Part 1

Global Future Cities Programme of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland’s Prosperity Fund
The Global Future Cities Programme aims at carrying out technical assistance to encourage sustainable development, increase prosperity and alleviate urban poverty.

**Strategic Development Phase** (2018-19) + **Implementation Phase** (2019-2022)

- Total USD 100M (2019), of which USD 13M is allocated to UN-Habitat.

- 3 thematic pillars: urban planning, transport and resilience.

- 30 transformative urban projects have been identified and are being implemented in 19 cities across 10 countries.
TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Ankara, Turkey
Increasing Quality And Accessibility Of Streets In Çankaya Neighbourhoods

Bangkok, Thailand
Decision Support System for Flood Management

Lagos, Nigeria
Water Transport Feasibility Study

Recife, Brazil
Data Ecosystem for Urban Governance
ROLE OF UN-HABITAT

• UN-Habitat’s Urban Planning and Design Lab: strategic and capacity building partner, to advance sustainable urban development, implementing SDGs and NUA – following UN-Habitat’s mandate

• Establish improved planning and management approaches to ensure that the projects contribute to inclusive and sustainable urbanization

• UN-Habitat’s added value:
  • Strategic and policy advice on Programme and project level
  • Enables cities to be informed clients
  • Guidance for viable investments in cities (with private sector partners)
APPROACH AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

• UN-Habitat’s integrated, interdisciplinary and impact-oriented approach

• Direct contribution to UN-Habitat Strategic Plan sub-programmes 1, 2 and 3.

• Combining normative and operational workstreams, spur development locally while exploring new, alternative ways to address emerging global issues
• To inform, shape and provide further evidence, UN-Habitat delivered the following outputs:
  • 30 Terms of Reference for projects on urban planning, mobility, resilience and data systems
  • 19 City Context Reports
  • 19 Technical Viability Assessment
  • 20 Charettes and 19 validation workshops
  • 8 Thematic Cluster Papers
  • 5 Policy papers
  • 2 Normative reports
  • 1 Programme-level training week
ACHIEVEMENTS - IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

• SDG Project Assessment Tool - developed and applied
• Review of technical deliverables for 30 urban projects
• Knowledge Management Platform – developed and applied – linked to Urban Agenda Platform
• Capacity building component launched – enhancing capacities of 19 cities (thematic sessions, in-country events etc)
• Three urban dialogues delivered
PROSPECTS OF THE PROGRAMME

• Manage impact of COVID-19 on the Programme, including UK ODA Budget reprioritization
• Contribution to inclusive economic development and improved quality of life for all
• The Programme will demonstrate significant value in advancing the global urbanization agenda, including achieving the SDGs – by showcasing the value and impact of investing in transformative urban interventions
• The approach and tools developed in the Programme allow for upscaling and replication in other countries and cities.
Part 2

Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19, a joint project of UN-Habitat CRGP and UNECE, UNECA, UN ESCWA, UN ECLAC, UN ESCAP and UNCDF
Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19

A joint project of UN-Habitat CRGP and 6 partners: UNECE, UNECA, UN ESCWA, UN ECLAC, UN ESCAP and UNCDF

Project duration: July 2020 – December 2021

Executing agencies

UNECE  ECA

Implementing partners

UN-Habitat CRGP’s role in the project: UN-Habitat’s City Resilience Global Programme (CRGP) acts as a technical partner in this project, leveraging on its capacities as a center of knowledge and advocacy of urban resilience, experience in supporting local governments in building resilience, and wide network and connections with cities.
Project objective
The project focuses on strengthening the capacities of local governments in 16 cities globally to design, implement and monitor sustainable, resilient and inclusive COVID-19 economic and financial responses, recovery and rebuilding plans.

The immediate impact of the project will be the provision of global practices from other cities which will inform the pilot cities in their activities to develop and implement their immediate response and recovery plans to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through the work of UN-Habitat CRGP and its partners in building urban economic resilience, the lives of approximately 44 million people in 16 implementing cities and respective metropolitan areas could be improved indirectly through training local governments representatives on urban resilience concepts and diagnosis and supporting them in designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive economic and financial recovery plans.
## Project Phases

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| **Phase 1** | Conceptual Framework on Urban Economic Resilience  
Global Virtual Workshops - August 2020  
Global Compendium of Practices |
| **Phase 2** | Training Series: Workshop 1 - Understanding urban economic resilience - December 2020  
Training Series: Workshop 2 - 2021 date TBC |
| **Phase 3** | Designing resilient and sustainable economic and financial recovery plans for the 16 project cities  
*February - December 2021* |

In partnership with: [UNDP](https://www.undp.org)  
[UNICEF](https://www.unicef.org)  
[ECOSOC](https://www.ecosoc.org)  
[UNFPA](https://www.unfpa.org)  
[UNHabitat](https://www.unhabitat.org)  
[UNICEF](https://www.unicef.org)  
[ESCAP](https://www.unescap.org)
Online workshops and training materials


Online workshops recordings and training materials are published on the project webpage within the Urban Resilience Hub of UN-Habitat City Resilience Global Programme website, thus constituting an open learning platform.
Prospects for UN-Habitat CRGP in building resilience

• Completing and complementing cities’ resilience profiles
• Reaching out to more cities
• Strengthening collaboration within the UN system, including with the Regional Economic Commissions
Part 3

UN-Habitat’s Lebanon Country Programme
Background

- The lack of a national urban policy, with the repercussions of pre-existing urban challenges, has further increased the prevailing stark inequalities and the strain on the provision of and access to public services.

- Since UN-Habitat established its presence in Lebanon in late 2006, its operations in the country have primarily focused on responding to successive crises the country, through integrating normative tools into operational implementation.

- To implement its mandate, the country programme has partnered with a wide range of donors, national, subnational and local partners and authorities; and civil society organizations – including academia and the private sector, as well as UN sister entities.

LEBANON

- 5.9 Million (close to 90% urban)
- 10,452 Km²
- 1 in every 4 (highest number of displaced persons per capita in the world)
Evolution and rationale for UN-Habitat intervention

• In addition to responding to successive crises, UN-Habitat’s presence has developed into a solid country programme that is promoting, implementing and laying the foundation of good urbanization across multiple sectors and with multiple stakeholders in Lebanon.

• Underpinning the evolved multisectoral, area-based approach of the country programme includes bridging HQ, regional and national normative global norms and best practices with operational activities on the ground.

• The need for UN-Habitat’s normative and operational expertise is vast in Lebanon. UN-Habitat’s Strategic Plan provides a strong framework through which the country programme is shaping its current and future interventions, fully aligned to Agenda 2030.
Neighbourhood and city profiling – an area-based approach to sustainable urbanization

- City profiles: Tyre, Tripoli, Beirut, Saida.

- The UN-Habitat city profiles and the UN Habitat-UNICEF neighbourhood profiles (NPs) offer a springboard for moving towards sustainable urban development.

- NPs are assessments of the living conditions of Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents of selected neighbourhoods.

- UN-Habitat and UNICEF have been organizing capacity-development workshops for municipalities and other local stakeholders.
Urban crisis response – War of July 2006

War of July

Complete or partial destruction of: 35,000 Housing Units | Complete destruction of: 400 Residential buildings
Southern Lebanon | Beirut’s Southern Suburbs

- **2007–2009**: UN-Habitat initiated **housing reconstruction project in support of municipalities** in southern Lebanon, establishes **RTOs** in three unions of municipalities.

- **2010–2012**: UN-Habitat and Ministry of Interior and Municipalities implemented a project to **promote strategic planning at the level of unions of municipalities**.

- UN-Habitat positioned as **key player in leading discussions on urban planning** issues and challenges in the country.
Urban crisis response – Syrian refugee crisis

- **2013 – New phase**: significant increase in portfolio, staffing and operations, responding to evolving hum-dev needs on the ground.

- Project implementation to **support host and refugee communities and capacity building of municipalities**. Rehabilitation of shelter and upgrading of basic services.

- **2016 – UN-Habitat promotes urban crisis response methodology** in main Lebanese cities – using global normative tools and practices.

- Lebanon country programme **positioned at strategic level among UNCT**.

≈ 50,000 refugees crossed the Lebanese borders daily.
Beirut Port explosion – urban crisis response

UN-Habitat responded immediately on the ground and continues to play a critical role in the recovery and reconstruction of the city:

- Rapid deployment of technical expertise to municipalities
- Damage assessments (building infrastructure, shelter, schools)
- Coordination at UN and humanitarian community level
- Cash-for-rent assistance and shelter repairs
- Debris management
- Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (3RF)
- Development of an Urban Recovery Framework
- Secondment from NORCAP/NRC ensuring critical coordination, urban and HLP expertise
Urban response to COVID-19 in Lebanon

- Unions of municipalities’ COVID-19 rapid assessment report.
- Designing, producing and installing the first public handwashing stations in Lebanon.
- Distributing hygiene kits to thousands of residents in dense urban settings of Beirut and Tripoli, comprising Syrian and Palestinian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese citizens.
- Contributing to enhancing the safety and tenure security of vulnerable communities through a multitude of services related to skills, livelihoods, protection, legal issues and health through Abjad Centre in Tripoli.
Funding partners
CONCLUDING MESSAGES

- **Normative/Operational balance**: The initiatives demonstrate how UN-Habitat’s normative and operational activities are balanced and interlinked on different levels.

- **Integration towards sustainable urban development**: The initiatives foster strong integration of different thematic areas, contributing to several domains of change and outcome areas of the Strategic Plan.

- **One UN approach**: The initiatives show systematic UN inter-agency collaboration building on complementary mandates to enhance reach and impact on global, regional and country levels.

- **Diverse funding arrangements**: The global initiatives focus on multiple countries/cities with support from a key funding partner, while the country programme is supported by a diverse group of funding partners.

- **Covid-19**: The initiatives demonstrate how activities are being repurposed and interventions reorganized to respond to the pandemic situation.
Thank you