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**Committee of Permanent Representatives
to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Second open-ended meeting: preparations for the
second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly
Nairobi, 29–31 May and 2 June 2023**

**Draft resolutions, draft procedural decisions and draft
Ministerial Declaration for the consideration of the second open-
ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives
to UN-Habitat for the preparations for the
second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly**

Draft resolutions

France, South Korea, Germany

International guidelines on people-centered smart cities

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recognizing the profound and dynamic impact digitalization and smart cities are having on human settlements and human lives; both in positive ways by providing new ways to support [evidence-based] sustainable urban development, [delivering urban services] providing job opportunities, enhancing access to basic services and improving information sharing and collaboration between various stakeholders including governments and urban residents; and in negative ways if not managed well, by exacerbating existing inequalities [and accessibility barriers], reducing sustainability and compromising economic growth, as well as, [the right to privacy] [the right to be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy] [in the digital age];

Noting the definition of smart city by United for Smart Sustainable Cities, the UN smart city platform co-chaired by UN-Habitat, ITU and UNECE and supported by 14 other UN agencies, as follows : “an innovative city that uses ICTs and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to [human rights and] economic, social, environmental [as well as], cultural aspects [among others]”,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in particular paragraph 15 which recognizes that the “spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies” ; *further recalling* Sustainable Development Goal 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,

Reaffirming [the] [t][T]argets [17.8 and] 17.6 [and 17.8] [target] of the Sustainable Development Goals in Agenda 2030 and [its] [their] [will] [objectives] to “fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology” and “enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level”; *Further reaffirming* the pledge set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that no one will be left behind,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 71/256 of 23 December 2016 entitled “New Urban Agenda” and *reaffirming* its commitment in paragraph 66 to [“]adopting a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities from digitalization, clean energy and technologies, as well as innovative transport technologies[”]and its commitment in paragraph 156 to promoting [“]the development of national information and communications technology policies and e-government strategies, as well as citizen-centric digital governance tools, tapping into technological innovations, including capacity development programmes, in order to make information and communications technologies accessible to the public, [including] [in particular] women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons in vulnerable situations, to enable them to develop and exercise [civic responsibility,] [their human rights] broadening participation and fostering responsible governance, as well as increasing efficiency[”] [in line with its acknowledgement in paragraph 19]

[Recalling the General Assembly resolution 77/211 of 15 December 2022 [on] [entitled] “ The right to privacy in the digital age”, which “calls upon [all] States to respect [human rights and [,in particular,] protect the right to privacy, both online and offline, including in the context of digital communications and new and emerging technologies”, [“]according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference of their privacy, family, home or correspondence and the right to the protection of the law against such interference[”]; which also calls on [all] States [“]to take measures on a national level to put an end to violations of[the right to] privacy and to create the conditions to prevent such violations, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with [their obligations under] international

human rights law[”] and furthermore [“calls upon all] [recommends that] States [to establish or] maintain [or establish] existing independent, effective, adequately resourced and impartial judicial, administrative and/or parliamentary domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data,[“];

Recalling the [Human Rights Council Resolution] [47/23] on new and emerging digital technologies and human rights, which recognizes the potential of digital technologies to facilitate efforts to accelerate human progress, to promote and protect human rights and [express] fundamental freedoms, to bridge digital divides, to support rights of persons with disabilities, [the advancement of] [to advance] gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and to ensure that no one is left behind in the achievement of the SDGs,

[7.bis Noting the UN-Habitat flagship programme “People-Centered Smart Cities”, which seeks to make urban digital transformation work for the benefits of all, driving sustainability, inclusivity, and prosperity and the realization of human rights, including privacy, by empowering local communities, promoting equitable access to technology, responsibly managing data and digital infrastructure, building trust by securing digital assets, and building multi-stakeholder capacity.]

Noting the UN Secretary-General’s Roadmap on Digital Cooperation in which the Secretary-General sets out a global agenda on internet connectivity, digital inclusion, digital capacity building, digital human rights, artificial intelligence and digital trust and security,

1. [[Urges] [Requests] the Executive Director [to further support] [and] Member States [in promoting] [to promote] a smart cities approach which is people-centred [and follows a human rights approach] in order to achieve the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda, which is based on the following principles:
 - a. [Ensuring] [Promoting] the [equitable] involvement [and values] of people, [including marginalized communities] [, including the urban poor and other vulnerable groups,] and ensuring digital and new technologies help [reduce] [in reducing] spatial [, economic, social] and digital inequalities [, overcome economic and social development challenges] and [respecting] [protecting human rights] for [respect human rights] [inclusive cities];
 - b. [Ensuring that [smart city approaches and] urban digital infrastructures contribute to reducing the environmental impact of cities[, building resilience] and [to ensure] that digitalization itself does not contribute to increased [greenhouse gas emissions] emissions and the consumption of natural resources.]
 - c. Building the appropriate capacity and skills for people-centered smart cities, including by promoting digital literacy, education and training national and local [and regional] [governments] [government] [and other local] [authorities] officials and technical staff in digital transformation, [digital accessibility], data, smart city planning and digital public participation, among others,
 - d. [Ensuring] [Facilitating] [Promoting] appropriate multi-level digital governance to guide the development of people-centered smart cities, including data governance, management and use, system and data [interoperability], the ethical considerations of technologies such as artificial intelligence, the privacy and [human] rights of individuals and communities and appropriate collaboration frameworks between governments, the private sector, academia and civil society,
- Alt1. d** Multilevel digital governance and appropriate collaboration frameworks between governments, private sector, academia and civil society,
- e. Creating economic opportunities [, as well as vibrant and [competitive] [an enabling] environment] through innovation and smart technologies, including to reduce [socio-economic inequalities] and fostering cities’ [shared] prosperity;

Alt 1.e Economic opportunities creation through innovation and smart technologies.

- f. [Centering smart city activities on people's needs by maximising community participation, representation, transparency and control,
- g. Safeguarding public trust by putting cyber security measures in place that protect data and infrastructure, including trusted, secure and resilient digital infrastructure,]]

2. [*Encourages*] [*Requests*] the Executive Director [and] [to support] Member States [and members of United Nations specialized agencies] [to] [in] [promote] [promoting] people-centered smart city approaches, [notably though the localization of the SDGs and in particular with regards to the urban poor, including] [by involving] local [governments] [authorities] [and people, including the urban poor and other vulnerable groups,] in the preparation and implementation of smart city charters, plans and strategies to promote [equal] [equitable] access and life-long education and training of all people to the opportunities provided by data, digital infrastructure and digital services in cities and human settlements and to favour [transparency and] accountability;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director[, subject to the availability of funding,] to initiate[, in collaboration with Member States,] the [elaboration] [development] of international guidelines on people-centered smart cities that will act as a global framework for developing national and local smart city charters, plans and strategies, which ensure that digital urban infrastructure and data contributes to making cities and human settlements sustainable, inclusive, prosperous and [respecting] [respectful of] human rights and to present them for [consideration and eventual] approval to the Executive Board at its last session of 2025;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to organize [an inclusive consultative process] [with] [including] [through] the [existing] regional [and country] offices of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, [an inclusive consultative process] [with] [national Governments] [Member States] [and Members of United Nations specialized agencies], [international associations of local authorities,] [including United Cities and Local Governments], [all] [national and international associations of local authorities recognised and accredited by UN-Habitat] relevant United Nations organizations, international finance institutions, development agencies [and] , [relevant international and national professional associations and members of the Habitat Professional Forum], non-governmental organizations, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector and other national and international stakeholders, taking into account traditional knowledge[s] , in order to inform the drafting process with best practices and lessons learned from different contexts and at different scales;

[5. [Invites [*Encourages*] Member States [and members of United Nations specialized agencies] and all relevant stakeholders to participate in the development of the guidelines for people in the smart cities];

6. *Urges* Members States [and relevant stakeholders] to technically and financially support the process for the [development] [elaboration] of the guidelines [and to host related field projects];

7. *Encourages* the Executive Director to leverage technological platforms, such as the United Nations Innovation Technology Accelerator for Cities (UNITAC), to support the [development] [of the guidelines] [elaboration] and implementation of the people-centered smart city [international guidelines [approach], [when approved,] subject to availability of funding, and [*Encourages* Member States to support the establishment of smart cities hubs to implement the [international guidelines] [people centered smart cities approach] [,when approved,] [and the New Urban Agenda] [in a balanced manner];

[8. *Requests* the Executive Director to [update] [report] on the progress of the implementation of this resolution to the [Executive Board] until the completion of the work.]

South Africa

Accelerating Transformation of Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recalling Resolution 24/7¹- Making slums history: a worldwide challenge- adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its twenty-fourth session and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and its Target 11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums, which establish the link between well managed urbanization and improving the lives of slum and informal settlement dwellers;

Recalling further that the New Urban Agenda² [was adopted] [includes] [as a blueprint] [[including] [with] an implementation plan] [and its commitment to promote national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living while enabling the participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of these policies according to their national legislation] to address sustainable urbanisation and human settlements, [including in support of SDG 11 implementation] [and is a critical lever to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 11] ;

Noting that a slum³ is [an informal settlement or housing] [defined as a settlement] in which the majority of the households experience one or more of the following deprivations: lack of secure tenure, lack of access to improved water sources, lack of improved sanitation facilities, [lack of security / safety] insufficient living space, poor structural durability of the dwelling;

Recognising that the creation of sustainable human settlements is one of the key developmental challenges facing the global community and that rapid urbanisation being experienced in many countries is often accompanied by an urbanisation of poverty as people migrate to cities to escape lack of opportunities, poverty, conflict, lack of access to basic services the negative impact of climate change and other hardships;

Further recognising that much of the urban expansion takes place in slums and informal settlements that many cities and towns are inadequately prepared for the unprecedented levels of population growth, and do not have sufficient capacity to face them and that infrastructure is not always capable of absorbing the influx;

Acknowledging that the global spread of COVID-19 has exacerbated the social, economic, and political challenges, as inhabitants of slums and informal settlements are often excluded from wealth, health and socio-economic safety nets and basic service delivery, are reliant on informal economies, live in high density areas with limited security of tenure and often in hazardous environments;

Acknowledging the findings of the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022⁴ highlighting the Sustainable Development Goal Target 11.1 – reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums[, informal settlements or inadequate housing] – is one of 9 SDG targets having globally regressed in their implementation, thus underlining the need for more concerted efforts to meet the Target by 2030;

¹ United Nations (2013) Decision and resolutions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its twenty-fourth session, <https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2014/12/Decisions-and-resolution-GC-24th-session.pdf>

² United Nations (2017) New Urban Agenda, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016, No. A/RES/71/256, United Nations, New York, https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_256.pdf

³ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>

⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2022.pdf>

Underlining the need to accelerate actions to improve living conditions in slums and informal settlements as one of the most pressing problems of the 21st Century and addressing the needs of one billion people living in slums globally, in the context of 161 countries around the world having more than 30 percent of their urban population living in slums and informal settlements, causing the total number of slum dwellers to continue to grow by nine million people a year since 2000

Appreciating the contribution of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, initiated by the Organization of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, financed by the European Commission, and implemented by UN-Habitat, and recognizing that the Programme has provided a joint vision of what is needed to scale transformative actions in informal settlements and slums.] [Also welcoming UN-Habitat's programmes on slums implemented in different countries]

Recalling the 1999 Action Plan for Moving Slum Upgrading to Scale, developed by Cities Alliance, and recognizing the need to expand partnership models, coordination, advocacy, monitoring.]

[Welcoming] [Taking note of] the Launch of a *Global Action Plan – Accelerating for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030* at the International Meeting hosted by the Government of South Africa in October 2022⁵]

[We hereby:]

1. *Calls* for utilizing the remaining seven years [to 2030] [of the Decade of Action] to build the foundation for [a] transformation [that] [to] meet[s] the needs of 1 billion slum and informal settlements dwellers today and 3 billion in 2050 [footnote], if no action is taken;
2. *Seek[s]* to undertake the transformation of [slums and] informal settlements by 2030 as part of a long-term and sustainable plan to transform our neighborhoods and cities into integrated urban settlements that accommodate[,] [and] support [and enable a decent standard of living for] all who inhabit them, thus transforming [slums and] informal settlements into [beautiful, functional and desirable settlements for all] [functional settlements where people can get access to adequate, safe, [livable, functional] and affordable housing and other basic services, including water, education, health and waste management among others];
3. *[Commit to]* [Supports] the following ten [key actions] [principles] towards scaling slum transformation:
 - a. **Multi-level participatory governance:** [Institutionalizing] [adopting a whole of a government and a whole of society approach to institutionalize] multi-level participatory governance, integrated frameworks with multi-sector, horizontal and vertical coordination among government spheres [(national and local) [governments] [authorities], enabling democratic and effective participation of all groups, especially communities and civil society, to ensure that capacities of public sector, private sector and civil society are [fully] leveraged. [to the fullest extent possible] [.]
 - b. **Spatial planning:** Strengthen land management and statutory planning of land, for citywide recognition and integration of informal settlements into the urban fabric, maximizing the availability, use and access to public land for adequate housing purposes. Design strategies for balanced densification, including development of the city periphery, to foster rural-urban connections and avoid non-planned [and environmentally] [harmful] urban [expansion] [extension] [that impacts negatively the environment]. Bolster urban development in secondary cities and neighborhoods vulnerable to sudden and slow onset shocks and stresses. Ensure equitable and empowered participation of the [residents] [habitats] for direct involvement in integrated planning and decision-making, to enable culturally adequate and inclusive design of interventions and solutions, following a [sustainable,] people-centered[, age and gender responsive and integrated approaches to urban] development [approach] .

⁵ UN Habitat (2022) Global Action Plan, Accelerating for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030

- c. **Data:** Improve methodologies of mapping and enumeration to reflect more accurately the reality of informal settlements and households and disaggregate data. Collect data across all settlements, regardless of tenure status or legal regularization, through an integrated approach that goes beyond the isolated settlement level, including transformation costs and affordability as well as impacts of interventions, and dynamics of movements of households after interventions. Ensure data availability and use of available data for decision-making at national, [subnational,] [local,] city and settlement level.
- d. **[Policies:** Review and design enabling, user-friendly and simplified legal, regulatory, planning, investments, and institutional [at national, local and city levels] frameworks, [at local, [metropolitan] and national levels,] establishing transformation targets with a long-term perspective with mid-term benchmarks, to create, mandate and capacitate institutions for implementation. [This will require the establishment and integration of high-level policy coordination mechanisms for implementation and follow-up monitoring. Mainstream community participation in the formulation, implementation and review of transformative public policies.]
- e. **[Comprehensive packages of adequate housing:** Target incremental and progressive provision of habitable, accessible, affordable, and [social] [resilient] housing [with] [that] uses sustainable [, energy efficient and climate resilient] local materials [and technologies and methods that lower the costs [and protect climate and environment] [of construction in maintenance] [and of available basic services,] [and of high quality, needs-based basic services] in thriving locations characterized by availability of [basic services,] [such as] education and social facilities, integrated and targeted health care services, and safe and accessible public spaces of high quality, connected through inclusive [sustainable] mobility options. Interventions need to target spatial and socioeconomic impacts, creating access to jobs and livelihoods, for which housing will be incorporated within city structures in well-located areas where there are job opportunities and services. Include all relevant groups, build their capacity to participate and localize interventions. The outcomes should build responsiveness [in resilience] of all populations [groups] to [climate change and natural] disasters, [as well as] pandemics [and other public health threats] [or climate change for risk reduction] [to reduce exposure to minimized harm and ensure equitable recovery form disasters and other] [and management of] external shocks and stresses.]

Alt e [Design comprehensive packages of adequate housing targeting incremental and progressive provision of habitable, accessible, affordable, and resilient housing starting with the creation of socioeconomic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods]

- f. **Finance:** Establish and adequately resource flexible finance models to respond to the needs of lowest income groups and communities accommodating mechanisms for localization and responsiveness. Apply integrated fiscal transfers, enabling slum transformation to go to scale, leveraging multiple partnerships and investments, including from the private sector civil society, [and] communities [and international financial institutions]. Strengthen municipal fiscal health, for instance public financial management as well as including land-based finance mechanisms and implementation of special vehicles as intermediary instruments especially for smaller municipalities to coordinate and mobilize funds from government, private sector, financial institutions and other partners. Establish accountability frameworks for the resources mobilized towards progressively achieving transformation benchmarks. Encourage funding for collective infrastructure and basic services supportive of housing. [– this coupled with security of tenure unlocks private finances].
- g. **Land:** Recognizing the social function of public and private land through guaranteeing secure tenure and land regularization and increasing the affordable supply of well-located land [, including land protected from climate change risks and natural hazards,] for housing through underutilized and vacant land and buildings. Recognize the continuum of land rights and property rights and ensure safeguards in cases of relocation, which is to be minimized and negotiated, avoiding forced evictions.
- h. **Community Resilience and Empowerment:** Produce and create new knowledge based on the local

experiences on resilience and community approaches, including place-based adaptation and mitigation measures for multiple environmental and social risks, establishing platforms to enable horizontal exchange between stakeholders to enhance capacities. Support innovations in identifying potentials of the community in data generation and solution finding in collaboration with the public agencies. Implement actions to strengthen community-based organization. Support and identify key stakeholders within communities and incorporate them through various engagements in the planning and implementation process. Draw on community capacity and skills for economic development and job creation.

- i. [Capacities] [Skills and] [Education:]Collaborate with universities, technical schools, NGOs and other [relevant] institutions, to develop and promote courses on slum and informal settlements transformation, capturing the knowledge and experiences from practitioners, research and case studies.]
 - j. Collaboration for implementation: Initiate open and regular dialogue on all levels of governance, engaging with other ministries from national government, subnational administration, civil society and communities, private sector agents, media and academia to review and specify the central action areas and identify key actions. Commit to co-establish multiple partnership frameworks at different levels (global, regional, national, local) and participate in regional consultations to inform the way forward, expanding and diversifying existing partnerships in consolidated and coordinated structures, and promoting exchanges, [accelerating and monitoring the implementation of the Global Action Plan and the SDG11] and regularly revisited during regular international events, such [as] the biennial World Urban Forum.
4. [*Urge*] [*Encourage*] Member States to accelerate transformative actions in slums and informal settlements and take [pro-active] measures in view of the anticipated slum growth ahead in line with the above key actions and putting the needs of slum dwellers first.]
 5. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to place the transformation of slums and informal settlements at the center of its strategic plan and programmes [in consultation with the Executive Board]
 6. [*Request* the Executive Director to develop an action-oriented technical implementation guideline for accelerating the transformation of informal settlements and slums]

Estonia

World Clean Up Day

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, as well as all relevant resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, ([A/RES/77/162](#))

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right, ([A/RES/76/300](#))

Recognizing further that environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to effectively enjoy all human rights ([A/RES/76/300](#))

Reaffirming the commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the New Urban Agenda and other major internationally agreed United Nations outcome documents in the economic, social and environmental fields, which are fully complementary and mutually reinforcing with the 2030 Agenda ([A/RES/77/161](#))

Taking note of the report of the outcomes of the first session of United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in 2019, (based on [A/74/8](#))

Reiterating that the implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders ([A/RES/77/173](#))

Recalling the political declaration of the special session of UN Environment Assembly UNEP@50 and *recognizing* the urgent need and our common objectives to reinforce and advance the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the environment for present and future generations, as it is crucial to urgently reverse the current trends of environmental decline, which are impeding progress towards sustainable development, while recognizing differing national circumstances, ([UNEP/EA.SS.1/4](#))

Noting the cross-cutting nature of waste management with strong linkages to global challenges, inter alia ecosystem degradation, human health, climate change, pollution, poverty [eradication] [reduction], food security and sustainable consumption and production, (new)

[*Taking note* of the rich historical background of the public clean up days, for the first time held in the beginning of the XX century in Moscow, which proved itself as an efficient instrument of public engagement in urban settlement management]

1. *Recommends* UN General Assembly to proclaim [third Saturday of September] [suggestion to add specific date] from 2024 onwards, as the World Cleanup Day, to be observed annually, (new)
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to observe the World Cleanup Day, in an appropriate manner, through activities aimed at raising awareness and its contribution to achieving sustainable development, (inspiration [A/RES/77/161](#))
3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the World Cleanup Day activities to date in addressing the environmental challenges associated with the waste management by mobilizing people globally into coordinated voluntary actions, empowering collaboration and raising broad awareness on reducing waste pollution tangibly, (new)
4. *Reiterates* the need for collective efforts [and resources] to promote sustainable development and scaling up efforts for halting the degradation of ecosystems, ([A/RES/73/284](#))
5. *Notes* the conducive impact for enhancing the World Cleanup Day involvement and attention to waste pollution around the world through the visibility and acknowledgement being marked at the UN Calendar, (new)
6. *Invites* the UN-Habitat, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, to facilitate the observance of the World Cleanup Day; (inspiration [A/RES/77/161](#))
7. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions; ([A/RES/77/161](#))
8. *Requests* the Executive Director to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system [, international and regional organizations and] other relevant stakeholders, for appropriate observance. (inspiration [A/RES/77/161](#))

Costa Rica, Colombia, Singapore, Ecuador, Germany

Biodiverse and Resilient Cities - Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban-territorial planning

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Underlining the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶ and the mandate of UN-Habitat as the focal point in the UN system for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, and the custodian agency for the implementation of SDG 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

Stressing the relevance of the transformative commitments of the New Urban Agenda⁷, especially those related to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, environmental sustainability and resilient urban development, biodiversity and ecosystem protection, restoration and sustainable use, resilience [and climate change adaptation and mitigation] [and adaptation to climate change and climate change mitigation,]

Welcoming UN Secretary General Quadrennial Report on Progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda which states that by managing land conversion, combating urban sprawl, restoring urban ecosystems and greening food systems, countries are making progress in [halting and] reversing biodiversity loss locally,

Welcoming UN-Habitat World Cities Report 2022 entitled *Envisaging the Future of Cities*⁸, which highlights that future economic growth and resilience cannot be sustained without bridging the infrastructure gaps across the urban-rural continuum through adequate territorial planning and enhanced capacities in the human settlements for strengthening the pivotal role they play in realizing sustainable futures,

Welcoming the latest IPCC report⁹ which integrates knowledge on the interdependence of climate, ecosystems, biodiversity and human societies and documents the impacts of climate change on urban areas, which will suffer extreme events such as heatwaves, sea-level rise, storm surge from tropical cyclones and intense rainfall, and acknowledges the complex interactions that influence the expression of climate impacts in urban environments, and highlights the compounded risks that are also likely to affect cities, such as the intensification of warming and mean precipitation, while proposing a wide range of effective climate responses that help urban communities adapt to climate impacts while simultaneously protecting biodiversity, improving health and food security, delivering economic benefits and enhancing carbon sequestration,

[Recognizing that nature-based solutions as defined in the UNEA 5/5 Resolution “*Nature-based solutions for supporting sustainable development*” offer the opportunity to develop a wide range of responses to environmental, economic and societal challenges in urban planning. In urban areas, nature-based solutions, including green, blue and natural infrastructure, have been associated with delivering multiple benefits including positive effects on climate adaptation and mitigation, urban biodiversity, human health, and wellbeing. Nature-based solutions need to be implemented with comprehensive social and environmental safeguards, consider local and indigenous knowledge, and provide benefits to local communities,]

Recognizing that the multilateral system has laid out a framework for achieving urban resilience in the form of the SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the [Kunming-Montreal] Global [Biological] [Biodiversity] Framework. Together these documents provide a coherent framework for integrated, multi-level action that recognizes the importance of subnational entities, particularly local [governments] [authorities], in building resilience,

⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex

⁸ https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2022/06/wcr_2022.pdf

⁹ *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* 27 February 2022
<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>

Recalling Human Settlements Commission resolution 16/16 on Management of natural resources in the context of sustainable human settlements, [Secretariat to check exact references]

Recalling further Decision and resolutions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme 19/10 on urban-rural linkages and sustainable urbanization and Resolution 23/4 on Sustainable urban development through access to quality urban public spaces¹⁰, [Secretariat to check exact references]

Recalling Resolution UNEP/EA.5/Res.9 on Sustainable and resilient infrastructure, particularly, to promote investment in infrastructure that is environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable, climate resilient, resource efficient, that prevents ecosystem fragmentation and contributes to sustainable production and consumption patterns, thus contributing to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of relevant multilateral environmental agreements;

Recalling Resolution 23/17 on sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure [adopted by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 23rd session in 2011], which encourages Governments to promote urban development patterns that reduce urban sprawl and ecological footprint and undertake coordinated action to promote cities and biodiversity as part of their sustainable urban development strategies,

Taking note of the publication *Urban Patterns for a Green Economy: Working with Nature*¹¹, which illustrates how built environments can be planned to operate in collaboration with nature, including on allowing sufficient space for natural systems to continue providing crucial goods and services,

Recalling Governing Council resolution 25/1 of 23 April 2015, in which the Executive Director of UN-Habitat was requested to develop tools and disseminate good practices to promote urban-rural linkages through integrated regional and territorial planning, working closely with other intergovernmental organizations and stakeholders, and *Taking note* of the publication *Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles: Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development*,¹²

Recalling also the eleventh session of the World Urban Forum, under the theme Transforming Our Cities for a Better Urban Future,

Taking note of the Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe) Initiative, which seeks to achieve sustainable and resilient urban systems through strengthen the implementation of the climate agenda in and with cities; unlocking urban climate finance; capacity-building and ensuring equity, [and the building climate resilience for the Urban Poor Initiative (BCRUP) which aims at building resilience and enhancing the adaptive capacity of the urban poor]

Taking note of the publication *Cities and Nature: Planning for the Future*¹³ [Secretariat to add exact reference to doc and consistency in reference format], which recognizes the importance of nature in and around cities, promotes improving the quality of urbanization and the preventative role of spatial planning, and offers a methodology for cities to decide where and how to develop with minimal impact on nature and people,

Noting also the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 and the United Nations Decade of Action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals,

[Acknowledging that cities that enable human settlements to recognize, value, prioritize and mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services guidelines into urban-territorial planning maximize human [health and] well-being and foster positive dynamics between nature and people to improve the quality of life,]

Welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in 2022 that enshrines a target (#12) dedicated to improving the quantity and quality, connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban areas by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and as an instrument that will contribute to objectives that it shares with UN-Habitat and in such areas that fall within the mandate of UN-Habitat as

¹⁰ HS/C/RES/19/10 <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/663637>

¹¹ <https://unhabitat.org/urban-patterns-for-a-green-economy-working-with-nature>

¹² <https://unhabitat.org/urban-rural-linkages-guiding-principles>

¹³ <https://unhabitat.org/cities-and-nature-planning-for-the-future>

well as the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities, and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity, which provides a critical roadmap for achieving multilevel governance for nature,

[Placeholder : insertion of preambular para on UN water Conference]

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to support Member States [and members of UN specialized agencies], within the scope of existing resources, by:
 - a) Promoting [the] mainstream[ing of] biodiversity and ecosystem services [guidelines] into urban [-] [and] territorial planning;
 - b) Embedding biodiversity in the [urban fabric] [built environment];
 - c) [Making] [Establishing] nature [as] a competitive advantage within the cities;
 - d) Promoting [better] [comprehensive] governance agreements and contribute to the SDGs' localization in cities;
 - e) Encouraging a shift in the urban planning model to a new mindset through nature.
2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, subject to the availability of resources [and] to further support the implementation of [b][B]iodiverse and [r] [R]esilient [c][C]ities, to initiate the [[elaboration] of international guidelines and principles through] consultations with Member States[, members of the United Nations specialized agencies] and multiple stakeholders in a transparent, inclusive, regionally balanced manner, striving for gender balance [and leaving no one behind], in order to undertake the following:
 - a) Compile examples of best [available] practices on [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c][C]ities [to be harmonized throughout text], [based on the best available evidence and science;]
 - b) Assess existing and discuss potential new proposals, criteria, standards and guidelines, with a view to raise awareness among Member States [and members of the United Nations specialized agencies] [and stakeholders] for the implementation of Biodiverse and Resilient Cities, including to support Member States [and members of the United Nations specialized agencies] in designing, implementing and evaluating Biodiverse and Resilient Cities;
 - c) Demonstrate innovative methodologies for the spatial planning and management of cities [to contribute to the conservation, [preservation,] restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity to] [along a preserve- conserve-restore-create spectrum that] respond[s] to varying states of natural habitat within and around cities;
 - d) Capacity building through technical assistance and guidance to improve the development and strengthening of skills and abilities in biodiversity management in urban planning, so that countries can improve the processes that enable the transformation of cities into biodiverse and resilient cities.
 - e) Identify options for supporting sustainable investment in [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c] [C]ities and share information on [domestic,] bilateral and multilateral sources of finance[, including from the private sector] to enable developing countries to develop and deploy actions on [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c][C]ities;
 - f) Establish an [open-ended] international expert advisory group on [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c][C]ities, on the basis of regional balance and including the institutions and experts already engaged with the concept of [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c][C]ities,
3. *Further requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with appropriate partners and within the scope of available resources, to assist Member States, [members of the United Nations specialized agencies] upon request, in developing pilot projects and programmes to [promote more] [address actions on] [b][B]iodiverse and [r][R]esilient [c][C]ities [including both preventative and restorative measures;] [including] [preservation, conservation, restoration and sustainable use] [measures]
4. *Requests* the Executive Director to articulate the links between Biodiverse and Resilient Cities and the

implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including reporting on the [implementation] [same];

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to submit for the endorsement of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat, during its second session of 2024, the [Global Guidelines] on Biodiverse and Resilient Cities, and present to the [Third Session of the United Session Assembly] the status of the implementation of this resolution;
6. *Requests* the Executive Director to [promote] [mobilize a group of financing institutions to support] regional [packages of] implementation of Biodiverse and Resilient Cities [to financial institutions] through contextualized capacity building and aligned solutions.
7. *[Placeholder for paragraph on funding]*

Brazil, Egypt

Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and *reaffirming* our commitment to its full implementation as a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, [stressing] [and our pledge] that no one and [no place shall] [must] be left behind;

Deeply concerned about the cumulative effects of multiple and interlinked global crises on the efforts to realize the Sustainable Development Goals, exacerbating poverty, food insecurity and economic and social inequalities, with severe ramifications on job markets and access to decent work, thus causing a reversal of years of development progress [and slowing down future progress], with disproportionate impact on those living in vulnerable situations;

Noting, in particular, the impacts on cities and human settlements and the risk posed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11, as highlighted by the UN Secretary-General's Report entitled "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet", including the rising number of slum population, the unequal access to public transport, the persistent challenges in municipal solid waste collection, the low proportion of urban areas dedicated to open public spaces and the slow progress in setting up financing mechanisms for local implementation of sustainable urban development;

[3 bis *Recalling* the Secretary General's four-point rescue plan for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs in "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet Report of the Secretary-General," including its call to strengthen national and subnational capacity that includes empowering and supporting local and sub-national governments to bring SDG implementation to the ground level;]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 74/4 of 15 October 2019, *reaffirming* the pledge to make the present decade one of action and delivery [on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,] and *further reaffirming* our commitment to bolster local action to accelerate implementation by empowering and supporting cities, local authorities and communities, as well as recognizing their role in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Guided by the New Urban Agenda and its vision of cities for all, [whereby] [seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants of] present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements [to foster prosperity and quality of life for all], and *emphasizing* its contribution to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner;

Mindful of the central role played by cities and human settlements in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development strategies, and *welcoming* the elaboration of voluntary subnational and local reviews as an essential tool to show progress and foster exchange on local implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Underlining the role of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, as facilitator of the United Nations system-wide strategy for sustainable urban development and focal point on sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in promoting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and of the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals;

[*Recalling* Executive Board decision 2021/7, para 4: that recommends the Executive Director to actively advance the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in support of the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals through normative guidance, technical assistance, strategic partnerships, harmonized data collection based on the proposed United Nations system-wide urban monitoring framework, and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals Cities Flagship Programme;]

Welcoming decision 53/110 of the United Nations Statistical Commission, which endorsed the Global Urban Monitoring Framework and its further implementation as part of a harmonized global urban United Nations system-wide strategy, and requested for UN-Habitat to develop technical assistance programmes and instruments to build human settlements statistics capacities in Member States, with an emphasis on ascertaining consistency of data at the national, regional and city levels;

[Also welcoming UN-Habitat's comprehensive approach to the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the roll-out of the Global Urban Monitoring Framework, the normative and operational work to advance the voluntary subnational and local reviews, the flagship initiative "SDG Cities", the normative and knowledge work on multilevel governance, the engagement with local [authorities] [and regional governments] and multi-stakeholder collaboration;]

1. *[Calls upon] [Encourages]* Member States [and members of the United Nations specialized agencies] to promote the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals to accelerate action towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda [and its implementation principles], by advancing local implementation, progress monitoring and reporting, including by enhancing national frameworks for the coherent and multi-sectoral implementation of its goals and targets; and by strengthening the inclusion and participation of local communities, particularly of those living in vulnerable situations, in decision-making, planning and reporting processes;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director to [present to the Executive Board for its consideration proposals to] promote the localization of the 2030 Agenda by:

a. *[Continue]* developing normative guidance and practical tools on the different dimensions of the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, such as monitoring, reporting, planning and financing;]

b. Building capacity [, upon request,] of local [authorities] [and regional governments], especially of smaller and intermediary cities, to report on the Sustainable Development Goals through voluntary local and subnational reviews, [and to contribute to national reporting on the New Urban Agenda as an integral part of their implementation and reporting efforts on the 2030 Agenda;]

c. Developing [tools and] capacity [, upon request,] to improve national reporting on the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the establishment of stronger linkages between voluntary national [, subnational] [reviews] and [voluntary] local reviews;

d. Strengthening engagement with [and support to the work of] local [authorities] [and regional governments] and their associations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, through strategic partnerships with key local, national and international institutions;

e. Supporting [, upon request,] national governments to strengthen multilevel governance to advance the Sustainable Development Goals through stronger policy coherence, cross-sectoral alignment, and multi-stakeholder participation;

f. Continuing efforts to mainstream the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals across the United Nations system, including through the Local2030 Coalition, as well as other international initiatives such as the G20 platform on Intermediary Cities and SDG Localization;

3. *Welcomes* UN-Habitat's ongoing initiatives and capacity-building activities to close data gaps and address reporting challenges on human settlements statistics as an essential tool to improve local implementation, monitoring and reporting on the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, and *requests* the Executive Director to [present to the Executive Board for its consideration proposals to;]

a. *[Scale-up the adoption] [Encourage Member States to adopt] and use [of] the Global Urban Monitoring Framework,* as the United Nations reference framework to monitor urban development, to improve reporting on the New Urban Agenda and the localization of the 2030 Agenda;

b. Enhance [and promote] capacity-building activities on human settlements statistics through urban monitoring guidance and tools, such as the national sample of cities approach, the earth observation toolkit for sustainable cities and human settlements, urban observatories and spatial analysis;

c. Enhance initiatives and build capacity towards improving spatial and socioeconomic data on deprived and vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas, including slums, [informal settlements] and scale-up the analysis and production of accurate maps of these areas;

4. [*Invites*] [*Calls upon*] [Member States and] international financing institutions, multilateral development banks and private sector entities to support localization of the Sustainable Development Goals by [encouraging financial instruments and innovative programs to support the development of creditworthiness in local and regional governments in order to] increasing [amounts and easing accessibility of] the financing available to local [authorities] [and regional governments] to undertake projects that advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

5. *Encourages* Member States to support the mobilization of human and financial resources through voluntary contributions to strengthen UN-Habitat's work on the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to provide regular reports on the progress of the implementation of this resolution to the Executive Board.

Kenya, France, Bahrain, Jordan

Adequate Housing for All

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recalling the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its article 25 recognizing housing as part of the right to an adequate standard of living,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements adopted by the First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I) and its recognition that adequate shelter and services are a basic human right, which places an obligation on Governments to ensure their attainment by all people,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and its commitment to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly commits to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 76/133 of 16 December 2021 entitled “Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness, including in the aftermath of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)” in which the Assembly encouraged national and local governments to improve access to affordable housing through integrated housing policies and social protection measures,

Recalling [Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)] Resolution[s] 23/16 of 15 April 2011 entitled “Formulation of a Global Housing Strategy”, [Resolution] 24/9 of 19 April 2013 entitled “Inclusive national and local housing strategies to achieve the Global Housing Strategy paradigm shift and [Resolution] 25/4 of 23 April 2015 entitled “Implementation of the strategic plan for 2014–2019” taking note of the “housing at the centre approach”, which positions housing at the centre of national urban policies and of cities,

Recalling the New Urban Agenda and its commitment to promoting national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, while enabling the participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of these policies, according to national legislation and standards,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda[‘s] [commitment to] [recognition of the importance of applying] the principle of subsidiarity[, as appropriate,] in housing policy in order to ensure coherence among national, subnational and local development strategies, land policies and housing supply,

Recalling [the] Human Rights Council resolution 49/17 of 31 March 2022 on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, including its recognition that security of tenure enhances the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing and is significant to the enjoyment of many other economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and its call to member States to give due consideration to integrating the human right to adequate housing into the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a particular view to the right to non-discrimination in this context,

Recognising that Member States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realisation of [all] human rights and to endeavour to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, by adopting deliberate, concrete and targeted measures towards the fulfilment of the right to adequate housing within a reasonable time frame,

Concerned that the right to adequate housing is [not realized for many throughout the world] and that millions continue to live in substandard housing, or are experiencing homelessness, or are at immediate risk of homelessness¹⁴, inadequate housing conditions, unaffordable housing, overcrowding, or settlements in natural risky areas and that the Progress report 2022 of the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁵ highlighting that Target 11.1 – reduce the proportion of urban population living in slums – is one of 9 SDG targets having globally regressed in their implementation, with current estimates that more than 1.6 billion people currently do not have access to adequate housing,

Also concerned that in most countries, the disparity between house prices to income levels has grown while the access to finance is constrained,

[Placeholder – preambular paragraph welcoming efforts made by member States]

The Assembly,

1. [*Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to [advise and assist] the Assembly in the implementation of its mandate on adequate housing, and requests the Working Group to:

- a) review the situation and technical issues related to the progressive achievement of adequate housing for all,
- b) propose an effective framework for reporting, evaluation of local and global housing situation,
- c) advise and make recommendations to the Assembly on these matters,
- d) consider the progress made in implementing UN-Habitat's programme of work related to adequate housing,
- e) consider and make recommendations on the development and content of international guidelines for accelerating progress towards the universal achievement of safe, sustainable, adequate, and affordable housing for all including alternative solutions to full ownership of land and buildings, specifically aiming the 40% lower incomes,
- f) map and evaluate [both technical and financial] existing multilateral and bilateral support [to] [for] the development and implementation of effective housing policies[, programmes and projects] [providing efficient] [that provide safe and humane] alternatives to slums,
- g) consider any other matters referred to them by the Assembly or the Executive Board [regarding the issue of adequate housing],
- h) [the Open Ended Working Group should, as much as possible, ensure effective representation of all regions, and]
- i) [report to the Executive Board on their activities.]

2. [*Decides* that the rules of procedure of the Assembly shall be the rules of procedure of the Working Group.]

3. [Requests the Executive Director to provide all necessary support to regular and extraordinary meetings of the Working Group, including the conducting of research and the preparation of information documents and analysis as may be requested by the Working Group or the Executive Board.]

4. [*Decides* those UN regional economic commissions, and other United Nations entities with expertise and experience in adequate housing shall be invited to contribute to the activities of the Working Group.]

5. [*Decides* that the Working Group may invite experts, as well as representatives of [UN entities] [specialized international organizations] and of local and regional [authorities /] governments, to attend its meetings,]

6. [*Decides* that, notwithstanding the rules of procedure of the Working Group, the Executive Board will decide on the timing and duration of the sessions of the Working Group and, in any case, the Working Group shall hold not more than one regular session annually,]

7. [Requests the Executive Director to establish [of] a publicly accessible adequate sustainable and affordable housing platform to provide[, inter alia,] summaries of the most recently available data on the achievement of the recognized elements of adequate housing – disaggregated by factors such as geography, gender, age, disability[, race, ethnicity, colour, national origin, religion] and any [other] relevant risks or causes of exclusion – and case studies, tools and best practices that may be provided [and used] by member States, local and regional [authorities /] governments, housing

¹⁴ A/RES/76.133

¹⁵ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/Progress-Chart-2022.pdf>

providers or other stakeholders and any other information that the Executive Director may deem relevant to the universal achievement of adequate housing for all,]

8. *Urges* member States to prioritise access to adequate housing, including addressing homelessness and slum transformation, as a central element of inclusive, resilient post-pandemic recovery and achievement of Agenda 2030, [and] the New Urban Agenda [and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its] [and the] [Paris Agreement],

9. *Calls upon* member States and local and regional authorities to expand access to safe, sustainable, adequate, and affordable housing through integrated and holistic strategies and programmes [targeting] [for] all households and [all status of] occupation[s, with targeted efforts aimed at providing housing solutions for] [and notably aiming the 40%] lower incomes households [and households facing the greatest cost burdens, risk of displacement and inadequate housing conditions],

10. *Calls upon* member States and[, in accordance with national legislation,] local and regional [authorities/]governments to collect and release disaggregated and local data [on adequate housing] to inform actions and monitoring the impact of measures,

11. *Encourages* member States and local and regional [authorities /] governments to continue developing inclusive and cross-sectoral strategies that respect, protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing for all, and to ensure that these strategies outline clear responsibilities at all levels of government, contain measurable goals, targets and timelines, and include appropriate mechanisms for regular monitoring and review, [with particular emphasis on the needs of persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable],

12. *Further encourages* international financial institutions to increase [the access of] national and local and regional [authorities /] governments[‘] [access] to financing [to support the provision of] [for] safe, sustainable, adequate, and affordable housing;

13. *Invites* member States and other stakeholders to provide adequate resources for the effective implementation of this resolution.

Group of African States

Urban Planning and Sustainable Infrastructure

The United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Affirming that urbanisation is one of the defining characteristics of our time, as more than half of the world's population currently lives in urban areas, making it essential to ensure that urban planning and infrastructure development are given requisite attention to mitigate the challenges and maximize the benefits associated with urbanization;

Aware that cities are currently facing an unprecedented situation and urgent challenges that constitute a real opportunity to change paradigms, tools, planning systems and managing cities;

Recognizing the importance of increased efforts towards the actualization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically, Goal 11 in which member states commit to “make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, as well as to leave no one behind;

Recalling Governing Council Resolution 22/8 of 3 April 2009 which approved the International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All, as well as Governing Council Resolution 25/6 of 23 April 2015 which approved the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning as a valuable guide toward the achievement of sustainable development and encouraged member States to consider urban and territorial planning principles outlined in the guidelines while developing, reviewing and implementing their national urban policies and urban and territorial planning frameworks;

Recalling the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, on October 2016, and its endorsement by the UNGA resolution 71/256, and reiterating the importance of the attainment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015, specifically goal 11.,

Further reaffirming our shared vision as enshrined in para 11 of the aforementioned GA resolution specifically on the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements rights and opportunities and in order not to leave anyone behind, and on the commitment to develop and implement urban policies at the appropriate level and the promotion of cooperation to enable the achievement of sustainable integrated urban development;

Recognizing the efforts by Member States to develop and implement national urban policies and the importance of effectively linking national urban policies to national, regional and urban planning and infrastructure development and of translating policies into action.

Recalling the commitment 15 (c) of the New Urban Agenda about long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design and 15 (d) referring to innovative and sustainable financing frameworks and instruments.

Further recalling A/Res/75/224 of 21 December 2022, Paragraph 11 which urged UN-Habitat to continue to develop innovative methods, approaches and guidelines for data collection, analysis, monitoring and implementation, with the objective of supporting Member States, especially developing countries, when needed, in dealing with emerging urban challenges and opportunities;

Further recalling Governing Council Resolution 26/8 (para 20) encouraging UN-Habitat to develop further the Urban Planning and Design Lab as an integrative facility, as one of the tools to provide support to Member States in the implementation of the relevant elements of the New Urban Agenda; and 25/L.6 on promoting a Global Network of Planning Labs as part of or in close collaboration with the government.

Noting the current challenges related to urban planning and infrastructure development, including increasing urban population, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, natural disasters, water shortages and an increase in urban inequalities and informal settlements, further experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Emphasizing the importance of an integrated approach to urban planning and infrastructure development to promote sustainable development and to address the global challenges arising from rapid urbanization, including health, social and economic development challenges that incite to question and redefine the effectiveness of city planning and management models, and stressing on the continuous need for expanding the access and adoption of integrated urban and infrastructure planning, through national experience sharing of innovative approaches in urban planning and management and by making available state of the art tools, expertise and knowledge for all countries and cities to be able to advance in the development of adequate planning and implementation of sustainable urbanization;

Encouraging the development of new forms of urban planning systems as flexible and adaptable tools that will strengthen the resilience of urban ecosystems and infrastructure.

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to develop a **Global Technical Digital Platform** for Urbanization and Infrastructure Development that is sustainable, and to ensure that, through the Platform:

- a. Innovative initiatives on urban policies and planning at both national and international levels, Relevant technical resources, tools and information on integrated urban and infrastructure planning which can be pooled and made readily accessible to governments on a need and on-demand basis;
 - b. Availability of continuously updated and expanded of documented and analysed solutions, good practices and tools for integrated urban and infrastructure planning for possible adoption, replication or adaptation in different contexts;
 - c. Integrated planning processes are promoted, to support coordinated land use and infrastructure development and for governments and local authorities to access relevant technical support tools and resources for supporting such processes and ensuring their wider adoption and their connection with adequate financing opportunities.
 - d. Provision is made for spatial data management, regional and urban planning practices, mechanisms for urban and land management, capital investment planning for infrastructure and policy imperatives for sustainable and resilient development, as well as capacity building options for the same;
 - e. Relevant regional or sub-regional content is made available to respond to specific needs of different contexts;
 - f. Mechanisms for capacity building and exchange are promoted across countries through mechanisms such as city to city twinning, network of Urban Labs or planning agencies, and professional expertise clearing house;
 - g. Information and guidance is made available on financing options and strategies for local and national government for integrated plans and infrastructure implementation; and
 - h. Access to technical resources and services is facilitated for developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and intermediate cities through dedicated financial support and solidarity mechanisms, as resources may allow.
2. *Encourages* Member States to identify their urbanization needs through evidence-based analysis and profiling of territories and urban areas and to undertake the assessment of their planning systems in line with the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and of the International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for all, in order to inform the strengthening of planning systems and facilitate the identification of capacity development needs and of relevant tools for development and sharing;
 3. *Further encourages* Member States to avail themselves of the variety of tools and technical support for integrated and inclusive urban planning and sustainable infrastructure, as would be made available through the proposed Global Digital Platform to be developed by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat;
 4. *Invites* Member States, partners and stakeholders to make voluntary contributions to the Global Digital Platform resources pool for the expansion of access to technical assistance and capacity building on integrated planning and infrastructure development for LDCs and for intermediate cities in particular, and for the regionalisation of the Global Technical Digital Platform, its tools and operational mechanism;
 5. *Further requests* the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to invite multilateral and bilateral financing institutions and other financing actors to provide, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, further information and guidance

through the Platform on the provision of sustainable financing, in demonstration of the commitment espoused in A/Res/71/256 of 23 December 2016 on the New Urban Agenda as well as the global commitment to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 11;

6. *Further requests* the Executive Director UN-Habitat, building from the lessons and gains of the global platform and its regionalization efforts, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to countries and cities and other stakeholders in developing and implementing participatory and sustainable integrated urban planning and infrastructure development initiatives, and establishing localized centres of excellence, Urban Labs or development agencies to support participatory and sustainable integrated urban planning and infrastructure development through best practice applications and tools and by building local capacity and knowledge within government structures;
7. *Encourages* Member States to report on their urbanization needs, national urban planning system reforms and capacities, and on their progress in implementing participatory and sustainable urban planning and infrastructure development initiatives, and to share best practices and lessons learned with other countries, cities and stakeholders, through the Platform;
8. *Calls on* all stakeholders, including Member States, United Nations entities, international, regional and national finance institutions, local authorities and their associations, civil society organizations, private sector entities and relevant professional associations, to work together in a coordinated manner to promote and implement sustainable urban planning and infrastructure development and to contribute to the effectiveness of the Global Technical Digital Platform; and
9. *Calls on* the Executive Director UN-Habitat to provide regular reports on all resources and strategies available to Member States via this mechanism, and to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to be deployed voluntarily to track progress in the adoption of integrated urban and infrastructure planning and implementation towards sustainable urbanisation.

Group of African States

Creation of a Human Settlements Resilience Framework (early warning, foresight, risk reduction, crises response and post-crisis recovery and reconstruction)

The United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Recognising the significant impact of natural, environmental, and technological disasters, both natural and man-made, on human settlements and nations, including loss of life, destruction of property, and long-term economic and social consequences, and the underlying stresses that render human settlements vulnerable;

Mindful of General Assembly resolutions related to disaster management including A Res 46/182 of 1991, A/Res/49/139 of 1994, and A/Res/54/233 of 1999, as well as other United Nations Disaster management frameworks and processes including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); formerly United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR);

Recalling UN-Habitat's leading role in addressing matters of crisis in human settlements, leading to the adoption in 2007 of the Strategic Policy on Human Settlements in Crisis, as well as UN-Habitat's mandate derived from Habitat Agenda (paragraphs 40. (I); 43. (z); 170.-176.;208. (d). (e); 228/ (c)) to assist member states in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and post- disaster rehabilitation capabilities in human settlements;

Recalling Governing Council Resolution 26/2 on urban crisis response which requested the Executive Director to establish a fund, financed through voluntary contributions, aimed at facilitating the rapid deployment of UN-Habitat in response to urban crises and emergencies within existing human resources and calls upon Member States of the United Nations and others in a position to do so to contribute generously to the fund;

Concerned by the significant devastation and suffering occasioned by a plethora of challenges, shocks and stresses on human settlements (some raised through sudden on-set and others progressively) resulting in physical damages and losses as well as displacement of population (internally as well as externally) and the continued propensity to target attention and resources at emergency response over prevention, recovery and resilience building / vulnerability reduction;

Further recalling Governing Council Resolution 20/17 on UN-Habitat's role to continue strengthening partnerships and to initiate new partnerships, both normative and operational, with UN, non-UN agencies, public and private sector and civil society partners on resilience building, disaster management and sustainable recovery, while ensuring greater cohesion and more efficient operations between partners on human settlements;

Acknowledging the need for a mechanism to enhance the capacity of member states based on technical evidence (science, data and information) to build resilience in human settlements through vulnerability assessments, capacity mapping, early warning, and rapid response, as part of the UN-Habitat normative framework;

1. Resolves to establish an operational conceptual framework for human settlements resilience based on previous city resilience experiences that addresses disaster foresight, prevention, risk reduction and urban crises management and a recovery framework in order to face the growing challenges posed by natural and man-made sudden on-set/shocks, stresses, slow on-set disasters and crises, and reduce the underlying vulnerabilities that affect human settlements, with the following objectives:

- (a) To coordinate a platform, pool of partners into a UN-Habitat curated global coalition that offers a collaborative governance committed to anticipating risk management and establishing a preventive urban planning through information tracking on risks, resilience and disasters globally with a targeted focus on human settlements;
- (b) To ensure that the science and the data on the wide range of crises affecting human settlements is made accessible to local authorities and actors [Executive Board Nov 2022], with a focus on areas vulnerable to disasters and urban crisis flashpoints, with indicators of potential population and urban systems affected;

- (c) To support the development of capacities for resilience building and risk reduction in the most vulnerable human settlements, including through foresight, preparedness, early warning and mitigation measures, within Member States by leveraging existing technologies and platforms;
- (d) To improve human settlements risk assessment (vulnerability and capacity) and resilience-planning globally, and in particular, within developing countries, to reduce the impact of crisis situations; using tools at the disposal of UN-Habitat or that need to be developed; and
- (e) To develop standards and strategies on rapid recovery from urban crises responses that promote resilience building in Human Settlements and support the development of urban recovery frameworks that complement nationally-led recovery frameworks;

2. *Resolves* to establish a fund, financed through voluntary contributions earmarked for use by the fund, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, aimed at facilitating the rapid deployment of UN-Habitat in response to urban crises and emergencies within existing human resources, and calls upon Member States of the United Nations and others in a position to do so to contribute generously to the fund; [GC 26/2]. The purpose of the fund would include the following:

- (a) To better support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with input from all UN-Habitat subprogrammes, in countries affected by conflict and natural and human-caused disasters;
- (b) To ensure that UN-Habitat's work contributes, in a coordinated manner, to the United Nations system's crisis response, as far as it relates to situations affecting human settlements;
- (c) To better support Member States in their efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;
- (d) To work closely with regional and sub-regional bodies for coordinated and well-structured response and management of disaster, including preparedness and recovery; and
- (e) To carry-out other activities related to the current resolution.

3. *Urges* member states and other accredited stakeholders to cooperate fully with UN-Habitat to ensure the effective implementation of this resolution that recognizes the urban nature of the world.

4. *Requests* UN-Habitat to report on the implementation of this resolution, including any challenges encountered, and to propose further measures as needed, on an annual basis.

Group of African States

Equitable Financing and Effective Monitoring of the Implementation of Resolutions Adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly

The United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/313¹⁶ of 27 July 2015 endorsing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, reflective of strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development, also noting the challenges of many countries in falling behind and the dramatic increase in inequalities, and the possibility of solutions through the strengthening of public policies,

Noting the stipulations of the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda¹⁷ of June 1996, specifically paragraph 13 on the need to “mobilize financial resources at the national and international levels, including new and additional resources from all sources – multilateral and bilateral, public and private”;

Affirming the importance of the effective implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly to achieve their intended goals in furtherance of the sustainable development aspirations of Member States,

Recognizing the challenges posed by the absence of effective financing and monitoring mechanisms in achieving the goals of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly and its effect on the confidence in the organization and faith in multilateralism,

Further recalling the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸ to ensure effective implementation of sustainable development goals,

Acknowledging the need to establish a comprehensive framework for financing and monitoring the implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly,

1. *Decides* to establish a voluntary "Equity Pool" as a separate account within the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation¹⁹ to attract and manage funds from donors to fund the implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly that lack adequate financing; Such funds may be derived from, inter alia, supplemental non-earmarked contributions that are designated for the equity pool; unspent balances of earmarked project contributions with the permission of the donor; foreign exchange gains; and earned interest.
2. *Requests* the Executive Director, in consultations with Member States and other relevant actors within the UN system and beyond, to develop the terms of reference of the equity pool, noting the need to achieve the implementation of UN-Habitat Assembly resolutions in a balanced manner.
3. *Requests* the Executive Director to implement a tracking system on the status of implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly to ensure accountability and transparency, readily accessible to Member States;
4. *Requests* the Executive Director to submit regular reports on the status of implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly to the appropriate bodies for review and action as needed;
5. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the implementation of this resolution and provide the necessary financial resources and technical assistance to ensure its effective implementation;

¹⁶ [A/RES/69/313](#)

¹⁷ [A/CONF.165/14](#)

¹⁸ [A/RES/70/1](#)

¹⁹ [A/RES/3327\(XXIX\)](#)

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the Executive Board on the progress made in implementing this resolution as appropriate;
7. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

Group of African States

Enhancing the Linkage between Urbanization and Climate Change

The United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its relevant goals in particular its dedicated goal on human settlements (SDG 11, and its relevant targets) that sets out to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, SDG 13 on climate action, and SDG 17 on global partnerships for the realization of the goals,

Recalling also the New Urban Agenda that recognizes that urban centres worldwide, especially in developing countries, often have characteristics that make them and their inhabitants especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Noting with concern the sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which stipulates that in urban areas, observed climate change has caused adverse impacts on human health, livelihoods and key infrastructure, and that hot extremes have intensified in cities,

Noting also that cities account for 67-76% of global energy use and for 71-76% of man-made CO₂ emissions can also offer the most sustainable form of human settlement,

Expressing its concern that climate change, coupled with poorly planned urbanization, has rendered many settlements and populations vulnerable to natural and human-made disasters, disproportionately affecting the poor, women, children, and the elderly,

Recognizing the important role of local authorities in facing climate risks, confronting ramifications of climate challenges, and pursuing sustainable development policies and practices,

Underlining the importance of multilevel and cooperative action as an essential element of implementing the international climate agenda objectives, and the efforts of subnational authorities in implementing policies at the local level to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change, and build urban and rural resilience,

Acknowledging the importance of developing urban settlements in a way to strengthen resilience in facing climate challenges, which requires urban plans to acknowledge the interlinkage between climate change and sustainable urban development,

Acknowledging also that local authorities should take immediate action to address climate change challenges at the local level by adopting climate and urban sustainability actions that outline specific goals and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support climate resilience,

Recalling Decision 2022/B (a-4) of the Executive Board at its first session of 2022 that encourages the Executive Director to explore with the presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change the possibility of convening a housing and urban development ministerial meeting on cities and climate change, to be held on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, to highlight the importance of climate action in urban areas in the development and achievement of nationally determined contributions, and taking note of the report of the first Ministerial meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change held on the margins of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP27),

Taking note of the launch of the COP27 Presidency Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe) Initiative, in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the facilitation of the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), with the vision to build on effective multilevel governance to transform cities to be healthy, sustainable, just, inclusive, and resilient,

Welcoming the initiatives launched at the UNFCCC COP27 relevant to cities and urbanization,

Expressing appreciation to the Egyptian Government in hosting the 12th session of the World Urban Forum in Cairo in 2024 in collaboration with UN-Habitat, and hosting “Africities” in 2025 in collaboration with UCLG-Africa,

1. *Requests* from the Executive Director in coordination with the Member States and other stakeholders to further enhance the linkage between Urbanization and Climate Change in the programme’s work;
2. *Encourages* the Executive Director with Member States and relevant stakeholders in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNFCCC COP Presidencies, Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency to the UNFCCC and International and National Associations of Local Authorities recognized and accredited by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to continue the practice of organizing meetings including Ministerial meetings as appropriate, as a regular agenda item of UNFCCC COPs, following the organization of the first UNFCCC COP Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change held at COP27;
3. *Calls on* the Executive Director to operationalize the SURGe initiative as a meaningful institutional arrangement to ensure engagement and visibility of local authorities on cities and climate change, and invites Member States and invites Member States and international financial institutions to consider joining and supporting it;
4. *Requests* the Executive Director to support relevant initiatives that aims at enhancing resilience of communities to face the adverse impacts of climate change and the losses and damages related to climate impacts, in particular the COP27 initiative Decent life for Africa and the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), launched at COP27;
5. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders to fully cooperate with UN-Habitat to ensure the effective implementation of this resolution;
6. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the UN-Habitat Assembly on its regular sessions on the implementation of this resolution, including any challenges encountered, and to propose further measures as needed.

Draft Ministerial Declaration

“A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises”

1. We, the Ministers [responsible for cities and human settlements], gathered for the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly, being held in Nairobi from 5 to 9 June 2023, together with representatives of local authorities, international organizations and other stakeholders, recognize that urbanization constitutes both [an opportunity and] a challenge [and an opportunity] to promote [and achieve] [sustainable development] [and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.] [particularly] [in times of global crises].
2. We acknowledge [that the universal nature of] the [key role played by the] Assembly [in] as the [main] [leading UN body] [leading UN forum on that provides us with the opportunity to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11 and to accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda] [universal platform] [legislative body] [for] global urban policymaking [provides us with an opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda] [in which Member States commit to make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable as well as to leave no one behind] [to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11, by making cities and other human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable]
3. [We recognize that inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable human settlements enable the formation of strong social networks and civic engagement leading to shared prosperity and environmental preservation for current and future generations. Cities, in particular, hold most of the world’s population, and when well-managed, are major sources of Member States gross domestic products, shared prosperity and solutions to address climate change through mitigation and adaptation at scale.]
4. [We reaffirm our commitment to the New Urban Agenda and its implementation plan, including our commitment to urban and rural development that is people centered, protects the planet and is age and gender responsive and to the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, facilitating living together, ending all forms of discrimination and violence, and empowering all individuals and communities while enabling their full and meaningful participation.]
5. We are, however, deeply concerned by the [ongoing] multiple crises that threaten the very future of humanity and the fate of our planet. Indeed, the world is sliding backwards instead of accelerating towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. [The consequences of the triple planetary crises – climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss – coupled with global economic challenges, have deep environmental, social[, economic] and health impacts.] More people and places are being left behind as the ripple effects of various cascading shocks threaten communities globally. Multidimensional inequalities continue to deepen between and within countries and territories, [with social and economic exclusion and spatial segregation often an irrefutable reality in cities and human settlements] [fuelling the increasing breakdown of the social contract, instability and conflicts.]
6. We welcome the 2022 report of the Secretary General on the Progress on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda. We acknowledge the importance of local action for tackling global challenges. We recognize how well-managed urbanization enables countries to increase productivity and enhance economic growth, inclusion and stability, while reducing [negative] environmental [impact] [and climate stresses]. We are convinced that expanding such transformative approaches and solutions is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
7. We commit to advance multilateral engagement on adequate housing with basic services and inclusive planning; urban climate [change] mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability; urban crisis reduction and recovery; Sustainable Development Goal localization and multilevel governance; and sustainable financing for infrastructure and urban basic services.

8. We therefore commit to pursue the following [pathways] [actions], through inclusive and effective multilateralism, as appropriate:
 - a) Explore mechanisms and platforms to advance evidence-based structural solutions to achieve the universal right to adequate housing and assess and share the implications of the lack of affordable housing and homelessness,
 - b) [Explore realistic urban pathways for [environmental] [climate] action, and ways in which integrated urban climate action, measures to curb waste and pollution and biodiversity action can be strengthened, such as through the recently launched initiative on Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe) and other global and regional initiatives,]
 - c) Promote inclusive urban recovery frameworks that empower cities to respond to urban crises and support national recovery efforts, considering that crises are increasingly urban and cities are increasingly the places of arrival for displaced people,
 - d) Advance effective multi-level governance, and ensure integrated local and regional planning and investments, particularly to support intermediary and rapidly growing cities,
 - e) Strengthen **Sustainable Development Goals localization**, and empower local [authorities] [and regional governments] as central actors in rebuilding the social contract,
 - f) [Advance cross-border territorial cooperation [through regional multilateralism], such as cross-border urban corridors, with adequate shared infrastructure investments and multilateral coordination of participatory governance,]
 - g) Explore policies and [market mechanisms] [initiatives] to ensure that financial flows directed towards urban development are coordinated, guided and sequenced for effective, transparent and distributed expenditures and capital investment planning, while encouraging municipal level value-sharing and local development, and
 - h) Identify[ing] [and promoting engagement with] [which] key multilateral forums [that] could benefit from a stronger and more networked engagement of cities and other local and regional governments, [what] [and identifying] the principles of [such] engagement [could be,] [and] [as well as] [what] their specific role[s] in these forums [could be].
9. We concur that inclusive and effective action with regard to these pathways requires a multi-level, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approach, with strong attention to data systems and knowledge for evidence-based policies and results monitoring, innovation, advocacy and communications, partnerships, capacity building and digital transformation for accelerated progress.
10. We [take note of] [welcome] the outcomes of the 11th [session of the] World Urban Forum, held in Katowice in 2022, and look forward to actively participating in the 12th [Urban Forum] [session], to be held in Cairo in 2024.

11. We [welcome the] [endorse] the [decision 1/1 on the] extension of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for the period [2020 – 2023 until 2025 to cover the period 2020 – 2025] [2020-2025] and the [highlight] [focus] on adequate housing for all, urban climate action, urban crisis response, localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals and financing sustainable urban development.
12. We [reaffirm] [recognize and fully support] [reaffirm our recognition and full support for] the role [and expertise] of UN-Habitat as [a] [the] focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, [in collaboration with] [Member States, local authorities and] [other United Nations system entities.] We stress the importance of predictable [and sustainable] [adequate] funding for UN-Habitat, particularly through voluntary and other commitments, for the Programme to fulfil its mandate.
13. We aim to ensure that [the Ministerial Declaration] [these pathways] [contribute to] [inform] the outcomes of upcoming meetings, including the High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, and the “Summit of the Future: multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow.”
14. We call upon the Executive Director, to follow up on the progress in the implementation of the actions set out in the present declaration which fall within [the] mandate [of] [and] UN-Habitat, as part of the overall follow-up of the progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan.

Draft procedural decisions

Decision 1/1 on the extension of the 2020-2023 Strategic Plan of UN-Habitat until the year 2025

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of paragraph 14 of Decision 2021/6 adopted by the Executive Board at its 2021 second session,
2. *Decides* to extend the current strategic plan for the period 2020–2023[,] until 2025 [so as] to cover the period 2020–2025[, thus] [in order to] [aligning] [align] the planning cycle of UN-Habitat with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review,
3. *Requests* the Executive Board to start preparations for the next Strategic Plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2026 to 2029.

Decision 1/2 on the date of the [next] [resumed second] session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of paragraph 15 of Decision 2021/6 adopted by the Executive Board at its 2021 second session,
2. [*Decides* [, in accordance with Rule 9 of the rules of procedure,] to [adjourn temporarily] [resume] its second [regular] session [and to resume meeting] for a duration of [X] days from [X] to [X] May 2025[, in order to achieve alignment of [the] UN-Habitat planning cycle with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review [of operational activities for the development of the United Nations System] [process of the United Nations],]
- [3. *Decides* that the provisional Agenda for the [resumed second] [next] session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly should be as follows:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Adoption of the agenda.
 3. Report of the Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.
 4. Credentials of representatives.
 5. Election of the members of the Executive Board.
 6. Strategic plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2026–2029.
 7. Adoption of the report of the resumed/special session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
 8. Provisional agenda and other arrangements for the next session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
 9. Election of officers.
 10. Other matters.
 11. Closure of the session]

[Alt 3. *Decides* that the provisional Agenda for the second regular session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly will include the following additional items to be considered at the resumed second regular session:

1. Adoption of the revised provisional agenda.
2. Report of the Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives.
3. Credentials of representatives.
4. Election of the members of the Executive Board for the period 2025-2029.
5. Strategic plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2026–2029.

6. Adoption of the report of the resumed session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
7. Provisional agenda and other arrangements for the third regular session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
8. Election of officers.]

Decision 1/3 on the term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

[The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

[1.] *[Recalling] [Recalls]* the provision[s] of [Rules 2 and] [] 20 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Habitat Assembly on the term of office of the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly [and of rule 24.1 and 24.2 on the elections of the members of the Executive Board by the United Nations Habitat Assembly for a four year term,]

[2.] *Decides* [, on an exceptional basis,] to elect the officers of the Bureau for a 2-year term until the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly in 2025 as follows:

President: _____ (Asia-Pacific States)

Vice-Presidents: _____ (African States); _____ (Eastern European States); _____ (Western European and other States)

Rapporteur: _____ (Latin American States)]

[Alt 2. *Decides* [, on an exceptional basis,] to extend the current officers of the Bureau for a 2-year term until the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly in 2025,]

[3.] *Recalls* the provision of rule 24.1 and 24.2 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Habitat Assembly on the elections of the members of the Executive Board by the United Nations Habitat Assembly for a four year term,

[[4.] *Decides* to exceptionally elect the 36 members of the Executive Board for a 2-year term for the period 2023 to 2025 as reflected in the Annex to the present document,]

[[Alt 4.] *Decides* to elect the 36 members of the Executive Board for a 4-year term for the period 2023 to 2027 as reflected in the Annex to the present document,]

[5.] *Decides* to further elect at its next session the 36 members of the Executive Board for a 4-year term for the period 2025 to 2029 in order to align with the sessions of the United Nations Habitat Assembly and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review process of the United Nations.]

ANNEX – Elected members of the Executive Board for the 2-year term 2023 to [2025] [2027]

10 seats for African States as follows:

8 seats for Asia-Pacific States as follows:

4 seats for Eastern European States as follows:

6 seats for Latin America and Caribbean States as follows:

8 seats for Western European and other States as follows:

[Alt Decision 1/3 on the term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

Recalling Decision 1/3 in which the Assembly decided that the Bureau of the first session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly shall remain in office until the final meeting of the second session of the Assembly, when elections shall be held for the officers of the Bureau for the third session of the Assembly,

1. *Confirms* therefore that that the officers of the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly elected during the first session in 2019 shall remain in office for an additional term of 2-years until the final meeting of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly in 2025,

2. *Decides* that the current members of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat who were elected in 2019 shall remain in office until the final meeting of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly in 2025, when elections shall be held for the members of the Executive Board,
3. *Recalls* the provision of rule 24.1 and 24.2 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Habitat Assembly on the elections of the members of the Executive Board by the United Nations Habitat Assembly for a four year term,
4. *Decides* to exceptionally elect the 36 members of the Executive Board for a 2-year term for the period 2023 to 2025 as reflected in the Annex to the present document.]

ANNEX – Elected members of the Executive Board for the 2-year term 2023 to 2025

- 10 seats for African States as follows:
- 8 seats for Asia-Pacific States as follows:
- 4 seats for Eastern European States as follows:
- 6 seats for Latin America and Caribbean States as follows:
- 8 seats for Western European and other States as follows:

Decision 1/4 on the stakeholder engagement policy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

1. *Recalls* Decision 1/3 adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly at its first session in May 2019,
2. *Takes note of* the draft stakeholder engagement policy as prepared by the Executive Board (HSP/HA.2/Add.X),
3. *Decides to* adopt the stakeholder engagement policy as contained in (HSP/HA.2/Add.X).

Decision 1/5 on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in the United Nations Human Settlement Programme

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

1. *[Welcomes] [Takes note of]* the Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in UN-Habitat (JIU/REP/2022/1),
2. *Notes* that the current governance structure of UN-Habitat was established only in 2019 and that adequate time is required for the structure to function before any effective assessment is conducted,
3. *[[Takes note of] [Welcomes]* the planned Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment for UN-Habitat in 2024].