

UN-Habitat's funding status as of 28 February and impact programmes in Cambodia and Lebanon

Foundation Non earmarked – core funds in USD (USD)

CONTRIBUTORS IN 2021

Mexico*	500,000	
Egypt	50,000	NEW CONTRIBUTORS Egypt Mexico
Philippines*	50,000	
Algeria	10,000	COMEBACKS Germany Rwanda
Rwanda	10,000	
Total	620,000	

*Includes previous years' contributions. Appreciation for contribution from Germany of USD 179,211 received in December 2020 that was not reported last year.

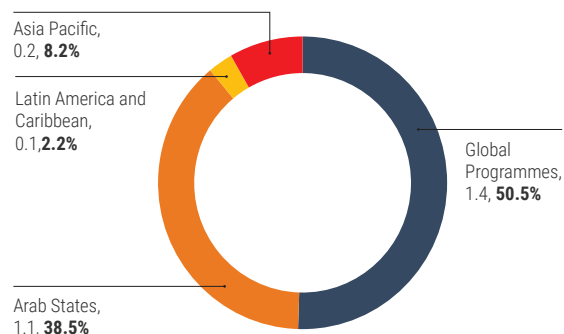
UN-Habitat is grateful for contributions received and appeals to Member States to provide **early core contributions for 2021**

Earmarked funds in USD

CONTRIBUTORS IN 2021

UN Agencies	1,161,570
Switzerland	1,112,360
Institute for Transportation and Development Policy	281,424
Korea East-West Power Company Ltd	173,736
The Adaptation Fund Board	80,000
Tongji University	50,000
Total	2,859,090

2021 earmarked income allocation by UN-Habitat implementing region in USD millions



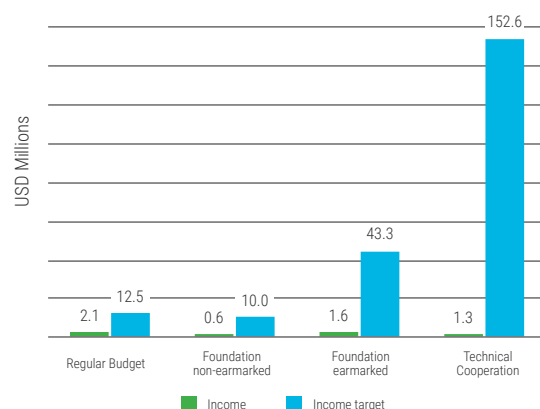
2021 income from donors by contributing region

United Nations Region	Core	Earmarked
Africa***	70,000	-
Asia Pacific	50,000	223,736
Latin America and the Caribbean	500,000	-
Western Europe and Other Groups	-	1,393,784
Global (including UN Agencies)	-	1,241,570

***Contributions from Arab States such as Egypt and Algeria are reflected under Africa.

Cash contributions of **USD 11.2 million** received in 2021 for ongoing grants

2021 work programme overview



*Income for 2021 for Foundation non-earmarked of 0.55million received for previous years.

Grants in 2021 for Earmarked Activities

Donor / Development Partner	Donor Category	Project Title	UN-Habitat Implementation Region	Amount in USD
Asia-Pacific				223,736
Korea East-West Power Company Ltd	Private Sector	Capacity building on Green House Gas emission reduction and environment-friendly applications	Asia Pacific	173,736
Tongji University	Civil Society	UN-Habitat's Initiative on Municipal water supply challenges in the context of climate change	Global	50,000
Western European and other Group				1,393,784
Switzerland	Government	Urban Planning and Infrastructure in Migration Contexts	Global	1,112,360
Institute for Transportation and Development Policy	Civil Society	Growing Smarter: Sustainable Mobility in East Africa.	Global	281,424
Global				1,241,570
The Adaptation Fund Board	Intergovernmental	Increasing Resilience of the Education System to Climate Change Impacts in East Caribbean region in Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica and Saint Lucia	Latin America and Caribbean	80,000
UNDP	UN Agencies	Socio-economic Empowerment of Women in Ghor Al-Safi	Arab States	320,260
UNDP	UN Agencies	Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring Platform	Arab States	429,250
UNDP	UN Agencies	Fresh water and wastewater management in southern Cambodia	Asia Pacific	62,060
UNICEF	UN Agencies	Rubble to Mountains: Responding to the Beirut Port explosion	Arab States	350,000
GRAND TOTAL				2,859,090

Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Development Planning in Cambodia



Community consultation and participation in the housing design and mapping. © UN-Habitat

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change. Rising temperatures reduce productivity in agriculture, fisheries and forests while changing rainfall patterns increase flooding, drought and storms leading to damaged roads, water supply and other infrastructure. The result is loss of human lives, economic decline, and loss of livelihoods affecting the most vulnerable including women and children.

The programme, mainstreaming climate resilience into development planning brought together a wide range of partners including the Ministries of Environment, Women's Affairs, and Planning as well as cross-sectoral and sub-national bodies such as National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development, National Council for Sustainable Development and Sub-national Democratic Development supported by Forum Syd, Save the Earth Cambodia, UN-Habitat and the Asian Development Bank which provided financial support of USD 2 million contributing to the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

The programme sought to enhance climate proofing and resilience at sub-national level including innovative financing for resilience actions and climate adaptation measures at district and community levels. Integration of gender issues in climate change initiatives was a priority, particularly in the agriculture, water resources and health sectors as was the development of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to assess climate actions and investments. A web platform now records adaptation data against indicators and provides a rich repository of knowledge on climate adaptation.

Under the programme, institutional capacity has been greatly strengthened through climate resilience training of over 1650 practitioners, a Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change, guidelines and manuals, data collection, GIS and scenario analyses, technological solutions, policies, reports, site visits and pilot projects. An important result is enhanced public awareness with households adopting good practice in waste recycling, water and energy conservation and better farming practices considering rainfall patterns and soil conditions.

Under the programme, 12 Knowledge Products (thematic monographs, manuals and guidelines on 'good practices') were developed and pilot project in Phnom Kong and Tani communes in Angkor Chey district has resulted in improved access to clean water and sanitation, less water contamination, better water storage and less time spent on fetching water at no cost for almost 150 families. In Sithor Kandal district which lacked proper irrigation and is prone to drought and floods, the pilot to improve water management resulted in much easier access to water at half the cost particularly for women for irrigation and improved production of vegetables. Meanwhile in Prey Khla and Khampong Veang villages of the Pralay commune, farmers more than doubled their weekly incomes to an average of USD 55 dollars through better chicken and fish raising and in-crop intensification in home gardens. Finally, in Rukhakiri district in Battambang municipality, which is prone to extreme weather events, introduction of managed pay-per-use latrines and hygiene facilitates in public markets have helped reduce water and vector borne disease. Further projects are planned on reducing vulnerability to drought and flooding.

UN-Habitat and UNICEF join forces to provide data on life in Lebanon's disadvantaged neighbourhoods



UN-Habitat carries out household survey to understand community needs. © UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat and UNICEF have developed profiles of 28 disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon to provide baseline data to stakeholders to ensure that their interventions address the most pressing needs of residents, build community resilience, and contribute to sustainable urban development.

The lack of reliable multisectoral data has been a major long-standing challenge for local governments, NGOs and international organizations working to improve the lives of Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents in disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods. The country has also been facing compounding crises, including the Syrian refugee influx, socio-economic crisis, COVID-19 pandemic and Beirut Port blast.

The **28 profiles** of disadvantaged neighbourhoods across Lebanon promote data-led programming and coordination and have already served as an evidence base for several projects implemented by UN-Habitat and/or its partners as well as advancing transparent and accountable governance.

In Sabra, Beirut, the findings of the neighbourhood profile informed the El-Jazzar Street multisectoral upgrading, implemented by UN-Habitat and partners. The project supported more than 1,000 beneficiaries - mostly Lebanese, but also Syrian and Palestinian refugees - through renovating and weatherproofing building facades, rehabilitating non-motorized transport and stormwater networks, and resolving electrical and lighting issues at the street level. Such area-based interventions aimed at mitigating vulnerabilities for all population groups living together in poor urban pockets can help reduce community tensions.

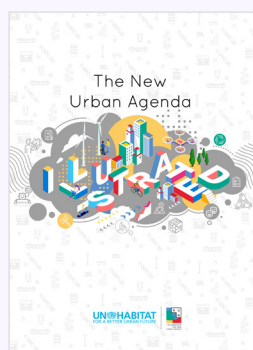
The 28 neighbourhood profiles were published on an interactive [online portal](#) that enables users to explore each neighbourhood by reading about various themes or sectors, including water and sanitation, child protection, local economy and livelihoods, and buildings. The portal also features a [geoport](#) that presents the mapped data of all profiled neighbourhoods, as well as a database that allows for cross-neighbourhood comparison of [key statistical data sector-by-sector](#). Funded by UNICEF, the project ran from October 2017 to December 2020 with a budget of over USD 1.85 million.

UN-Habitat and UNICEF held nine interactive workshops in 2020 for different neighbourhoods and produced two tutorial videos to train municipal representatives and other local stakeholders on how to use the profiles and navigate through the portal.

Abou Younes, Municipal Board Member of Zahle, Maalaka and Tanayel Municipality, who took part in a workshop, said: "The study is complete and comprehensive, revealing the neighbourhood's problems, and its pros and cons. It can be applied to carry out projects that meet the needs of the neighbourhood and not do them in a way that goes unnoticed, where only some people benefit."

UN-Habitat Lebanon hopes that neighbourhood profiles will continue serving as area-based evidence tools to help address immediate needs and contribute to sustainable urban development, as the country responds to multiple crises and plans for longer-term recovery and reform.

FEATURED PUBLICATION



[The New Urban Agenda Illustrated Handbook](#) gives clear definitions and practical examples to help urban stakeholders including civil servants, mayors, local government officials, architects, urban planners, NGOs and international organizations understand how to implement [the New Urban Agenda](#). It outlines urban development issues and challenges and gives guidance on high-level policy decisions for growth and development of cities around the world. A first module of the New Urban Agenda [online crash course](#), a self-paced course, is available on the Urban Agenda Platform and UN-Habitat website. A certificate is awarded on completing the course. The second module will be launched in April 2021 and other language versions are planned.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS	YEAR
Her City – A guide for cities to sustainable and inclusive urban planning and design together with girls	2021
Global Compendium of Practices on Local Economic and Financial Recovery	2021
Compendium of inspiring practices on urban-rural linkages	2021
Local inclusion of migrants and refugees - a gateway to existing ideas, resources and capacities for cities across the world	2021
Waste wise cities tool: Step by step guide to assess a city's municipal solid waste management performance through SDG indicator 11.6.1 monitoring	2021
The global public space programme: annual report 2020	2021
Urban observatories: a comparative review	2021
Mid-term evaluation accelerating climate action through the promotion of urban low emission development strategies	2020
A harmonized implementation framework for The New Urban Agenda in Africa	2020
Sub-National Urban Policy: A Guide	2020

RECENT AND UPCOMING EVENTS

🕒 15-26 MARCH	The sixty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women Hybrid
🕒 19 MARCH	Cities Alliance -High-Level Dialogue and Book Launch: Secondary Cities Post COVID-19 Virtual
🕒 23-26 MARCH	Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2021 Bangkok-Virtual
🕒 29-31 MARCH	Arab Regional Forum for Sustainable Development Beirut, Beyrouth, Lebanon -Hybrid
🕒 30 MARCH	Launch of Cities and Pandemics Report
🕒 7-8 APRIL	First Session of the Executive Board Meeting 2021 Virtual

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IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

