- Provided long-term resettlement support to the affected communities; and assist communities and local governments to begin to function normally as quickly as possible.
- Introduced a people-centred approach to housing and community infrastructure reconstruction. Communities organised, community action planning workshops held to set priorities and prepare work plans
- People involved in the implementation of the recovery projects through community contracts.

RESULTS

The results so far achieved have included:

- The most significant achievement of UN-HABITAT was the community development aspect of the People's Process.
- Through the establishment of Community Development Councils and using Community Action Planning processes, UN-HABITAT proved within one year after the tsunami that the People's Process to housing recovery and reconstruction was highly successful.
- This helped the agency in attracting donor funding for the implementation of a large number housing projects.
- These projects were not just providing houses, but an integrated approach in supporting communities to rebuild their lives and social capital.
- By June 2008, UN-HABITAT completed some 9,600 houses in sustainable communities, making UN-HABITAT the agency facilitating the rebuilding of the largest number of houses in post-tsunami Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Post-Disaster Housing Coordination Project
Project code	XB/SRL/06/X06(D177), XB/SRL/08/X03(D211), XB/SRL/08/X04(D213)
Total cost	USD 734,531
Development partners	UNICEF, UNDP, IFRC
Partners	Reconstruction and Development Authority (RADA), Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply, Ministry of Housing, District Authorities
Starting date	November 2006
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The primary focus of the project was to support the Government Agents (GAs) and RADA to achieve the completion of a coordinated tsunami housing programme. The project provided district level technical support to the GAs and support for the development of a National Housing Policy. The third year post-tsunami activity involved the completion of approximately 50,000 houses.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- • District Housing Profiles developed
- • A clear statement of core tsunami housing issues faced by each district (including analysis of co-financing availability),
- • A clear analysis of the infrastructure related challenges and
- • A clear explanation of emerging quality issues and recommended remedial actions.

RESULTS

The results achieved included:

- Coordination challenges addressed as a result of the unprecedented response of aid agencies rushing to Sri Lanka.
- UN-HABITAT advocated a coherent coordination structure for the rebuilding of houses and communities.
- *Post Disaster Housing Coordination Project* established after initial funding delay

- Project, in partnership with key government agencies, developed structures to improve coordination in the tsunami-affected areas and in Colombo.
- Project produced improved and reliable data on the housing needs and progress being made and improved communication within implementing agencies.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Support to the Urbanization Framework
Project code	XB-SRL-08-X01 (D203)
Total cost	USD 286,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development & Sacred Area Development, Ministry of Provincial Councils & Local Government, Dambulla Growth Centre (05 Local Authorities). Cities of Batticaloa and Kotte
Starting date	September 2007
Completion date	September 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This programme builds on the Sustainable Colombo Core Area (SCCA) Project and the Urban Governance Support Project (UGSP) to support the Government's Ten Year Urban Development Framework (UDF). The SCCA and UGSP projects introduced the environmental planning and management approach to 18 cities focussing on environmental issues and poverty reduction, and then diversified to include participatory urban governance, gender inclusiveness and localization of Millennium Development Goals. The objective of this project is to institutionalize the good practices and processes to improve performance at provincial and local level in delivering services in a transparent and accountable manner.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- A thorough review and audit of participatory governance training modules, toolkits, good practices etc. and prepare a national compendium of Good Governance Practices and Training Approaches, including a manual on participatory planning and governance for Sri Lankan cities
- Use these experiences to institutionalise the lessons learned in national policies through the preparation of appropriate Cabinet recommendations, legislative reform and supporting implementation guidelines.
- Conduct Local Elected Leadership Program, conduct TOTs and prepare revised customized modules that will further strengthen the national replication of the lessons learned.
- Strengthen the City-Provincial and National linkages, especially at the Provincial-level, and build the capacity of Provincial Governments to better support urbanisation in the country

- Establish principles for the formulation of provincial strategic frameworks capable of articulating local level priorities and the successful localization of the MDGs, and integrating these into the Provincial-Local (city) development planning and budgeting process.
- Support three local authorities on localization of MDGs through EPM approach and city profiling, city consultation, establishing working groups, developing strategies and action plans.
- Build the capacity of selected Provincial Training Centres to institutionalise the lessons learnt in their training programmes, and support their outreach to additional cities.

RESULTS

The results so far achieved include:

- Project Implementation Unit in place, including the city teams in Dambulla and Batticaloa
- Compendium of Good Practices in participatory governance and urban management completed
- Draft Cabinet papers prepared and under discussion to introduce new participatory planning principles and practices in all urban local governments in the country
- Local Elected Leadership Training of Trainers programme completed, with follow-up roll-out of customised and translated training materials under implementation
- Review of all participatory planning and management toolkits and approaches (by a variety of international agencies) underway, with a view of preparing a synthesised approach for national application, including integration into curricular at Moratowa University's Urban Planning and Development course
- City Profiling and City Consultations completed in the three cities, with priority MDG implementation strategies prioritised and under implementation.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Early Recovery Shelter for IDPs in Batticaloa
Project code	XB/SRL/08/X02(D215)
Total cost	USD 244,458
Development partner	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
Partners	District Authorities
Starting date	March 2008
Completion date	October 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The conflict in Trincomalee and Batticaloa, which began in August 2006, resulted in the displacement 150,000 people. The IDPs lost almost everything including their homes and their means of livelihood. Of the 38,583 families (151,809 people) displaced, 27,195 families have now returned to their original place of residence.

The government estimated that as many as 28,000 houses were damaged or destroyed in Batticaloa. A UN-HABITAT commissioned survey identified that the rebuilding of their houses was the primary concern for the vast majority of returnees. This prompted UN-HABITAT to develop a 'Starter House' concept to get families on the road to recovery in the shortest possible time. The Starter House will lay down the 'footprint' of an eventual complete house that conforms to the minimum standards laid down by Government for housing.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Supporting communities to form their Community Development Councils;
- Facilitating access to vocational training
- Facilitate conducting Communities Action Planning that would identify their needs, priorities and take appropriate actions
- Resolving land tenure and other issues and ensuring access to a secure place to live for all affected families
- Executing physical works through Community Contracts ensuring investment made in development is shared with the people
- Providing financial assistance to families to build a house
- Assisting in establishing savings and credit groups among women.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Community Development Council (CDC) formed and registered with the Local Authority.
- Constitution framed and accepted by the members of the council for the functioning of the CDC.
- Signing of community contracts
- Funds for the construction of the houses remitted to the bank account of the CDCs in instalments proportionate to the quantum of work completed
- CDCs made bulk purchases of building materials and distributed these among the beneficiaries under the close supervision of the UN-HABITAT technical staff
- All 80 Starter Houses have been completed.
- 'People Centred' participatory approaches promoted in order to empower and encourage communities in the rebuilding of their lives.

SRI LANKA

Project title	Pro-Poor Partnerships for Settlement Upgrading
Project code	FS-SRL-08-S01(D236)
Total cost	USD 500,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, ADB, CIDA, USAID, UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Urban Development & Sacred Area Development, Ministry of Provincial Councils & Local Government, Cities of Ratnapura, Nuwara Eliya and Batticaloa
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	June 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Sri Lanka continues to experience steady urbanization. Economic and social poverty remains extensive and the incidence of poverty high. The result is low housing standards, poor shelter conditions, infrastructure and basic urban services far below needs, with large numbers of households living without piped water supply and drainage, with inadequate sanitation, irregular solid waste collection, and poor access roads. The situation in the North and East is even worse due to years of civil war.

The objective of the project is:

- to institutionalize participatory urban governance approaches introduced over 8 years of participatory environmental governance support at the national and city-levels, including support to 18 cities in four Provinces
- to assist the Municipal Councils of Ratnapura, N’Eliya, Kotte and Batticaloa to extend such participatory governance approaches to develop Pro-poor settlement upgrading strategies.
- to prepare settlements upgrading action plans to mobilize follow up investments.
- to develop manuals, training models and tools and replication modalities.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Prepare City Shelter Profiles to map the urban poor community characteristics and opportunities for shelter and community infrastructure improvements
- Conduct City Consultations to raise awareness on urban poverty issues and the built-in capacity for the urban poor to address their own issues in partnership with local governments

- Use the participatory governance processes to select an urban-poor community for sustained settlement upgrading in each city, and form Local Area Development Committees.
- Develop the capacity of each community to upgrade their settlements through Community Action Planning and Community Contracting mechanisms.
- Support the settlements upgrading initiatives through the creation of supplementary income earning opportunities.
- Prepare proposals for follow-up investments in Settlement Upgrading, Livelihood development, and Community Infrastructure Improvements
- Mobilise the necessary resources and support demonstration project implementation by the communities and City Governments.

RESULTS

The results so far achieved include:

- Project Implementation Unit in place, including selection of partner NGOs to implement the project in partnership with the City administrations
- Shelter Profiling and Strategies prepared for the three cities
- Priority urban poor communities identified for up-grading through the Community Action Planning process

THAILAND

Project title	Decentralisation through Promotion of Good Urban and Environmental Governance
Project code	IP/THA/05/001 (D152)
Total cost	USD 270,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Department of Local Administration (DLA), National Municipal League of Thailand (NMLT), Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
Starting date	July 2005
Completion date	30 May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This was a joint UNDP/UN-Habitat (SCP and UMP) programme with the goal of supporting and securing the development of sustainable cities throughout Thailand through pro-poor urban and environmental governance. The programme sought to make a significant contribution to the Millennium Development Goals of ensuring environmental sustainability through sustained improvements in the quality of life and livelihoods of the urban poor, by promoting participatory urban management and action plans.

The programme provided a mechanism to secure substantial additional second phase funding and local action plan implementation funds from key agencies in urban and environmental governance.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Implementing the City Consultation process, a broad and flexible participatory urban decision-making process involving, and replicating the experience:
- Identifying and mobilising stakeholders and undertaking a City Profile
- Elaborating key issues and agreeing on priorities through broad-based consultation
- Agreeing action plans and designing and implementing demonstration projects
- Implementing action plans and learning from the process;
- Enhancing the capacity of NMLT to share good practice through enhanced systems of 'knowledge management';
- Building Regional Learning Networks to support the delivery of decentralised capacity-development programmes to municipalities.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Five city action plans developed
- Five green area maps and small area maps developed for communities
- Community planning integrated in local government urban plans
- NMLT capacity enhanced for knowledge management
- Five Regional Learning Networks established and functional.

VIET NAM

Project title	City Development Strategy for Thanh Hoa City
Project code	FS/VIE /07/S01 (D193)
Total cost	USD 75,000
Development partner	Cities Alliance
Partners	Thanh Hoa City and Province; Ministry of Construction
Starting date	July 2007
Completion date	June 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Thanh Hoa City is the political capital and economic hub of Thanh Hoa Province. The city is proposed to be part of a new Development Triangle between Thanh Hoa City/Nghi Son – Sam Neua (Lao PDR) – Hanoi. The fast growing Thanh Hoa City has a population of 250,000 that is expected to double by 2015.

The objective of the project was to prepare a grant proposal for submission to Cities Alliance for developing the City Development Strategy for Thanh Hoa City in a regional development context

ACTIVITIES

Main activities included:

- Conduct consultations with the key government agencies and stakeholders on the vital issues to be addressed with regards to the urban and regional development of Thanh Hoa City and Province;
- Provide a brief overview of the urban and regional development issues and their magnitude in the country and trends, and the lessons learned from the development initiatives and efforts made hitherto; and
- Hold consultations with international development agencies and donors.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- A grant proposal to Cities Alliance on the preparation of "City Development Strategy of Thanh Hoa City in a Regional Development Context"
- Draft ToRs for the proposed technical assistance.

VIET NAM

Project title	Localizing the Millennium Development Goals
Project code	Support from Global Programme
Total cost	USD 65,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partner	Association of Cities in Vietnam
Starting date	October 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In Vietnam, the global MDG targets and indicators have been adapted to by introducing the Vietnam Development Goals (VDGs), which include additional goals on reducing vulnerability, improving governance for poverty reduction, reducing ethnic inequality and ensuring pro-poor infrastructure. The goal of promoting gender equality is refined by including two additional targets on reducing vulnerability of women to domestic violence and enhancing women's access to land and credit.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Preparation of a report on VDG status in 10 selected cities where local MDG Profiles have been prepared based on these indicators, thereby providing an assessment of the existing status of MDGs in the local context.
- National Workshop on Localising MDGs was held in October 2006 intended to raise greater awareness on VDGs and their targets through a National Workshop targeted at central government agencies, local authorities and all other stakeholders. This is crucial in making a compelling case for action to enable the creation of a supportive environment to achieve MDGs at local level. The VDG profiles, prepared in the first phase of activity were presented during the national workshop.
- Monitoring and Evaluation System for VDGs at local level. Being pilot tested in the city of Danang.
- National reporting and replication.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Developed 10 city profiles
- Built capacity of ACVN as platform for information dissemination to Vietnamese Cities
- Development M and E systems for Vietnamese cities on MDGs
- Development of CDS proposals for Viet Tri and Quang Namh.



EUROPE

SUB-REGIONAL

Countries	ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, MACEDONIA, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA AND KOSOVO
Project title	Regional Capacity Strengthening Programme in Urban Management and Housing Support
Project code	XBREU07X01 (K066)
Total cost	EUR 199,999
Development partners	Government of Finland, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland and Council of Europe Development Bank
Partners	National and local governments, planning institutes, professional associations, university faculties and civil society
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	June 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

To support essential reforms in territorial and urban development, to stimulate investments and to assist the EU integration process, a regional effort for strengthening of institutional, human and investment absorption capacity is essential. This sub-regional programme serves as a framework for demand-driven capacity building and TA, investments for sustainable communities and self-sustaining regional co-operation.

The objectives were to:

- Begin regional co-operation activities by strengthening collaborative networks of central governments' agencies, national municipal associations, civil society and academic institutions.
- Define and launch priority capacity-strengthening activities at all levels and produce outputs for dissemination.
- Formulate and implement a number of key project initiatives, selected because of their potential for replicability and broader impact.
- Support the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Informal Settlements.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Monitoring of the implementation of the Vienna Declaration commitments.
- Pilot activities implemented in Albania, Montenegro and Macedonia.
- Strategy for development and scaling-up being refined and revised in consultation with regional partners and interested donors.
- Resource mobilisation to finance the main phase.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far are:

- Regional co-operation strengthened and formalised through a system of exchange networks and an inclusive Regional Urban Forum devoted to the analysis and the reform of the urban sector.
- Major progress in legalisation processes through improved procedural frameworks and enhanced municipal planning.
- Improved national urban policy frameworks through legal, regulatory, institutional reform and the formulation of strategic programmes based on broad public consensus.
- Enhanced urban management capacities through the introduction of improved instruments.

SUB-REGIONAL

Countries	ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SERBIA
Project title	Preparation Phase of Settlement and Integrated Local Development Programme
Project code	IT-REU-08-T01/E031
Total cost	EUR 470,000
Development partners	Government of Italy, Council of Europe Development Bank
Partners	Central Ministries and institutions in charge of housing and integrated local development, Selected Local Governments, Stakeholders involved in the housing and integrated local development sectors, National training institutions involved in the housing and integrated local development sectors
Starting date	October 2008
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Government of Italy has pre-approved Euro 7 Million for 2008-2011 for the Settlement and Integrated Local Development Regional Programme (SILD) that will build on concepts developed through the Serbian SIRP programme on the social housing and local development planning sectors. SILD will be implemented simultaneously in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia to support the development of institutions and capacities in the housing and local development planning sectors, in the specific context of each country but with common concepts mainly related to pre-integration to the European Union.

The objective of the preparation phase is to select local and municipal governments, formulate the detailed project document (feasibility studies in each country) through consultative process, initiate capacity-building activities and incrementally establish core project capacities in appropriate national and local institutions.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Assessment of national contexts.
- Selection of participating cities/municipalities.
- Consultations of all local, national and international partners.

- Development of detailed project documents for each country, and inter-country coordinating mechanisms.
- Incremental establishment of core project capacities in appropriate national and local institutions.
- Initial capacity-building activities at national and local levels in view of signing cooperation agreements with local partners at the beginning of the implementation phase.

RESULTS

The expected results in the two identified areas include:

In Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- Establishment and development of national and local housing agencies with appropriate capacities to formulate and coordinate housing policies and strategies.
- Develop local capacities to formulate integrated development strategies and tools, including Territorial Information Systems
- Preparation and implementation of social housing projects to be presented to financing institutions.
- Identification and formulation of local development and infrastructure
- Capacities developed in central institutions and partners to ensure scaling-up at national level

In Serbia:

- Establishment of six new Local Housing Agencies and a National Association
- Establishment of a National Housing Agency to mobilize soft finance for low-income housing schemes
- Formulation of six new Local Development Strategies and tools, including Territorial Information Systems
- Formulation of a national plan for improving the Territorial Information System
- Identification and formulation of local development, housing and infrastructure projects to be submitted for funding to national and international partner institutions

ALBANIA

Project title	Technical Assistance for Council of Europe Development Bank Loan on Social Housing
Project code	XB-ALB-08-X01/E030
Total cost	Euro 155,000
Development partner	Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)
Partners	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication, Municipalities of Berrat, Durrës, Elbasani, Fier, Kavaja, Korca, Peshkopia, Tirana
Starting date	April 2008
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) has provided a loan of 15 million Euros to the government to develop 1,100 social rental housing projects in eight municipalities. In line with the decentralization framework that tasks local governments for developing social housing programmes. The loan is sub-granted to the municipalities, who are fully responsible for developing the construction projects and allocating the housing units to low-income households.

The objective is to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunication, through a Project Coordination Unit (PCU), and to eight selected municipalities, through Project Implementation Units (PIU), to develop and manage 1,100 social rental housing units to be occupied by low-income and vulnerable groups and, consistent with the SILD project, to develop appropriate local and central institutional capacities to address the needs for social housing.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Develop detailed description of implementation procedures at national and local levels as well as requirements for the release of loan instalments and provisions for transparent selection of tenants and management of units.
- Capacity-building activities for 8 PIUs on procurement and tendering procedures, supervision, monitoring and reporting as well as management of housing units.
- Preparation of a survey on development of mortgage market.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Project Implementation Manual approved by CEB and the government.
- Housing management manual for social rental housing adopted by eight municipalities.
- Staff from eight PIUs able to implement the construction and management of 1,100 social rental housing units.
- A report completed on Development of Mortgage Market in Albania.

KOSOVO

Project title	Municipal Spatial Planning Support (Phase 2)
Project code	KO76-KOS08X01
Total cost	USD 6,400,000
Development partners	Government of Sweden (Sida), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), UN Agencies, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Partners	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Local Government Administration , Kosovo based Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs dealing with broadly understood local development, environment, youth and gender issues
Starting date	May 2008
Completion date	April 2011

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Local governments in Kosovo are tasked to address an increasingly complex set of issues related to rapid un-planned urbanisation which require a continued and cyclic planning approach. UN-HABITAT has supported selected municipalities in drafting municipal and urban development plans, which are now ready to enter into more detailed planning. However, most municipalities continue to face difficulties in completing, or even starting-up, the first municipal and urban planning cycle. With the new political situation and the strong drive for the development of economic and technical infrastructure, Kosovo also needs a greater spatial order to retain its valuable natural resources and protect arable land.

A major development objective is to improve the overall conditions in Kosovo, which can best be achieved through integrated policies and planning, and creating partnerships to maximise the benefit of limited resources especially on the local level. Integrated municipal and urban planning is thus a precondition for a better life for all citizens.

The development objective will be achieved through the following programme objectives:

- Consolidated process of municipal and urban spatial planning which is inclusive, action-oriented, and gender-sensitive.
- Development and support to implementation of strategic capital projects resulting from the planning process
- Strengthened capacities of the central level institutions to safeguard sustainable planning and deliver support to municipalities in this field

- Consolidated effort of central, local and community structures and implementation of demo projects to improve living conditions and security of tenure of vulnerable groups living in Informal Settlements
- Capacities of other partner municipalities for regional/municipal/urban development planning and cooperation built through using lessons learned and best practices.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities are related to:

- Strengthening capacities of local planners to meet EU requirements and international planning standards.
- Providing strategic advice to top local government officials on planning issues.
- Supporting municipalities in monitoring the implementation of their plans and developing strategic capital projects in line with urban and municipal plans
- Contributing to the development of policies and legislation on spatial and municipal/urban planning .
- Enhancing planning practices, urban design and capital works project implementation to include participatory and gender-sensitive aspect.
- Providing legal advice to municipalities on the implementation of guidelines and recommendations related to informal settlements.
- Supporting cooperation between municipalities on issues of regional significance and supporting the development of joint, including cross-border, initiatives and projects.
- Strengthening capacities of municipalities to improve management and encourage transparency.

RESULTS

The expected results will be:

- Increased quality of planning documents and adherence to international planning principles and EU standards
- More efficient planning practices, with built in participatory and gender-sensitive approach, and faster response of top municipal officials to development opportunities
- Strategic capital works and demonstration projects result from local development framework and are linked to budgets
- Policies and strategies of central level institutions help municipalities in developing lower level acts on planning issues
- Action plans for demonstration/pilot projects prepared, including projects addressing the challenges of Informal Settlements
- Joint projects or/and initiatives developed through inter-municipal cooperation

MOLDOVA

Project title	City Development Strategy for Municipality of Chisinau
Project code	MOL-06-S01/E026
Total cost	USD 71,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank
Partners	Chisinau Municipality, Habitat Moldova Centre
Starting date	June 2006
Completion date	March 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Municipality of Chisinau requested UN-HABITAT's support to develop a City Development Strategy in order to achieve Chisinau's potential as a European capital city. The main problems faced are in the area of local government, finance, and the application of modern urban and land management practices. Key priority areas include:

- Basic infrastructure and services
- Municipal finance
- Housing upgrading and development.

The strategy would be prepared using participatory approaches involving public and private stakeholders. The proposal would also aim to maximise benefits from lessons learned in the application and implementation of Cities Alliance approaches in other countries.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Preparing three thematic background papers on basic services, housing and municipal finance. This includes an assessment of the current situation and initiatives, evaluation of the best practices, proposing focus areas and potential strategies to be reflected in a full-scale City Development Strategy
- Holding interviews, partner consultations and workshops to discuss and finalize the background papers.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- A project document submitted to the Cities Alliance to support the formulation of an operational development strategy for Chisinau focusing on housing, basic infrastructure and efficient municipal asset management.

- Raising awareness of all partners and stakeholders on potential actions at the municipal level and an enhanced consultative/participatory planning process implemented.
- Partnership developed with UNDP to ensure a joint UN support to Chisinau Municipality.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Project title	Programme of Cooperation with the Government of the Russian Federation
Project code	FS-RUS-06-S01/A (E029)
Total cost	USD 390,000
Partners	Ministry for Regional Development of the Russian Federation, Local Authorities, Euro-Asian Section of UCLG, National Urban Observatory (City-Region-Household Partnership), Organisations of Cities/Local Authorities
Starting date	September 2008
Completion date	September 2010

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The framework of cooperation is established by the Agreement of Cooperation between UN-HABITAT and the Government of the Russian Federation. The agreement establishes the principles, areas and mechanism of cooperation to achieve sustainable development of human settlements and contribute to implementing Habitat Agenda and meeting the relevant Millennium Development Goals and is aimed at improving and enhancing cooperation between UN-HABITAT and the Russian Federation through its partner in the Government, the Ministry for Regional Development.

The main objectives are:

- Improving the mechanism of cooperation for more efficient and result orientated cooperation
- Further strengthening the network of Local Urban Observatories and the National Urban Observatory
- Publication of State of Russian Cities 2008 Report
- Addressing the challenges of sustainable cities development, including an affordable housing sphere.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Information activities, including publication of a Russian version of Habitat Debate (4 issues annually) and Observance of World Habitat Day
- Support to operational Local Urban Observatories

- Providing inputs to the World Urban Forum IV in Nanjing through supporting a networking event on affordable housing and presentation of State of Russian Cities 2008 Report.

RESULTS

The anticipated results will include:

- Awareness raised on importance of sustainable urban development challenges, shelter for all and addressing needs of low-income citizens
- Enhanced involvement of local authorities in UN-HABITAT
- Local Urban Observatories (LUOs) network with methodological assistance of National Urban Observatory strengthened
- Workshop for training experts of LUOs held
- State of Russian Cities 2008 Report printed in Russian and an electronic English version prepared and distributed
- Two events (networking event on affordable housing and presentation of the State of Russian Cities 2008 Report) took place at the WUF 4;
- Selection of Habitat Programme Manager in Russia scheduled to be completed early in 2009
- UN-HABITAT office in UN-House in Moscow operational
- Preparation of a sub-regional Expert Group Meeting on affordable housing and housing reform.

SERBIA

Project title	Settlement and Integration of Refugees Programme
Project code	XB-SCG-04-X01/N011
Total cost	EUR 15,000,000
Development partners	UNHCR, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Partners	Government of Serbia: Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministries for Local Self Government, Social Affairs, Economy and Regional Development, Commissariat for Refugees Local Serbian Partners: Local Governments of Cacak, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Nis, Pancevo, Valjevo and Stara Pazova, Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities of Serbia, National Association of Municipal Housing Agencies. Local Italian Partners: Province of Prato, City of Modena, City of Terni, Province of Trento and ERVET Emilia Romagna Region, NGOs: Ibar Development Association (IDA), Center for Civil Society Development (PROTECTA), Micro Development Fund (MDF)
Starting date	March 2005
Completion date	March 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

SIRP supports the formulation of national and local policies, as well as institutional mechanisms to reactivate the social housing sector (self-owned or rental supported schemes). Activities are organized along three components that are developed in an integrated framework:

- Settlement of refugees with the provision of 670 housing solutions and support for policy and institutional development
- Social and economic integration of refugees and other vulnerable populations in local labour markets, improvement of civic behaviour and development of appropriate social schemes; and
- Capacity development of local self-governments with tools for local development planning and improvement of information systems.
- The project's objective is to ensure long-term settlement and integration of refugees and other vulnerable population through direct activities to improve living conditions, building local capacities and operational instruments to cope with refugee integration issues and developing national capacities.

ACTIVITIES

Most activities at the local level are delivered through local partners with UN-HABITAT financial support and technical assistance spelled out through cooperation agreements. Other innovative elements include:

- Support for construction of new social housing and delivery of innovative social housing schemes by Municipal Housing Agencies (MHA).
- Call for proposals for socio-economic support packages for refugees and other vulnerable groups.
- Support to transparent selections of housing and socio-economic packages beneficiaries by Municipalities and MHAs.
- Support to development of territorial information systems at city/municipal level.
- Support to formulation of local housing and other development strategies.
- Calls of proposals for pilot local development projects.
- Capacity-building of national and local stakeholders for development of sustainable institution instruments for social housing and integrated local development.

RESULTS

The programme has delivered:

- 530 new social housing units and 140 innovative social units were delivered to refugees and other vulnerable groups with appropriate contracts by Municipal Housing Agencies with SIRP technical and financial support. Guidelines for innovative social housing were formulated.
- 335 selected vulnerable households have benefited from support packages. Guidelines and manuals of procedures published.
- Six cities/municipalities have developed territorial information systems at city/municipal level and guidelines were developed.
- Seven Local Housing Strategies formulated through participatory process and one city development strategy adopted by authorities and guidelines formulated.
- 12 pilot local development projects have been implemented by local public and non-governmental partners.
- Draft law on social housing presented to the Parliament, with provisions for a National Housing Agency to package soft financial resources for the social housing sector and municipal housing agencies.
- National Association of Municipal Housing Agencies established
- Drawing from lessons learnt, two new projects to develop the capacities of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development to coordinate regional development projects funded from national and EU resources and to further develop sustainable instruments for social housing and integrated local development in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

Project title	City Development Strategies for Cities of Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube and Hissar
Project code	TS-TAJ-08-S01
Total cost	USD 71,000
Development partners	Cities Alliance, World Bank, Asian Development Bank
Partners	Agency for Construction and Architecture in the Government of Tajikistan, local authorities in participating cities, Giprostroy (project institute) head office and experts from local branches, Research in Construction and Architecture Institute, Tajik Technological University, local NGOs
Starting date	December 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to develop comprehensive City Development Strategies for three cities of different size and rank -- Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube and Hissar – helping them to identify and eliminate the bottlenecks in achieving their potential as (respectively) a capital city, regional centre and small town. The project will focus on four identified elements and prioritize them within the framework of good local government administration and modern urban management principles. Ultimately, the initiative will address the root causes of urban poverty and propose approaches to make cities and towns more attractive for investment, to facilitate job creation and result in improving the living conditions of citizens. It also aims to maximize benefits from lessons learned to produce similar documents in other countries inside and outside Central Asia.

The main problems identified are in local government administration, water and sanitation, local finance, application of modern urban and land management practices. Key priority areas include:

- Basic infrastructure and services (water supply/sanitation/waste management)
- Urban planning and management including land use planning and management
- Municipal finance
- Affordable Housing policy

ACTIVITIES

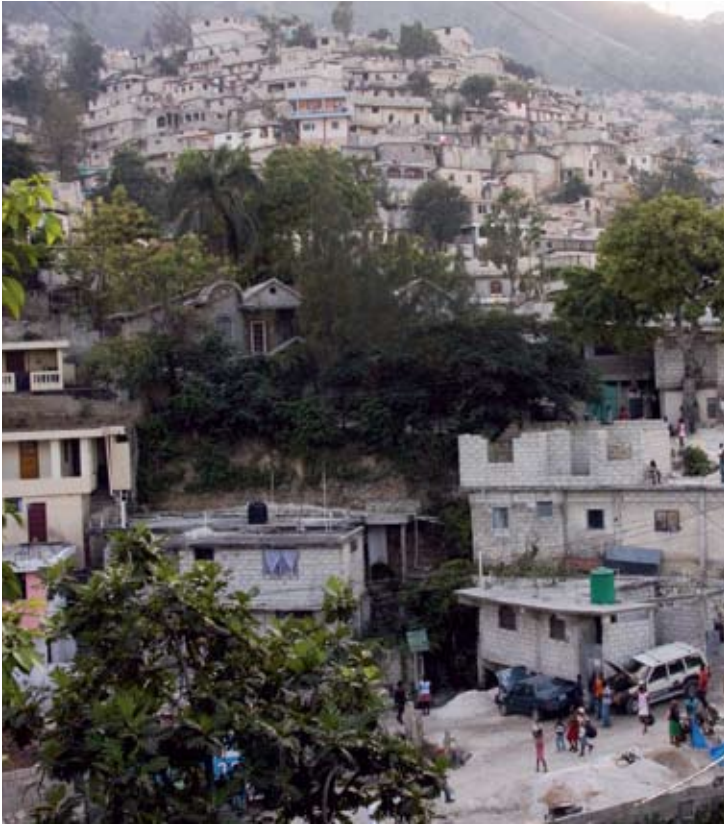
The main activities will include:

- Participatory workshops and other meetings to confirm and/or adjust the proposal
- Consultants familiar with the issues of local government in general - and in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube and Hissar in particular - will take the lead in arranging and conducting the workshops and developing the CDS proposal with guidance from UN-HABITAT to reflect coordination of the full scale project document with the WB Urban Infrastructure Strategy and inputs from other interested organizations.
- Workshops to include participation and shared experiences from other towns which have benefited from developing CDS in other countries
- Workshops will recognize the need to raise awareness of the importance of capacity building and institutional reform and will lead to the preparation of a full scale CDS proposal

RESULTS

The expected results include:

- Participatory workshops (one in each of three cities and one concluding to discuss a draft full CA proposal in Dushanbe). Proceedings of workshops and meetings will be disseminated to cities administrations, Agency for Construction and Architecture in the Government of Tajikistan, World Bank and ADB.
- A full scale proposal will be formulated and submitted to Cities Alliance.
- The proposal will include a detailed background situation analysis for each city in the context of general situation in urban sector in the country and will highlight the main findings and recommendations



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REGIONAL

Project title	Iberoamerican and Caribbean Forum on Best Practices
Project code	FS/RLA/07/S02/C (F066)
Total cost	USD 191,898
Development partners	Ministry of Housing, Spain
Partners	Fundación Habitat Colombia (COL); CENVI (MEX) IBAM (BRA); El Agora (ARG); Universidad Ricardo Palma (PER); GNTP (BOL); FUNDASAL (ELS); Universidad de Costa Rica (COS); SUR (CHI)
Starting date	June 2007
Completion date	May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Iberoamerican and Caribbean Forum on Best Practices is a regional network of public and private sector partners who came together in 1997 to identify, analyze, document and disseminate regional best practices that have contributed to improving the quality of life in the region's cities. The initiative is part of UN-HABITAT's Global Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme, which is dedicated to identifying, analyzing and disseminating best practices in improving the living environment. It operates through networking of sub-regional nodes engaged in the search for best practices in sustainable human settlements development.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Collecting over 600 best practices.
- Identifying and documenting 168 regional practices for the Dubai International Award for Best Practices.
- Partners have conducted several activities to promote the awards and the forum objectives.
- Consolidating the Forum as the regional arm of the Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme to strengthen relations with other potential donors and to finalize the project of a Fund of Best Practices Transfer in LAC.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Publications, including a guide for best practices transfer, four thematic publications, four case studies

- Five new members added to the network, strengthened partnership and increased activities.
- Reformulation of the webpage
- 41 practices catalogued as Good, 19 as Best and 2 Winners by the Dubai International Award for Best Practices.
- Networking event conducted during the WUF4.

BRAZIL

Project title	Localizing Agenda 21: Urban Environmental Strategy
Project code	J032 Brazil
Total cost	USD 165,744
Development partners	Government of Netherlands, UNEP
Partners	Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Environment; PARCERIA 21 (Consortium of national NGOs: IBAM, ISER and REDEH); Municipalities of Marabá, Piranhas, Ponta Porá and Beberibe;
Starting date	April 2005
Completion date	November 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Urban Environmental Strategy for Brazil is part of a regional cooperation strategy between UNEP and UN-HABITAT for the execution of urban environmental assessments, GEO Cities, to be followed up by the formulation of LA21 Actions Plans and proposals for response projects. The initial selection of three cities for project implementation in Brazil was later extended to four at the request of the national partner ministries.

The objective was to strengthen national and local capacity for improved urban environmental planning and management and to formulate a strategy for scaling up at the national level.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Executing capacity-building activities on the formulation of LA21, as well as GEO City, participatory master plans (PDP) and environmental vulnerability assessments (AVA);
- Organizing capacity-building workshops and production of planning instruments;
- Organizing city consultations;
- Establishment of working groups;
- Formulating LA21 action plans and pilot projects;
- Organizing national workshop;
- Publication of materials.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Approved GEO cities studies in Marabá, Piranhas, Ponta Porã and Beberibe.
- Approved AVA assessments for all cities by the Ministry of Environment.
- Provided Inputs for the elaboration of new PDP in the 4 municipalities.
- Approved PDP by the Ministry of Cities for all cities.
- Developed guidelines for the application LA21 and GEO Cities.
- Formulated LA21 Action Plans and follow up project proposals in two cities.
- Drafted strategy for scaling up the urban environmental strategy at national level.

BRAZIL

Project title	Regional Urban Observatory in the Eastern Fluminense
Project code	FS/BRA/08/S01 (F069)
Total cost	USD 231,512
Development partner	Euclides da Cunha Foundation
Partners	National University Fluminense (UFF); Petrobrás
Starting date	January 2008
Completion date	December 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

In 2006 the installation of the COMPERJ (Petrochemical Complex for the State of Rio de Janeiro) was announced by PETROBRAS after negotiations with local and state governments. This enterprise represents the major individual project of PETROBRAS with an investment of US\$ 8.4 billion. It is expected to have enormous social, economic and environmental impact in the region.

This project is the result of previous consultations to observe the impact of this enterprise on Millennium Development Goals. The goal is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development of the area affected by the COMPERJ enterprise, strengthen the local competences for decision making and implementation of public policies, facilitating poverty reduction, through promotion and capacity development of how to use the MDGs and the principles of the Global Compact in policy development.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Experts meetings to prepare the baseline definition.
- Meetings with local authorities to agree on the MDGs adaptation to local reality.
- Organization of events to disseminate the results and for the exchange of experiences.
- Periodic measurements of the MDGs' indicators georeferenced.
- Identification and monitoring the evolution of the main productive chains in the area.
- Meetings for analysis of themes related to the MDGs.
- Compilation and diffusion of good practices on sustainable development;
- Training modules for local managers on the georeferenced platforms of MDGs.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- Set of indicators for MDGs adapted to the municipalities of CONLESTE, with their respective goals and indicators and baseline to measure the MDGs' indicators;
- Reports on the evolution of the main productive chains in the area.
- Electronic reports for each municipality with follow up of the MDGs' indicators and local economic development.
- Guideline for local managers based on the geo-referenced platforms of the MDGs;
- Visual documentation of the impacts of the enterprise in the area of CONLESTE;
- Annual event to present the contributions of the enterprise to the reach of the MDGs.
- International event for exchange of experiences on sustainable development.

COLOMBIA

Project title	Development of Housing Micro-Finance
Project code	FS/COL/05/S01/F (F052)
Total cost	USD 369,396
Development partner	World Bank
Partner	Vice Ministry of Housing
Starting date	February 2005
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The development of home credit for low-income people is a top priority for the Colombian Government and is part of their poverty reduction strategy. The government has operated a well funded subsidy programme to address the housing needs of low income families but this has only experienced a 50 per cent take up due to inability of low income families to fund the gap between the subsidy and cost of purchase of a low-cost residential unit.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Training workshop on mortgage credit and microcredit
- Conference on the State of Social Housing in Colombia.
- Three Expert Group Meetings
- Seminar on The constitution of 1991 and financing social housing.
- Coordination of the National Superior Housing Council (CSV)
- Inputs provided to the drafting of the National Development Plan.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Update of the principal tools for social housing policy related to microcredit
- Cost analysis of originating and managing mortgage credits for social housing
- Evaluation and assessment of tools to support social housing development
- Evaluation of programmed savings for social housing credits
- Characterization of real estate markets for rental housing for urban poor
- Update of guarantee for social housing and the National Guarantee Fund (FNG)”
- “Constitutional framework for economic decisions: Case of financing social housing in

Colombia

- Economic cycle of the construction sector in Colombia
- Incomes and housing for all – general equilibrium, economic cycles and capitalization of the poor
- Analysis of the UPAC system and housing finance models
- Constitutional policies for housing in Colombia
- Modifications of juridical precedents and the autonomy of territorial entities

COLOMBIA

Project title	Localizing MDGs in 20 Districts in Bogotá
Project code	XB/COL/07/X01/B (F065)
Total cost	USD 171,859
Development partners	MDGs Fund, UNDP
Partner	Secretariat of Government of Bogota
Starting date	January 2007
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT has developed an exercise that allowed the construction of baselines that oriented the choice of commitments from the authorities at the district level and local level with respect to the Millennium Development Goals. This project was committed to training consultants of the project to properly relate the goals and progress of the project with:

- Millennium Development Goals: To localize the MDG's by districts in Bogotá and develop the baseline for the localities;
- Public Journalism: To improve the capacity of public officers to interact with media and promote better quality of media coverage and understanding of municipal activities, projects, programmes and policies.
- Street vendors: To contribute to a theoretical framework to better understand the formal-informal economy and use of public space of street vendors.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Place the MDGs at the local level and build the base for monitoring indicators for the localities which have available information
- Moving forward on the proposal for public communication and journalism as well as aspects of training and dissemination of progress in this area
- Characterize in detail the conditions under which the informal sales are made in Bogotá
- Dissemination and advocacy of the project results.

RESULTS

The following documents were produced

- Publication of the book - Habitat and Public Space, The case of informal vendors in the physical public space of Bogotá.

- Document :Habitat and Participation
- Document :Public Journalism
- Document :Public Space and the right to the city
- Document :Habitat, Security and Coexistence

COLOMBIA

Project title	Needs Assessment for Sustainable Urban Habitat in Bogota
Project code	XB/COL/06/X03/D (F060)
Total cost	USD 97,000
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Municipality of Bogotá, Metrovivienda
Starting date	July 2006
Completion date	June 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The development of a study assessment of habitat for the city allows, among others aspects, to clarify the difference between housing offer and demand, and the concept of housing as physical, social, economic, political and cultural space where the society live resulting in the fulfillment of the basic needs of the population. The aim was to identify and assess the conditions of the urban habitat in Bogotá, specifically in two districts - Bosa and Usme - in order to inform the formulation, implementation and monitoring of urban development policies and programmes..

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Processing of available surveys to quantify the housing situation of the city
- Analysis of limitations and scope of the various surveys in terms of ability to quantify the housing and the environment
- Report results and analysis of surveys
- Field work which allows the identification of what is part of the environment and what can be quantified from it
- Sampling by surveys to analyze the size of the habitat to determine the housing needs of residents Bogotá
- Seminars and training to officials of Metrovivienda on monitoring and follow up the measurements of habitat.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Methodology for the measurement of the habitat needs
- Statistical urban analysis of Bosa and results of field work in pilot Bosa
- Types of housing
- Reflections towards a new housing policy
- Databases with the pilot survey applied in the locality of Bosa
- Balancing of indicators of habitat and identification of the types of housing: convergence of statistics
- Measuring the housing deficit in the locality of Bosa, segmentation of the population
- Training of the Metrovivienda and Housing Secretariat staff on the use of STATA.

COLOMBIA

Project title	Support to the Municipality of Bogotá
Project code	COL/05/002 (F051)
Total cost	USD 630,014
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Municipality of Bogotá / SEGOBDIS
Starting date	December 2004
Completion date	May 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The continuous growth and development of Bogotá presents several challenges, especially in the consolidation of decentralization processes and participatory governance. Some improvement has been achieved in the development of new structures to manage the city, however, several limitations persist, such as lack of a better definition of the competencies of municipal units; need for strengthening the role of district offices; and administrative delays created by the legal and normative framework. The objectives were to design and apply improved management instruments and processes in the areas of: citizen security, social cohesion, strengthening the decentralization of municipal management; and citizen participation.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Designing and implementing a local security managers training programme
- Completing document for the consolidation of a policy for the local justice system in Bogotá;
- Organizing preparatory phase of a gradual model of decentralization
- Implementing performance pacts for the use of public spaces in priority locations.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Security and social cohesion policies implemented in Bogotá in accordance with the development plan
- Improved security and social cohesion conditions.
- Measures for improved political and civic participation in local governance implemented

- Technical assistance provided in decentralization and promotion of local democratic processes
- Technical working group created that builds the capacity of SEGOBDIS for the design and implementation of the decentralization policies;
- International seminar held.

COLOMBIA

Project title	Support Programme to Initiate Local Agenda 21 in Bogotá
Project code	AS/COL/06/001 (F056)
Total cost	USD 106,192
Partners	Municipality of Bogotá, LA21 Programme, Secretariat of Environment
Starting date	January 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Bogotá has almost seven million inhabitants. The management of the urban environment, worsened by migration and forced displacement, is a key priority requiring urgent action. The need for collaboration and civic pacts with a strategic vision of local development demands participatory processes and strengthened coordination between citizens and territorial authorities. This had led the local administration to define the development of Local Environmental Agendas as one of its key priorities. The objectives of the project were to bring together efforts to give support to 20 districts and launch inter-institutional and participatory instruments and processes for the implementation of the Habitat and Environmental Sustainability Policy.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Designing activities to foster new civic and institutional know-how.
- Executing events/workshops on Environmental Participatory Planning.
- Disseminate key aspects of the civic and institutional analysis and to initiate a process of sensitization.
- Conducting a formative process for identifying environmental conflicts, facilitating their peaceful resolution and promoting environmental rights.
- Organizing capacity building workshops and production of planning instruments.
- Establishment of working groups.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Carried out and validated 20 situational analyses of local environmental conditions.
- Formulated 20 Local Environmental Agendas through local consultations.

- Twenty Civic Pacts endorsed by an extensive number of local actors.
- Formulated 20 demonstration projects identified by civic organizations in coordination with local and district companies.
- Methodological guidelines on the implementation process.

CUBA

Project title	Localizing Agenda 21 in Santa Clara, Cienfuegos y Holguin
Project code	J054
Total cost	USD 326,417
Development partner	Government of Belgium, UNEP, UNDP
Partners	Physical Planning Institute (IPF); Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA); Ministry for Foreign Investments and Economic Cooperation (MINVEC); Canadian Urban Institute (CUI); Municipal and Provincial Authorities responsible for Santa Clara, Cienfuegos and Holguín; Local Human Development Programme (PDHL)
Starting date	June 2004
Completion date	December 2007

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Following the success of the LA21 project in Bayamo, it was decided to replicate the project in three other Cuban cities. The project is part of a regional cooperation strategy between UNEP and UN-HABITAT for the execution of joint urban environmental assessments, GEO Cities, to be followed by the formulation of LA21 strategic action plans and demonstration projects. The objective is to strengthen the capacity and leadership of municipal authorities to apply inter-sectorial, participative, and sustainable strategic approaches and instruments for urban environmental planning and management.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Conducting capacity-building activities for local partners
- Organizing workshops and consultative processes for the follow-up and validation of the GEO-City and LA21 processes and results
- Establishing and supporting working groups to be developed in each city
- Formulating strategies, action plans and demonstrative projects for each city
- Promoting city to city cooperation initiatives.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Approved GEO City reports in consultation with local and national stakeholders
- Selected, prioritized and approved urban and environmental issues
- Conducted city consultations in the three cities with the participation of all stakeholders
- Produced reports on the consultations
- Formulated specific urban environmental strategy and action plan for all cities
- Diploma course on urban environmental planning and management
- Information material on LA21 and dissemination through local technical magazines
- Demonstrative projects implemented in Holguin, Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.

ECUADOR

Project title	Support to the Municipality of Guayaquil (Phase 2)
Project code	AS/ECU/01/014 (F042)
Total cost	USD 711,940
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Municipality of Guayaquil
Starting date	January 2003
Completion date	April 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

This project focusses on the priorities of the municipal administration, including: implementation of mass urban transportation programmes, social development initiatives in poor neighborhoods, continued modernization of the municipality and urban management. The objectives have been to finalize the design and implementation of four mass transport corridors and follow up its operation; to design and implement a municipal GIS-based to monitor urban development; to optimize internal procedures; to design and implement an internal system to follow up MDGs at local level; to promote slum upgrading and prevention; to consolidate inter-municipal exchanges with other local governments across the region.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities have included::

- Improved diagnosis of urban transportation conditions and possible improvement, including public-private partnership
- Training of municipal staff on MDGs, urban indicators, project preparation and management, fund-raising, inter-institutional partnership arrangements
- Design and building of social and economic indicators, including analysis and draft proposal of key policies and strategies;
- Quarterly backstopping missions from ROLAC to provide direct technical assistance to the Municipality and its partners.

RESULTS

The results achieved so far have been:

- Two mass transport corridors implemented (2006 and 2008)
- Reorganization of the municipality to incorporate a public-private Municipal Foundation as main operator of the mass transportation system

- Municipal GIS-based system implemented for downtown area
- Converging initiatives based on MDGs criteria agreed upon to strengthen urban and social planning processes
- 12 distant education programmes aired nationally on TV on specific themes, such as safe preparation of food and house improvement.

MEXICO

Project title	Partial Urban Development Programme in Miguel Hidalgo
Project code	XB/MEX/08/X01 (F070)
Total cost	USD 227,687
Partner	Miguel Hidalgo Municipality (within the Mexico Federal District Government)
Starting date	June 2008
Completion date	July 2009

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Municipality of Miguel Hidalgo, within the Mexico City Federal District, includes both high and very low-income neighborhoods, hence very heterogeneous, that are affected by the increase of urban density and the sprawl of commercial activities. The municipality requested UN-HABITAT technical support to update the local urban plan, using participatory planning approaches based on verifiable critical information database. Specific objectives include:

- to systematize critical information organizing a verifiable database for public consultation
- to update urban zoning and building parameters, in consultation with civil society representatives actually living in those areas
- to promote integrated development of those areas with their neighboring districts.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- Collection of available information and critical data for selected neighborhoods;
- Technical sessions with government staff and consultation workshops with civil society representatives;
- Presentation of innovative assessment technologies combining urban development and economic growth issues and evidences.

RESULTS

The results so far have been:

- Critical information collected, analyzed and systematized, packaged as a database to be reorganized under a GIS framework;
- Assessment and diagnosis of selected areas prepared and being discussed with affected communities and the municipal (“Delegación”) government.

MEXICO

Project title	Planning and Strategic Management of Territorial Development
Project code	XB/MEX/06/X01 (F059)
Total cost	USD 202,612
Partner	State of Veracruz
Starting date	July 2006
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The State of Veracruz is an important economic region with great cultural diversity. It is the third most populous state in the country with 6.9 million inhabitants. The state government has given priority to promoting “participation for strategic planning”, focussing on urban poverty reduction in the marginalized areas of the cities and metropolitan regions. UN-HABITAT technical support was also requested to build local government capacity to address sustainable urban development, with emphasis on Local Economic Development. The state government and UN-HABITAT signed a framework agreement for a six-year period.

The project aimed at collaborating with the state government to strengthen urban development policies, such as city and metropolitan strategic and participatory planning, urban environmental management, improvement of quality of life of slum dwellers, applying the tools and know-how of UN-HABITAT.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Diagnosis of the conditions and needs to identify support activities
- Developing and adapting training material for Strategic Planning in Local Economic Development
- Preparing project proposals and partnership arrangements
- Training and Capacity Development of Local Governments in Strategic Planning
- Organizing monitoring systems through Local Urban Observatories
- Implementing a local campaign for participatory planning in low-income urban settlements.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- Local authorities initiated strategic urban development initiatives with support from the UN-HABITAT Unit in Veracruz
- Local Urban Observatories consolidated and in operation
- Local partner agreements, with plans of action, initiated to promote participatory planning and development initiatives in low-income settlements.

MEXICO

Project title	Urban Poverty Reduction
Project code	XB/MEX/04/X01/L (F049)
Total cost	USD 598,583
Development partner	UNDP
Partners	Ministry of Social Development of Mexico (SEDESOL), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Starting date	October 2004
Completion date	December 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The intensive urbanization process in Mexico has created many social and economic obstacles to sustainable and inclusive urban development. Mexico is predominantly an urban country and it is estimated that in 25 years 85 per cent of the country's population will be living in cities. The metropolitan regions are clearly affected by social inequality. More than 10 per cent of the urban population does not have piped water; 25 per cent lack sewerage or adequate sanitation facilities, and more than 60 per cent does not have stormwater drains.

The project objectives have been to contribute to reducing urban poverty in order to improve sustainable urban development and also promote partnerships with state and local governments.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Participation in the Technical Committee of Best Practices Award evaluation in Mexico, and transfer cases of best practices from four Mexican cities
- Training and technical assistance to SEDESOL in urban policy development
- Development of urban information systems, especially local urban observatories
- Promotion of gender inclusive strategies in programmes and projects of SEDESOL.

RESULTS

The results achieved were:

- More than 40 local urban observatories established, under the overall coordination of SEDESOL, conforming a national network
- Several technical workshops for training of staff from municipalities, state governments and their partners in the civil society for building local urban indicators and organizing

monitoring systems

- Best Practices National Programme – elaborated methodology for selection of the best practices; dissemination of best practices on urban poverty reduction in Mexico to cities and local authorities.
- Initiated National Campaign for Social Participation on Urban Development with SEDESOL participation
- Advanced discussions for the incorporation of two state governments and several municipal governments into this national strategy.

PERU

Project title	Localizing Agenda 21
Project code	J054-Peru
Total cost	USD 273,737
Development partners	Government of Belgium, UNEP
Partners	National Environmental Council (CONAM); Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MIVCS); National Institute for Civil Defense (INDECI); Centro de Investigación de la Universidad del Pacífico; Municipalities of the cities of: Arequipa, Chiclayo and Lima-Callao
Starting date	December 2005
Completion date	November 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

UN-HABITAT and UNEP began a collaborative activity in 2004 for the implementation of an urban environmental assessment project (GEO Cities) in Arequipa, Peru. Due to the positive outcome of this project, the two UN agencies and CONAM agreed to follow up on the urban environmental assessment in Arequipa with the implementation of a Local Agenda 21 process in the city. The objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities for the development of instruments and processes for urban environmental planning and management.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Establishing agreement with national partners for the implementation of an urban environmental strategy in Peru, including the elaboration of urban environmental assessments and LA21 Action plans in four cities
- Designing and conducting consultative process in the four cities for the formulation of urban environmental profiles and action plans
- Establishing city working groups responsible for the preparation of urban environmental profiles and action plans
- Training on the GEO Cities and LA21 processes on urban planning and management
- Formulating LA21 action plans, pilot projects, and tools for local application.

RESULTS

The results achieved have been:

- Approved GEO cities studies in Arequipa, Lima-Callao and Chiclayo
- Approved LA21 action plans in the four cities
- An Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) for Arequipa and Chiclayo
- Guidelines for application of LA21 and GEO Cities
- Guidelines for the incorporation of environmental planning criteria
- Publication: “The Peruvian Case on Urban Environmental Planning and Management”
- Designed proposal for scaling up the urban environmental strategy
- Demonstrative projects implemented in Arequipa and Lima-Callao
- Institutionalization of the Environmental Municipal Commission in Chiclayo.

PERU

Project title	Rehabilitation of Destroyed and Damaged Houses
Project code	XB/PER/07/X01 (F067)
Total cost	USD 503,018
Development partners	DFID, UNDP
Partners	Grupo GEA, DESCO
Starting date	October 2007
Completion date	October 2008

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A powerful earthquake, with a magnitude of 7.9 degrees in the Richter Scale, struck Peru on the early evening of Wednesday 15 August 2007, totally devastating hospitals, schools, churches and government buildings in the city of Pisco, and seriously affecting the cities of Chincha, Ica and Cañete in the Peruvian Pacific coast. This project aimed to provide support to the national government, particularly the newly created authority for reconstruction (FORSUR) and the Ministry of Housing, local governments and local builders and masons for the rehabilitation of destroyed and damaged houses and settlements in the framework of sustainable risk conscious human settlement planning and seismically resilient criteria and techniques.

ACTIVITIES

The main activities included:

- Development of a National Policy for Housing for the Early Recovery and Reconstruction Phase, with particular emphasis on land tenure management and policies
- Proposal for municipal system legal and technical support in land tenure, permissions and resilient construction
- Direct technical assistance was provided to district and provincial municipalities as well as to the Ministry in resolving post disaster land tenure issues
- High profile event to present outputs to principal stakeholders.

RESULTS

The following guidelines were produced:

On post-disaster land tenure management:

- Review of case studies: A comprehensive analysis and systematization of the range of land tenure issues generated by the disaster in the affected area.

- Guideline 1: Municipal and community recording of land tenure before the disaster;
- Guideline 2: Survey of land and housing tenure after a disaster;
- Guideline 3: Land tenure management after the disaster;
- Municipal Manual: Technical and Legal Municipal Assistance on legal issues;

On reconstruction planning:

- Methodological guidelines for Urban Planning and Risk Management after the disaster (printed and disseminated in 1.000 copies to local governments, universities, municipal training institutions and NGOs)
- Training Manual in urban planning and Risk Management after the disaster (printed and disseminated in 1.000 copies to local governments, universities, municipal training institutions and NGOs)



HS/1100/09

ISBN: 978-92-1-132066-4

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
PROGRAMME

P.O. BOX 30030, GPO 00100, NAIROBI, KENYA;

Telephone: +254 20 762 3120;

Fax: +254 20 762 3477;

infohabitat@unhabitat.org;

www.unhabitat.org

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE