### Foundation Non earmarked – core funds in USD (USD)

**CONTRIBUTORS IN 2021**

- **Mexico**: 500,000
- **Egypt**: 50,000
- **Philippines**: 50,000
- **Algeria**: 10,000
- **Rwanda**: 10,000

**NEW CONTRIBUTORS**

- **Egypt**

**COMEBACKS**

- **Germany**
- **Rwanda**

**Total**: 620,000

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*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 income from donors by contributing region

#### United Nations Region

- **Africa***: 70,000
- **Asia Pacific**: 50,000
- **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**

- **USD Millions**
  - **Regular Budget**: 3.3
  - **Foundation non-earmarked**: 0.6
  - **Foundation earmarked**: 10.0
  - **Technical Cooperation**: 1.6
  - **Income**: 1.3
  - **Incomes target**: 152.6

### Grants in 2021 for Earmarked Activities

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

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 (thematically monographs, manuals and guidelines on ‘good practices’) were developed and pilot project in Phnom Chrey 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 Sihanoukville 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 Prayal 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 facilities 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 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 multiregional 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, socioeconomic 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 façades, 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 geoportal 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, Maelaka and Tiananayel 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her City – A guide for cities to sustainable and inclusive urban planning and design together with girls</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Compendium of Practices on Local Economic and Financial Recovery</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compendium of inspiring practices on urban-rural linkages</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local inclusion of migrants and refugees - a gateway to existing ideas, resources and capacities for cities across the world</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The global public space programme: annual report 2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban observatories: a comparative review</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-term evaluation accelerating climate action through the promotion of urban low emission development strategies</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A harmonized implementation framework for The New Urban Agenda in Africa</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)