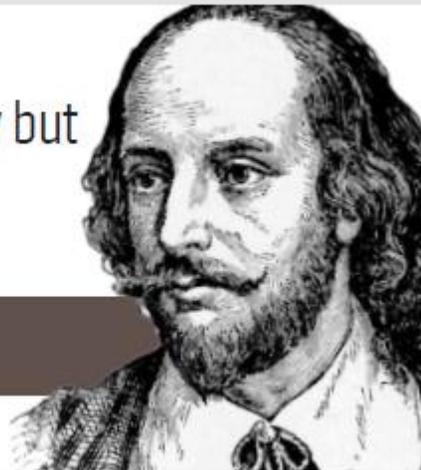


2015 Progress Report UN-Habitat Human Rights Mainstreaming



“What is the city but
the people?”

William Shakespeare



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. Further, as part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is mandated to respect, promote, and protect human rights in all of its activities. All of UN-Habitat's interventions are underpinned by values contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that promote the right to an adequate standard of living, of which the right to adequate housing is a part. UN-Habitat is also a key agency in the implementation of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

UN-Habitat commenced cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN-OHCHR) as early as 2002 to work together for the comprehensive and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing under the auspices of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme.

A decade later, in early 2013, mainstreaming of human rights was approved as a priority issue by the UN-Habitat Governing Council through its inclusion in the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, and it was further reaffirmed in Para. 38 of its 2015 'Omnibus' resolution, which *"...requests the Executive Director to mainstream human rights within the context of advancing the goals and mandate of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, as set out in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda, in line with its strategic plan for 2014-19, which states that all cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed throughout its seven focus areas"*. Such directive on mainstreaming thus empowers UN-Habitat to apply human rights considerations to all parts of its work programme.

UN-Habitat has as its human rights mainstreaming objective to promote the strongly human rights-based United Nations New Urban Agenda, including through strengthening and systematizing its engagement vis-a-vis global policy developments including the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Human Rights Up Front Initiative of the UN Secretary General. In addition, the objectives of human rights mainstreaming are to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat staff and partners to apply human rights considerations in project implementation, to strengthen the effective integration of the Human Rights-based Approach into the UN-Habitat project cycle, and to spur the development of tools that guide a human rights-based implementation of UN-Habitat projects. In order to effectively measure these stated objectives, the following two indicators have been established:

- i) Number (and percentage) of UN-Habitat project documents submitted to the Project Advisory Group (PAG) reflecting the Human Rights-based Approach; by the end of the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, 70% of new project documents submitted to the Project Advisory Group (PAG) will reflect the Human Rights-based Approach.
- ii) Number of UN-Habitat project documents, policies, strategies, concept papers, and guidelines reviewed and implemented based on the Human Rights-based Approach; for each biennial cycle, 100 substantive advisory services will be delivered as measured by the number of UN-Habitat project documents, policies, strategies, concept papers, and guidelines reviewed according to the Human Rights-based Approach.

Human rights mainstreaming builds on existing knowledge and will enable an increasingly uniform approach toward effective mainstreaming through a three-pronged integrated approach: i) A Help Desk/Advisory Services Function that include project reviews and Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs, ii) a Training and Capacity Building Components for staff and external stakeholders, iii) Mainstreaming Human Rights at country level by reinforcing the Human Rights component as an operational activity across UN-Habitat's different focal areas of work.

In 2015, a **total of 279 advisory services** (including training/capacity building, events, publications, and missions) have been carried out. These numbers are broken down as follows:

- i) A Help Desk/Advisory Services Function that include project reviews and Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs: **174 advisory services**
 - ✓ 62 reviews of *Project Documents for the consideration of the Project Advisory Group*
 - ✓ 84 reviews of *other concept notes, strategic frameworks, policies, etc..*
 - ✓ 28 *Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs*

- ii) A Training and Capacity Building Component for staff and external stakeholders: **45 advisory services**
 - ✓ 14 *briefings/trainings for 144 colleagues;*
 - ✓ 3 *presentations to external stakeholders;*
 - ✓ 9 *on-line training modules;*
 - ✓ 12 *Human Rights Briefing Notes;*
 - ✓ 7 *Brown Bag sessions;*

- iii) Mainstreaming Human Rights at country level by reinforcing the Human Rights component as an operational activity across UN-Habitat's different focal areas of work: **60 advisory services**
 - ✓ *Events: 27 advisory services/advocacy materials related to 3 Events*
 - *GC25 side event (5)*
 - *Conference on Disability Inclusive Urban Development (12)*
 - *Human Rights Month presentations (10)*
 - ✓ *Global Policy Processes: 20 advisory services on global policy processes*
 - *Habitat III (5),*
 - *Sustainable Development Goals (3),*
 - *High Level Committee of Programmes, Central Executive Board of the UN SG (2),*
 - *UNDG-HRWG (10)*
 - ✓ *7 publications finalized (4 publications in progress not included in count);*
 - ✓ *6 missions*

With 100 substantive advisory services per biennium having been set as the indicator, **the year 2015 exceeded by 179 percent the expectation for the biennium 2014-2015.**

This report details progress and activities related to human rights mainstreaming in 2015, and is structured into the following main categories:

1. Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs

The purpose of the 'Housing Rights and Human Rights Brief' is to provide a succinct overview of housing rights and human settlements-related human rights within a specific country. It is designed for project designers to familiarize themselves with the human rights situation in the country that they are working in. The 'Housing Rights and Human Rights Brief' is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of all human rights, yet to provide an overview of housing rights and other human settlements-related human rights within the national and the UN Delivering as One contexts. **28 Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs** have been carried out to date.

2. Human Rights Briefings/Trainings

14 briefings/trainings have been carried out, with a total of **144 colleagues** in attendance. These numbers are broken down into a) 5 Human Rights Briefings that engaged 69 colleagues from six branches/offices; b) 2 Human Rights Marker Briefings that engaged 14 colleagues from two branches; c) 2 Intermediate trainings that engaged 34 colleagues from seven branches/offices; d) Human Rights in Cities Trainings in December in Nairobi and Fukuoka that engaged a total of 17 colleagues from 1 regional office (ROAP) and 6 branches/offices; e) 3 Briefings during Human Rights Month in December 2015 during the "Cross-cutting lab", and the two presentations on the right to adequate housing for persons with disabilities living in cities, and on forced evictions, which engaged a total of 10 colleagues.

7 Brown Bag sessions on human rights were organized with a total of 140 colleagues in attendance.

9 on-line training modules have been developed and disseminated on "human rights in cities".

3. Advisory Services

146 document reviews have been carried out; 62 reviews of Project Documents for the consideration of the PAG, and 84 reviews of other policies, strategies, concept papers, and guidelines.

4. Cross-cutting collaboration

One Induction Module on cross-cutting issues has been developed and is soon to be posted on the Intranet for incoming staff.

UN-Habitat Cross-cutting Markers were launched in September 2015.

5. Research and publications

Seven publications have been finalized; another four publications are in progress

6. Communications Strategy

12 Human Rights Briefing Notes were developed in 2015 and are available on-line and on the UN-Habitat intranet, on topics ranging from the Universal Periodic Review, the UN Delivering as One Approach; the Human Rights Up Front Initiative, HRBA Monitoring and Evaluation, Fit for Purpose, the Pinheiro Principles, and the Arab Charter on Human Rights. The Briefing Notes are on thematic areas of relevance to the UN-Habitat's programmes and operations and the human rights or relevance to UN-Habitat. mainstreaming vis-à-vis UN-Habitat's mandate.

7. Networking and Advocacy

Continuous and strengthened partnerships with UN-OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, and the UNDG-HRWG

8. Missions

Six missions related to migration, the rights of people with disabilities, homelessness, European housing, and the partnerships with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific were carried out.

The portfolio has been supported with funding from the Government of Sweden.

The portfolio on human rights mainstreaming is located in the Housing Unit of the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch. The following key colleagues have contributed to the main outputs described in this report: Christophe Lalande, Sonja Ghaderi, Brian Osundwa, David Thomas, Clara Polsinelli, Sureka Parfitt-Murray, Stella Nasirumbi and Channe Oguzhan, with a special thanks to our cross-cutting colleagues in the units of Gender Equality, Youth, and Climate Change.





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The Human Rights-based Approach defines a pattern of relationship between the individual (rights holder) and the state (duty bearer) © hikrcn / Shutterstock.com

1. Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs

(K:\Human Rights\01. Housing Rights and Human rights Briefs)

The purpose of the 'Housing Rights and Human Rights Brief' is to provide a succinct overview of housing rights and human settlements-related human rights within a specific country. It is designed for project designers to familiarize themselves with the human rights situation in the country that they are working in. The 'Housing Rights and Human Rights Brief' is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of all human rights, yet to provide an overview of housing rights and other human settlements-related human rights within the national and the UN Delivering as One contexts. Further, these Briefs are not intended to cover the entire legislative and regulatory framework of the country concerned. The Brief outlines specific articles of the Constitution, national and local legislation, and other human settlements-related policies and acts. It further explains specific international legal commitments, with particular emphasis on the key conventions that the country has signed and/or ratified. UN reviews and recommendations, particularly the Universal Periodic Review process, are also outlined. The final section provides information on previous UN-Habitat projects in the country and links for further information and elaboration.

One of the key tenets of the HRBA is to ensure a relevant analysis of legislative frameworks and stakeholders prior to project design. In order to guide colleagues on how to integrate the HRBA into their projects in a more concrete way than speaking to the importance of human rights principles and standards, we began drafting these Briefs late last year in order to provide some (non-exhaustive) pointers for colleagues demonstrating what initial steps such analysis would entail, i.e. looking at the relevant constitution and other acts/policies, understanding the target groups and disaggregating these for possible and often intersectional vulnerabilities, within the Delivering as One/Human Rights Up Front contexts at the level of the UNCT and the formulation of the UNDAF/UNDAP.

Throughout the year, we have made changes to our template, piloted sections according to contexts, and worked with feedback received from colleagues. They are therefore living documents that are becoming progressively updated and retrofitted as appropriate. We have made these briefs available for UN-Habitat staff at headquarters and in the regional/country offices through the cross-cutting page on human rights on the Intranet. Many colleagues have expressed their appreciation for these and we have seen them integrated in many PAG reviews since the launch of the cross-cutting markers. For example, six countries under ROAS have requested these as part of the drafting of Country Programme Documents, and PSUP has requested the Briefs to eventually to cover all of their countries.

In 2015, **28 Housing Rights and Human Rights Briefs have been drafted** (Angola, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia, Haiti, India, Jamaica Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, occupied Palestinian territories, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Uganda, Botswana, Egypt, Fiji, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, and Philippines). The briefs are available for UN-Habitat staff at headquarters and in the regional offices through the cross-cutting page on human rights at the UN-Habitat Intranet.

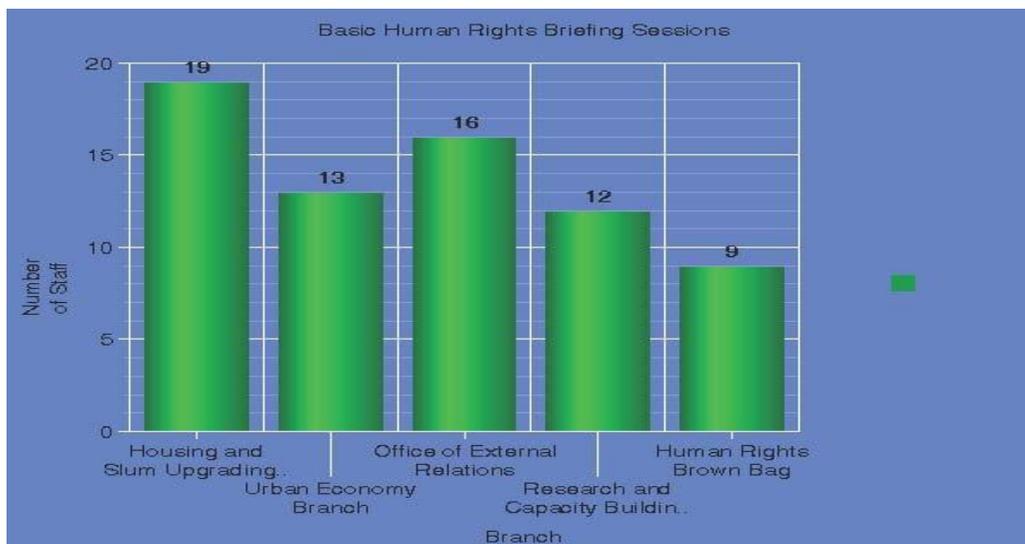
2. Human Rights Briefings/Trainings

(K:\Human Rights\04. Capacity Building Efforts\01. Human Rights Briefings 2015)

The Human Rights Briefing Sessions describe basic human rights and human rights relevant to UN-Habitat, including their status in the international legal framework. These sessions are then followed up with more intermediate and advanced trainings.

2.1 Basic Human Rights Briefings

The Basic Human Rights Briefings have been delivered to the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch, the Urban Economy Branch, the Office of External Relations, the Research and Capacity Building Branch and an all-branch finale presented at the April Human Rights Brown Bag session. A total of 69 UN-Habitat staff members attended these human rights briefings. In addition, as part of the process of elaborating the UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker, Briefing Sessions have been conducted (see section on Advisory Services below for more information). The graph below details the branches the Briefing sessions were delivered to and the number of staff briefed from each branch:



2.1.1 Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch

This Human Rights Briefing Session was delivered to a total of 19 staff members from the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch on the 29th January 2015 at the HSUB Meeting Room. The right to adequate housing incorporation into the briefing session was of particular relevance to the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch and feedback was received on the need for the briefing sessions to incorporate more rights that are relevant to UN-Habitat such as the right to water and for the briefing sessions to be delivered to all the branches within UN-Habitat.

2.1.2 Urban Economy Branch

This Briefings Session was delivered to Urban Economy Branch on the 24th February 2015 at the Fukuoka Meeting room. 13 of the Urban Economy Branch colleagues were in attendance, who at the end gave feedback as to their understanding of human rights that are relevant to UN-Habitat, which was much clearer after using relevant examples within the presentation. Recommendations were put forward to either include rights that would be relevant to every branch or tailor the presentations to be branch-specific.

2.1.3 Office of External Relations

The Human Rights Briefing session was delivered to the Office of External Relations on Tuesday, the 10th of March 2015 at the Fukuoka Meeting Room where 12 staff members from the office of external relations were in attendance. The feedback received from the briefing session was to have an all-encompassing briefing session that every branch would find relevant, and which included rights and examples that were relevant to every branch.

2.1.4 Research and Capacity Building Branch

The Research and Capacity Building Branch had a briefing session on Friday, the 27th March 2015 from at the HSUB meeting room. 16 colleagues from the Research and Capacity Building Branch were in attendance, including the Branch Coordinator. Feedback received was on the need to have the briefing sessions for all the branches at UN-Habitat because of their role in giving an introductory insight into human rights and how human rights relate to the work of UN-Habitat.

2.1.5 Human Rights Brown Bag + Briefing Session

The Human Rights Brown Bag + Briefing Session acted as the finale of all the briefing sessions, where any colleague that had not undertaken the briefing sessions would be able to. It took place on the 8th of April 2015 at the OED Boardroom with 9 colleagues across branches in attendance. It was also meant to act as a refresher course for colleagues who had undertaken the briefing before but were interested to refresh their memories on basic human rights and human rights of relevance to UN-Habitat.

2.2 Human Rights Marker

In April 2015, conceptual work commenced on developing the UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker. The Human Rights Marker acts as a self-assessment and rating tool on ongoing and future projects within UN-Habitat in order to ensure human rights mainstreaming according to the UN Common Understanding on the Human Rights-based Approach in Development. The Human Rights Marker has been developed in line with the UN-Habitat Gender Equality Marker, the UN-Habitat Youth Marker, and the UN-Habitat Climate Change Marker in order to ensure that the marker system is coherent and that processes are streamlined. Consultations have been carried out with the Secretary of the Project Advisory Group (PAG). It has been agreed that the marking of projects will be mandatory in the PAG and included in the Project Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS). It has also been agreed that projects will have to pass a certain mark in order to be approved before the PAG. The Human Rights Marker ranges from: 0 – Human Rights Negative/Blind; 1 – Human Rights Aware; 2 – Human Rights Sensitive; 3 – Human Rights Transformative.

A feedback template has been in use since July 2015 to align the project review to the Human Rights Marker in order to provide increasingly standardized feedback that can be used to monitor and evaluate projects at later stages. All branches and offices, including regional offices, have been given the opportunity to provide input to the markers through a consultative process. The markers became effective on 1 September 2015, as provided in the UN-Habitat Memo 2015/011/CC.

At the project planning and design stage, a self-assessment rating should be recorded in the Projects Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS) by the project manager prior to submitting the Project Document to the PAG for review and approval. A UN-Habitat project for consideration of the PAG must receive a final rating of '1' or more by the cross-cutting teams in order to be approved. This final rating will be recorded in PAAS. Projects rated '0' (i.e. blind/negative rating by the respective cross-cutting teams) will be disallowed to move to the UMOJA stage to access funding.

2.2.1 Human Rights Marker Briefing Sessions

As part of the process of elaborating the UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker Briefing Sessions have been conducted. All UN-Habitat's thematic branches and the Office of External Relations were during the month of May contacted through their human rights focal points in order to provide the branches with an opportunity to get an introduction to the Human Rights Marker and the Gender Equality Marker and to provide feedback on how to improve the same. The exercise was further intended to highlight the Human Rights and Gender dimensions of the sample projects in question, including how Human Rights and Gender perspectives can be incorporated into the projects to ensure they are Human Rights-Based and take into consideration women as beneficiaries and participants in the implementation of the project. There was keen interest expressed by the colleagues to engage further in efforts to mainstream both human rights and gender into the normative and operative work of the branches. The Human Rights Marker and Gender Equality Markers were presented by Sonja Ghaderi and Angela Mwai.

2.2.1.1 Urban Basic Services Branch

The first session was delivered to the Urban Basic Services Branch on the 8th May 2015 in collaboration with the Gender Equality Unit. The session was attended by four colleagues from the branch at the project management level. A sample project from the Urban Basic Services Branch: "Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Implementation of Training and Capacity Building Activities Under the Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II" was taken through the marker by the colleagues from the Urban Basic Services Branch. The session was followed up by an e-mail to the participants and branch leader, where they were encouraged to provide comments on the markers. The follow-up also included sending a link to a google drive document containing suggestions of comments to the sample project in the training.

2.2.1.2 Urban Economy Branch

The second session was delivered to the Urban Economy Branch on the 19th of May 2015. The session was attended by 10 participants from the Urban Economy Branch, with representatives from the Youth Unit and the Municipal Finance Unit. Participants were provided with a sample project from the Urban Economy Branch, "Youth Empowerment for Urban Development", to try the markers. The participants were able to mark the projects with both the Human Rights Marker and Gender Equality Marker, and identified several improvements that could be made in the sample project. There were also various points of feedback conveyed on how to improve the marker. Since the cross-cutting issue Youth started developing a Youth Marker, discussion was also carried out on how to align the three different markers, and the way forward.

2.2.1.2 Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch

The third session was delivered to the Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch on the 17th of June 2015, with two participating colleagues. At this occasion, the Human Rights Marker, Gender Equality Marker and Youth Marker were all piloted in the same session and valuable feedback was given to the colleagues who attended from HSUB on the Human Rights Marker specifically, and all of the markers as part of a streamlined package.

2.3 Intermediate and Advanced Trainings

2.3.1 Human Rights in Cities Pilot training, May 2015

Seven UN-Habitat Branches/Offices (13 different units) totaling 34 colleagues participated in a one day Intermediate human rights 'learning together opportunity' entitled "Understanding Human Rights in Cities" on 27 or 28 May 2015. The sessions were organized in collaboration with the Capacity Building Unit and aimed at bringing the Human Rights-Based Approach closer to colleagues and their projects and to

strengthen the continuity between theories and practice so as to ensure that objectives, policies and processes of development are channeled more directly and effectively towards human rights goals. The table below outlines the projects that were under review and discussion during the training sessions.

BRANCH/OFFICE	UNIT	CASE STUDY
Urban Legislation, Land and Governance	Land and GLTN	GLTN
	Legislation	Egyptian planning
		Pilar Medellin
Urban Planning and Design	CPEDU	Global Program on Public Space
	CPEDU	Sustainable Urban Development sector in Kenya
Urban Economy	Municipal Finance	Urban Youth Empowerment and Ecological Safety
	Youth	Innovate Kenya
Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch	Housing Unit	Global Housing Strategy
	Slum Upgrading Unit	PSUP
Research and Capacity Building Branch	Research	City Prosperity Initiative
	Capacity Development	
	Global Urban Observatory	
Program Division Office		
External Relations		Partners Policy

In the scoping phase prior to the training, the following capacity gaps with reference to Human Rights capacity had been observed: Lack of capacity/knowledge on how to integrate Human Rights theories into agency's projects and every day work; difficult flow of know-how from HQ to field, and vice versa; lack of understanding of the relevance and prominence of Human Rights and HRBA principles for successful projects' outcomes; and lack of Visibility of Human Rights issues when integrated into UN-Habitat's work.

“There is virtually no aspect of our work that does not have a human rights dimension. Whether we are talking about peace and security, development, humanitarian action, the struggle against terrorism, climate change, none of these challenges can be addressed in isolation from human rights.”

– Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

2.3.2 Human Rights in Cities online modules

Feedback received included appreciation for the opportunity to gain human rights related knowledge and a wish to continue to working on projects to see how human rights may be better integrated. The Interactive workshop sessions with practical projects' analysis were piloted during these sessions, and were subsequently developed into a full on-line training package that may be shared with colleagues in the field, either through virtual classrooms or in-person trainings.

In conjunction with the recently published Programmatic Guidance Note for UN-Habitat Staff on Human Rights, online training materials were made available on Human Rights and the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) in September 2015. This material is based on the workshop 'Understanding Human Rights in Cities' run in May 2015 in Nairobi. The modules of this workshop have now been refined, and made available for UN-Habitat staff in every duty station. A Facilitators Manual has also been developed for dissemination and use by UN-habitat colleagues.

These modules may be run as a full-day training session or can be used individually. They will also be available online via WebEx and will be run at intervals throughout the year. All staff are strongly encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity to further their skills and knowledge. Feedback is encouraged, either on the substantive content or the practical implementation.

Modules:

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [Global Policy Context](#)
3. [Cross-Cutting Markers](#)
4. [Human Rights Demonstrative Game](#)
5. [Human Rights Theory and Background](#)
6. [Human Rights in UN-Habitat](#)
7. [Human Rights Based Approach](#)
8. [Applying the HRBA in Practice](#)
9. [Conclusion & Evaluation](#)

2.3.3 Human Rights in Cities Training, Nairobi, December 2015

On 1 December 2015, UN-Habitat staff at headquarters were invited for a full day training on human rights and the Human Rights-Based Approach. The Human Rights in Cities Training modules are based on the training workshop carried out at headquarters 27-28 May 2015. Colleagues could either attend the morning session or the afternoon session, or both, depending on their needs. The morning session contained modules on human rights in cities, human rights protection mechanisms and the global policy framework. The afternoon session was more practically directed towards application of the Human Rights-Based Approach, where colleagues brought Project Concept Notes of Project Document to work individually with applying HRBA.

2.3.4 Human Rights in Cities Training, Fukuoka, December 2015

On 17 December 2015, the Human Rights in Cities training was held at the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), with ROAP being the first regional office to have the Human Rights in Cities training carried out for its staff. Colleagues attended a full-day training with both theoretical sessions on human rights in the morning and a practical session on applying the HRBA in the afternoon, following the same rationale as the trainings at headquarters. Evaluation and feedback on the training for ROAP colleagues is used as for improving the Human Rights in Cities training for the purpose of carrying out trainings for country offices the coming year, and the special needs that might stem from their work in the field and as part of UNDAF and Delivering as One.

2.4 Human Rights Brown Bags

(K:\Human Rights\04. Capacity Building Efforts\03. Human Rights Brown Bags 2015)

7 Human Rights Brown Bags were held in 2015 where a human rights expert delivers a presentation on their human rights area of work and its connection and relevance to the work of UN-Habitat. The Brown Bags take place on the second Wednesday of every month. Due to its success, it was decided at mid-year to expand the scope of the Brown Bags to include all the cross-cutting issues of UN-Habitat.

2.4.1 Dr. Jyoti Sanghera , OHCHR

The Human Rights Brown Bag with Dr, Jyoti Sangera took place on the 11th of February 2015 at the OED Boardroom, which was attended by 28 staff members. Dr. Sanghera is the Chief of Section on Human Rights and Social and Economic Issues at the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva and addressed UN-Habitat staff on the emerging human rights agenda within the post-2015 context. Dr. Sanghera was impressed to see a strong interest in the Human Rights Based Approach from the UN-Habitat staff and urged everyone to familiarize with key human rights indicators so as to better keep track of what's happening on the ground.

She also indicated that the Right to Adequate Housing is a normative framework of international human rights law, which countries have ratified to meet their obligations and is legally justiciable whether as a class or an individual action. She observed that access to water has been identified as one of the three major trigger content that could lead to conflicts and as a result, it is imperative to address gaps appearing in the work of duty bearers and to support the rights of claim holders. In relation to equality, she distinguished formal and substantive equality as equality of opportunity is formal equality while equality of outcome is substantive equality. There is a need for all of us to incorporate equality and non-discrimination principles in all levels of our work.

2.4.2 Mr. Justus Nyang'aya – Amnesty International

This Brown Bag was attended by 11 colleagues on 11 March 2015. Mr. Justus Nyang'aya is the country director at Amnesty International Kenya. Previously, he was the CEO of the Inter Sudanese Consultations on Peace and Justice. He has also volunteered at the Windle Charitable Trust on Refugee Counselling and Education. Mr. Nyang'aya also worked as the Peace Education Expert at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Human Rights Brown Bag was on the 11th of March 2015 where Mr. Justus Nyang'aya engaged with UN-Habitat staff on the scope of his work at Amnesty International.

An important point of discussion that came up at the Brown Bag was on the need for the government to come up with policies and guidelines on evictions – Evictions is a human rights violation. There should be a

participatory process where the people can articulate how they want the various violations taking place to be addressed. At Amnesty International, since information is power, there is emphasis on giving the people information. The police are also engaged with on matters of violation of rights.

2.4.3 Mr. Brian Osundwa Olunga – International Human Rights Law Programme

5 Colleagues attended this Brown Bag on 15 April 2015. The Brown Bag focused on the role that human rights initiatives and advocacy groups play in the realization and protection of social, political and economic rights. This will be in light of the Kenyan Students for Human Rights Initiative- a human rights initiative at the University of Nairobi School of Law - conceptualized by Brian Osundwa to advocate for equality of access to social, economic and political rights in institutions of higher learning in Kenya. A sample of a campaign that had been run by the Kenyan Students for Human Rights Initiative titled 'I, too, am Human' was presented by Mr. Osundwa. For the campaign, the Kenyan Students for Human Rights Initiative and students at the University of Nairobi School of Law came together and spoke out against some of the common, demeaning, retrogressive and even inflammatory stereotypes that they encounter in their day to day lives. Gender, racial and tribal stereotypes are some of the facets of stereotyping that they wanted to speak out against because they understand how much a society can be possessed, and even destroyed, by them. They expressed their sentiments in a photo campaign aimed at sparking thoughts and igniting conversations within the society they live in.

2.4.4 Professor Edwin Abuya, University of Nairobi Law School

22 colleagues attended this Brown Bag on 13 May 2015 where professor Abuya discussed the Right of Access to Information in particular.

2.4.5 Cecilia Andersson, UN-Habitat on public space and human rights

24 colleagues attended this Brown Bag on 10 June 2015 where colleagues from the Urban Planning and Design Branch discussed the issue of public space and its relationship to human rights. The definition of public space can show linkages to human rights. – Accessible and enjoyable by all for free – Pertinent. Goal is to build socially inclusive, integrated, productive, connected and safe etc public spaces. Public spaces enhance safety and improve health and well-being. Walking, cycling, movability, etc, will be attributes of safe and inclusive public spaces. Mainstreaming human rights in public space include field projects, compiling public space tools, indicators on public spaces, public space assessment methodology, legislation, management of the space, gender, and youth, people with disabilities and public spaces, public spaces in informal settlements, supporting local government in developing national/city-wide public spaces.

2.4.6 Launch of cross-cutting markers

The cross-cutting markers were launched on 16 September 2015 at this Brown Bag which provided an opportunity for colleagues to provide feedback and share their experiences with the application of the markers.

2.4.7 Raouf Mazou, UNHCR Representative in Kenya

On 9 December 2015, UNHCR Representative in Kenya addressed UN-Habitat staff on the refugee challenges, and a concrete project concerning urban planning in Turkana (Kakuma) was discussed for follow-up.

2.5 Capacity Building to External Audience

2.5.1 Presentation on Human Rights to Linkoping University Students – 21st May 2015

Under the direction of the UN-Habitat Youth Unit, a visit of 14 university students from Linkoping University, Sweden, was organized on the 21st of May. The university students were studying to become teachers of political science and wanted to learn more about UN-Habitat's work and different focus areas. The Human Rights Team was provided with the opportunity to present the work on human rights within UN-Habitat. The presentation was followed by questions and an engaged discussion from the students on the different rights relevant to UN-Habitat and human rights principles.

2.5.2 Presentation to AICAD Kenyan Town planners – 12th November 2015

A presentation entitled "Human Rights Based Approaches, County Planning and Development Programming" was delivered to 23 Kenyan town planners (10 females) on 12 November 2015. The training was part of the Sustainable Urban Development and Management in Kenya Training co-organized by UN-Habitat and the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD).

3. Advisory Services

3.1 Project cycle (PAG) and other document reviews

(K:\Human Rights\02. PAG Reviews

We support UN-Habitat's project cycle, partnerships, and policies and strategies to include a strong focus on human rights. We provide input to the work of our colleagues and through global policy partnerships e.g. including through our engagement in the United Nations New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the UNDG-HRWG, UN-OHCHR/UN-Habitat Housing Rights Programme, etc. We are engaging and collaborating with the work of colleagues across branches and the other cross-cutting issues of gender, youth and climate change, of which the UN-Habitat Cross-Cutting Markers has been an important outcome.

We form part of the senior management meetings of the Project Advisory Group that approve all UN-Habitat projects. We not only quality assure projects at the point of approval; we are increasingly engaging colleagues at the project formulation phase to ensure that baselines are set both at the Concept Note stage and the fully developed ProDoc. The PAG reviews entail reviewing project documents to ensure that within the project document, human rights are taken into account and expressly mentioned, that people in vulnerable situations such as women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and indigenous peoples are empowered to claim their rights and allowed to participate at all levels of action and at all stages of activity, disaggregated data is used, the baselines make sense, gender dimensions were addressed and monitoring and evaluation is included within the project's budget.

During the year, the UN-Habitat Human Rights Marker had been developed in close collaboration with the other cross-cutting issues, and was made effective on 1 September 2015. The Human Rights Marker is a tool to ensure human rights mainstreaming according to the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) in UN-Habitat's Project Briefs and Project Documents. During the developing of the Human Rights Marker, consultation sessions were held with the PAG and, through the human rights focal points structure, a total of 16 colleagues from three other branches at headquarter level. All regional offices were invited to comment on the Human Rights Marker, and three out of four regional offices did provide extensive

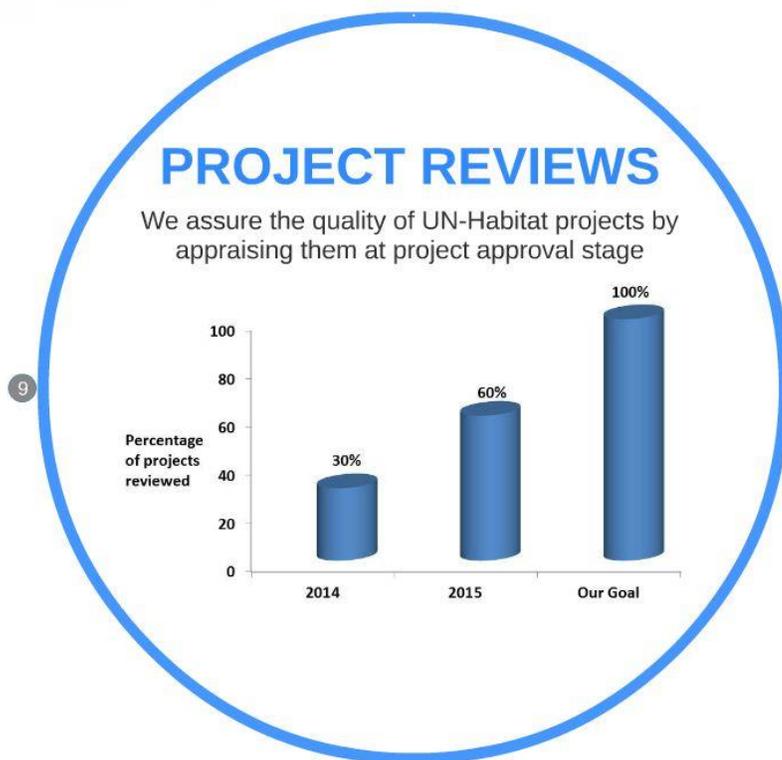
comments in writing. The participatory and consultative process has been important in the development of the Human Rights Marker for the mainstreaming tool to respond to the needs of colleagues when UN-Habitat developing project documents.

The Human Rights Marker seeks to ensure that disaggregated data are available to ensure a focus on the most discriminated and marginalized; projects are appropriately located within the international and national legal frameworks, collaboration at country level particularly through Delivering as One and the UNDAF are encouraged; project implementation plans and related indicators ensure broad-based participation, etc.

In 2015, 62 reviews of Project Documents for the consideration of the PAG have been carried out and 84 reviews of other policies, strategies, concept papers, and guidelines. For the reporting period November 2014 – November 2015, two tables are annexed to this end of this report: 1) A table detailing the 62 reviews made of project documents for consideration of the PAG; and 2) A table detailing the 84 reviews made of other concept notes, strategic frameworks, policies, etc. are annexed to the end of this report.

The PAG reviews entail reviewing project documents to ensure that within the project document, human rights are taken into account and expressly mentioned, that people in vulnerable situations such as women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and indigenous peoples are empowered to claim their rights and allowed to participate at all levels of action and at all stages of activity, disaggregated data is used, the baselines make sense, gender dimensions were addressed and monitoring and evaluation is included within the project's budget.

The graph below shows the percentage of projects reviewed from 2014, percentage reviewed in 2015 and the ultimate goal which is to review and quality assure 100% of all the projects going through to the Project Advisory Group.



3.2 Other Advisory Services

3.2.1 25th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council

The **GC25 Side Event** on 20 April 2015 entitled "Human Rights in Cities and Cities for All" was organized under the auspices of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme, a joint initiative by UN-Habitat and OHCHR. It sought to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities through enhancing knowledge of the human rights agenda relating to urban issues both internally and externally. A panel discussion between the OHCHR, UN-Habitat, Member States of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, independent experts, academic, and representatives from civil society furthered the understanding of and promotion of UN-Habitat's mandate to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities.

In the discussion, the importance of the centrality of Human Rights in post-2015 and Habitat III context was emphasized: Strengthening a Human Rights-Based Approach, and particularly the UN-Habitat mandate on the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, is vital not only to the mandate of UN-Habitat but more importantly to ensuring that no one is left behind in cities. The Right to the City was also discussed, and it was highlighted that is not an internationally recognized legal right, which is why UN-Habitat mainstreams human rights in cities through focus on urbanization as the process and the city as the outcome of this process. Finally, new partnerships were formed on collaborative approaches to human rights in cities in order to urgently reversing the trend of urbanization violating rights.

Two web stories were posted with two of the participants in the GC25 Side Event¹.

The Omnibus Resolution:

OP 16. *Takes note* of the "housing at the centre approach", which positions housing at the centre of national urban policies and of cities, and encourages the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and member States to consider the implementation of the Global Housing Strategy, as appropriate, including through the design of tools and mechanisms to promote inclusive housing finance at the national and local levels to bridge the housing gap and to contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all

OP 38. Requests the Executive Director to mainstream human rights within the context of advancing the goals and mandate of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, as set out in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda,² in line with its strategic plan for 2014–2019, which states that all cross-cutting issues will be mainstreamed throughout its seven focus areas;

3.2.2 Conference on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development, October 2015

UN-Habitat, in collaboration with UN-DESA, on the occasion of the 2015 World Cities Day (Designed to Live Together), organized a 3 day Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development in Nairobi. The forum aimed to support States and related stakeholders in jointly advancing accessible and inclusive urban development and was meant to result in a set of key recommendations to build an inclusive and accessible New Urban Agenda for all, including persons with disabilities. The outcome document of the

¹ <http://unhabitat.org/ohchr-on-urban-development-and-human-rights-in-cities/>
<http://unhabitat.org/civil-society-mobilization-indispensable-for-inclusive-cities-the-perspective-of-a-grassroots-activist/>

forum detailing the outcome recommendations on advancing disability inclusion and accessible urban development can be accessed.²

The Forum featured a Special Session focused on the African perspective, from the African Union, Governmental departments in charge of disability and urban development, parliamentarians, disability and youth leaders and other stakeholders from civil society and development partner organizations, including members of the African Disability Forum. Following a series of panel discussions and sharing of experiences over three days, experts concluded that an inclusive New Urban Agenda needs to be pursued by actively including and engaging persons with disabilities, their needs, rights, aspirations and contributions. Universal design and accessibility is critical for achieving inclusion and equality for persons with disabilities, but it benefits all in society and contributes to sustainable urban development; accessible and disability inclusive urban development can be realised everywhere, when there exists strong commitments in concrete terms- especially proper urban policy, regulatory norms and standards, "design for all" approached planning and necessary mobilisation/ allocation of resources through broad-based partnership.

In this connection, the Forum also adopted a set of specific recommendations which contribute to Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda. At the closing, Dr. Aisa Kacyira Kirabo, the UN Habitat Deputy Executive Director congratulated participants for this most unique opportunity to share experiences, form new partnerships and most importantly – to formulate visions of action, strategies and cooperation of incorporating persons with disabilities in sustainable urban development.

Please see table below for advisory services rendered in connection with this conference.

No.	Conference on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development, October 2015
1	Website article/Events Calendar
2	Press release – opening
3	Press release – closing
4	OHCHR newsletter article
5	Facilitation of participation from youth representatives, housing policy experts, as well as UN-Habitat Committee of Permanent Representatives
6	Presentation on UN-Habitat publication entitled "Accessibility of Housing"
7	Presentation for Habitat III Secretary
8	Presentation for Leader of Housing Unit
9	TPs for DED – opening
10	TPs for DED – closing
11	Liaison with Conference Services
12	Participant Pack

² http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/desa/urban_dev_oct2015_recommendations.docx

On 3 December, we celebrated the International Day of Persons with Disabilities with this year's theme "Inclusion matters: access and empowerment for people of all abilities". On this occasion, the UN Housing Rights Programme re-launched its publication on "The right to adequate housing for persons with disabilities living in cities". Building on the state of international human rights law and state obligations, the publication outlines the barriers and impediments persons with disabilities face for accessing and realizing their right to adequate housing. By taking a human rights based approach to urbanization, the publication aims to sensitize various stakeholders to the discrimination and marginalization persons with disabilities encounter, and provides a number of recommendations for improving urban processes. The publication is available at: <http://unhabitat.org/books/the-right-to-adequate-housing-for-persons-with-disabilities-living-in-cities/> It complements a previous publication entitled "Accessibility of housing: a handbook of inclusive affordable housing solutions for persons with disabilities and older persons". Available at: <http://unhabitat.org/books/accessibility-of-housing/>

3.2.3 Human Rights Month

UN-Habitat celebrated the occasion of Human Rights Day on the 10th of December 2015 with various events throughout the month of December. These events were designed to share knowledge and experience on best practices and opportunities for collaboration related to human rights mainstreaming in UN-Habitat's programmes and projects.

A Human Rights in Cities Training covered the basic tenets of the international human rights protection framework relevant to the mandate and role of UN-Habitat, as well as targeted consultations on how to specifically ensure that UN-Habitat projects appropriately incorporate the Human Rights-Based Approach. Colleagues were invited to a "Cross-Cutting Lab" where they were encouraged to come with specific questions or requests for guidance related to their portfolio. On the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December 2015, a presentation on the Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities was held with a discussion session afterwards on groups in situations of vulnerabilities in cities. A Cross-Cutting Brown Bag on human rights was held with the UNHCR representative in Kenya on the refugee challenge, and Human Right Day on 10 December was marked with a video screening on human rights in cities and a presentation on alternatives to forced evictions.

No.	Human Rights Month, December 2015
1	Website Article
2	Newsletter
3	Info graphics
4	Social Media
5	Training
6	Cross-cutting lab
7	Brown Bag
8	Video
9	Disability Event: The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities Living in Cities - Towards Inclusive Cities
10	Forced Evictions Event: Informal Settlements - Alternative Solutions to Slum Demolition and Forced Eviction



Urbanization challenges towns and cities in every part of the world, and many of these challenges are either the cause or consequence of the lack of respect for [human rights](#) in cities. The rise and persistence of inequalities in cities manifests itself most clearly in informal settlements.

The right to adequate housing is a human right – and this means much more than just a roof above our heads. Residents in informal settlements lack security of tenure; they lack availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure. These are just some of the elements that are necessary for living a dignified life.

Social media was extensively used in the promotion of UN-Habitat Human Rights Day celebrations throughout the month of December 2015. The graphic immediately above is from the Urban Insight newsletter that UN-Habitat's disseminates on a monthly basis. The UN-Habitat website, Facebook and Twitter was also use to raise awareness of Human Rights Day:

- **Twitter:** Today is #HumanRightsDay! Find out more in @UNHABITAT's monthly newsletter http://unhabitat.org/urbaninsight/newsletter_1512_dec15.html
- **Facebook:** https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10153374014745829&id=639690828

1

Continuing population growth and urbanization are projected to add 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase concentrated in Asia and Africa.



2

Cities account for some
 70%
of GDP

UN-Habitat celebrates Human Rights day

As part of the United Nations family, UN-Habitat celebrates Human Rights Day on 10 December 2015, in recognition of the important role that cities and towns play in the realization of human rights for all.

"Human Rights is at the heart of the New Urban Agenda. We at UN-Habitat, view urbanization as the engine of development, as a transformative force which can lead the world to overcome challenges related to sustainability, climate change, poverty, exclusion and inequality. With an emphasis on urban legislation, urban planning and urban economy and municipal finances, we have developed an integrated framework for planned urbanization - the "Three-Pronged approach" – designed to better respond to the challenges and harness the opportunities of cities and human settlements. Within this context, our 'Housing at the Centre' approach places the right to adequate housing at the centre of national and local urban agendas. 'Housing at the Centre' aims at shifting the focus from simply building houses to a holistic framework for housing development, orchestrated with urban planning practice and placing people and human rights at the forefront of sustainable urban development."

Dr Joan Clos, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanization, with 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. Over 90 per cent of this growth will take place in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. In the absence of effective urban planning, the consequences of this rapid urbanization will be dramatic. In many places around the world, the effects can already be felt: lack of proper housing and growth of slums, inadequate and outdated infrastructure – be it roads, public transport, water, sanitation, or electricity – escalating poverty and unemployment, safety and crime problems, pollution and health issues, as well as poorly managed natural or man-made disasters and other catastrophes due to the effects of climate change. Mindsets, policies, and approaches towards urbanization need to change in order for the growth of cities and urban areas to be turned into opportunities that will leave nobody behind

Urbanization challenges towns and cities in every part of the world, and many of these challenges are either the cause or consequence of the lack of respect for human rights in cities. The rise and persistence of inequalities in cities manifests itself most clearly in informal settlements. The right to adequate housing is a human right – and this means much more than just a roof above our heads. Residents in informal settlements lack security of tenure; they lack availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure. These are just some of the elements that are necessary for living a dignified life. We, at UN-Habitat, believe in the transformative force of urbanization as an opportunity for economic growth, social prosperity and environmental sustainability. We have however also seen how cities can become places of exclusion that exacerbate inequalities. Urbanization, therefore, can only realize itself to its full extent when all aspects of human rights are truly respected, including for the estimated 863 million people who currently reside in informal settlements,

As part of the UN family, we at UN-Habitat subscribe to the 2003 UN Common Understanding on the Human Rights-Based Approach to Development which seeks to ensure that all human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, inclusion and participation, accountability of law, should be respected. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda places urbanization in a central position of the international development agenda consolidating our vision of urbanization as a tool for development, Agenda 2030 set out a vision of urbanization as the process towards achieving the outcome of cities as an inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable places where urban residents can live a life in freedom, security, and dignity.

www.unhabitat.org 10 December 2015

3.2.4 Habitat III Process

Habitat III is the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to take place in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. In resolution 66/207, the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene the Habitat III Conference to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization and to focus on the implementation of a “New Urban Agenda”, building on the Habitat Agenda of Istanbul in 1996. Habitat III will be one of the first United Nations global summits after the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and thus offers a unique opportunity to discuss the important challenge of how cities, towns and villages are planned and managed, in order to fulfill their role as drivers of sustainable development, and hence shape the implementation of new global development and climate change goals.

The first of the Habitat III Policy Units is entitled “The Right to the City and Cities for All” and is thus expected to be key in guiding the future work with respect to UN-Habitat mainstreaming. Within this context, there is a joint agreement with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop joint United Nations Housing Rights Programme key messages towards Habitat III. The draft key messages include: Human Rights and Urbanization, with other leaflets on specific issues including housing/evictions, homelessness, people with disabilities living in cities, etc.

The Issues Paper 20 on “Housing” has included the perspective of the right to adequate housing (RTAH) as defined in international instruments. The draft keywords section is aligned with 1991 General Comment 4 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the seven elements of the RTAH. In addition, an analysis has been carried out with respect to human rights references – both explicit and implicit – in the Habitat III Issues Papers. The Issue Papers contain a number of references to the core principles of human rights. There is a theme throughout the papers of the need for ‘inclusive cities.’ This is consistent with the human rights principles of universality and equality. This is most relevant to vulnerable groups, such as women and children. The Right to Adequate Housing is of particular relevance to UN-Habitat. It is made up of 7 core elements. These are frequently referred to in the Issue Papers, as outlined below. However, the right itself is rarely mentioned.

Core Element	Relevant Issue Papers
Security of Tenure	9, 20, 22
Availability of Services	1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 21
Affordability	12, 13, 20
Habitability	20
Accessibility (for vulnerable groups)	1, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 21
Location	22
Cultural Adequacy	4, 6, 8

By using human rights language and the human rights based approach, the Issue Papers could be strengthened and consistent with internationally agreed upon principles. Ultimately, this will ensure that the work of UN-Habitat best meets the needs of local communities and those it wishes to serve.

3.3.5 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

UN-Habitat has engaged in the discussion on human rights through the UN Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM) including providing comments on draft statements to relevant fora, e.g. post-2015 indicators for UN system meeting on statistics and joint UNDG-HRM system-wide messages on human rights:

We will focus on people-centered development: As the UN funds, programmes and agencies, we will work together for:

- **Promotion of human rights:** Throughout all facets of our support to the Post-2015 agenda’s implementation, and in our interactions with all Member States, we will consistently emphasize human rights standards and norms as core values of the UN. We will systematically engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies and monitoring bodies of specialized agencies, the special procedures and the universal periodic review, so that human rights standards and the recommendations of those bodies inform our programming and other development activities.
- **Application of international human rights standards:** As the new development agenda’s targets are adapted and tailored to the national level, we will work to ensure these are consistent with international human rights law. In our partnerships with the private sector and other non-state actors, we will work for the full implementation of normative standards and international principles such as the UN’s Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Elimination of all forms of discrimination that lie at the heart of poverty, inequality and conflict:** We will strengthen our analysis, including by supporting the collection and analysis of disaggregated data, to ensure that all forms of discrimination and other root causes of inequalities are identified and addressed.

- **Elimination of violence and exploitation:** We will work towards the elimination of all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, recognizing that gender based violence is the most prevalent form.
- **People's meaningful participation:** We will establish strong partnerships with civil society. Through our convening role, we will create space for civil society participation, ensuring people are empowered to participate in and influence development policy and programming, particularly marginalized, disempowered and excluded groups, and we will strengthen our focus on the protection of human rights defenders.
- **Accountability:** We will support strong accountability mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels to ensure that people have access to relevant information, can express their views without fear of reprisal and seek remedies when their rights are violated.
- **Evidence-based monitoring and reporting:** To clearly identify inequalities and disparities and monitor whether gaps are truly being addressed, we will monitor and report on our progress transparently, with data disaggregated to the fullest extent possible by all grounds of discrimination prohibited under international, regional and national law.

Our fitness for the purpose of human rights: Human rights provide us with a strong normative basis to underpin the UN's "fitness for purpose". We share a core responsibility to leverage our moral authority, convening power and operational capacity so that respect for human rights becomes a reality for every person in every country. To aid this purpose we will:

- **Deepen our leadership engagement:** We will engage and support international and national dialogue on human rights, both at the Principals' level from Headquarters, and through Resident Coordinators and UN country leadership.
- **Systematically apply the "normative" to the "operational":** Responding to the call from Member States, we will apply systematically a Human Rights-based Approach in all our work and we will support Member States to do so in their national policies.
- **Strengthen our capacity and accountability for processes and results:** We will develop our human rights capacity, and that of our national partners, and be fully accountable for our processes and results.





Rising inequalities is one of the most pressing challenges of urbanization © United Nations

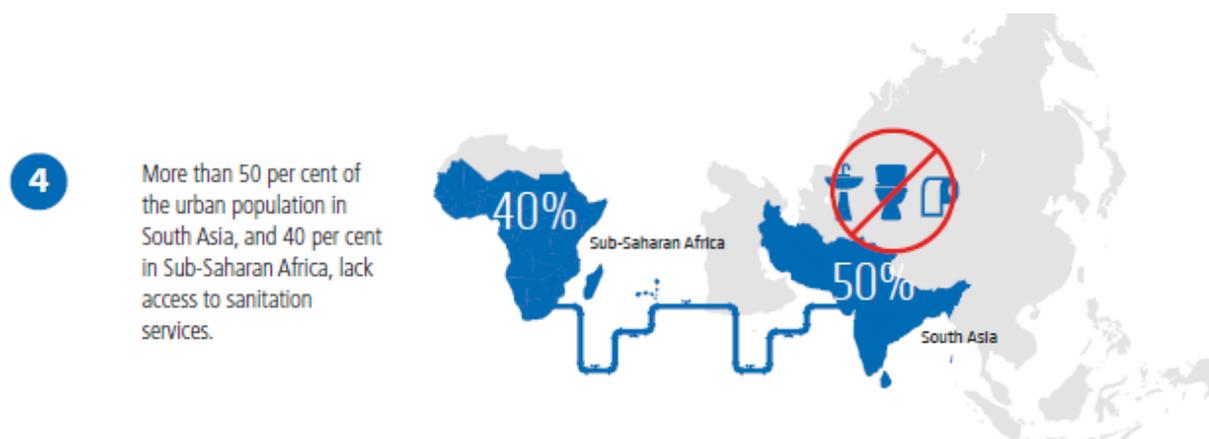
4 Cross-cutting Issues

(K:\Human Rights\09. Cross-Cutting Issues)

The cross cutting issues focused within UN-Habitat are human rights, gender, the youth and climate change. As part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is mandated to respect, promote, and protect human rights in all of its activities. In 2003, the UN Common Understanding on the Human Rights-based Approach to Development Programming was adopted to ensure that UN agencies, funds and programmes apply a consistent Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA). The UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) has made it obligatory for all UN agencies, funds and programmes to track resources invested in promoting gender equality. The Youth System-wide Action Plan provides strategic guidance to the UN system within the framework of the World Programme of Action for Youth. No System-wide action plan exists for climate change. However, the mainstreaming of climate change at UN-Habitat is guided by a new agency-wide Climate Change Strategy (2014-2019), which was approved by the UN-Habitat Board on 10 May 2015.

The overall goal of mainstreaming UN-Habitat's cross-cutting issues (climate change, gender, the Human Rights-Based Approach, and youth) is to strengthen programmatic synergies while ensuring that project outcomes reach all intended beneficiaries, particularly persons in vulnerable situations. As a result, an effective integration of cross-cutting issues will also increasingly enable the replication and up-scaling of projects.

Cross-cutting meetings take place on every last Wednesday of the month. At the first cross-cutting meeting held on the 28th February 2015 where 9 cross-cutting colleagues attended, it was emphasized that it is important to coordinate the respective cross-cutting issues in the engagement with various branches. There are efforts underway to increasingly institutionalize the coordination of cross-cutting issues, including through developing Terms of Reference for the Coordination Group, and agreeing on joint outputs.



5.1 Cross-cutting Induction Modules

A cross-cutting induction module on human rights, gender, youth and climate change has been developed for all on-boarding colleagues at UN-Habitat. The purpose of the cross-cutting induction modules is to enable incoming staff at UN-Habitat acquire knowledge and information on the four cross-cutting issues and how they relate to their work at UN-Habitat. They will be made available on the Intranet (see more information below).

5.2 Cross-cutting Markers

One key cross-cutting initiative in 2015 concerned the 1 September launch of the cross-cutting “Markers”. The Markers have been developed in order to contribute to the success of UN-Habitat projects within the context of the United Nations New Urban Agenda and our emphasis on the three-legged approach to sustainable and inclusive urban development. The **Markers are mainstreaming tools** that serve two main purposes:

1. **Quality assurance.** The Markers assure the quality of projects at the level of the Project Advisory Group (PAG), and thus increase accountability and transparency through its monitoring function.
2. **Capacity-building.** The Markers build the capacity of UN-Habitat to integrate cross-cutting issues in the project cycle by providing guidance and sharing knowledge, including through staff self-assessment.



Although there are more men than women in the workforce, women make up 60 to 80 per cent of the informal workforce in developing countries.

In follow-up to directive of 8 July 2015 from Alioune Badiane, the Project Concept Note submitted to Programme Division should detail how the cross-cutting issues will be integrated in the full Project Document subsequent to which directive guidance will be provided by the cross-cutting teams. At the project planning and design stage, a self-assessment rating should be recorded in the Projects Accrual and Accountability System (PAAS) by the project manager prior to submitting the Project Document to the PAG for review and approval. A UN-Habitat project for consideration of the PAG must receive a final rating of ‘1’ or more from the cross-cutting teams in order to be approved. This final rating will be recorded in PAAS. Projects rated ‘0’ (i.e. blind/negative rating by the respective cross-cutting teams) will be disallowed to move to the UMOJA stage to access funding¹.

The Markers have been designed to be employed at the project planning and design stage of the project cycle. The development of cross-cutting markers for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project cycle is foreseen.

5.3 Cross-cutting Intranet Page

An intranet page for cross-cutting issues is currently under development:

<http://habnet.unhabitat.org/service/mainstreaming>



Urbanization challenges are symptoms of a larger deficit to respect human rights in cities, particularly the right to adequate housing and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation ©United Nations

5 Research and Publications

5.1 Publications

(Computer\K:\Human Rights\17. Publications)

Human rights mainstreaming in UN-Habitat has been facilitated through a number of publications. In the 2014-15 biennium, we have commissioned **seven publications** <http://unhabitat.org/human-rights/>

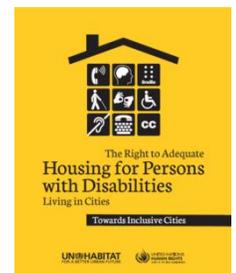


5.1.1 Programmatic Guidance Note for UN-Habitat Staff on the Promotion and Protection of Human Right

This Guidance Note has been drafted in view of the demand to innovate and think afresh in many cities where UN-Habitat works and throughout the many projects in which we are engaged. The emphasis on human rights-based sustainable urban development requires UN-Habitat staff to familiarize themselves with the international human rights protection system in general and those human rights most relevant to UN-Habitat in particular.

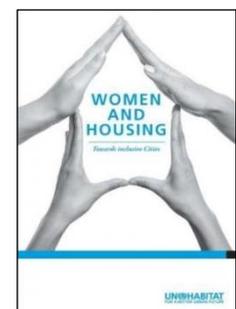
5.1.2 The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities living in Cities: Towards Inclusive Cities

Persons with disabilities are disproportionately represented in the poorest quintile of the population, and face additional challenges due to discriminatory laws and policies, environmental barriers, and lack of support services that would enable the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing on an equal basis with others. This study reviews the literature on the meaning and impact of the right to adequate housing for persons with disabilities in cities.



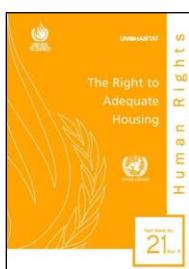
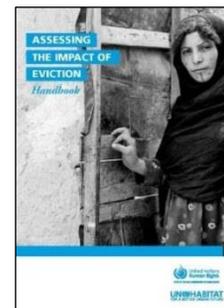
5.1.3 Women and Housing: Towards Inclusive Cities

This publication explores the complex terrain of diverse women's unrealized right to adequate housing and the consequent negative implications for urban sustainability. It underlines the often under-acknowledged relationship between diverse women and the home, and it identifies a number of key areas that impede diverse women from enjoying their right to adequate housing. It introduces the conceptual framework of an intersectional analysis as a gender and diversity-inclusive way to examine and assess housing policies and processes.



5.1.4 Handbook for Assessing the Impact of Evictions

This publication puts into perspective: every year, millions of people around the world are either threatened by evictions or are actually unlawfully evicted. Forced evictions result in severe trauma and in serious declines in the standard of living of those that are already marginalized or vulnerable within their respective societies, often leaving them homeless, landless, and living in extreme poverty and destitution. Even if the phenomenon of forced evictions constitutes a distinct phenomenon under international law, the consequences arising therefrom are similar to those arising from arbitrary and/or involuntary displacement of people from their homes, lands and communities. The Assessing the Impact of Evictions Handbook was published in 2014 and the Principal author is Graciela Dede.

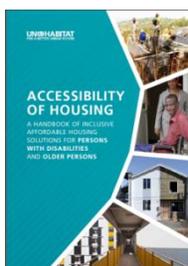


5.1.5 Right to Adequate Housing Fact Sheet No.21

International human rights law recognizes everyone's right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing. Despite the central place of this right within the global legal system, well over a billion people are not adequately housed. Millions around the world live in life- or health threatening conditions, in overcrowded slums and informal settlements, or in other conditions which do not uphold their human rights and their dignity. Further millions are forcibly evicted, or threatened with forced eviction, from their homes every year.



5.1.6 Forced Evictions Factsheet No.25. Every year, millions of people around the world are threatened by evictions or forcibly evicted, often leaving them homeless, landless, and living in extreme poverty and destitution. Forced evictions commonly result in severe trauma and set back even further the lives of those that are often already marginalized or vulnerable in society. The Forced Evictions Factsheet was jointly published by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN-Habitat in May 2014.



5.1.7 Accessibility of Housing. This publication is part of the activities of the Global Network for Sustainable Housing (GNSH) managed by the UN-Habitat Housing Unit. The handbook presents practical solutions to outgrow accessibility barriers for persons with disabilities and older persons in the contexts of slum upgrading, reconstruction, large-scale affordable and social housing programmes. It provides technical guidelines and best practices for policymakers, local authorities, urban planning and construction/housing practitioners in the private and public sectors and the staff of international and local humanitarian organizations and development agencies. The handbook works as a communication tool to raise awareness regarding the accessibility of affordable sustainable housing sector.

5.2 Publications in progress

5.2.1 Informal Settlements: Alternative solutions to slum demolition and forced eviction of local communities.

Desk review with and analysis of different interests involved in an eviction case, from local community and individual rights, local authorities and government interests to international level (International law, multinational actors, macroeconomic dynamics, etc.) with a focus on examples where a solution of compromise have been found between different interests at stake and gross human rights violations avoided Existing information have been analyzed and specific areas where new information/recommendations are needed have been identified. The table of contents of the study on housing rights is being drafted, detailing the methodology to be applied and the justification. Sample Countries representing major continents have been identified and agreed upon: France, Spain, Greece, India, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, South Korea, Mexico, Haiti, Brazil, USA, Kenya, Nigeria, Congo DRC, Senegal

5.2.2 Breaking the circle of homelessness in cities; a case for a rights-based approach to urbanization

Scoping paper towards a United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) position on homelessness. The study will examine and assess the possible areas and levels of influence UN-Habitat/UN Office for the High Commissioner of Human rights (OHCHR) could have – under the auspices of the UNHRP - on the advancement of the right to adequate housing and basic services of homeless persons in cities (formal and informal settlements alike).

5.2.3 UN-Habitat guide to field staff on how to handle forced evictions in the field

This “Guide for UN-Habitat Field Staff on dealing with forced evictions” will draw upon already existing literature on the Right to Adequate Housing (RTAH) and Forced Evictions and thus describe for the benefit of UN-Habitat Field Staff various strategies and resources that can be deployed in situations where Field Staff are faced with forced evictions. The consultant will finalize a UN Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) “Guide for UN-Habitat Field Staff on dealing with forced evictions”. The Scoping Paper will have two parts, a Background Section and a How To Section. The first part – the Background Section – will briefly describe the international legal framework on the right to adequate housing and the prohibition on forced evictions , and all relevant references. The second part – the How To Section – will describe proposed strategies and resources employed in situation of forced eviction.

5.2.4 Handbook: Human Rights in Cities

The “Human Rights in Cities” Handbook Series will provide practical guidance on how human rights can be integrated and mainstreamed in UN-Habitat’s work. The Handbooks are also intended to advise and guide local and national governments on possible measures for realizing human rights in urban areas. The Handbook will consist of seven different volumes, one for each of UN-Habitat’s thematic branches. The purpose is to make the Human Rights-based Approach and human rights principles and standards easily understandable and accessible through a handbook that is relevant for and addressing the activities of each thematic branch. The Human Rights focal points have been informed that the Handbook is in drafting and have been encouraged to provide examples of how the branches are mainstreaming human rights in their work. Initial informal contact has been taken with various branches and examples for possible inclusion in the Handbook have been provided.

6.4 Research

6.4.1 Right to the City vs Human Rights in Cities for all towards Habitat III conference

The concept behind the Right to the City traces its origin to Henri Lefebvre's 1968 book 'Le Droit à la Ville' where he summarized the idea as a "demand for a transformed and renewed access to urban life." It was later described by David Harvey as, "The right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. It is, moreover, a common rather than an individual right since this transformation inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power to reshape the processes of urbanization..."

UN-Habitat seeks to promote the concept and the idea behind the right to the city, but not to promote its establishment as an internationally recognized right. A movement is already in existence, The Right to the City: Fighting for Democracy, Justice and Sustainability in our Cities as an organization that seeks to create an impact in the fields of housing, human rights, urban land, community development, civic engagement, criminal justice, environmental justice, and more, and asserts that everyone, particularly the disenfranchised, not only has a right to the city, but as inhabitants, have a right to shape it, design it, and operationalize an urban human rights agenda. Because of the already established movement, UN-Habitat will promote the idea and the concept behind the right to the city but also seek to establish its own concept of respecting and promoting Human Rights in Cities for All.



6 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

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6.1 Guidance Materials

6.1.1 Human Rights Marker, Feedback Template and User Guide

The Human Rights Marker, Feedback Template and User Guide have been developed for the use of UN-Habitat staff throughout the project cycle (see section under human rights briefings for more information).

6.1.2 Human Rights Shorthand

The Human Rights Shorthand is intended to act as a standardized internal language guide on agreed language pertaining to human rights mainstreaming vis-à-vis the mandate of UN-Habitat.

6.1.3 Habitat III pamphlets on Urban Issues and Human Rights

These Habitat III pamphlets on Urban Issues and Human Rights are intended to raise public awareness in the preparatory process to the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

6.2 Human Rights Focal Point Meetings

Since September 2014, monthly human rights focal points meetings at the branch level have been convened where information and initiatives are being shared. It is through these meetings that a demand for briefing sessions/trainings were expressed by focal points, and that opportunities for joint collaborations were identified with colleagues from e.g. Office of External Relations/FA2 on public space; FA1 on the Rule of Law; FA2 on Urban Planning Principles Rights-Based Matrix; FA3/youth on jointly collaborating on organizing the 2014 Human Rights Day on 10 December 2014; FA7 on cross-cutting induction modules and staff training; OED Monitoring and Evaluation Unit on a joint briefing note on human rights-based monitoring and evaluation. As of June 2015, it was decided to convene these meetings on a quarterly basis, with monthly updates on human rights activities disseminated by e-mail.

6.3 Internet/Intranet

2 Web stories interviewing panelists at the 25th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council have been posted.

An intranet page for cross-cutting issues is currently under development.

6.4 Briefing Notes

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12 Briefing Notes were developed in 2015 and are available on-line and on the UN-Habitat intranet, on topics ranging from the Universal Periodic Review, the UN Delivering as One Approach; the Human Rights Up Front Initiative, HRBA Monitoring and Evaluation, Fit for Purpose, the Pinheiro Principles, and the Arab Charter on Human Rights. The Briefing Notes are on thematic areas of relevance to the UN-Habitat's programmes and operations and the human rights or relevance to UN-Habitat.

The Briefing Notes that have been drafted so far on various thematic topics are:

6.4.1 Human Rights-Based Approach Monitoring and Evaluation Briefing Note

Human rights-based monitoring has two major objectives: (1) to help identify, on an ongoing basis, the areas on which duty-bearers may need to concentrate, or to which it may need to redirect its attention if its targets for the realization of human rights are to be attained in the most expeditious and effective manner; and (2) to enable a right-holder to hold the duty-bearer accountable for its failure to discharge its duties.

6.4.2 Universal Periodic Review Briefing Note

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations. As one of the main features of the Council, the UPR is designed to ensure equal treatment for every country when their human rights situations are assessed.

The UPR was created through the UN General Assembly on 15 March 2006 by resolution 60/251, which established the Human Rights Council itself. It is a cooperative process which, by October 2011, had reviewed the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States. Currently, no other universal mechanism of this kind exists. The UPR is one of the key elements of the Council which reminds States of their responsibility to fully respect and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms. The ultimate aim of this mechanism is to improve the human rights situation in all countries and address human rights violations wherever they occur.

6.4.3 Human Rights Up-Front Briefing Note

To further stress the central importance of human rights within the UN, Secretary General Ban Ki Moon launched the “Human Rights Up Front” initiative in December 2013. The Human Rights Up Front initiative recommends six actions to more effectively secure human rights throughout all of the UN’s engagements. The need for early action, and the crucial role of responding early to human rights violations, is at the heart of the “Human Rights up Front” initiative. The challenge of ensuring effective protection has existed for many years and in a range of contexts. In some cases, entities within the UN System have failed to communicate or act on evidence of impending crises. The UN’s Secretariat, Agencies, Funds and Programmes at times lacked a coherent system-wide strategy for responding to the risk of serious violations of human rights. The UN has not always been swift in deploying and empowering its staff. At the same time, Member States have not always been able to reach agreement on concerted action, depriving the international community of its most effective means for preventing and ending serious violations.

6.4.4 UN Delivering as One Briefing Note

The creation of the Delivering as One pilots was recommended by the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on UN System-wide Coherence, a group of heads of state and policy makers tasked to examine ways to strengthen the UN’s ability to respond to the challenges of the 21st Century. The Delivering as One pilot initiative builds on the existing reform agenda set by UN member states, which asks the UN development system to accelerate its efforts to increase coherence and effectiveness of its operations in the field through the establishment of Joint Offices. In response to the High-level Panel's Report and consistent with the work under the TCPR, the Secretary-General requested the Chair of the UNDG to move forward with the implementation of the Delivering as One pilots.

6.4.5 SG Synthesis Report Briefing Note

The synthesis report by the United Nations Attorney General re-emphasizes the need for the 17 global goals recommended by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, while also introducing a completely new set of six 'essential elements' (para 63) as a means to address the challenges of communicating the extensive global framework. The report also underscores that an integrated sustainable development agenda requires an equally synergistic framework of means for its implementation, including financing, technology and investments in sustainable development capacities.

6.4.6. Fit for Purpose Briefing Note

The High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) have identified Human Rights as one of five interlinked elements that are critical to make the UN "fit for purpose" in achieving the post-2015 development agenda: universality, integration, equality, human rights and the data revolution.

6.4.7 The Right to Adequate Housing and the Right to Water and Sanitation Briefing Note

This briefing note outlines the basic ideas of Human Rights, the key components of the Right to Adequate Housing and the Right to Water and Sanitation, in the context of the work of UN-Habitat. The final section provides sources of further information about these rights and their application.

6.4.8 Human Rights Theory and Background Briefing Note

This briefing note provides readers with the basic knowledge to pursue further training in Human Rights and the Human Rights Based Approach. It outlines the key international mechanisms of Human Rights and explains their context within the Human Rights framework.

6.4.9 Human Rights in UN-Habitat Briefing Note

This briefing note provides a brief outline of the rights most relevant to the work of UN-Habitat. It outlines where they are derived from and the specifics of each right. It should be remembered that all Human Rights are indivisible and therefore, these rights are not 'more important' than others, but simply more pertinent to UN-Habitat.

6.4.10 The Human Rights-Based Approach Briefing Note

This document provides the reader with a basic understanding of the Human Rights Based Approach, based on the 2003 UN Common Understanding.

6.4.11 Arab Charter on Human Rights Briefing Note

The briefing note on the Arab Charter on Human Rights looks at non-discrimination within the charter and some of the restrictions upon and derogation measures from some of these rights, including exceptions to the derogation clauses. Finally, the briefing note looks at the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the charter and some of the criticisms that have been brought up against the charter.

6.4.12 Pinheiro Principles

The briefing note on the Pinheiro Principles outlines the purposes of the principles and to whom and how the principles apply. It further elaborates upon who the relevant duty bearers are gives a brief outline of the overarching principles. It looks at the principles' compatibility with international law and whether the principles are legally binding. Lastly, the briefing note looks at the right to adequate housing for refugees and displaced persons and the obligations to the international community that arise as far as this right is concerned.



7. Networking and Advocacy

7.1 UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/UN Housing Rights Programme

The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) was established in 2002, as a joint initiative by UN-Habitat and the UN Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The purpose of the UNHRP is to assist States and other stakeholders with the implementation of their commitments in the Habitat Agenda to ensure the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as provided for in international instruments. Normative work focused strongly on alternatives to forced evictions as well as the need for eviction impact assessments before, during and after evictions, vis-à-vis the work of the UN-Habitat Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (AGFE) whose mandate was discontinued in 2011.

Following strong and high-level OHCHR support during 2011-14 to develop the UN-Habitat Human Rights Strategy, including participation in UN-Habitat Senior Management Retreats, and contributions to the UN-Habitat Programmatic Guidance Note for UN-Habitat staff on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the institutional collaboration between UN-Habitat and OHCHR under the auspices of the UNHRP was expanded to include human rights mainstreaming in late 2014. In 2015, normative work on forced evictions continued with research towards a publication entitled “Informal Settlements: Alternative solutions to slum demolition and forced eviction of local communities. Case studies from Africa, Asia, Central and South America”. Peer review is on-going, and this publication is foreseen to be launched in early 2016.

Two new streams of work under the UNHRP was opened in 2015 in preparation for the Habitat III Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – namely on persons with disabilities, and on homelessness. On the occasion of the 2015 World Cities Day themed “Designed to Live Together”, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), organized a 3-day Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development in Nairobi. The event attracted 58 global experts. During the conference, UN-Habitat and OHCHR launched the UNHRP scoping study entitled “The Right to Adequate Housing for Persons with Disabilities in Cities – Towards Inclusive Cities”. In 2015, UN-Habitat commenced its participation in the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (IASG-CPRD).

On the issue of homelessness, UN-Habitat and OHCHR is due to release a publication entitled “Breaking the circle of homelessness in cities; a case for a rights-based approach to urbanization” in advance of the Habitat III Conference, and a peer-review meeting was held in Geneva in November 2015 with the purpose of convening key stakeholders to strategically place the issue of homelessness within the purview of the New Urban Agenda.

The GC25 Side Event on 20 April 2015 entitled "Human Rights in Cities and Cities for All" was organized under the auspices of the UNHRP. It sought to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities through enhancing knowledge of the human rights agenda relating to urban issues both internally and externally. A panel discussion between OHCHR, UN-Habitat, Member States of the UN-Habitat Governing Council, independent experts, academic, and representatives from civil society furthered the understanding of and promotion of UN-Habitat's mandate to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities.

During the year, the UN-Habitat Executive Director held a teleconference with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context. Placing human rights at the heart of the New Urban Agenda was discussed, including within the context of the UN-Habitat 'Housing at the Centre' Approach. A bilateral meeting between the Assistant Human Rights Commissioner and the Deputy Executive Director took place in May 2015 where future UNHRP collaboration towards Habitat III was the topic of discussion. Bilateral meetings of the OHCHR Chief of Section on Human Rights and Social and Economic Issue with the UN-Habitat Chief of Staff were facilitated and a Brown Bag on the occasion of her visit in February 2015 was organized.

7.2 UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing

UN-Habitat participation was facilitated to the formal consultations of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing on the right to adequate housing and the responsibilities of sub-national governments in this context. The final report was presented to the Human Rights Council in March 2015.

A videoconference between the Executive Director and the Special Rapporteur in March 2015 was facilitated, which marked the first formal interaction between the two parties, and which became the occasion where the ED elaborated his "Housing at the Centre" approach for the first time.

The "Housing at the Centre" approach has become a cornerstone of UN-Habitat's work on housing policy and practice within the context of the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing. The quote below is from UN-Habitat's Executive Director on the occasion of Human Rights Day 2015.



Human Rights is at the heart of the New Urban Agenda. We at UN-Habitat, view urbanization as the engine of development, as a transformative force which can lead the world to overcome challenges related to sustainability, climate change, poverty, exclusion and inequality. With an emphasis on urban legislation, urban planning and urban economy and municipal finances, we have developed an integrated framework for planned urbanization - the "Three-Pronged approach" - designed to better respond to the challenges and harness the opportunities of cities and human settlements. Within this context, our 'Housing at the Centre' approach places the right to adequate housing at the centre of national and local urban agendas. 'Housing at the Centre' aims at shifting the focus from simply building houses to a holistic framework for housing development, orchestrated with urban planning practice and placing people and human rights at the forefront of sustainable urban development."

Dr. Joan Clos

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



7.3 High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)

The High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) operates under the auspices of the Central Executive Board of the UN Secretary-General. In 2015, UN-Habitat contributed to two important work streams of the HLCP. Substantive input was provided to the Paper on “Urbanization: Towards a United Nations New Urban Agenda”, which is the UN inter-agency contribution to the preparatory process towards the Habitat III Conference, which will take place in Quito in October 2016. Secondly substantive input was provided to the Paper entitled “*Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of the 2030 Agenda: Towards a UN System-Wide Policy and Joint Plan on Addressing Inequalities and Human Rights for Sustainable Development.*”, which was endorsed by the CEB in December 2015 with the subsequent recommendation to proceed to developing a UN System Wide Action Plan on Inequality and Human Rights.



7.4 UNDG Human Rights Working Group (UNDG-HRWG)

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

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

Under the auspices of the UNDG-HRWG, UN-Habitat has co-led the drafting of the assessment report entitled “National Tracking System for Follow-up on Human Rights Recommendations” and has contributed substantive reviews of key UN system-wide human rights mainstreaming documents, including – but not limited to - key human rights messages of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, guidance documentation on policy and operational support for UNCTs in integrating human rights into SDG implementation, the UN Secretary-General’s Report on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, and the UN High-Level Committee on Programmes Positioning Paper entitled “Equality and Non-

Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development: Towards a UN System-Wide Shared Framework for Addressing Inequalities and Discrimination in Implementation of the 2030 Agenda".

The UNDG Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) will convene a senior level inter-agency workshop (IAW) in February 2016 to renew the UN development system's commitment to fully integrate human rights into its policies and operations, while reflecting the new challenges and opportunities posed by the changing development landscape and the SDGs. A HRWG preparatory workshop at expert level in October was followed by a HRWG Senior level meeting on 21 October to adopt the IAW final agenda and position paper "The SDGs and human rights". In February 2016, the IAW will finalize and adopt an Inter-Agency Statement of commitment to human rights mainstreaming in relation to the SDGs, and the working document "Roadmap, priorities and strategy for integrating human rights in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

On behalf of UN-Habitat, Sonja Ghaderi has been participating in the UNDG-HRWG task team meetings on a regular basis to provide input on e.g. the Work Plan of the HRWG with proposed leads, and connected with the Human Rights Up Front (HRuF) focal points in order to strengthen collaboration. Sonja has also contributed to the HRWG project on "Strengthening the Engagement with Human Rights Mechanisms: tracking the Implementation of Recommendations and Concluding Observations," which aims to enhance the engagement of the UN system in supporting national mechanisms track and support the implementation of human rights mechanisms, by providing input on the selection of countries and connecting the consultant with UN-Habitat's regional offices concerned in the field work of the study.

"We will be unequivocal in what we stand for and what we uphold: freedom from fear and want for all, without discrimination. The person will be at the heart of our development efforts and we will uphold their inherent dignity and human rights as rights holders while working for their empowerment as active partners for more sustainable and equitable development"





A Human Rights-based Approach involves moving away from assessing the needs of beneficiaries toward empowering and building the capacity of right-holders in asserting their rights © Pinterest

8. Missions

8.1 Migration: Mission to participate in the EUROMED Migration III Peer to Peer Meeting on International Protection and Asylum which took place in Brussels in February 2015 in order to represent UN-Habitat through formal presentation of the UN-Habitat mandate and work programme, including potential areas of collaboration as well as to network with relevant stakeholders within the context of the recently approved project collaboration with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) on city-to-city migration profiles and dialogue

8.2 Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Mission to participate in the annual face-to-face meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which took place in Beirut in May 2015 in order to represent UN-Habitat through formal presentation of the UN-Habitat mandate and work programme, including potential areas of collaboration as well as to network with relevant stakeholders within the context of the scoping study of people living with disabilities in cities (see section on publications).

8.3 OHCHR Partnership under UNHRP: Mission to participate in the Working Group on the Right to Development in April 2015 and deliver opening statement on behalf of UN-Habitat as well as to contribute to the framework development (subsequently suspended), as well as to consult with OHCHR on Habitat III contribution as well as strategic direction of the UN Housing Rights Programme and overall human rights mainstreaming, including liaison with support staff to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing on potential joint initiatives related to homelessness and disability.

8.4 Homelessness Consultation, Geneva:

Mission to represent UN-Habitat at the Expert Consultation on Homelessness in Geneva on 16 – 17 November, co-organized with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, under the auspices of the UN Housing Rights Programme. The first part of the discussion mainly centered around the issue of defining homelessness, and on the advantages and disadvantages of using narrow/broad definitions. The issue of homelessness as seen within the context of the seven elements of adequate housing is one useful analytic lens, for example, and the broader definitions are useful when wanting to highlight the magnitude of the issue of the invisible millions. The definition of the Institute for Global Homelessness “lacking access to minimally adequate housing” was discussed. The reasons why it is difficult to obtain statistically valid data was discussed, and the issue of forced evictions as a major cause of homelessness was highlighted. The 1993 World Bank “Enabling Approach” was discussed, and assessed as contributing to the retreat of the state in housing provision, and thus to the perception of housing not being a welfare good, which subsequently experience major cuts. The second part of the discussion centered on the draft UNHRP publication (working title: “Breaking the circle of homelessness in cities; a case for a rights-based approach to urbanization”).

8.5 Europe Housing Forum, Berlin: Mission to represent UN-Habitat at the Europe Housing Forum in Berlin on 18 – 20 November, co-organized with Habitat for Humanity, UNECE, UNDP, and IFRC. The 3rd Europe Housing Forum brought about new thinking about how to successfully address Europe’s housing dilemma through three lenses—affordability, sustainability and livability. While affordability is often thought of being about financial models, mortgages and rental rates, it is also made up of policies and people. Europe needs to look at better ways of developing and providing housing that helps Europeans, regardless of class or income, have a decent place to live. Europeans are faced with higher monthly

payments for energy and services. In many cases they are forced to make a decision to eat or heat. They also have to deal with increasing costs to keep their homes livable and in good repair. There needs to be an increase in sustainable development ranging from building materials, technology, and construction practices to make current and future building more environmentally friendly and economically viable. The 3rd Europe Housing Forum was an opportunity to firmly set goals, inspire new solutions, and deliver practical recommendations that will provide citizens with decent, safe places to live and work (<http://unhabitat.org/events/3rd-europe-housing-forum-helping-set-europes-housing-agenda/>.)

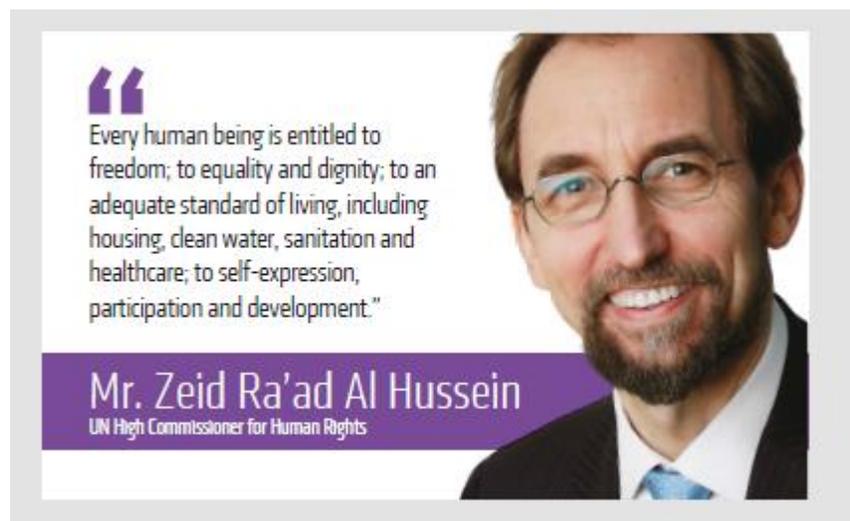
8.6 Regional Office for Asia (ROAP): Mission to discuss human rights mainstreaming initiatives, capacity building for country offices and reach out to ROAP colleagues on housing policy related issues. A mission was carried out to the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in December 2015 to strengthen the collaboration on human rights mainstreaming and housing policies. The coming year, ROAP will be testing the SHERPA tool for sustainable buildings developed by UN-Habitat's Housing Unit, and it was discussed how projects could be identified as pilots for testing and developing the rating tool. It was also discussed how the number of Global Housing Strategy partners in the ROAP region could be increased and existing partners could be strengthened, as an important strategic step towards the Habitat III Conference the following year. Further human rights mainstreaming efforts in the region and capacity building on human rights for country offices is planned for 2016, with human rights/cross-cutting trainings for country offices. It was also discussed how staff in country offices could be supported in mainstreaming human rights and Human Rights-Based Approach in implementation and monitoring and evaluation.



9. Annexes: Human Rights Entry Point Analysis

The following outlines the potential entry points for human rights into UN-Habitat work through an analysis of the 2015 Global Report on Activities and funding proposals put forward to the Government of Sweden in March 2015. The number of references underlines the growing importance of human rights within UN-Habitat. Senior staff and professional staff alike are beginning to engage with the concept. However, it also highlights the disparity between branches. The Housing and Slum Upgrading Branch is heavily involved. Similarly, Urban Legislation, Land and Governance are using the language and engaging in the work. By contrast, Urban Economy has had little involvement and perhaps would benefit from additional training. The other branches fall in between.

Within the branches there are a number of entry points based on their use of human rights language in their own project descriptions and their stated goals of improving certain rights. Similarly, a growing number of states are using human rights language and are supportive of the framework, particularly in Africa and Latin America. This is demonstrated in the reference to human rights made in OP 38 of the 2015 Governing Council Omnibus resolution. Overall the documents represent a significant step in the right direction. The use of human rights terminology throughout is promising, particularly when referring to specific cases. Furthermore, Human Rights principles appear to be incorporated into the work that the agency is doing. There are consistent references to participation, consultation and vulnerable groups, in addition to 'rights-based' language.



Focus Area 1: Urban Legislation, Land and Governance

Promoting human rights approach and inclusive participation of citizens in public affairs are key elements of UN-Habitat's approach to work with local government and their associations, assisting them to acquire the necessary resources and capacities to be able to do their job as providers of basic urban services in an inclusive and participatory manner. In 2014, UN-Habitat contributed to the expert consultation for the Special rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, giving specific highlights on the responsibilities of local governments with regards to the implementation of the right to adequate housing.³

Title: Functionally Effective Legal Urban Frameworks: Identifying Models and Implementation Paths in Urban Development

Objectives: Design the core elements, and assist in the national and local development and implementation, of legislative frameworks for the principal components of urban law in a manner that reflects the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security; development; and, human rights and the rule of law.

Expected Outcomes: Improved legal and institutional frameworks for efficient, equitable and inclusive urban development that advances accountability and human rights through increased understanding of available tools, mechanisms and approaches, enhanced comparative analysis and the development of partnerships for urban law capacity development.⁴

Title: Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) Phase 2 Programme

Problem Statement: Securing land tenure and property rights are fundamental for the realisation of human rights, poverty reduction, food security, sustainable urban development, economic prosperity and environmental sustainability; it is highly critical for the developing countries' quest for socio-economic development.

Expected Outcome: Improved tenure security of the urban and rural poor towards poverty reduction, human rights recognition, economic integration, crisis mitigation and sustainable development by supporting national and local government implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate and effective through strategic partnerships.⁵

Focus Area 2: Urban Planning and Design

Provide for instruments to support the realization of human rights in cities and towns. The assessment framework with checklist is being used in the development of National Urban Policies. In Rwanda, for example the emphasis has been on a consultative process to ensure many of cross-cutting issues are integrated, and the tool is being used to reflect on the policy as far as it has mainstreamed gender, youth, human rights and climate change aspects.⁶

³ Annual Progress Report

⁴ SIDA Funding Proposal

⁵ SIDA Funding Proposal

⁶ Annual Progress Report

Title: Pursuing Sustainable Urban Development through National Urban Policies

Objectives: The overall objective is to support national and regional governments to develop and implement urban policies that are promoting more compact, integrated, connected, socially inclusive (from youth, gender and human rights perspective), and resilient to climate change cities.⁷

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

Objective: The overall objective is to improve local policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities and neighborhoods in partner cities. The specific objective is to promote progressive and inclusive planning tools and instruments at city level, and the effective creation, protection, design and management of public spaces, particularly in cities in rapidly urbanizing low-income countries, as critical preconditions for poverty reduction and the fulfillment of human rights in urban areas, through the creation of cities that are compact, socially inclusive, integrated, connected and resilient to climate change.⁸

Focus Area 3: Urban Economy

No clear entry points

Focus Area 4: Urban Basic Services

There was improved awareness among the urban poor of the need to demand better basic services from providers. The user rights were entrenched in policies and guidelines developed or implemented by partner local and national governments. Many local, national and regional authorities and institutions have strengthened capacities to enable them to develop policies that increase access to basic urban services, including water and sanitation, waste management, energy and transportation.⁹

Focus Area 5: Housing and Slum Upgrading

Partner countries are working towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, including the reduction of unlawful forced evictions, rose from 6 in 2013 to 10 in 2014. These include Fiji, where a review conducted in 2014 demonstrated a clear realization of adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living; Vanuatu, where the Ministry of Lands has recognized the need for the protection of human rights and dignity in the resettlement of communities evicted from the water protection zone; and Papua New Guinea, where the national Government changed its stance on slum dwellers who are no longer viewed as illegal and temporary settlers. Nine partner countries, including Samoa, are implementing sustainable building codes with support from UN-Habitat and partners.¹⁰

⁷ SIDA Funding Proposal

⁸ SIDA Funding Proposal

⁹ Annual Progress Report

¹⁰ Annual Progress Report

Focus Area 6: Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

Assessing social and political hazards may reveal weaknesses in addressing human rights, and through strategic resilience action planning, measures to address these weaknesses can be introduced.¹¹

Focus Area 7: Research and Capacity Development

The City Prosperity Index has incorporated specific youth, gender, human rights and climate change indicators in the structure of the index and related indicators. The use of these indicators have contributed to a better understanding of the true condition and trends with regard to disparities in gender, youth and human rights indicators in cities. Metadata and specific processes for the collection of this information were prepared during 2014. The collection of data and information systematically includes the disaggregation of information by age and sex.¹²

¹¹ Annual Progress Report

¹² Annual Progress Report

Entry Points at national level

Kenya

Since 2013, the implementation of the Support of the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya is ongoing, and it has mainstreamed poverty reduction and human rights based approaches.¹³

Egypt

Public Space and the Right to the City: The project also created and built the capacity of a community committee to manage and maintain the public space; it is composed of school staff and community members. The creation of a public space accessible by women will increase the dwelling in these areas and consequently reduce the harassment opportunities. With high mobility during daytime, the Women Safety Audit identified the surrounding areas of highest harassment rates at night. The project has created a safe place for women and girls turning a school yard into a playground.

Safer City Programme: The project successfully encourages the sustainable urbanization model and related processes as (1) the free, active and meaningful participation of the beneficiaries; (2) application of a rights-based model that ensures the accountability of duty-bearers (national, regional and local government) and the claims of rights-holders; (3) the address of root causes that violate the principles of non-discrimination and equality, participation and inclusion, and accountability and the rule of law.¹⁴



According to the Human Rights-based Approach, urbanization should adhere to human rights principles © Sebastian Ceveller Media

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Libya

Publications and Assessments: The Reforming Urban Planning System Report (2014) assesses key urban planning institutions in Lebanon. The *Housing, Land and Property Issues in Lebanon Report (2014)* review the impact of the Syrian crisis in four specific areas i.e. shelter options, housing, land and property rights, housing and property markets, and land-use to inform humanitarian and government entities.¹⁵

Sudan

Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, environmental friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihood in Blue Nile State: This project is contributing to the application and the realization of a number of human rights articulated under Paris Declaration, including people of the Blue Nile have the right to a standard of living for their health and well-being, and other human rights also include access to employment, basic services and land, housing and property rights.¹⁶

El Salvador

Mainstreaming gender, human rights and youth in UN-Habitat interventions: The Joint Programme on Urban and Productive Settlements in El Salvador (F092) has indirectly produced results at the policy level (please see details in MTSIP Report on El Salvador). UN-Habitat's components were closely related to housing, infrastructure and regularization of land and security of tenure but also supported participatory activities aiming at community development and the connection to productivity. A field visit to review the implementation of the mainstreaming of gender, human rights and youth was organized in 2013, aiming at documenting the results and positive changes in the lives of the target groups.¹⁷

Brazil

UN-Habitat/ROLAC has provided technical cooperation to the Consortium including the institutional design of the consortium itself and the development of proposals that guarantees the principle of the right to the city for all.¹⁸



¹⁵ Global Annual Report

¹⁶ Global Annual Report

¹⁷ Global Annual Report

¹⁸ Global Annual Report

Table: 62 Reviews of documents for consideration of the PAG

The table below details the 62 reviews made of project documents for consideration of the PAG

No.	Project Document for PAG consideration	Date of Review	Geographical scope
1	Supporting Local Governments to Enable Citizens Right to Adequate Shelter	16.6.2015	Nairobi, Kenya
2	Addressing Rapid Urbanization Challenges in the Greater Accra Region	31.7.2015	Accra, Ghana
3	Somalia Youth Empowerment	2.7.2015	Somalia
4	Al-Quba Neighbourhood in Gaza (oPt)	7.7.2015	Gaza
5	Land and Property in Iraq	8.7.2015	Iraq
6	Promoting Local Urban Systems	8.7.2015	Lebanon
7	Targeting Host and Refugee Population of Poor Urban Neighbourhoods in Tripoli and Tyr	8.7.2015	Lebanon
8	Nepal Earthquake 2015	30.8.2015	Nepal
9	UN-Habitat - Technical Assistance to Uganda through the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development	30.8.2015	Uganda
10	Migration and Inclusive Cities in the Arab region	30.8.2015	Arab region
11	Addressing Climate Change in Urban policies in East Africa to Protect Vulnerable Communities	30.8.2015	East African Region
12	Cities Alliance, Cities Without Slums	30.8.2015	Secondary Cities in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2 countries: Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania
13	Enhancing the Planning Capacities of Cities in the Nacala Corridor	25.10.2015	Nampula – Nuacala- tete
14	Human Rights Impact Assessment System for Local Planning Planning		Opt
15	Cameroon - Development of the Cameroon National Urban Policy	25.10.2015	Cameroon
16	Neighborhood Integrated Redevelopment Upgrading in Cuenca	8.7.2015	Cuenca
17	Applying the City Prosperity Index and New Urban Agenda principles to Housing policies in Central America	25.10.2015	Central American Countries
18	Neighbourhood development through the three-legged approach in Panama City	25.10.2015	Panama City

19	Urban transformation of the port city of Colon through policy support on resettlement, renewal and revitalization.	25.10.2015	Colon
20	Preparation of the State of Addis Ababa Report: The City We Want in 2025	8.10.2015	Addis Ababa
21	Philippines, Phase II: Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlements. A shelter and community recovery programme for better lives in the Visayas	24.9.2015	Philippines
22	Government of Somalia and United Nations Joint Programme - 'Strengthening Somali Government Institutions and the Public Works Sector	4.11.2015	Somalia
23	Achieving Sustainable Urban Development Priorities II	2.11.2015	Al-Alamein New City
24	New City Development Al-Alamein New City		
25	Community based Building-Back-Better reconstruction:	2.11.2015	Mozambique
26	Improving school and children's resilience in		
27	Zambézia province, Mozambique		
28	Promote Peace Building and Stability in the Blue Nile-State Sudan	12.11.2015	Sudan
29	The Future of Afghan Cities	24.9.2015	Afghanistan
30	City-to-city Migration Profiles and Dialogue	24.9.2015	Global
31	Towards Adequate Housing For All	24.9.2015	Global
32	Energy training for youth's and women's economic empowerment in Rwanda	8.10.2015	Rwanda
33	Gaza Participatory Spatial Planning Support Programme	8.10.2015	Gaza, Palestine
34	The Global Centre For Public Space	8.10.2015	Global
35	Assessment and Technical Support to Darfur Land Commission and Addressing Land Concern at Return Sites 2014-2016	01.10.2014	Central Darfur State, Eastern Darfur State, Northern Darfur State, Southern Darfur State, Western Darfur State , Sudan
36	Addressing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption in UN-HABITAT Projects – Anti-corruption and Audit Initiative	30.10.2014	UN-Habitat Country Offices
37	City-to-City Migration Profiles and Dialogue 2015-2018	21.04.2015	Mediterranean Cities, Mediterranean Region
38	Commence Upgrading and Rehabilitating the Existing Health Facilities and Basic Health Services in selected return sites in the five States of Darfur 2014-2016	22.12.2014	Darfur, Sudan

39	Emergency Shelter, Urban Services and Coordination Support for Vulnerable Syrian IDPs and Host Communities in Priority Cities - 2014-2016	06.11.2014	Aleppo , Hama, Homs, Idleb, Latakia, Qamishly, Rural Damascus, Syria Arab Republic
40	Enhancing Capacity of Selected Local Governments in Africa and Latin America to Increase Local Revenues Supporting Urban Development Plans 2014-2017	30.10.2014	Latin American countries
41	Enhancing health and dignity of displaced women in Iraq – 2014-2015	22.12.2014	Iraq
42	Establishing a Building Control Regime for KR-I 2014-2015	22.12.2014	Iraq
43	Humanitarian support to IDPs in the Republic of Iraq including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq through provision of durable shelter	25.02.2015	Kurdistan Region, Iraq
44	ICT as Driver of Urban Prosperity 2014-2016	30.10.2014	T.B.D
45	Improved Access to Quality Urban Housing and Services in the Five States of Darfur	01.10.2014	Sudan
46	Innovate Kenya: Entrepreneurship and ICT Centre Training for Youth Empowerment – 2014-2016		Kenya
47	Jordan Affordable Housing programme	01.10.2014	Jordan
48	Local Area Development Programme II – 2015-2017	22.12.2014	Iraq
49	Local Integration of Vulnerable and Excluded Uprooted Afghans (LIVE-UP) – 2015-2017		Kabul , Afghanistan
50	National Programme for the Rehabilitation and Regularization of Informal Settlements IDP Areas in Iraq 2014-2015	01.10.2014	Iraq
51	Nigeria ProDoc Kogi State 2014-2016	30.09.2014	Kogi State, Nigeria
52	Nigeria ProDoc Youth Empowerment 2014-2016	01.10.2014	Abuja, Nigeria
53	Nigeria ProDoc Zamfara State 2014-2017	30.09.2014	Zamfara, Nigeria
54	Rapid City Profiles for Improved Coordination and Emergency Response in Syria – 2014-2015	22.12.2014	Syria
55	Redesign and Construction of Administrative Buildings in selected Localities of Darfur using Stabilised Soil Blocks 2014-2016	01.10.2014	Sudan
56	Safety Nets and Pensions Support Project (SNPSP) – 2014-2015	04.02.2015	Iran
57	Solid Waste Management Support in Affected Syrian Cities – 2014-2015	22.12.2014	Al Tal (Reif Damascus), Aleppo , Homs, Syria Arab Republic

58	Strengthening National Capacities to Formulate and Adopt Housing and Slum Upgrading Strategies 2014-2016	30.10.2014	6 LDCs (T.B.D)
59	Strengthening Primary Health Care system in Northern Darfur-Kutum Locality	Kutum	Sudan
60	Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya, 2012-2015	03.02.2015	Kenya
61	Technical Support to Urban Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation in Affected Syrian Cities – 2014-2015	06.11.2014	Aleppo, Homs; Syria Arab Republic
62	Urban Economy Branch ProDoc 2014	25.09.2014	Colombia, Egypt, Mozambique, Philippines, Rwanda.

Table: 84 Reviews of other documents, concept notes, strategic frameworks, policies, etc. in 2015

The table below details the 84 reviews made of other concept notes, strategic frameworks, policies, etc.

No.	Project Document for PAG consideration	Date of Review	Requesting Office
1	Botswana National Housing Strategy Development	18.02.2015	FA5
2	Egypt National Housing Profile; Kamba.	19.02.2015	FA5
3	Seismic Risk analysis of UNESCO Tehran Cluster Countries	02.01.2015	Iran
4	Samsung Innovate Kenya	03.12.2014	ROAF
5	Lesotho Housing Profile	17.02.2015	FA5
6	Liberia OED mission	19.02.2015	OED
7	Mozambique	19.02.2015	CN-GHS Mozambique, Fernanda
8	Nepal	22.4.2015	Advancing the Nepal Housing Profile
9	Philippines	19.02.2015	ASUD
10	Occupied Palestinian Territories	25.06.2015	FA5
11	India Collaboration Concept Note (2014-2019)	21.10.2014	Regional Office for Asia-Pacific
12	ULLG Work Programme – 2016-17 Outputs	25.09.2014	Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch
13	Draft strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 - Part two: Biennial Programme plan - Human settlements	18.11.2013 (Rev - 31.11.2013)	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

14	"The City We Need" Conference 2014-2015	31.11.2014	Office of External Relations
15	An Assessment Framework for the Strategic Result of Sub-Programme 2:	02.04.2014	Urban Planning & Design Branch
16	International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning	30.10.2014	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
17	Lesotho Urban Housing Profile 2014	23.07.2014	Regional Office for Africa
18	Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2036	01.12.2014	Regional Office for Arab States
19	Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2050	16.09.2014	Regional Office for Arab States
20	Unlocking Land Supply and Providing Infrastructure (AFDB – UN-Habitat Joint Study)	09.04.2015	African Development Bank
21	Housing Market Dynamics in Africa Thematic Paper IV - Slum Upgrading and Housing Alternatives for the Most Poor	09.04.2015	African Development Bank
22	Review of Draft Notes on Inequality for the upcoming HLCP29 meeting		Rafael Mejia-Ortiz, UN-Habitat NY
23	Planning and Design Branch's Public Spaces Indicator list Comments, minecraft study concept, Questionnaire 150304_PS_QA 7		Jose Chong and Cecilia Andersson
24	Paper on public spaces		Jasdeep Randhawa
25	Funding Proposal: Supporting Local Governments to enable Citizens actualise Right to adequate Shelter Comments		Kibe Muigai
26	Climate Change Strategy 2014-2019	2014-2019	Robert Kehew
27	Project Proposal to Cities Alliance on Urban Indigenous Peoples		Cibele Kojima de Paula
28	IASG Statement for UN Segment	05.05.2015	Conference of State Parties
29	IASG Statement Article 11	05.05.2015	Conference of State Parties
30	UNDG-HRWG Report on Tracking Systems	24.6.2015	Human Rights Working Group
31	Housing Sector Support	25.6.2015	UN-Habitat
32	Cross-Cutting TORs	30.6.2015	The Cross-Cutting Coordination Committee

33	Special Rapporteur Questionnaire on the New Urban Agenda	9.7.2015	Special Rapporteur on the RTAH
34	Participant Pack for UN- DESA Disability Forum	28.7.2015	UN-DESA
35	Youth Marker	20.7.2015	Youth Unit
36	Climate Change Marker	20.7.2015	Climate Change Unit
37	Housing Profile evaluation	11.6.2015	Housing Unit
38	GEU Brochure on 'Who We Are'	N/A	GEU
39	Cross-Cutting Induction Module Questionnaire	N/A	The Cross-Cutting Coordination Committee
40	International Youth Day Activities	N/A	Youth Unit
41	An Urban Land Policy for Namibia: Housing at the Centre (Presentation)	5.8.2015	Housing Unit
42	Draft TOR Evaluability Study of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan	N/A	OED
43	Housing at the Centre	24.8.2015	Housing Unit
44	Training modules on issues related to HRBA		Housing Unit
45	UN-Habitat Programmatic Guidance Note		Housing Unit
46	Human Rights 'Who We Are'		Housing Unit
47	Brown Bag Marker Launch	16.9.2015	The Cross-Cutting Coordination Committee
48	Review of Regional Strategic Plan	17.11.2015	ROAS
49	Sustainable Urban Development in Kenya Evaluation by the Embassy - Review of Report	13.10.2015	Office of External Relations/ROAF
50	Brown Bag Lunch on youth - identification of entry points for collaboration	14.10.2015	Youth Unit
51	ROAS Evaluation - Meeting with evaluator and other cross-cutting issues	15.10.2015	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit/ROAS
52	Housing at the Centre concept note	2015	Housing Unit
53	Submission of Egypt Housing Profile Version	15.05.2015	Housing Unit
54	Special Rapporteur Questionnaire on the New Urban Agenda	09.7.2015	
55	Nambbia's Housing Needs Assessment	04.08.2015	ROAF
56	Nambbia's National Housing Sector Policy	04.08.2015	ROAF
57	Mid-year progress report	05.8.2015	

58	Human Rights Impact Assessment System for Local Planning oPT	21.9.2015	oPt country office/ROAS
59	Zero draft of the UN Habitat country programme for Uganda	29.09.2015	ROAF/Housing Unit
60	ROLAC knowledge management proposal of Housing at the Centre	10.2015	
61	Cities Alliance knowledge management housing Joint Programme Proposal	14.10.2015	
62	ROAS Evaluation – meeting with evaluator and other cross cutting issues	15.10.2015	Meeting and evaluation unit / ROAS
63	World Bank Disability and Data Webinar	19.10.2015	Deepti Samant Raja, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience
64	Final report of the Evaluation of Swedish Support to the Sustainable Urban Development Sector in Kenya (SSUDSK) and the Role of UN-Habitat in the Project.	22.10.2015	OER, ROAF
65	Housing at the Centre Presentation	22.10.2015	Housing Unit
66	Evaluability study of UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019 - Interview	23.10.2015	Susanne Bech, UN-Habitat Evaluation Unit
67	UNEP request for advice on human rights mainstreaming	1.11.2015	Laeticia Zobel, UNEP
68	Green Climate Fund application, Annex III on Environmental and Social Safeguards	1.11.2015	Liam Fee, Urban Planning and Design
69	Revision of the Draft National Housing Policy for Lesotho and Formulation of an Action Plan for Implementation - Inception Report	4.11.2015	Fernanda Lonardonni, Housing Unit
70	EGM on Women in Sustainable Housing – support to background documents	10.11.2015	Gender Equality Unit
71	Contributing human rights input to the First draft of the SG's Report on QCPR	11.11.2015	
72	A Review of National Urban Policies in the Pacific	11.11.2015	
73	ROAS Draft Regional Strategic Plan	16.11.2015	
74	Brief for the ED on HLCP Paper on Equality and Non-Discrimination	16.11.2015	OED

75	Chapter 3 of World Cities Report Human Rights Review	17.11.2015	Housing Unit, FA7
76	Human rights review on Sustainable Housing Rating Tool "SHERPA"	18.11.2015	Housing Unit
77	UN-Habitat position on evictions in Ghana - Preparation for DED Ghana Government and RC meetings	19.11.2015	OED
78	Marshall Plan for Mauritius – housing review	20.11.2015	FA5
79	PSUP Paper for the AU on forced evictions	25.11.2015	PSUP
80	Launch of Lesotho Housing Profile – presentation on housing rights and human rights (Inception Workshop: Presentation of Lesotho National Housing Profile, Global Housing Strategy and Proposed Policy Review and Housing Strategy Formulation Process)		
81	An Urban Land Policy for Namibia: Housing at the Centre	05.8.2015	Housing Unit
82	"Human Rights Based Approaches, County Planning and Development Programming	9 – 13 Nov	Slum Upgrading Unit
83	Expert consultation on homelessness	12-Nov	ROAF
84	Swedish Team Meeting	16-17 Nov	UNHRP

ⁱ In the case of climate change, implementation of this particular measure is pending, subject to assignment to the responsible Unit of adequate human resources funded by the core budget. See Agency-wide *Climate Change Strategy (2014-2019)*.



UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. Further, as part of the UN family, UN-Habitat is mandated to respect, promote, and protect human rights in all of its activities. All of UN-Habitat's interventions are underpinned by values contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that promote the right to an adequate standard of living, of which the right to adequate housing is a part. UN-Habitat is also a key agency in the implementation of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

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

This report details progress made in human rights mainstreaming in 2015.

