

The background of the entire page is a photograph of two young girls. The girl on the left is wearing a dark purple headscarf and a brown and black striped sweater. The girl on the right is wearing a white headscarf with a colorful floral pattern and a bright pink and yellow patterned sweater. They are standing in front of a rough, light-colored stone wall. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

a better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world.

**EUROPEAN UNION FUNDING TO UN-HABITAT
2014-2020**

UN  HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

EUROPEAN UNION FUNDING TO UN-HABITAT, 2014-2020

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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the cooperation between the European Union and UN-Habitat over from 2014-2020 which corresponds to the EU's last Multiannual Financial Framework. It provides key data on funding received by UN-Habitat for programmes around the world and gives impact stories from a selection of programmes. It also outlines next steps for cooperation.



The EU institutions and EU Member States were important donors to UN-Habitat in 2014-2020. Out of UN-Habitat's combined total revenue of **USD 1.2 Billion** for the seven years, the European Commission funded **USD 230 million**, and EU Member States (including the UK) funded **USD 163 million**.

Out of the EU funding of USD 230 million, the biggest part (64%) went thematically to post-crisis programmes. Geographically, the funding distribution was as follows: Asia Pacific 35%, Africa 23%, Arab States 22%, across regions 17%, Latin America 3%, Europe 1%. Within the EU institutions, the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development was the most important partner with 75% of EU funding stemming from it, followed by the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations with 22% of funding.

Nine programmes are described below in some detail to unfold the diversity of various cooperation examples that the EU or its Member States funded, and the programme's impact is analysed.

In its conclusion, the report outlines next steps for coherence of the joint UN and EU effort to promote sustainable urbanization worldwide. It namely suggests a better strategic, thematic and operational alignment between UN and EU programming and proposes to hold a strategic dialogue with the European Commission in 2022.

Brief examples of impact on the ground

Nine programmes are described in the second part of the report.
A glimpse of each project is provided here below.

Afghanistan: City for All

- Contributed to the physical and social reconstruction of the country
- Improved economic situation of women, IDPs and returnees addressing their land and housing needs and contributing to the provision of basic urban services
- Increased tenure security and land-based municipal revenues to upgrade informal settlements in Afghan cities

- Through the provision of vocational training and by creating skilled and unskilled job opportunities, UN-Habitat enables young men and women from the affected communities to broaden their skills and increase the employment rate

Somalia

Project examples: Property registration drive, planned city extension and integration of internally displaced persons in Somalia

Iraq

- Supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs) through the rehabilitation and construction of housing, better living environment and WASH
- Provide technical and capacity development support to the national and local government counterparts through upgrading informal settlements, and integrated local area development and municipal revenue generation

- Increased local and state revenues through mapping and registration of more than 21,400 properties. The revenues improve local service delivery
- Secure tenure has been achieved for over 2,000 residents in a former IDPs resettlement site which has also been connected to the nearest town through a newly built road
- The capacity of local government was increased to register property and provide secure tenure. Close consultation and involvement with local residents were key success factors



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Urban Low Emission Development Strategies

- Over 70 urban areas have benefited from trainings and peer-to-peer exchanges on how to lower their local emissions. Cities have changed their policies to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Six national governments have included urban climate action and emission reductions in their reporting and communication in support of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- 14 participating cities have produced greenhouse gas emissions inventories and models compliant with the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC)
- 32 pilot projects have been submitted to the Transformative Action Program as concepts seeking finance, out of which 25 have been presented to potential investors and donors

Participatory Slum Upgrading

- The programme changed local and national policies to include slum upgrading and tenure rights for informal settlements. It involved over 190 cities and 40 countries
- The programme involved communities as well as local and national governments
- Local action and investment succeeded in supporting over 98,000 people to access water and sanitation; over 800,000 people to access secure tenure; over 126,500 people supported to access to waste management services; USD 1 billion leveraged from development partners

Financing Sustainable Urban Development

- Incited participating cities and countries to integrate urban development in planning structural transformation, treating external finance as part of national and local finance, and to improve planning of coherent investment in infrastructure and urban development
- Motivated participating institutions to take a more nuanced and context-respecting approach to fiscal decentralisation
- Reinvigorated the notion of using investment programmes as a vehicle for policy and institutional development

Inclusive Cities, Communities of Solidarity - Fostering communities of solidarity for Venezuelan migrants

Local governments of several cities in Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Ecuador have received technical support on the following:

- Included needs of refugees and migrants and social capital into Developing Plans for the next four years
- Jointly developed several analytical tools and provided urban planning support to local authorities
- Opened Centres for Refugees and Migrants in several municipalities in the above mentioned countries. These centres are also accessible to the local population
- Implemented social cohesion campaigns against discrimination and xenophobia

partnerships with multiple stakeholders from UN agencies, EU institutions, academia, and civil society

- A universal definition of urban, peri-urban and rural areas called the Degree of Urbanisation has been approved by the UN Statistical Commission. Its integration in the data work of several UN organizations is being enhanced

New governance strategies for urban design (URBAN MAESTRO)

- Through knowledge exchange and training on the governance of urban design, the project placed informal urban design governance on the policy agenda in Europe
- It established a typology of urban design governance tools and connected these to instruments of development finance. It demonstrates how this linkage has the potential to enhance place value
- It identified six overarching principles

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