

## 1. KEY PROJECT FEATURES

<b>I. Project title</b>	Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition	
<b>II. DA project code</b>	2985 ROA-285-9	
<b>III. Implementing Entity</b>	UNECE	
<b>IV. Start date</b>  Please specify the month and year in which the budget allocation was received	March 2014	
<b>VI. End date</b>  Please specify the month and year of the project's completion	<p>a. Original: December 2017</p> <p>b. Actual date: December 2017</p>	
<b>VII. Beneficiary countries</b>  Please provide a complete list of the countries that benefited from the project's activities	<p>Armenia</p> <p>Moldova</p> <p>Serbia</p> <p>Tajikistan</p>	
<b>VIII. Implementing partners</b>  Please list UN System and other partners (do not include beneficiary governments)	<p style="text-align: center;">UN system</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UN-Habitat</li> <li>2. Local offices of UNDP</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">Other partners</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>

## 2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The project has strengthened the capacity of 4 beneficiary countries (list in brackets) countries to develop policies for sustainable housing, urban development, and land management, with all recipient countries developing National Action Plans on Sustainable Housing and Urban Development (further National Action Plans) with concrete policy directions. The National Action Plans addressed such issues as modernizing housing stock and infrastructure, monitoring energy efficiency in the buildings, developing architectural design standards and preparing the Urban Development Strategy.

The project Result-based Work Plan was implemented in full and on schedule. The project also delivered additional activities such as 4 regional meetings and

The project four principal outputs – the National Action Plans for Serbia, Armenia, Tajikistan and Moldova - were drafted and finalized within the lifespan of the project. Serbian NAP was adopted by the Government, Tajik, Moldovan and Armenian National Action Plans are in the pipeline for adoption in 2018. The efficiency of the project implementation was bolstered by synergetic partnerships with UN-Habitat, UNDP and other international, regional and national developmental organizations and agencies in delivering workshops, expert group meetings and its other outputs.

The project also brought additional positive outcomes, which were not envisioned at the planning stage. This included, for instance, preparation and adoption of national laws which were elaborated and adopted in Serbia and Armenia as activities under National Action Plans. The project established durable cooperation between beneficiaries (governments) and stakeholders, facilitated exchange between countries of best practices in developing and implementing housing policies.

The implementation of the project in Armenia has proved to be particularly successful. The reason for that was that the activities were implemented on request of the government simultaneously at national and local level. While at national level the UNECE has developed Country Profile on Housing and Land Management and the National Action Plan; a Smart Sustainable City Profile was elaborated for a town of Goris with support from additional extrabudgetary funds. The activities carried out in Armenia also demonstrated the value of synergies and cooperation within the UN system, as well as with other international organisations, through the UN Development Assistance Framework.

While the longer-term impact of the project is difficult to assess now, available evidence points out to the important role the project played to foster capacity development of beneficiaries for development of policies. The long-term sustainability of the project result is also ensured through synergies of this project activities with activities of the ongoing UNDA 10<sup>th</sup> tranche project on the evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development.

Due to the cross-cutting nature of issues this project addressed, the achievements of the project have not just contributed to the SDGs 11 on sustainable cities and communities but also SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 on affordable and sustainable energy, SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production and SDG 13 on climate change.

The project was concluded with 91 % implementation rate as of the end of November 2017. However the final financial report will be available not before end of February 2018 and the preliminary calculations showed implementation rate 97%.

### 3. DETAILED REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Table 1 - Review of Performance Indicators

Expected Accomplishment	Indicator of achievement (T0)	Indicator of achievement (T1)	Comments
EA1: Strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries to develop policies for sustainable housing	IA1: No National Action Plans (NAPs) for sustainability measures in the housing sector for beneficiary countries were developed prior to the project	IA1: All four NAPs for sustainability measures in the housing sector are developed for beneficiary countries (one in each country)	<p>After consultations with all relevant stakeholders and before starting the preparation of NAPs, UNECE in cooperation with UN-Habitat developed Guidelines for drafting and implementation of the National Action Plan on housing, urban development and land management in transition economies, which were based on principles and goals of the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing.</p> <p>For all the four countries, the NAPs were developed according to the above mentioned guidelines, the comprehensive analysis and policy recommendations of Country Profiles on Housing and Urban Development as well as challenges identified by the governments after the preparation of the Country Profiles.</p> <p>Country Profiles is a flagship activity of the UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management. The profiles are an effective tool for governments to analyze their housing and urban development policies, strategies, institutional and financial frameworks and to compare the progress made internationally. Country Profile for Serbia (and Montenegro) was prepared in 2006 and updated in 2014. Country Profile for Tajikistan was completed in 2011, Republic of Moldova – in 2015; Country Profile for Armenia is to be published at the beginning of 2017.</p>

<p>EA2: Strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries to implement policies for sustainable housing through inter-ministerial coordination</p>	<p>IA2: No NAPs launched in beneficiary countries</p>	<p>IA2: All four NAPs were launched in Serbia, Tajikistan, Moldova and Armenia</p>	<p>All four NAPs were launched in 2017. NAP for Armenia was launched together with the Country Profile on Housing and Land Management for Armenia and City Profile for City of Goris which allowed to have an integrated discussion on policy measures, it's prioritizing, planning and implementation.</p>
<p>EA3: Strengthened national capacity of other countries in the ECE region to develop policies for sustainable housing through application of the project's lessons learned</p>	<p>IA3: No references to identified best practices in official documentation or communication of other countries in the UNECE region</p>	<p>IA3: At least four documents (i.e. national laws or codes) were developed as an outcome of the project and a reference to NAP was made by Belarus.</p>	<p>Following laws were developed within the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Law on multi-apartment buildings' management in Armenia</li> <li>2) Condominium Law and Housing Code in Moldova</li> <li>3) Housing law in Serbia</li> </ol> <p>Additionally, the reforms engendered by the project implementation in Serbia improved national position in the World Bank Doing Business Ranking: from 2014 to 2018, Serbia's ranking raised from 93rd to 43rd place, 50 steps up in large part due to the improved reliability of its land administration system by implementing a geographic information system with information on land and property registration which was facilitated by the project.</p> <p>4) In Tajikistan, the Committee on Construction and Architecture under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and World Bank have established recently a "One Stop Shop" facility to improve the business environment through the simplification of procedures of application for the authorization documents in the housing construction field. As the result of these reforms which were prompted by the Project outcome that made it easier and less costly to register property, Tajikistan has improved its position noticeably in the World Bank Doing Business Ranking by rising from the 143rd place to 128th place.</p>

			As a result of the project, Belarus has expressed its interest in developing NAP in the area of housing, urban development and land management as well
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**Table 2 - Review of Activities**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Activities implemented</b></p> <p>Please provide the complete list of activities implemented under the framework of the project</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Please specify whether the activity represents a variation of the project's design. Significant variations that took place should be explained under paragraph 4 (Challenges/problems encountered).</p>
<p>EA1. Strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries to develop policies for sustainable housing</p>	
<p>A.1.1. Organize four joint ECE/UN-Habitat national workshops to provide training on sustainable housing</p>	<p>No variation from the project design</p> <p>All four joint UNECE/UN-Habitat national workshops to provide training on sustainable housing to representatives of national governments and stakeholders were organised. The workshops addressed the issues identified by the UNECE country profiles as priority topics for housing, urban development and land management policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Urban Planning, Housing, Energy Efficiency and Disaster Risk Reduction, 13-14 October 2014, Yerevan</li> <li>2) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, Energy Efficiency and Urban Planning, 28-29 October 2014, Dushanbe</li> <li>3) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, 12-13 November 2014, Belgrade</li> <li>4) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for</li> </ol>
<p>A.1.2 Seven advisory missions by UNECE to provide advice to the governments in the establishment of the Steering Committees and work on the development of National Action Plans on Sustainable Housing were organized.</p>	<p>A.1.2. Seven missions were carried out throughout the project against the four missions projected. Missions to the countries-beneficiaries proved to be an efficient tool to communicate with the national governments, plan the workshops and provide advice to the national and municipal authorities. Efficient use of funds and co-funding from the project partners allowed saving resources to carry out more missions than initially planned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Advisory mission to Yerevan, Armenia, 11-17 October 2014 which led to the establishment of the Steering Committee for NAP</li> </ol>

	<p>2) Advisory mission to Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 26-30 October 2014, back to back with a national workshop which led to the establishment of the Steering Committee for NAP</p> <p>3) Advisory mission to Belgrade, Serbia, on 11-17 November 2014, back to back with the national workshop</p> <p>4) Advisory mission to Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 10-12 December 2014 which led to the establishment of the Steering Committee for NAP</p> <p>5) Advisory mission to Chisinau, Moldova, 23–26 February 2016 with the tasks of promoting of the Project at the Regular Development Partners Coordination Meeting organized by the UNDP, securing the preparation of the national validation workshop, and further broaching the international and national partnerships network</p> <p>6) Advisory mission to Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 6 – 9 November 2016 with the tasks of reviewing the initial draft of the NAP against the “Guidelines on NAP preparation” with the national and international consultant, delineating the priority areas of the NAP, setting up the road map for next steps next steps and their time frame as well as planning of the next workshop</p> <p>7) Advisory mission to Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 27 February – 3 March 2017 with the tasks of reviewing and editing the first draft of the NAP and appraise its adoption process along with ironing out difficulties in the preparation of the final workshop</p>
<p>A1.3 All four NAPs for sustainability measures in the residential sector in the beneficiary countries were developed in consultation with the inter-ministerial coordination group members. Inter-ministerial coordination group members were actively participating to the work of project by taking part in defining priorities for NAPs, reviewing its content and attending the national workshops.</p>	<p>No variation from the project design</p> <p>1) National Action Plan for Serbia was prepared and adopted in 2016 by the Government. Currently, it is a living document which is being amended and approved annually to reflect the changing context. The main result of the implementation of this action plan was the Law on Housing and Maintenance of Buildings, adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia on 22 December 2016.</p> <p>2) National Action Plan for Armenia was finalized and reviewed by the Government and is expected to be adopted by the State Committee on Urban</p>

	<p>Development during the first quarter of 2018.</p> <p>3) National Action Plan for Moldova was prepared and scheduled to be adopted by the Government in October 2017 but in early October the Government reform ensued and the adoption was postponed until the date to be determined by the new Government.</p> <p>4) National Action Plan for Tajikistan has been prepared, commented by international experts and is expected to be adopted as an Order by the State Committee on Construction during the first quarter of 2018.</p>
<p>A1.4 All four national validation workshops to review draft chapters of the respective NAPs with members of the inter-ministerial Steering Committees and relevant stakeholders and discuss their implementation were organized. The national validation workshops reviewed draft chapters of the NAPs by the inter-ministerial Steering Committees in each country:</p>	<p>No variation of the project’s design.</p> <p>1) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Urban Planning, Housing, Energy Efficiency and Disaster Risk Reduction, 9 April 2015, Yerevan</p> <p>2) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, 8-9 September 2015, Chisinau (back to back to the training workshop)</p> <p>3) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, 9-10 November 2015, Belgrade</p> <p>4) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, Energy Efficiency and Urban Development based on National Action Plan, 26 April 2016, Dushanbe.</p>
<p>EA2: Strengthened national capacity of beneficiary countries to implement policies for sustainable housing through inter-ministerial coordination</p>	
<p>A2.1 Four national workshops in the beneficiary countries to launch NAPs were organized (one in Serbia has taken place back to back to the regional meeting) and four regional meetings were organized:</p> <p>1) Regional Workshop “Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing and urban development in countries with economies in transition” 16 September 2016, Geneva</p> <p>2) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, Urban Development and Land Management: development, implementation and monitoring of the National Action Plans, Belgrade,</p>	<p>Four national workshops and four regional workshops were organised. Four regional workshops were organised as additional activities due to the great needs expressed by countries-beneficiaries in promoting exchange of experiences and best practices between the countries.</p> <p>Organization of the regional workshops contributed to strengthening national capacities in developing and implementing policies for sustainable housing, urban development and land management in the CIS region against the background of the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda. It also facilitated inter-regional cooperation</p>

<p>Serbia, 31 January - 2 February 2017 (included two workshops: national and regional)</p> <p>3) Workshop Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing, Urban Development and Land Management: Third Regional Meeting, 9 March 2017, Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>4) Workshop Strengthening national capacities in the area of housing, urban development and land management, 27-28 April 2017, Chisinau, Moldova</p> <p>5) Regional Workshop Towards strengthening capacities in national urban policy making in CIS region countries, 16 May 2017 Paris, France</p> <p>6) Workshop Strengthening national capacities in the area of housing, urban development and land management: development, implementation and monitoring of national action plans (24 May 2017, Dushanbe, Tajikistan)</p> <p>7) Regional meeting on strengthening national capacity for sustainable housing, urban development and land management: development, implementation and monitoring of national action plans (5 October 2017, Chisinau, Moldova)</p>	<p>and transfer of knowledge as per general objectives of the project. The result of the inter-regional exchange of the practices in the preparation and implementation of the National Action Plans between the countries-beneficiaries and increased national capacity in drafting and realization of the strategic documents in the field of sustainable housing and urban planning.</p>
<p>EA3: Strengthened national capacity of other countries in the ECE region to develop policies for sustainable housing through application of the project's lessons learned</p>	
<p>A3.1 Development of a report with best practices, lessons learned and guidelines for the preparation and implementation of National Action Plans for Sustainable Housing</p>	<p>No variation of the project's design.</p> <p>Policy paper containing analysis of best practices and lessons learned and guidelines on the preparation and implementation of NAPs based on experiences and lessons learnt from the beneficiary countries was prepared is in final draft and is envisaged to be published in February 2018</p> <p>Could you please provide more information on the paper, how it will be used etc</p>
<p>A3.2 Regional meeting to share best practices and lessons learned on the preparation and follow-up of National Action Plans between the beneficiary countries and other countries in the region. The policy paper with best practices and guidelines was discussed at the regional meeting:</p>	<p>No variation of the project's design.</p> <p>Regional workshop for ECE Region "Building capacity in countries in transition economy in housing and urban development" (10 November 2017, Geneva, Switzerland) – Please develop further – what were the results etc</p>



#### 4. CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Table 3 - Challenges and Actions

Description of challenges	Action(s) taken to solve the issue, if any
<p>Instability of national government, i.e. changes in the governments due to frequent restructuring and rotations of the senior officials and related to that changes in the policy priorities of the countries is one of the main challenges in the project.</p> <p>For instance, there was a replacement of the Chairman of the Committee on Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Tajikistan in May 2015. The new Chairman had lots of experience of working at national level not of working with international organisations. There was therefore a risk of a decrease of the commitment of the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil the activities specified by the project. Due to the change in management, the project implementation was slower than expected.</p> <p>There were also security issues in Tajikistan. Due to security consideration twice in 2015 (in June and in October) workshops in Dushanbe were postponed on request of the Government of Tajikistan. The reasons of this postponing were not related to the project, they were related to the overall security considerations as there were military conflicts on the territory of the country.</p> <p>Ministry of the Regional Development and Construction in Moldova was under restructuring in 2016 and was eventually abolished in 2017 two days before the final regional meeting in Geneva. This Ministry of Economy has taken over responsibilities of the Ministry of Regional Development and relations with the new ministry are being re-established.</p>	<p>As there is little which can be done to ensure political stability in the countries-beneficiaries, the best strategy is continuous systematic work with the newly appointed high level officials; close cooperation with the focal point/national project coordinator which is often “institutional memory” of the organization and can be instrumental in implementation of the NAPs and mainstreaming the defined policy priorities into national legal framework as well as sustaining online platform where the project information and materials are available.</p>

#### 5. GOOD PRACTICES AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

Several good practices and lessons learnt were identified during the project. This included as follows:

1) Intersectoral coordination and collaboration for the implementation of the National Action Plans; active involvement of stakeholders

A common challenge that the participating countries faced throughout the process of developing and implementing a National Action Plan was the coordination of multiple stakeholders and identifying opportunities and mechanisms for collaboration between the varied ministries and agencies. Cooperation can increase the success of a project; different actors can join efforts to create a holistic action plan that addresses sustainable housing in an integral manner. However, it is important to first ensure that the adequate collaboration mechanisms enable this process and that each actor involved has a clearly defined activity and objective to stir their actions.

As the experience of the countries has showed, the best way to implement the National Action Plan through a collective effort between agencies and ministries. This collaborative approach increased the efficiency of development of the NAP and can expedite its implementation process in the coming years. The need to develop partnerships and institutional integration for an effective rolling out of initiatives is very high. By involving the organizations and agencies in this decision-making process, a sense of ownership can be built among the actors, ensuring their commitment towards implementing the NAP.

It is also important to determine and agree on concrete deadlines for the activities in the NAP. Creating a program schedule can be used as an implementation tool of the NAP. The program schedule will outline all the specific activities, who is responsible for implementing them, through which means, and a specific outline of the deadlines. The deadlines should be resilient to change considering there is always a chance that new opportunities and challenges may arise. However, the project schedule can provide with the overview of when each activity should be completed and a step-by-step guide for implementing the NAP.

2) Stakeholder participation in budgeting and identifying sources of funding

Having a clear financial strategy from the onset is essential to ensure that the proper financing framework is in place to support the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the National Action Plan. From the counties' feedback, it is evident that the participating countries perceive the process of identifying sources of funding and budgeting for the National Action Plan as a weakness within the program.

Tasking each organization and agency with securing its own funding can increase the efficiency of the process as it was done in Moldova where the NAP has clearly suggested that each organization responsible for a specific segment. However, it is important to create a financial strategy with all the stakeholders involved (the parties who will be implementing the NAP) beforehand. Including the stakeholders in the process can be of great benefit considering their contributions can increase the accuracy of the budget and they can provide with the resources for the 'how' and 'where' to allocate the funds. Some countries found it difficult to evaluate the financial resources required for the implementation of the NAP. Developing a financial model was their main challenge; they were unable to come up with an accurate budget, therefore they came up with aggregate calculations that are to be confirmed. Engaging a wide set of stakeholders and financial agencies in the early stages of development would have enabled them to develop a more accurate budget. It is also important to note that through stakeholder involvement in the development of the financial strategy they can become accountable for the decisions agreed upon. Developing a financial strategy in close

collaboration with the involved parties before tasking each organization with mobilizing their own funding ensures that the organizations and agencies are capable of securing their funds, while still being able to receive support if/when needed.

### 3) Setting realistic and feasible objectives for developing the NAP

Government of Serbia was the only partner in the project which not only developed its NAP but also had it adopted it by the end of the project. This is due to the fact that feasible and realistic objectives were identified since the beginning in collaboration with fellow authorities and agencies.

Serbia's collaborative approach to defining activities enabled them to develop the NAP in a timely manner. During the initial stages of the project, Serbia found it difficult to involve local governments in defining the activities in the NAP. Nonetheless, they discovered the potential of municipalities as a key actor for implementation at the local level and hence the value of their involvement in the process of developing the NAP. The capacities of local authorities and the related actors should therefore be considered when defining the activities in the NAP.

The national authority in Serbia acted as a convener in the review of forthcoming activities and public budgets, gathering as many stakeholders as possible and inviting them to participate in the process to set out achievable activities within the given timeframe of the NAP. The outcome of an inclusive approach produced a set of realistic activities that the implementing bodies are capable of delivering, leading to the completion of the NAP and moving forward towards its implementation.

### 4) Develop policy work on thorough analysis of the situation (conducted through preparation of thematic country profiles)

The participating countries used the Country Profiles developed by UNECE as a basis for the development of the National Action Plans and respective policy documents. A respondent from Tajikistan suggested that Country Profile should be updated on a regular basis so plans and policies can better reflect the needs of the country. For example, the country report for Tajikistan was prepared in 2011 and thus the data may be outdated. The participating countries should develop plans and policies that are evidence-based, ensuring that current issues and trends in each country are addressed through the strategies.

### 5) Considering population dynamics when developing policies and plans

Population dynamics play a large role in development, and must therefore be considered into both planning and policy decisions. This is particularly important when developing policies and plans related to housing, where population trends determine the current and future priorities of this sector. Still, the prepared Country Profiles had, although brief, a section on population. One example is Tajikistan's profile where the section on population only included data on the total country population, number of people living in urban and rural areas, and the net migration rate of the country as a whole. Hence, the data may not prove sufficient to assist the development of Tajikistan's NAP and policy documents on sustainable housing.

Likewise, it is of importance to consider population trends when developing housing strategies. The data to be collected and to inform decision-making process should include population growth/decline, population density, urban –rural migration (and vice versa), population age structure

and gender, family structure, and other relevant household data. Such data will provide a clear picture of the current needs of the country, while also enabling decision makers to forecast future needs. Overall, the data will inform the formulation of policies that will be fit to address housing challenges and emerging opportunities. Yet, data collection can be an expensive and timely process. Still, efforts in this area must be placed considering the value of data for informing policies and plans.

This is a lesson learnt to be considered in the future projects.

#### 6) Use innovative technologies for communication and data collection

In line with current trends in the area of ICTs, data collection through web-based platforms could be an alternative for decreasing costs and increase the efficiency of organizing and analyzing data. Even though such system for data collection is out of this project's scope, this type of data could be retrieved from the countries' census bureaus and other similar sources available. Enabling access to this data and its analysis will ensure that the developed National Action Plans and policies adequately address the housing issues in each of the participating countries of the 9<sup>th</sup> tranche. This is a lesson learnt to be considered in next projects.

## 6. SUSTAINABILITY

The project sustainability is ensured by two factors:

- 1) The project supported the ongoing work of the governments according to the political priorities established by the governments. This helped to ensure long-term sustainability of the project results and adoption of the developed laws planned in 2018.
- 2) Governments representing countries involved in the project report annually on implementation of the project recommendations at the UNECE sectoral committee (on housing and land management).

The important part of the following up activities is the establishment of the Geneva UN Charter Centres in all the countries and provision of regular trainings and advice on approaches to the Guidelines implementation and organisation of capacity building and networking activities. Further evaluation and monitoring of the NAP realization as well as achievement of SDGs will also be carried out through the centers with the help of the methodology to be developed in 10<sup>th</sup> tranche. For example, a delegation of the Armenian national and local authorities and experts travelled for a study tour to Estonia to learn about the best practices in the management of multi-apartment buildings. The Estonian Centre is the UNECE Geneva UN Charter Centre of Excellence with many years of experience of working on the topic. The study trip was funded by UNDP Armenia, which is also interested in further implementation of the NAP.

## 7. MULTIPLIER EFFECTS

The project has triggered processes for the replication of its activities, in countries-beneficiaries and non-participating countries mainly through the dissemination of the best practices and lessons learnt online at the UNECE website (<http://www.unece.org/housing-and-land-management/training-materials.html>) and later on at a stand alone web-platform which is planned to be developed in 2018. This allows significantly increasing CIS regional and international coverage and projecting outcomes 'accessibility to all interested parties such the governments planning to improve.

The supplementary online learning resources are being developed. A web-page with links on educational materials covering such topics as energy-efficient and affordable housing and management of multi-apartment buildings has being created at the UNECE website. It was agreed on

further cooperation with the UN-Habitat through interlinking web-pages of the project and Global Urban Lecture Series established by the UN-Habitat and its channel on Youtube.

By creating lasting online presence in the thematic area of sustainable housing, it can also be ensured that the new workshop participants would be able to attain a required expertise and acuity along with a common conceptual ground tackled in the workshops delivered by the HLMU's projects.

## 8. SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING

**Table 4 – Financial Leveraging**

Contributing Entity/Donor	Purpose	Amount raised	
		Cash (USD)	In-Kind
Smart city laboratory, Moscow, Russia	Provided a speaker on innovative technologies for housing for the workshop in Armenia	-	Covered travel expenses of an expert from Russia
HM Land Registry, UK	Provided a speaker on land administration for sustainable housing and urban development for the workshop in Armenia	-	Covered travel expenses of an expert from UK
Agency for Housing Mortgage Lending, Russian Federation	Provided a speaker on housing finance for the workshop in Armenia	-	Covered travel expenses of an expert from Russia
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Provided a speaker on Housing accessibility and affordability after disasters for the workshop in Republic of Moldova	-	Covered travel expenses of an expert from Belgium
United Nations Environment Programme - Vienna Office	Provided a speaker on the potential of energy efficiency and renewable energy for the workshop in Serbia	-	Covered travel expenses of an expert from Vienna
Asian Development Bank	Provided financial support to the organization of a workshop in Goris, Armenia, on the issues of municipal urban development	-	Covered conference room rent, interpretation, materials
UN-Habitat Office in Moscow	Implementation of the project	-	Covered staff time, consultants work and travel (estimated during the project period of at least USD100,000)
UNDP in Armenia	Provided financial support to the organization of the study trip of representatives of Armenian national and local authorities	-	Covered travel expenses of the study group (estimated USD32,876)

	and experts to Estonian Geneva UN Charter to learn about best practices in the field of multi- apartment building management		
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**9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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## 10. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**Table 5**

Object Class	Description	A. Budget/Allotment (as per project document) (USD)	B. Revisions to allotments (if any) (USD)	C. Explanations of revisions to allotments (USD)	D. Total Expenditure (USD)
015	Other staff costs - General temporary assistance	7,500	-	-	8,355
105	Consultants and Experts	160,800	-	-	132,645.66
115	Travel of staff	101,500	-	-	74,953.67
120	Contractual services	42,000	-	-	40,904
125	General operating expenses	8,000	-	-	15,491.56
130	Supplies and materials	0	-	-	720
135	Furniture and equipment	0	-	-	0
145	Workshops/Study tours (Grants and contributions)	213,200	-	-	202,826.33
	Total	533,000			475,896.33