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**PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
PROGRAMME FOR THE BIENNIUM 2004-2005**

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The overall responsibility for the human settlements programme is vested in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). The main functions of the Programme are to serve as the United Nations focal point for human settlements as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/206, and for the research, dissemination and advocacy of best practice in the field of human settlements; to provide substantive support to its Governing Council and to assist the Council in keeping human settlements programmes under review and in assessing their effectiveness; to assist Member States in providing, through the Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, a coordinated framework for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; to assist the Secretary-General in enhancing the policy coherence and coordination of human settlements programmes planned and carried out by the United Nations system; to promote cooperation and partnerships with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, private sector and major groups in civil society in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the global, regional, national and local levels; and to provide advisory services and implement human settlements projects and programmes, at the request of Member States, focusing on strengthening in-country capacity to achieve adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development.

* In its resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, the General Assembly transformed the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. This session has been designated as the nineteenth instead of the first session of the Governing Council to signify the continuity and relationship between the Governing Council and the Commission on Human Settlements.

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Introduction

A. Course of action

7. In accordance with the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, the basic orientation of the human settlements programme during the biennium will be to promote the adoption and implementation by Member States of effective residential tenure systems and shelter development and upgrading policies; the improvement of local governance and management systems so as to enable human settlements to meet more effectively the rising demand for basic services; the improved monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and enhanced international cooperation in shelter and sustainable human settlements development.

B. Structure of programme

8. In accordance with the revised medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, adopted in 2002 by the General Assembly, the strategy of UN-HABITAT during the 2004-2005 biennium will be organized around four subprogrammes corresponding to the main recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996 (Habitat II) and the Habitat Agenda, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, particularly its goal of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, as well as the relevant recommendations and commitments of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Through its normative functions and technical cooperation, UN-HABITAT will support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in achieving the goals of adequate shelter for all and the development of sustainable human settlements.

9. The subprogrammes under the human settlements programme are as follows:

- Subprogramme 1, Shelter and sustainable human settlements development;
- Subprogramme 2, Monitoring the Habitat Agenda;
- Subprogramme 3, Regional and technical cooperation;
- Subprogramme 4, Human settlements financing.

C. Major changes

10. Compared with the work programme for the 2002-2003 biennium, the major changes in the proposed work programme are the congruence between the new programme structure and the organizational structure of UN-HABITAT as presented in the Secretary-General's Bulletin; the merger of the policy elements of subprogrammes 1 and 2 into the new subprogramme 1; and the addition of three new subprogrammes. The rationale for these changes is contained in the revised medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

11. The merging of the previous two subprogrammes on adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development results from the need to ensure better integration between shelter policies and human settlements policies and to understand shelter development as an integral part of sustainable human settlements development. This merging will also contribute to the strengthening of the relationship between the two global campaigns on urban governance and secure tenure in the perspective of the millennium development target on slum upgrading. Subprogramme 1 will combine normative and operational activities (including capacity-building) at the global level.

12. The establishment of a specific subprogramme on monitoring the Habitat Agenda responds to the repeated calls from the Commission on Human Settlements and the General Assembly to expand the global monitoring and reporting function of UN-HABITAT. This subprogramme will include research, dissemination and policy-oriented activities, particularly on urban economy and finance, and gender mainstreaming. It will find innovative and effective ways of disseminating knowledge and best practice. It will focus on the production of the *State of the World's Cities* report 2004 and the *Global Report on Human*

Settlements 2005, on the basis of urban indicators and documented best practices. It will also coordinate the preparation of the second session of the World Urban Forum, to be held in September 2004.

13. Similarly, the establishment of a subprogramme on regional and technical cooperation responds to several appeals from the Commission on Human Settlements and the General Assembly to UN-HABITAT requesting more comprehensive advisory services and implementation of larger human settlements projects and programmes at the request of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This subprogramme will combine normative and operational activities at the regional, national and local levels.

14. The new subprogramme on financing human settlements responds particularly to General Assembly resolution 56/206, which devotes a full section to that issue and calls upon UN-HABITAT to strengthen the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation in order to achieve its primary objective. In line with that objective, and with the consensus reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, a core goal of this subprogramme is to facilitate the mobilization of domestic resources for improving human settlements. Resolution 56/206 also calls for the active collaboration of financial organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system in the activities of UN-HABITAT, particularly with regard to the provision of seed capital and the financing of programmes and projects, and the development of innovative funding approaches. Working with these partners, subprogramme 4 will focus on the identification and promotion of such approaches in order to support the millennium development targets and the implementation of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹ and the Monterrey Consensus² in the field of human settlements.

D. Partners

15. In implementing the work programme, UN-HABITAT will collaborate and cooperate with Governments and other United Nations organizations, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the regional economic commissions, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Outside the United Nations, UN-HABITAT will cooperate with local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners.

I. POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

16. In its resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, the General Assembly transformed the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into a full-fledged programme to be known as the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), with effect from 1 January 2002. By the same resolution, the General Assembly transformed the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. The Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-HABITAT was also transformed into an intersessional subsidiary body of the Governing Council. The objectives, functions and responsibilities of the Governing Council, which is the intergovernmental decision-making body of UN-HABITAT, are set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162 and in paragraph 222 of the Habitat Agenda, which was adopted at the Habitat II Conference.

17. The Governing Council, which is composed of 58 Member States, reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and holds its regular sessions biennially at the headquarters of UN-HABITAT in Nairobi. At its sessions, the Governing Council reviews the biennial programme of work of UN-HABITAT and the budget of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlement Foundation, including the operational activities carried out by UN-HABITAT. The sessions bring together representatives of Member States as well as observers. Habitat II recommended that other partners, including representatives of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, which are major players in human settlements development, should also contribute to programme definition and

monitoring. Thus, since the sixteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, the number of participating observers has increased.

18. The Governing Council is serviced by the Secretariat of the Governing Council (External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs Section of UN-HABITAT). The functions of the Section in relation to the Governing Council are to coordinate the servicing of its meetings and those of its intersessional subsidiary body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives and its working groups, including the preparation and distribution of related documents. The General Assembly, in its resolution 55/234 of 23 December 2000, endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that responsibility for conference services in Nairobi should be transferred to the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services. During the biennium, the Governing Council will meet once, the Committee of Permanent Representatives normally meets quarterly, while the two working groups of the Committee of Permanent Representatives normally meet once a month each, making a total of approximately 48 meetings.

II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

A. Overall objective

19. The overall objective of the executive direction and management is to improve coherence and direction in the implementation of the legislative mandate and approved work programme of UN-HABITAT

20. Executive direction and management is under the responsibility of the Executive Director. The Executive Director provides overall direction, supervision and management of UN-HABITAT in the implementation of its legislative mandate and its approved programme of work.

B. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
*(a) Enhanced policy coherence in the management of human settlements activities by the United Nations system.	<p>(a) Integration of UN-HABITAT's inputs into system-wide policy documents and reports.</p> <p>Baseline data 2001: Limited focus on human settlements and UN-HABITAT in key policy documents and activities of the United Nations system.</p> <p>Target data 2005: Effective reporting by the United Nations system on human settlements-related millennium development goals and more effective coordination by UN-HABITAT at the intra-secretariat and inter-agency levels.</p>
*(b) Increased partnership with local authorities and their international associations.	<p>(b) Expanded activities and visibility on United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA).</p> <p>Baseline data 2001: 2 meetings per year.</p> <p>Target data 2005: 2 meetings per year and electronic discussions and outreach activities.</p>

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

*(c) Regular monitoring of the implementation of the UN-HABITAT work programme, 2004-2005.

(c) Timely reporting on the implementation of the UN-HABITAT work programme submitted to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Governing Council as well as the Office of Internal Oversight Services as and when required.

Baseline data 2001: Regular reports on 2 subprogrammes.

Target data 2005: Regular reports on the 4 subprogrammes by each division.

*(d) Improved systems, mechanisms and methodologies for the improved evaluation of UN-HABITAT policies and activities.

(d) At least four in-depth evaluations undertaken per year, results reported to the Governing Council and reports printed.

Baseline data 2001: Ad hoc evaluations undertaken by various units of UN-HABITAT.

Target data 2005: Systematic evaluations administered by the Evaluation Unit of the Office of the Executive Director.

(e) Enhanced visibility for UN-HABITAT and the Habitat Agenda issues in the international press and media.

(e) Regular press and media coverage in international and national press.

Baseline data 2001: UN-HABITAT and Habitat Agenda issues featured in international and local press on average once a week.

Target data 2005 : UN-HABITAT and Habitat Agenda issues to feature in international press once a week and in national and local press on average three times a week.

(f) Improved access to human settlements information to key stakeholders as well as the general public through an enhanced UN-HABITAT web site.

(f) Partners' interest as demonstrated by the number of visits to the UN-HABITAT web site.

Baseline data 2001: None. A new user-friendly web site was launched in 2001.

Target data 2005: 2 million visits per annum.

*(g) Development and maintenance of an electronic library including digital photographs and archiving system.

(g) Improved knowledge and support to UN-HABITAT staff and human settlements professionals world-wide.

Baseline data 2001: None. The library and archiving system was instituted in 2002.

Target data 2005: 500,000 visits per annum.

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

(h) Sustained international policy debate including through the quarterly <i>Habitat Debate</i> .	(h) Number of letters sent to the <i>Habitat Debate</i> . Baseline data 2001: 150 letters per annum. Target data 2005: 500 letters per annum.
(i) Increased international awareness on shelter and sustainable urbanization through the coordination of exhibitions and the global and regional celebrations of World Habitat Day.	(i) Level of media, government and civil society involvement in regional and global exhibitions and celebrations. Baseline data 2001: Accurate information not available but several Governments, local authorities and non-governmental organizations celebrate the events at the city, national and regional levels. Target data 2005: 50 national celebration events and 100 city celebration events each year.
(j) Improved publication system at the production and dissemination levels.	(j) Positive feedback illustrated by the number of requests and sales of publications. Baseline data 2001: The new Publications Management System is currently (2002) being finalized. Target data 2005: 60,000 copies sold.

C. Outputs

21. During the biennium, the outputs set out below will be coordinated by the Office of the Executive Director.

1. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Substantive servicing of meetings.

22. The following meetings will be serviced:

- (a) Twentieth session of the Governing Council (2005);
- (b) Second session of the World Urban Forum (2004);
- (c) Four meetings of (UNACLA);
- (g) Two meetings (2004) of the ad hoc Advisory Group of Experts on Decentralization.

Parliamentary documentation

23. Parliamentary documents on the following issues will be produced:

- (a) Report to the twentieth session of the Governing Council (2005) on activities of UNACLA;
- (b) Report to the twentieth session of the Governing Council (2005) on the intergovernmental dialogue on decentralization;

(c) Report to the second session of the World Urban Forum (2004) on activities with local authorities and their associations and on the high-level dialogue on decentralization;

(d) Report to the twentieth session of the Governing Council (2005) on the second session of the World Urban Forum;

(h) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to the twentieth session of the Governing Council (2005).

Other services provided

24. Participation in management and inter-agency bodies of the United Nations:

(a) United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (two meetings and one retreat per year);

(b) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (one meeting per year);

(c) High-level Committee on Programmes (two meetings per year);

(d) High-level Committee on Management (two meetings per year);

(e) United Nations Development Group (four meetings per year);

(f) Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs (four meetings per year);

(g) Participation in annual meetings of the Steering Committee and the Consultative Group of the Cities Alliance (co-chaired by UN-HABITAT);

(h) Secretary-General's Senior Management Group meeting (once a week);

(i) Representational and fund-raising activities of the Executive Director and the Office of the Executive Director;

(j) Inter-agency Working Group on Evaluation, one meeting per annum;

(k) Inter-agency Programme Performance Reporting focal points, one meeting per annum;

(g) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

2. Other substantive activities

Recurrent publications

(g) Annual reports of UN-HABITAT;

(h) *Habitat Debate*;

(i) Four substantive evaluation reports published and disseminated per annum.

Discretionary non-recurrent publications

25. Discretionary non-recurrent publications on the following issues will be produced:

(a) Approximately 30 policy statements per year on various human settlements issues in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation of the World Summit and the millennium development goals;

(b) Three policy papers a year for internal and/or external circulation on strategic planning and the response of UN-HABITAT to emerging international development issues.

Technical materials

26. The following technical materials will be prepared:

(a) Integrated electronic-physical human settlements library and information system;

(b) New Publications Management System;

(c) Enhanced web site.

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK

Subprogramme 1. Shelter and sustainable human settlements development

A. Legislative mandate

27. General Assembly resolutions: Habitat Agenda; resolution S-25/2, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium; resolution 55/2, Millennium Declaration; resolution 56/205, Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 57/275, Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

28. Commission on Human Settlements resolutions: Resolution 17/10, Rural dimension of sustainable urban development; resolution 18/3, Global campaigns for secure tenure and urban governance; resolution 18/4, Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme; resolution 18/5, International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; resolution 18/8, Youth; and resolution 18/11, Intensifying dialogue on effective decentralization and strengthening of local authorities within the framework of implementing the Habitat Agenda.

29. Outcomes of United Nations Conferences: Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, paragraphs 7, 8, 11, 71, 155 and 167; and Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, paragraph 18.

B. Overall objective

30. The overall objective of the subprogramme is to improve the shelter conditions of the world's poor and to ensure sustainable human settlements development.

31. Key to addressing the challenges of urban poverty is replacing policies based on social and physical exclusion with policies and strategies that formally acknowledge the right of the poor to an adequate

standard of living, including housing and basic services. Adequate resources as well as improved urban governance are necessary for sustainable, more effective and efficient responses to problems of urban poverty and social exclusion.

C. Course of action

32. The subprogramme's main strategy will be policy development and global advocacy, focusing on two global campaigns: the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance. In addition, training, organizational capacity-building, resource mobilization and operational activities will be carried out within the context of the global campaigns. An important feature of the strategy will be to focus on the role of women as active participants in the efforts to improve shelter conditions and urban governance. Another new feature of the subprogramme is the module on HIV/AIDS focusing on community-based shelter for orphans and children in distress. Achievement of the subprogramme's objective and expected accomplishments will be reflected in improved residential tenure rights, shelter, urban services and governance. The outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development with regard to improvement of access to water and sanitation will in particular be taken into account as a major component of sustainable urbanization strategies as will the recognition of adequate shelter as a framework for follow-up action at par with the WEHAB thematic areas.

D. Partners

33. In implementing the subprogramme, UN-HABITAT will collaborate and cooperate with Governments and other United Nations organizations, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, the World Bank, UNICEF, UNEP, ILO, WHO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNIFEM, the private sector, local authorities as well as other Habitat Agenda partners.

E. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
*(a) More effective enabling shelter policies and strategies to facilitate adequate shelter delivery, maintenance, revitalization and better management of the existing housing stock.	(a) The number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to formulate or revise shelter policies and strategies and initiate specific programmes and projects.
	Baseline data as at December 2001: 10.
	Target data as at December 2005 : 20.
*(b) Progressive realization of the housing rights as elaborated in the Habitat Agenda with focus on the needs of women and on security of tenure.	(b) The number of countries assisted by UN-HABITAT to comply with the existing international instruments on the topic, to promote security of tenure, prevent unlawful and forced evictions and discrimination in the housing sector in accordance with the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure.
	Baseline data 2001: 10.
	Target data 2005: 20.

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

* (c) Improved efficiency and equality in national land policies, urban land management practices and tenure systems, with emphasis on the rights and capacities of the urban poor.

(c) The number of countries and local authorities assisted by UN-HABITAT that adopt and apply UN-HABITAT-promoted land policies, land management practices and tenure systems.

Baseline data 2001: 5.

Target data 2005: 10

*(d) Increased awareness of and sensitivity to the plight of the urban poor, and enhanced cooperation and partnership in slum upgrading initiatives in line with the Millennium Development Goal 'cities without slums'.

(d) Number of countries and other Habitat Agenda partners working with UN-HABITAT to introduce slum upgrading policies and embarking on in situ upgrading.

Baseline data 2001: 11.

Target data 2005: 20-30.

*(e) Improved governance in urban water service delivery through wider participation and partnership, with emphasis on improved access for the urban poor and improved monitoring of millenium declaration goals related to water.

(e) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to adopt and implement strategies for improvements in urban water governance.

Baseline data 2001: 7.

Target data 2005: 21.

*(f) Enhanced priority among policy makers, local level partnerships and resource mobilization for the provision of urban sanitation and waste management and monitoring of World Summit on Sustainable Development sanitation targets.

(f) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to formulate new strategies for provision of sanitation and waste management.

Baseline data 2001: 7.

Target data 2005: 14.

(g) Improved access to energy and transport services for the urban poor with emphasis on use of public and non-motorized transport, with reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

(g) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to promote access to diverse and efficient energy services as well as public and non-motorized transport.

Baseline data 2001: zero.

Target data 2005: 5

*(h) Improved urban governance systems through, inter alia, decentralization, social integration, inclusiveness, community participation, partnership, transparency, accountability, efficiency and effective local leadership among local authorities and civil society organizations.

(h) The number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to adopt policies and legislation and implement action plans to promote good urban governance in accordance with the Global Campaign on Urban Governance.

Baseline data 2001: 23.

Target data 2005: 46.

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

(i) Improved environmental planning and management capacity of municipal authorities and their partners and application of environmental conventions and agreements at the local level.

(i) Number of municipal authorities and countries working with UN-HABITAT in which local actors have strengthened institutional planning and management arrangements as a result of UN-HABITAT's interventions.

Baseline data 2001: 10.

Target data 2005: 30.

(j) Improved capacity and knowledge to adequately respond to natural and human-made disasters by, inter alia, promoting long-term sustainable and equitable development and vulnerability reduction within emergency rehabilitation programmes.

(j) Recognition by the international community of the capacity of UN-HABITAT to manage post-disaster situations demonstrated through programme agreements and channelling of funds for human settlements rehabilitation.

Baseline data 2001: UN-HABITAT currently involved in 12 post-disaster situations.

Target data 2005: Target cannot be pre-determined as it is difficult to predict the incidence of disaster situations beforehand. Enhanced recognition of the capacity of UN-HABITAT to deal effectively with post-disaster situations and to assist countries in vulnerability reduction which is measurable through positive programme evaluations and systematic production of technical tools.

(k) Improved capacity of local authorities and other partners to manage the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic at the local and community level, with particular focus on community-based shelter initiatives for orphans.

(k) The number of municipalities and Habitat Agenda partners assisted by UN-HABITAT to develop an HIV/AIDS community response system and a participatory development of local management plans and community-led shelter initiatives for orphans.

Baseline data 2001: 0.

UN-HABITAT introduced the theme of HIV/AIDS in the 2002-2003 biennium work programme.

Target data 2005: 25 cities, 100 community-led orphan shelters.

(l) Improved security within cities through effective crime prevention strategies and improved capacity of cities and other relevant partners to address insecurity through preventive approaches.

(l) Number of cities adopting UN-HABITAT integrated tools to address the problems of urban crime and youth at risk and number of cities that have institutionalized a crime prevention approach.

Baseline data 2001: 6 cities in Africa implementing crime prevention strategies with the support of UN-HABITAT.

Target data 2005: 16 cities will be implementing crime prevention strategies and 26 will have adopted integrated tools to address the problems of urban crime and youth at risk.

(m) Improved national strategies and programmes for capacity-building in key areas of human settlements development and management.

(m) The number of countries that benefited from UN-HABITAT capacity-building activities in urban governance, slum upgrading and other priority areas.

Baseline data 2001: 20.

Target data 2005: 50.

(n) National training and capacity-building institutions strengthened to meet present and emerging training and capacity-building needs in sustainable human settlements development.

(n) The number of national training and capacity-building institutions using UN-HABITAT manuals and methods in shelter and human settlements development.

Baseline data 2001: 18.

Target data 2005: 40

F. External factors

34. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) there is political will to implement policies for sustainable shelter and human settlements development; (b) the extrabudgetary resources required will be available; (c) Member States will be willing to request advisory services and technical assistance; and (d) Member States will respond positively to the guidelines and recommendations provided, and specifically assure the availability of financial resources and supportive legal, institutional and policy frameworks needed to sustain the policies and strategies initiated or supported through UN-HABITAT activities.

G. Outputs

35. During the biennium 2004-2005, the outputs set out below will be delivered.

1. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Parliamentary documentation

36. Parliamentary documentation on the following issues will be produced:

(a) The Governing Council of UN-HABITAT, through the provision of policy papers and normative frameworks related to infrastructure, housing policy, land and tenure, urban governance, environmental management, risk and security;

(b) Second session of the World Urban Forum;

(c) Millennium Working Groups on the millennium development goals in the area of water and sanitation and improving the lives of slum dwellers.

Other services provided

37. The following other services will be provided:

(a) Ad hoc expert group meetings on new approaches to delivery of basic services;

(b) International conference on water for cities;

(c) Expert group meetings on promoting effective enabling shelter policies and strategies and the progressive realization of housing rights within the context of the implementation of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the United Nations Housing Rights Programme;

(d) Expert group meetings on innovative tenure systems favourable to the urban poor;

(e) An international task force to facilitate negotiated policy alternatives to unlawful evictions;

(f) Meetings of the International Steering Committee of the Global Campaign on Urban Governance;

(g) Expert group meetings on urban environmental planning and management in the context of sustainable urbanization; (Sustainable Cities Programme, Localizing Agenda 21);

(h) International meeting of UN-HABITAT partners on addressing the shelter dimension of HIV/AIDS;

(i) Expert group meetings on capacity-building for sustainable human settlements development and management.

2. Other substantive activities

Recurrent publications

38. The following recurrent publications will be produced:

(a) The *State of Water and Sanitation in Cities* biennial report;

(b) Annual reports documenting cases of unlawful evictions.

(c) Quarterly issues of *Water for African Cities* and *Water for Asian Cities* newsletters;

Non-recurrent publications

39. Non-recurrent publications on the following issues will be produced:

(a) Guidelines for water demand management in cities;

(b) Guidelines on promoting local authority and community partnerships for provision of basic services;

(c) Review of experience in implementing enabling shelter strategies;

- (d) Report on effective shelter delivery options: role of housing cooperatives;
- (e) Report on the status of progress in realization of housing rights and publication on Cost-effective Systems for Cadastral Land Management;
- (f) Publication on market eviction: *The consequence of rapid land regularization for tenants in informal settlements*;
- (g) Publication co-authored with the World Bank on *The impact of tenure: credit, women, services and urban citizenship*;
- (h) Tools to improve transparency and accountability in urban governance, including tools on participatory budgeting, financial management and transparency in local governance;
- (i) Policy and strategy papers on urban governance and urban poverty reduction and documentation of Urban Management Programme city consultation experiences in pro-poor governance;
- (j) Tools and indicators for monitoring the shelter conditions of HIV/AIDS victims at community and local levels;
- (k) Manual on strengthening home security for AIDS orphans at community level;
- (l) Tools for improved urban environmental planning and management. Anchored environmental planning and management support functions and curriculum development with national/subregional institutions (Sustainable Cities Programme);
- (m) Integrated set of tools and resources on crime prevention, targeting urban space, vulnerable groups and institutional reform (Safer Cities Programme);
- (n) Documented disaster management experiences with established and applied methodologies and practices for settlement rehabilitation/reconstruction and vulnerability reduction;
- (o) New methodological and substantive tools developed and disseminated in key areas of sustainable human settlements development: urban governance, municipal finance, elected leadership, local economic development, slum improvement and shelter development.

Technical materials

40. The following technical materials will be produced:

- (a) Development and maintenance of urban indicator databases on water and sanitation;
- (b) Guidelines and training material in the realization of housing rights for United Nations organizations, Governments and local authorities and civil society organizations;
- (c) Development of frameworks for in situ slum upgrading and voluntary relocation;
- (d) Development of tools for social and physical mapping, valuation, conflict resolution and community-mortgage financing systems.

3. Technical cooperation

41. The following technical cooperation activities will be undertaken:

Advisory services

- (a) Increasing infrastructure coverage in cities, focusing on the establishment of pro-poor governance structures and improved institutional linkages;
- (b) Improving national land policies, urban land management systems and the introduction of tenure arrangements, focusing on inclusive management practices and on partnerships with local authorities and the private sector;
- (c) Promoting improved security of tenure and upgrading of slums in cities, focusing on the establishment of policy instruments, institutional arrangements and concrete improvements in selected settlements;

Group training

- (d) Institutional development action plans of national training and capacity-building institutions formulated and implemented;
- (e) New training programmes for national training and capacity-building institutions implemented;
- (f) Regional capacity-building strategy workshops;
- (g) Regional training of trainers workshops;
- (h) Capacity-building workshops with national institutions on environmental management;

Field projects

- (i) National campaigns for good urban governance and related action plans to promote good urban governance;
- (j) Pilot field projects on community-based shelter services for orphans and children in distress;
- (k) National activities for the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure, including support to situation analysis, consensus building, action planning, high-level launches and implementation of action plans;
- (l) Field programmes to demonstrate new approaches and concepts in urban infrastructure delivery: Water for African Cities (continued from the last biennium), Water for Asian Cities, Sustainable Solid Waste Management for African Cities;
- (m) Slum upgrading programmes, Government of Kenya/UN-HABITAT Collaborative Nairobi Slum Upgrading Programme, Cities Without Slums Subregional Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (n) Projects to support local authorities to improve the living environment;
- (o) Projects to support local authorities to improve pro-poor governance;
- (p) Safer Cities projects to strengthen the capacity of cities to reduce urban crime and violence;
- (q) Projects to respond to natural and human-made disasters.

Subprogramme 2. Monitoring the Habitat Agenda

A. Legislative mandate

42. General Assembly resolutions: Habitat Agenda; resolution S-25/2, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium; resolution 55/2, Millennium Declaration; resolution 56/205, Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Habitat II Conference; resolution 56/206, Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role, and functions of the United Nations Centre for the Human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 57/275, Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

43. Commission on Human settlements resolutions: resolution 17/10, Rural dimension of sustainable urban development; resolution 18/5, International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; resolution 18/10, The role of local authorities;

44. Outcomes of United Nations international conferences: the Monterrey Consensus.

B. Overall objective

45. The overall objective of the subprogramme is to ensure that the implementation of the Habitat Agenda is effectively monitored and assessed.

C. Course of action

46. One of the primary responsibilities of UN-HABITAT is monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. This entails global collection of information and data on progress made in attaining the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda, evaluation of the effectiveness of policies and strategies recommended by the Habitat Agenda, reporting of the monitoring and evaluation results to the General Assembly, and global dissemination of lessons learned and of new and innovative policies and strategies. Achievement of the objectives of the subprogramme during the biennium will be manifested in more effective global reporting on progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and in the adoption of new and innovative policies, particularly in the areas of urban economy and finance and gender mainstreaming.

D. Partners

47. The success of the subprogramme will require cooperation with Governments and a number of United Nations organizations, including the regional economic and social commissions, the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the World Bank and UNDP. Outside the United Nations, the subprogramme will cooperate with local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners.

E. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
* (a) Improved knowledge among Governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda partners of urban conditions and trends and of progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda based on urban monitoring systems at the local and national levels.	(a) Expansion of the functions of the local and national urban observatories and other urban monitoring systems at the national or city levels working with UN-HABITAT to produce in-depth quantitative and qualitative urban information

	reflecting urban inequities relevant for urban policy.
	Baseline Data 2001: 0 local urban observatories doing surveys comparing slum and non-slum dwellers.
	Target Data 2005: 35 local urban observatories doing surveys comparing slum and non-slum dwellers.
* (b) Improved global system for reporting on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and on the conditions of human settlements and trends in general.	(b) Increase in the number of research institutions in different parts of the world participating in the global research network for UN-HABITAT flagship reports.
	Baseline Data 2001: 2
	Target Data 2005: 10.
* (c) Improved capacity of more Habitat Agenda partners in monitoring, documenting and mainstreaming the lessons learned from best practices and pro-poor, gender-sensitive urban policies and legislation.	(c) Increase in the number of capacity-building institutions actively involved in documenting, analysing and applying the lessons learned from best practices.
	Baseline Data 2001: 12.
	Target Data 2005: 24.
(d) Strengthened partnerships with various organizations of Habitat Agenda partners with respect to their participation in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the millennium development goals.	(d) Increase in the number of thematic networks and regional coalitions initiated and strengthened.
	Baseline Data 2001: 12 thematic networks, 2 regional coalitions.
	Target Data 2005: 34 thematic networks, 14 regional coalitions.
* (e) Significant improvement of gender mainstreaming in human settlements development through the implementation of lessons learned from monitoring and of UN-HABITAT's gender policy and gender mainstreaming action plan.	(e) Increase in the proportion of UN-HABITAT programmes/projects with explicit incorporation of gender dimensions.
	Baseline Data 2001: 80 per cent.
	Target Data 2005: 100 per cent.
(f) Improved monitoring and documentation of women's participation in human settlements programmes and application of lessons learned through strengthened women's networks.	(f) Increase in the proportion of women as participants and beneficiaries of UN-HABITAT - supported human settlement programmes.
	Baseline Data 2001: Not available.
	Target Data 2005: 45 per cent.

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.
 * Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

(g) Improved awareness among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners and use of up-to-date knowledge on effective and sustainable housing finance systems that improve access to appropriate forms of housing finance and credit in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.	(g) Increase in the number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to adopt improved housing finance strategies. Baseline Data 2001: 5. Target Data 2005: 12.*
(h) Improved knowledge among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners on urban economic development, job-creation and urban social integration strategies.	(h) Increase in number of countries requesting UN-HABITAT information and policy advice on urban economic development. Baseline Data 2001: 4. Target Data 2005: 12.
(i) Improved knowledge among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners on and awareness of balanced territorial development and effective strategies for mutually reinforcing urban-rural linkages in human settlements development and management.	(i) Extent of requests for UN-HABITAT policy and strategy guidelines on rural-urban linkages as well as monitoring reports by policy makers. Baseline Data 2001: No baseline exists as the publication is not yet out. Target Data 2005: At least 30 requests.
(j) Better understanding among Governments, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners of financing for urban development and local government administration in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.	(j) Increase in the number of countries and/or local authorities requesting and making use of UN-HABITAT's recommendations on improving local government finance. Baseline Data 2001: 5 local governments. Target Data 2005: 8 countries and or local authorities.

F. External factors

48. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) adequate extrabudgetary resources will be available to carry out country level assessments of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; (b) Member States will be willing to support the creation of Habitat Agenda monitoring mechanisms at the national and local levels; and (c) Member States will be willing to request technical advisory services, to respond positively to the technical advice rendered and to sustain the Habitat Agenda monitoring policies and strategies initiated through programmes and projects of UN-HABITAT.

G. Outputs

49. During the biennium, the outputs set out below will be delivered:

1. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Substantive servicing of meetings

- Second session of the World Urban Forum (2004).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

50. The following ad hoc expert group meetings will be held:

- (a) Two expert group meetings to conduct peer review examples of best practices, good urban policies and enabling legislation (2004);
- (b) Expert group meetings, workshops/seminars and/or conferences on urban economic development issues, housing finance/credit system development, municipal finance and urban/regional development planning and management issues.

2. Other substantive activities

Recurrent publications

51. The following recurrent publications will be produced:

- (a) *State of the World's Cities Report 2004*;
- (b) *Global Report on Human Settlements 2005*;
- (c) Case studies or casebooks on lessons learned from best practices, good urban policies and enabling legislation (2005).

Non-recurrent publications

52. Non-recurrent publications on the following issues will be produced:

- (a) Two policy papers on cross-cutting issues; strategies for working with civil society organizations;
- (b) Assessment of partnerships for monitoring the Habitat Agenda;
- (c) Advocacy materials on women's rights to land and governance;
- (d) Four fact sheets on selected areas relevant to gender mainstreaming in human settlements development;
- (e) One monograph publication on experiences in the development of housing finance systems;
- (f) Guidelines for the development and strengthening of housing finance systems;
- (g) Evaluating the policies and strategies for urban economic development: the planning response;
- (h) Assessing the informal economic sector's contribution to urban income maintenance and social integration;
- (i) Evaluating municipal finance systems in the provision and pricing of municipal services in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
- (j) A regional development approach to promoting mutually-reinforcing urban-rural relationships in human settlements development.

Technical material

53. The following technical material will be produced:

- (a) Global Urban Indicators Database – version 3;
- (b) Expanded Best Practices Database to include examples of pro-poor, gender-sensitive and environmentally sound urban policies and more enabling legislation (2005);
- (c) Easily accessible database containing information on civil society organizations for advocacy and information dissemination.

3. Technical cooperation

54. The following technical cooperation activities will be carried out:

Advisory services

- (a) Dissemination and use of the *Gender Mainstreaming Handbook*;
- (b) Developing and strengthening national housing finance systems for sustainability and wider accessibility;
- (c) Sustainable financing and pricing of municipal services;

Group training, courses, seminars and workshops

- (d) One international workshop on global mechanisms for the preparation of the *Global Report on Human Settlements 2004*;
- (e) One international conference on the exchange of lessons learned from best practices, good urban policies and enabling legislation (2004);
- (f) Six training seminars and workshops for staff and management on gender mainstreaming.

Subprogramme 3. Regional and technical cooperation

G. Legislative mandate

55. General Assembly resolutions: Habitat Agenda; resolution S-25/2, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium; resolution 55/2, Millennium Declaration; resolution 56/205, Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 57/275, Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

56. Commission on Human Settlements resolutions: resolution 18/3, Global campaigns for secure tenure and urban governance; resolution 18/4, Implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/242 and cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme; resolution 18/7, Countries with economies in transition.

B. Overall objective

57. The overall objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen organizational and technical capacity primarily at the national level and also at the local levels for the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes in accordance with the principles and commitments adopted in the Habitat Agenda and within the legal framework of each country.

C. Course of action

58. The provision of technical assistance to requesting countries is a central feature of the subprogramme. Since the adoption of the Habitat Agenda, operational activities have focused on assisting countries in implementing their national plans of action in pursuit of the main goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. This involves the establishment and maintenance of effective relationships with Governments and other Habitat Agenda partners, the provision of advisory services and implementation of technical cooperation projects and programmes in the area of human settlements, coordination of advocacy activities within the regions and particularly the development of partnerships for project implementation. Achievement of the objectives and expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be reflected in the improvement of the lives of slum dwellers, more coherent city development strategies and improved management of both human-made and natural disasters.

D. Partners

59. Successful implementation of the activities of the subprogramme will require collaboration and cooperation with Governments and other United Nations organizations, including UNDP, UNEP regional offices and the World Bank, as well as the regional economic commissions, the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), regional banks, local authorities and other Habitat Agenda Partners.

E. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
* (a) Enhanced national and local capacity to systematically address the problems of the urban poor and to significantly reduce accumulated deficits in shelter and infrastructure.	<p>(a) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to strengthen their national and local institutions.</p> <p>Baseline data 2001: UN-HABITAT assisting 24 countries through policy and programme support.</p> <p>Target data 2005: At least 40 countries receiving institutional support to implement pro-poor urban policies.</p>
(b) Enhanced institutional and technical capacity of central/local authorities in disaster prevention and vulnerability reduction as well as in organized response to disasters.	<p>(b) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to develop strategies in settlement planning and management and reconstruction to reduce vulnerability.</p> <p>Baseline data 2001: 12.</p> <p>Target Data 2005: 20.</p>

* Denotes high priority expected achievements.

(c) Increased regional and national awareness of and compliance with the goals and principles of the Habitat Agenda and of the global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance.

(c) Regional networks of partners and national coalitions, mobilized in promoting the goals of the global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance.

Baseline data 2001: Regional and subregional coalitions in the process of consolidation; national coalitions active in at least 25 countries.

Target data 2005: Functioning networks and coalitions in all regions/subregions; national coalitions functioning in 50-70 countries.

(d) Improved and extended global knowledge, resulting from regional and national analysis of best policies and practices in settlements management, trends in urban development and state of the cities in each region as an instrument for more informed and systematic policy-making and planning.

(d) Number of regional institutions participating in the development or preparation of UN-HABITAT best practice databases and flagship reports.

Baseline data 2001: 0.

Target data 2005: 5.

(e) Increased efficiency in UN-HABITAT's response to specific country requests for technical assistance and policy advice in support of their human settlements policies.

(e) Number of countries benefiting from UN-HABITAT technical cooperation.

Baseline data 2001: 30 countries.

Target data 2005: 50 countries.

F. External factors

60. The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives on the assumption that (a) there is national political will to embark upon policy reform and large-scale programme development and execution in support of the urban poor, to improve the housing and tenurial rights of the population and to adopt improved tools for urban governance and management; and (b) extrabudgetary resources are available, particularly to finance field activities of projects.

G. Outputs

1. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Substantive servicing of meetings

- Second session of the World Urban Forum (2004).

Ad hoc expert group meetings

61. The following ad hoc expert group meetings will be held:

(a) Regional meetings (sectoral ministries and technical agencies, associations of local authorities and parliamentarians) and partner networks and coalitions (non-governmental organizations, federations of community organizations, civil society associations) on the implementation of the global campaigns and related sectoral issues;

(b) Expert group meetings on urban governance, slum upgrading, land regularization and tenure granting and urban observatories.

2. Other substantive activities

Recurrent publications

62. The following recurrent publications will be produced:

- (g) *Operational Activities Report 2004*;
- (h) *Regional State of the World's Cities Reports*;
- (i) *Regional review of best practices and policies*.

Non-recurrent publications

63. Non-recurrent publications on the following issues will be produced:

- (a) Review of slum-upgrading strategies;
- (b) Urban and metropolitan governance;
- (c) Indicators for urban and municipal management;
- (d) Vulnerability reduction.

Technical material

64. The following technical material will be produced:

(a) Information services, material and databases on indicators through the respective regional web pages.

3. Technical cooperation

65. The following technical cooperation activities will be undertaken:

Advisory services

- (a) Missions by UN-HABITAT regional offices and by the Technical Advisory Branch as follows:
 - (i) In support of policy review and formulation;
 - (ii) Programme development on slum upgrading and urban management issues;
 - (iii) Monitoring of sectoral conditions and trends;
 - (iv) Establishment of national and local urban observatories;

- (v) Promotion of the global campaigns;
- (vi) Formulation of cities development strategies;
- (vii) Improvement of vulnerability reduction strategies.

Group training courses, seminars and workshops

- (b) Training courses and capacity-building activities carried out as part of technical cooperation projects;

Field projects

(c) Technical cooperation projects in Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Central and Eastern Europe in response to national and local government requests and/or as a result of UN-HABITAT's identification of sectoral priorities, in the following priority areas:

- (i) Slum upgrading and shelter/infrastructure development;
- (ii) Decentralization and municipal strengthening;
- (iii) Urban governance and management;
- (iv) City development strategies;
- (v) Cadastral and land information systems;
- (vi) Environmental planning and management;
- (vii) Water and sanitation development;
- (vii) Disaster prevention and vulnerability reduction
- (viii) Post-conflict, human-made and natural disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- (ix) National and local capacity-building and training;
- (x) Safer cities;
- (vii) Community-based shelter initiatives for HIV/AIDS orphans.

Subprogramme 4. Human settlements financing

A. Legislative mandate

66. General Assembly resolutions: Resolution 3327(XXIX), Institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements; Habitat Agenda; resolution S-25/2, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium; resolution 55/2, Millennium Declaration; resolution 56/206, Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and resolution 57/275, Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

67. Commission on Human Settlements resolutions: Resolution 18/6, Work programme and budget of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements for the biennium 2002-2003; resolution 18/9, Revitalization of UNCHS-Habitat; and resolution 19/11, Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

68. Outcomes of United Nations international conferences: the Monterrey Consensus.

B. Overall objective

69. The overall objective of the subprogramme is to increase funds from international and domestic sources in support of shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries.

70. The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 3327 (XXIX) as an international facility to assist in strengthening national human settlements programmes, particularly in developing countries. In its resolution 56/206, the General Assembly called upon the Executive Director of UN-HABITAT to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective, as set out in resolution 3327 (XXIX), of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries. Also in resolution 56/206, the General Assembly called upon the Executive Director to continue her fund-raising appeals and initiatives for a substantial increase of the Foundation's resources.

C. Course of action

71. The subprogramme will pursue a two-track strategy. The first track is to revitalize the Foundation with a view to enhancing the capacity of UN-HABITAT as a fully-fledged United Nations programme to support the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

72. The second track is to facilitate the mobilization of private and public sector resources to support directly, at country and city levels, the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and of the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, with specific focus on the millennium development goals. Mindful of the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, the strategy will focus both on mobilizing domestic financial resources and, to complement national efforts, on mobilizing international resources. The success of the subprogramme will be evident from the emergence of a more effective Foundation as well as an improved flow of financial resources into human settlements development.

D. Partners

73. Effective implementation of the subprogramme will require collaboration and cooperation with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the regional development banks, national Governments and local authorities as well as public and private sector institutions, including those in the banking, construction and real estate sectors.

E. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments

Indicators of achievement

*(a) Strengthened United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as an effective

(a) Financing mobilized by UN-HABITAT for investments in pro-poor human settlements

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

<p>institution for the mobilization of financial resources for human settlements development in general, and for implementing the millennium declaration goal on slum upgrading.</p>	<p>development, directly and indirectly. Baseline data 2001: 0 **Target data 2005: (vii) 10-15 pro-poor credit programmes field tested</p>
<p>(b) Increased extrabudgetary funds raised by the Foundation for the core programmes of UN-HABITAT.</p>	<p>(viii) Development of 2-5 longer term programmes to mobilize resources to increase the supply of affordable credit for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development. (b) Increase in non-earmarked funds for UN-HABITAT. Baseline data 2001: \$15 million per year. Target data 2005: \$25 million per year.</p>
<p>*(c) Strengthened domestic policies and mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure in specific developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	<p>(c) Number of countries where UN-HABITAT has contributed to demonstrable strengthening of domestic policies and mechanisms for financing housing and related infrastructure. Baseline data 2001: 0. Target data 2005: 10.</p>
<p>(d) Increased flow of domestic capital through the domestic financial system into housing and related infrastructure for the reduction of poverty in selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	<p>(d) Number of countries working with UN-HABITAT to increase the volume of financial investment in pro-poor housing and related infrastructure by both the public and private sectors. Baseline data 2001: 14 Target data 2005: 25.</p>
<p>(e) Establishment and implementation of new partnerships and strategic alliances and strengthening of existing partnerships and alliances between UN-HABITAT and international and regional institutions and the private and not for profit sectors to increase international financial allocations supporting adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development.</p>	<p>(e) Number of partnerships and strategic alliances, with both the public and private sectors, formed and strengthened and the increase in funds leveraged by the Foundation through these partnerships and alliances. Baseline data 2001: 1 Target data 2005: 8.</p>

F. External factors

74. The main external factor affecting the outcome of this subprogramme will be the level of financial commitment and support received from external funding sources in both the public and the private sectors.

** Governing Council deferred decision on setting a funding target for this activity to its twentieth session in 2005

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

G. Outputs

75. During the 2004-2005 biennium the outputs set out below will be delivered, subject to availability of adequate extrabudgetary resources.

1. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies

Substantive servicing of meetings

76. The following substantive servicing of meetings will be undertaken:

- (a) Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme;
- (g) Second session of the World Urban Forum (2004).

Parliamentary documentation

77. The following parliamentary documentation will be produced:

- (a) Report and proposals on strengthening the institutional framework of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
- (b) Other reports to the Governing Council and its subsidiary organs.

Ad hoc expert groups

78. The following ad hoc expert groups meetings will be held:

- (a) One expert group meeting on the institutional framework and options for the Human Settlements Foundation;
- (b) One expert group meeting on fund-raising strategy for the Human Settlements Foundation;
- (c) Five regional meetings for participatory development of tool kits of best practices and interventions for alleviating poverty by strengthening the domestic financial sector for housing and related infrastructure;
- (d) Two meetings on the role of international organizations and the private sector in using international resources to leverage domestic resources for housing and related infrastructure.

2. Other substantive activities

Recurrent publications

79. The following recurrent publication will be produced:

- One annual report on the Human Settlements Foundation and its activities.

Non-recurrent publications

80. Non-recurrent publications on the following issues will be produced:

- (a) Fund-raising strategy and implementation plan for the Human Settlements Foundation;
- (b) Report of the survey of Member States and other stakeholders on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Human Settlements Foundation;
- (c) Compilation of the rules, procedures, constitution and structure of the Human Settlements Foundation;
- (d) Report on the flow of domestic capital into housing and related infrastructure for selected developing countries;
- (e) Report on the state of the domestic financial sector for housing and related infrastructure in selected developing countries;
- (f) Report on linking formal and informal housing finance mechanisms in selected countries.

Technical material

81. The following technical material will be produced:

- Database on financing of housing and related infrastructure for the urban poor to assist in the monitoring of millennium development goals and web-based dissemination of information on the activities of the Human Settlements Foundation.

Inter-agency meetings and activities

82. The following inter-agency activities will be undertaken:

- Memorandums of understanding concluded with organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system, including the World Bank and regional development banks.

3. Technical cooperation

83. The following technical cooperation activities will be carried out:

Advisory services

- (a) Advisory services to interested Member States on strengthening the capacity of domestic sources;
- (b) Pilot and demonstration projects reviewing various options, for example, loan and grant guarantee funds, equity capital, bridge financing and challenge funds;

Group training

- (c) Seminars and workshops on lessons learned, partnerships and best practices in unlocking domestic sources of finance and mobilizing international and private sector resources for shelter and human settlements development;

Field projects

(d) Substantive inputs and provision of seed capital and other finance to local, national, regional and interregional projects supporting adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development.

IV. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

A. Overall objective

84. The overall objective of the Division is to ensure effective management of UN-HABITAT human resources, budgeting processes and programme planning and coordination.

85. The implementation of the four subprogrammes will be supported through a number of services, including human resource planning, financial management and programme planning and coordination. Programme support services are provided by the Programme Support, project staff in the regional offices and the Division of Administrative Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi.

B. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
* (a) A well planned work programme prepared in accordance with the Programme Planning and Budget Division instructions and in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives	(a) Accurate and timely completion of both the biennial work programme and the medium-term plan and their approval by the Governing Council and the General Assembly. Baseline data 2001: Completed on schedule and approved by the Governing Council and the General Assembly. Target data 2005: Completion on schedule and approval by the Governing Council and the General Assembly.
* (b) Improved budgetary control and expenditure monitoring.	(b) Ensuring that expenditure corresponds to approved allotment limit. Baseline data 2001: Favourable audit comments. Target data 2005: Favourable audit reports.
(c) Decentralized budget management.	(c) Effective budget distribution and management by organizational unit. Baseline data 2001: Not available. Target data 2005: Efficient delivery of budget outputs and improved accountability by individual organizational units.
* (d) More efficient planning and utilization of human resources	(d) Most of the staff in UN-HABITAT have regular employment contracts.

* Denotes high priority expected accomplishments.

Baseline data 2001: 45 per cent.

Target data 2005: 100 per cent.

(e) Improvements in the quality and cost-effectiveness of the administrative services provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi to UN-HABITAT.

(e) Efficient delivery of services in accordance with the service level agreement.

Baseline data 2001: Not available.

Target data 2005: 80 per cent within agreed service level agreements.

*(f) Improved flow of management information to the Office of the Executive Director.

(f) Regular submission of management information reports to the Executive Director.

Baseline date 2001: Ad hoc reports.

Target data 2005: Monthly detailed reports.

C. Outputs

Administrative support services

86. Within the overall management, the following reports will be produced:

(g) Reports on the financial status of UN-HABITAT to the Governing Council and the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-HABITAT and other financial reports as required;

(b) Programme performance report for the 2002-2003 biennium;

(c) Reports on the implementation of the work programme to the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT and United Nations Headquarters, New York.

Human resources management

87. In terms of human resource management, the following outputs will be produced :

(a) UN-HABITAT's human resources development strategy;

(b) Successful Junior Professional Officer programme;

(c) Periodic human resources status reports.

Programme planning and budgeting

88. The following outputs will be produced:

(a) Integrated work programme and budget for the biennium 2006-2007;

(b) Medium-term plan for 2006-2009.

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- 1 Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002 (United Nations publication Sales No. E. 03.II.A.1) chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
 - 7 Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
