

Programmatic Implications of the level of UN-Habitat's Non-Earmarked Resources

Introduction

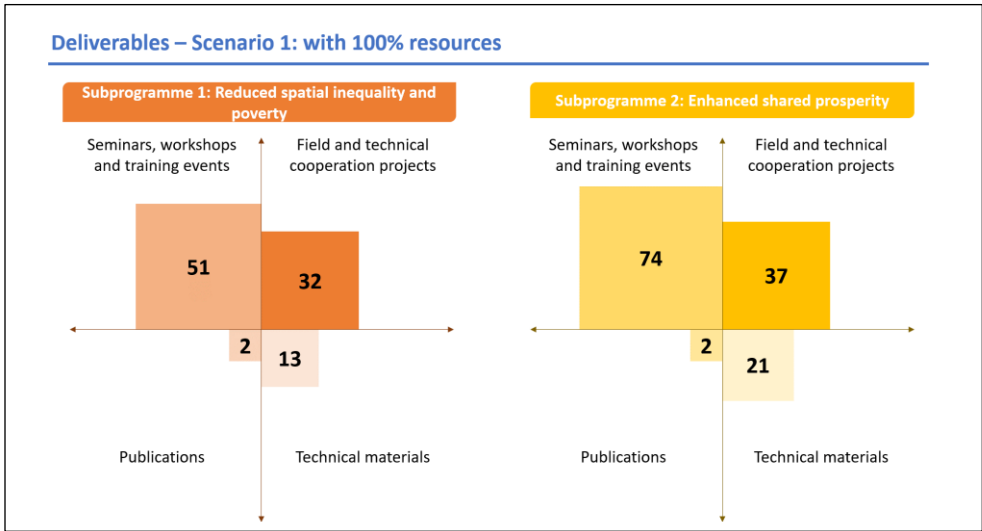
Voluntary non-earmarked resources in the work programme and budget 2020 were set and approved at USD 18.9 million. This is the level of resources needed by UN-Habitat to start implementing the approved Strategic Plan 2020-2023 in support to the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other global agendas.

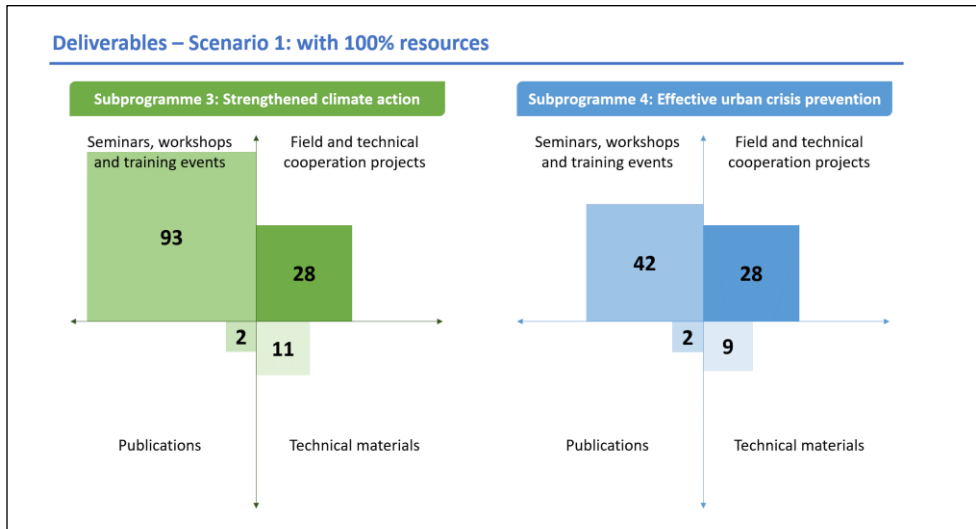
Moreover, these resources are necessary for UN-Habitat to continue its repositioning as a center of excellence on sustainable urbanization issues, a knowledge hub and a catalyst organization. They are also needed to maintain and grow the technical cooperation portfolio, support the reform of the UN Development system, in particular the new Resident Coordinator system, and engage in the development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) that reflect challenges and opportunities of urbanization at country and regional levels.

However, current trends and projections in resource mobilization show that UN-Habitat is not on track to mobilize the USD 18.9 million required to implement the approved work programme 2020 in a robust and impact-oriented manner. To help the Agency plan for different levels of funding, and at the request of Member States, the organization has developed three scenarios to demonstrate the impact on the delivery of the work programme 2020 resulting from different levels of income generation.

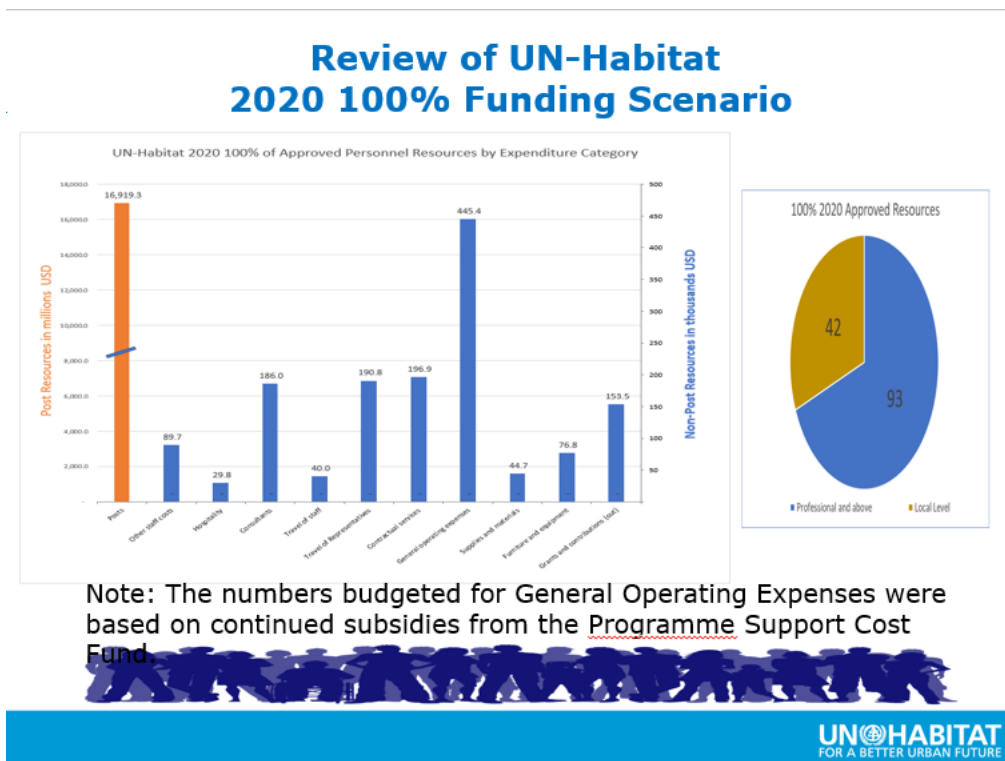
Scenarios and programmatic impact

The first scenario aligns with the approved work programme and budget 2020. It assumes a workforce of 135 staff paid by voluntary non-earmarked resources of USD 18.9 million. With this UN-Habitat would be able to deliver as planned and as shown below in the graphs below.

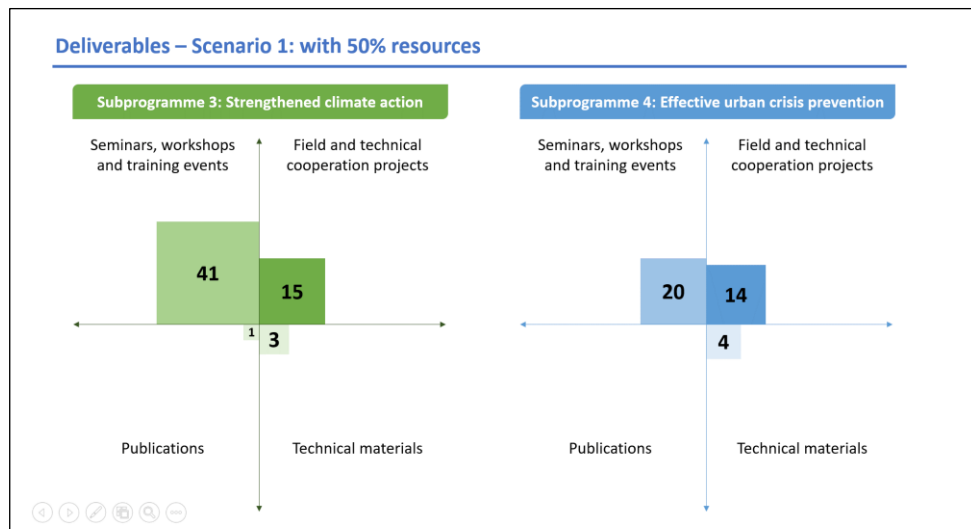
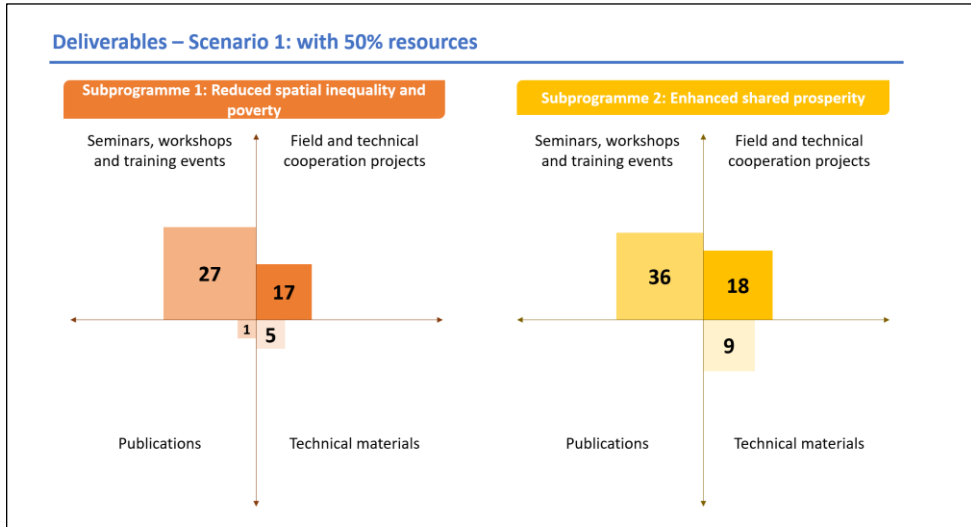




The personnel and financial resource requirements to deliver the above programme of work are shown below.

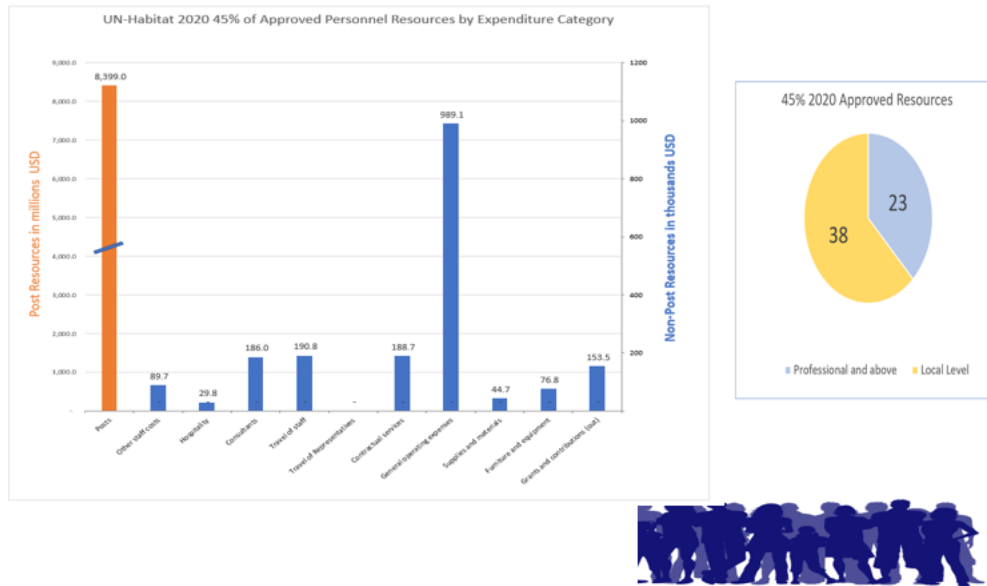


The **second scenario** assumes mobilization of 45% of the resources needed, in other words 61 staff are on-board and USD 10.3 million of core resources. With this scenario, the delivery of the work programme 2020 will be as follows:



The personnel and financial resource requirements to deliver the above programme of work are shown below.

Review of UN-Habitat 2020 ~50% Funding Scenario



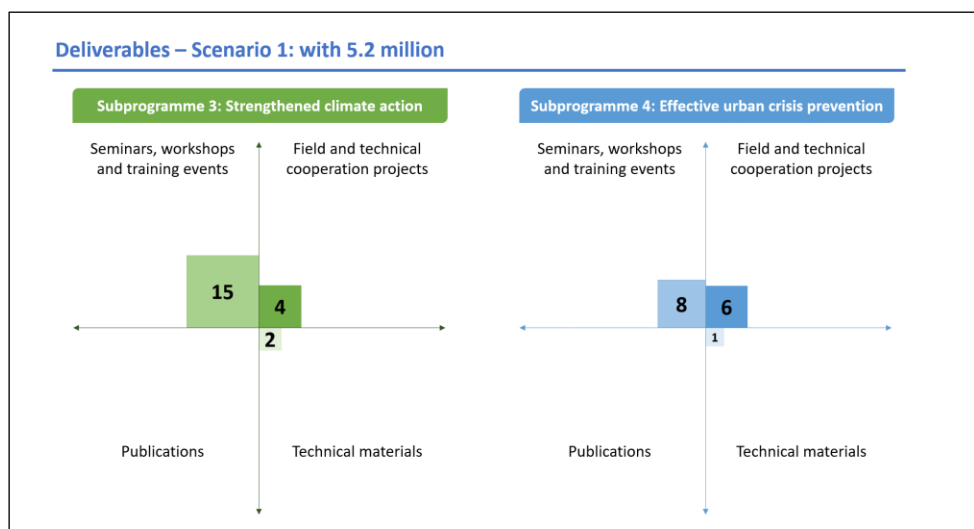
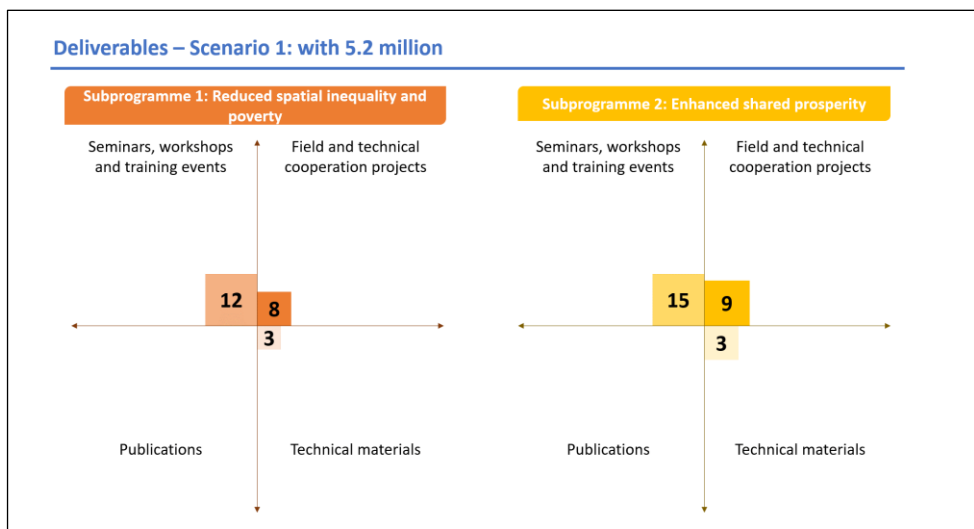
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This scenario would considerably affect the normative work of organization on issues such as:

- Land management and spatial plans for poverty reduction and spatial equality
- Low carbon options for sustainable mobility
- The right to adequate housing and prevention of homelessness among vulnerable groups including migrants
- World cities and national cities reports
- Climate change mitigation and air quality
- Living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people

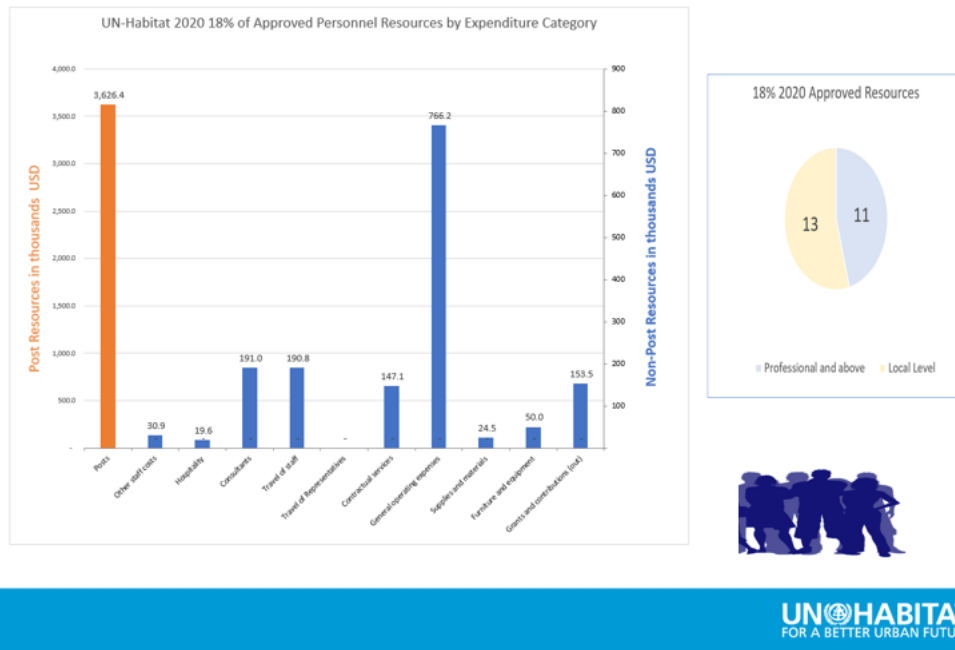
The number of Seminars, workshops and training events (counted by number of training days) will also be significantly reduced.

The third and last scenario assumes a level of core resources of USD 5.2 million and a staffing level of 24. This means that the Agency, which had 36 staff on-board as at 31 December 2019, and currently have 60 staff on Foundation Fund positions. In accordance with UN rules, this could mean that staff with continuing and fixed term appointments, with longer service tenures, are retained, while those who are more recent entrants, possibly working on new and emerging workstreams, are separated. This scenario would leave large gaps in the workforce in areas with large growth potential. It would considerably reduce and affect the work of the organization as follows:



The personnel and financial resource requirements to deliver the above programme of work are shown below.

Review of UN-Habitat 2020 \$5.2 million Funding Scenario



As shown in the figures above, this scenario reduces the ability of the organization to carry out its normative work, notably:

- the development of norms and standards across all sub-programmes (e.g. technical publications reduced to 9, that is, not even one per outcome area of the Strategic Plan);
- the development of peer-reviewed, global publications across all sub-programmes (reduced to zero across the board);
- the support to governments and others to integrate the norms and standards into legislation, policies and development plans;
- the support to governments and others to implement legislation, policies and development plans based on the international norms, standards and conventions.

With this scenario, the number training/ capacity-building days would go down from a total of 260 days planned to 50 days. In addition, the organization will not be able to produce planned publications or technical reports on key issues such as:

- Innovative finance mechanisms for rental, cooperative, incremental housing and land readjustment schemes to reduce urban poverty
- Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure
- Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people

Overall, on the field and technical cooperation projects, the delivery would be affected by 2/3 and 1/3 for scenario 2 and scenario 3 respectively. Although technical cooperation projects are mostly funded from earmarked resources, the reduced capacity of the organization to fulfill core functions such as resource mobilization, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, advocacy, communications and outreach, and most importantly normative work and knowledge generation, would significantly hamper the Agency's ability to raise resources and maintain the project portfolio at its current level.