



Follow up to the UNHA Resolutions Action plan and Roadmap to 2025

Resolution on the creation of a human settlements resilience framework for early warning, foresight, risk reduction, crisis response and post crisis recovery and reconstruction

[\(HSP/HA.2/Res.9\)](#)

Version 1 – [16 October 2023]

This Roadmap has been prepared by the UN-Habitat Secretariat to reflect on the resolution on the creation of a human settlements resilience framework for early warning, foresight, risk reduction, crisis response and post crisis recovery and reconstruction (HSP/HA.2/Res.9), adopted at the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly on 09 June 2023. The Resolution was championed by the Group of African States and Pakistan and adopted by acclamation. This Action Plan will be adjusted and updated, as needed and relevant, during the course of implementation of the resolution.

Overview of resolution

The resolution requires UN-Habitat to 1) develop a comprehensive operational framework that incorporates global best practices, improves cooperation and addresses existing gaps to strengthen resilience in human settlements, complementing and supporting ongoing efforts and 2) re-activate UN-Habitat's crisis response fund.

The objective of the operational framework is:

- (a) To organize and coordinate a collaborative global coalition committed to anticipating and tracking urban risk to disasters and other urban crises and promoting resilience building in human settlements, in partnership with other organizations, experts and stakeholders;
- (b) To facilitate access to science and data on crises affecting human settlements for Member States, local authorities and other actors, in collaboration with regional and subregional bodies, to support coordinated response to and management of human settlement crisis situations;
- (c) To support the development of the capacities of United Nations Member States and observer States for resilience building and risk reduction in human settlements, in line with the New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including by leveraging existing technologies and platforms for risk mapping and strategic foresight, preparedness, early warning and mitigation measures;
- (d) To improve human settlements risk assessment capacity and resilience planning globally and reduce vulnerability, with attention to the special needs of developing countries, to reduce the impact of crisis situations;
- (e) To support rapid recovery from urban crises responses in human settlements and support the development of urban recovery frameworks that complement nationally led recovery frameworks;

The resolution also recalls the establishment of a fund financed through earmarked voluntary contributions to facilitate the rapid deployment of UN-Habitat in response to urban crises and emergencies, within the scope of existing human resources.

Lastly, the resolution urges for further cooperation with UN-Habitat, recognizing the increasing urban nature of crises. UN-Habitat will be responsible for monitoring and updating Member States on the implementation of this resolution.

Requests for UN-Habitat

The resolution builds on UN-Habitat's existing work and mandate, however up-scaling activities will be required. Concretely, UN-Habitat is called upon to provide all the necessary support to:

- **Define, disseminate and promote the resilience framework** in partnership with Member States, UN agencies, academia, practitioners and other key partners in the resilience and risk space. UN-Habitat will be tasked with leading the consultative process on the framework and coalition; securing commitments from partners; defining actions and activities in collaboration with partners, and tracking progress and reporting.
- **Establish a strong coalition of actors** to build synergies, combine knowledge and expertise and collectively advocate for increased resources in support of the resilience framework and its objectives. UN-Habitat will need to leverage its reputation and experience as a leading agency in human settlement resilience building, crisis response and sustainable recovery to create a collaborative global movement.
- **Establish and coordinate the revival and management of the crisis response fund**, using voluntary contributions and resource mobilisation. UN-Habitat will be tasked with establishing the terms of use for the fund and the processes to ensure efficient use of resources and transparent reporting.

Requests for Member States and other actors

The Resolution therefore calls on Member States, regional governments and local authorities to:

- **Actively contribute the objectives of the framework** through resources allocation and expertise. This may include engaging in the collaborative process to define the framework, actively supporting implementation through resources such as disaggregated data on disasters, satellite technologies, expertise, etc.
- **Join the coalition** and play an active role in disseminating the urgent need for investment in sustainable disaster response actions, recovery and resilience building in human settlements through campaigns and High-level political dialogues.
- **Contribute to the crisis response fund** through generous voluntary contributions earmarked for the objectives and activities of the Resolution and increase financing for regional and local governments to take action.

Relationship with prior and existing mandates, resolutions (Governing Council, GA, UNHA, etc)

The resolution builds on:

- General Assembly resolutions related to disaster management (A/Res 46/182 of 1991; A/Res/49/139 of 1994; A/Res/54/233 of 1999)
- Commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2030
- The Strategic Policy on Human Settlements in Crisis (2007) highlighting UN-Habitat's leading role in addressing matters of crisis in human settlements
- UN-Habitat's mandate to assist Member States in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and post disaster rehabilitation from the Habitat Agenda (paragraphs 40. (l); 43. (z); 170.-176.;208. (d). (e); 228/ (c))
- Governing Council Resolution 26/2 on urban crises response and Governing Council Resolution 20/17 on UN-Habitat's role to strengthen partnerships on resilience building
- Mid-term Review of the Sendia Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Ministerial Declaration of the second session of the UN Habitat Assembly calling for inclusive urban recovery frameworks that empower cities to respond to natural and human-made urban crises and support national recovery efforts, considering that crises are increasingly urban and cities increasingly host those fleeing crises (paragraph 13c).

Implementing the resolution through the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-25

The overall aim and requests of the resolution are directly related to the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2025. Urban resilience is considered as a key target and a **cross-cutting thematic area** that contributes to the **achievement of all Domains of Change**, and most prominently to **Domain of Change 4, outcome 4.3**: Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure as well as **Domain of Change 3, outcome 3.3**: Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change.

Fundraising strategy and key opportunities

UN-Habitat has been strongly advocating for resilience building during the whole cycle of a crisis. From Early Warning (in partnership with WMO), oversight and risk reduction (in partnership with UNDRR, UNDP and others) to crisis response (as member and in partnership with the Humanitarian IASC and in close collaboration with IFRC, UNHCR, UNDP, as a lead of the Global Alliance on Urban crisis, and others) to recovery and reconstruction (UNDP, WB, FAO, ILO and others).

The fundraising strategy is to leverage these strategic partnerships to mobilize resources and maximize existent resources.

UN-Habitat will aim at creating synergies and opportunities through joint programmes, both current and future. This includes for example the UN-Habitat – UNDP Joint Programme on Urban Resilience; the Africa Smart Resilient Cities Programme with UNDP, opportunities in collaboration with WMO through the Early Warning 4 All Initiative, also allowing an integration between normative and operational activities.

To increase its capacities for the implementation of the resolution, UN-Habitat has been submitting requests for a Junior Programme Officer (JPO) to relevant Member States as well as the Developing Country Candidate (DCC) Trust Fund managed by UNDESA. In addition, a P4 position on urban resilience has been included in the scalability model.

Challenges or gaps foreseen in the implementation of the Resolution

A key challenge is the need for further mind change in which humanitarian and development actions, and therefore funding, are not compartmentalized as until now. As such, the operationalisation of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus is key. It is imperative to move from a rigid funding structure to a flexible financing modality that recognizes that some boundaries are artificial and human settlements in crisis do not “transit” from an emergency to a recovery and reconstruction phase but evolve in time. In addition, as crises are becoming increasingly urban, the specificities of urban areas, must be considered in the response, requiring a better understanding of the complexity of urban systems from all actors involved.

Roadmap for implementation of the Resolution including timelines (indicate if time-bound or open-ended)

2023-2025 is the period for building the foundations for strategic partnerships, collaboration, seeking complementarities and establishing predictability and accountability in partnerships’ actions.

2026-2030 is the delivery and up-scaling period. In view of the SDGs and Sendai Framework for DRR, these last 4-5 years is the period in which countries and cities should be diagnosed, assessed and structures prepared for urban capacities and systems’ improved based on evidence (data and information)

Focal point and contact

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Annex – Programme Budget Implications Summary (as of after UNHA2)

| Relevant Subprogramme(s) | Budget Category | Total Resources | Existing Resources | Net total |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Recurrent Resource Requirements (Annual) | | | | |
| SP1 (10%), SP2 (10%), SP3 (10%) and SP4 (70%) | Post Costs | 1,081,700 | - | 1,081,700 |
| | <i>1x P-4</i> | 216,000 | - | 216,000 |
| | <i>3x P-3</i> | 555,900 | - | 555,900 |
| | <i>2x P-2/P-1</i> | 309,800 | - | 309,800 |
| | Non-Post Costs | 391,688 | - | 391,688 |
| | <i>Documents, Meetings and Services</i> | 3,000 | - | 3,000 |
| | <i>Consultants</i> | 140,000 | - | 140,000 |
| | <i>Travel</i> | 191,350 | - | 191,350 |
| | <i>Other Operating Expenses</i> | 57,338 | - | 57,338 |
| | Subtotal, Recurring Resource Requirements | 1,473,388 | - | 1,473,388 |
| One-Time Resource Requirements | | | | |
| SP1 (10%), SP2 (10%), SP3 (10%) and SP4 (70%) | Post Costs | - | - | - |
| | Non-Post Costs | 50,600 | - | 50,600 |
| | <i>Documents, Meetings and Services</i> | 10,000 | - | 10,000 |
| | <i>Consultants</i> | 40,600 | - | 40,600 |
| | Subtotal, One-Time Resource Requirements | 50,600 | - | 50,600 |
| Grand Total | | 1,523,988 | - | 1,523,988 |