



United Nations Habitat Assembly of the
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Second session
Nairobi, 5–9 June 2023

Proceedings of the United Nations Habitat Assembly of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at its second session

I. Organization of the session (agenda items 1–6)

A. Opening of the session (agenda item 1)

1. The second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (UN-Habitat Assembly) was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in Nairobi from 5 to 9 June 2023.
2. The session was opened at 10.10 a.m. on Monday, 5 June 2023, by Román Meyer Falcón, President of the UN-Habitat Assembly. The plenary meetings of the UN-Habitat Assembly at its second session were presided over by Mr. Meyer Falcón (Mexico), President of the UN-Habitat Assembly, and, in his absence, by Martin Korsah (Ghana), Vice-President of the UN-Habitat Assembly.

B. Opening statements

3. Opening statements were delivered by Zainab Hawa Bangura, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi; António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, via video message; Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; Csaba Kőrösi, President of the United Nations General Assembly, via video message; Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of UN-Habitat. Following a musical performance by “Ghetto Classics”, which was sponsored by the Government of Belgium, statements were also delivered by Slumber Tsogwane, Vice-President of Botswana, speaking on behalf of Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, President of Botswana; and William Ruto, President of Kenya. Additional opening statements were delivered by Johnson Arthur Sakaja, Governor of Nairobi; Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on behalf of Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UNEP; Fatimetou Abdel Malick, head of the Regional Council of Nouakchott, a thought leader.
4. In his opening remarks, Mr. Meyer Falcón said that the UN-Habitat Assembly offered an opportunity to advance the objectives outlined in the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. Issues to be addressed included the increase in the world population and recent urbanization trends, which projected that 68 per cent of the world population would live in cities by 2050. Collective efforts towards innovation in the approach to urban growth were necessary, to facilitate better living conditions for all, to provide a pathway out of poverty, inequality and exclusion, and to act as an engine for economic growth.

5. Ms. Bangura expressed gratitude to Mr. Ruto, whose presence at the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly reflected the close partnership between Kenya and the United Nations and the commitment of his country to the operations of the United Nations in Africa and the global South. As the lead United Nations organization in matters related to human settlements and sustainable urban development, UN-Habitat was focused on mitigating climate change and making cities environmentally friendly. In Kenya, for example, UN-Habitat was supporting Government efforts to implement policy, legislative and programmatic measures to accelerate action towards a carbon-free country, with a view to promoting appropriate building materials, green technologies and local natural resources. It was also working to curb pollution, ensure more liveable public spaces, create environmentally friendly jobs, conduct waste management projects and develop energy climate resilience for poverty reduction. The United Nations Office at Nairobi continued to work with UN-Habitat on green initiatives, including waste collection and sorting stations to increase recycling. Nairobi was a global United Nations hub; the United Nations Office at Nairobi was the only United Nations office in the global South that had seen an increase in United Nations entities seeking to relocate their staff to it. In that regard, the General Assembly had approved an unprecedented programme of investments in the United Nations complex in Nairobi, including a substantial expansion and upgrade of conference facilities. Those projects would be conducted in close partnership with UN-Habitat and UNEP. She welcomed the support of Member States to those investments and to all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Kenya.

6. The text of the Secretary-General's message is reproduced in annex III to the present proceedings.

7. Mr. Li noted that the focus during the current session on achieving a sustainable urban future through inclusive multilateralism was both relevant and timely. Despite the progress made and the promise to leave no one behind, some 670 million people still lived in extreme poverty, one quarter of young people were without schooling, training or employment, and safe access to water and sanitation services was still not guaranteed. For that reason, the Secretary-General had called on world leaders to deliver a rescue plan for people and the planet to generate transformative actions at the national and global levels, providing greater support to developing countries in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, including by addressing the financing gaps.

8. While cities played a critical role in the achievement of sustainability, the goal of sustainable cities was still far from being realized. He expressed concern at the sparsity of data to monitor Sustainable Development Goal 11, which limited the possibility to make effective decisions. The reality of rapid urbanization needed to be addressed to ensure better living standards for all. It was crucial that sustainable urban development remain high on the multilateral agenda and in global development efforts.

9. Mr. Kőrösi said that the United Nations was leading crucial global efforts to understand the root causes of complex crises, implement an ambitious sustainability development agenda and protect the planet from the scourge of climate change. UN-Habitat played a vital role in all such endeavours. Cities were at the epicentre of the converging crises currently faced, which were magnified in urban areas, particularly in developing countries. In order to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, comprehensive data statistics collection and dissemination were necessary. Governments needed to monitor the spatial distribution of future populations in order to assess the risks associated with climate change, flooding, heat waves, epidemics, food security and freshwater availability. A mindset shift was also required as a matter of urgency. To achieve genuine sustainable transformation, it was necessary to strengthen the science-policy interface, advance evidence-based solutions and approach goals holistically.

10. While shortcomings related to the impact of the Sustainable Development Goals represented a universal issue, people living in developing countries, including those in special situations, were the most affected. Political will, commitment, solidarity, financing and action were essential in that regard. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had demonstrated the capacity for taking radical and transformative action when humanity was under threat. Building on that momentum and mobilizing political commitments was therefore necessary, including through a review of the lessons learned from the voluntary national reviews and the adoption of innovative policies based on scientific inputs. The upcoming Sustainable Development Goals Summit would offer the opportunity to commit to bold solutions, including in urban areas, as the interdependence of the global goals was crucial to unlocking potential, fully optimizing resources and achieving successful outcomes.

11. In her statement, Ms. Sharif said that the world was facing multiple interrelated crises. The COVID-19 pandemic had intensified inequalities and fuelled conflicts worldwide, as humanity faced a triple planetary crisis. The Paris Agreement and climate-related goals could only be achieved if

Member States prioritized sustainable urbanization as the basis for sustainable development. The participation of housing and planning ministers at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was welcome as part of efforts to prioritize a just transition of cities and communities for future generations. Extreme climate events, conflicts, natural disasters, global pandemics and the cost-of-living crisis were felt first and foremost in cities. Multidimensional inequalities continued to deepen, weakening the social contract underpinning societies. Adequate housing and urbanization could serve to provide a better quality of life; enhanced planning and organization in those areas could enable more people to be lifted out of poverty. Overreliance on carbon and consumption was not only severely detrimental to the planet, it was also leaving billions of people in inadequate housing, with increasing numbers experiencing homelessness.

12. Transformative impact on the ground could only be achieved through multilateral action. UN-Habitat had followed the guidance of Member States at the High-Level Meeting on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in setting the priorities of UN-Habitat in its strategic plan for the period 2020–2023, and was grateful for the inputs from the ministerial round tables at the World Urban Forum and the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Pragmatic approaches and policies were required to guide cities and countries towards zero waste and carbon neutrality, in addition to financing for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Member States needed to prioritize national and local cooperation, with human rights and the Charter of the United Nations serving as the basis for sustainable urbanization.

13. Mr. Tsogwane said that the theme of the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was apt since it underscored the need to enhance global solidarity in addressing challenges such as rapid urbanization, climate change, conflict and financial crises. Concerted efforts that involved regional and international bodies, Governments, policymakers, civil society organizations and religious and community leaders were required to build and strengthen resilience in the face of those challenges. Future generations should be inspired to ensure prosperity based on the values of social cohesion and on the principle of leaving no one behind.

14. The UN-Habitat Assembly should seize the opportunities presented by the urban transition. Housing shortages, the growth of informal settlements and inadequate infrastructure in areas such as energy, health, transport, water and sanitation, exacerbated by a lack of proper planning and governance, were policy failures that compromised the commitments of Member States under the New Urban Agenda. Sustainable urbanization needed to go hand-in-hand with creating jobs and improving quality of life; otherwise, not only economic development, but also peace and security, could be jeopardized. Many Governments struggled to manage the rising expectations of citizens, which had resulted in frustration, especially among young people. Well managed and planned urbanization that ensured sustainable development could help to ease that frustration. UN-Habitat played a fundamental role in advancing resilient, safe and prosperous cities globally, and it should work closely with southern African States to raise awareness and advance the concept of resilient and sustainable cities. The planning and development of such cities should be based on solid partnerships with stakeholders, including the private sector, inside and outside the Southern Africa region. Concluding his remarks, he urged UN-Habitat to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation with other international organizations to implement the New Urban Agenda, especially in Africa. Regional economic communities, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area, could be used to help promote sustainable urbanization.

15. In his statement, Mr. Ruto, welcoming participants to Kenya, said that the lives and livelihoods of millions of people around the world had been adversely affected by various challenges of an unprecedented scale: a devastating pandemic, a relentless economic crisis driven by geopolitical tensions and the triple planetary crisis of pollution, biodiversity loss and climate change. The number of people living in urban areas was set to rise in the coming years, most of all in the global South, owing in part to social, economic and political upheavals. The increase in global production and consumption as a result of a growing population and increasing urbanization meant that efficiency and sustainability must be improved to avoid overwhelming the planet's capacity to support life. The UN-Habitat Assembly provided an opportunity for the global community to discuss and reflect on the progress made in ensuring sustainability as the world's population approached 10 billion people, and to address the link between the high demand for basic goods and the pressure on resources and the environment.

16. Upholding the fundamental right to decent housing was critical to sustainable urbanization. The lack of affordable financing was a major obstacle, not only to sustainable urbanization but also to sustainable development more generally. Discriminatory practices within the financing system for

urban development must therefore be addressed. He reiterated the urgent need to strengthen UN-Habitat and enhance its capacity to help Member States in advancing sustainable urbanization and human settlement development.

17. The inaugural African Climate Action Summit, which would be held in Nairobi from 4 to 6 September 2023, would allow African countries to reach a common position in preparation for the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. He expressed the hope that a framework would be adopted at the session under which the global South and the global North could work in partnership to find a win-win solution to the climate crisis. With adequate investment, Africa could play a key role in decarbonizing manufacturing and industrialization and promoting green growth.

18. Mr. Sakaja, welcoming participants to Nairobi, said that the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was being held at a time of peril and promise. Citizens had now understood the dangers of climate change, the vulnerability of populations to extreme weather events and the threat to the basic natural systems upon which cities depended. They had also understood that action could wait no longer. There was a new urgency to identify how to improve the resilience of cities and share expertise, experience and financing options, with a view to ensuring that the most vulnerable groups and the environment were protected. Urban climate action was critical in that regard, but time was of the essence. More than half of humanity currently lived in towns and cities, and that figure was set to rise to two thirds by 2050. It was therefore important to ensure that, by 2050, affordable housing and dignified homes were available to all. As progress on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals had slowed, it was encouraging that the Assembly would consider how to localize the Goals, thereby enabling the efforts of countries, towns and cities to be aligned with their specific circumstances. Specific action points in that regard would be welcome. In closing, he said that, in the light of the urgency and importance of the challenges that the world faced, his city was proud to host delegates from 193 countries, as well as Presidents, other stakeholders and, in particular, representatives of subnational governments. Mayors and governors of some 80 cities would be participating in various events during the Assembly session, including a discussion on smart cities and urban innovation.

19. Ms. Mrema said that the opening of the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly coincided with World Environment Day 2023, the theme of which was beating plastic pollution. Many efforts were being made in that regard. For example, the second session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, had recently concluded with a mandate to develop a zero draft of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. The global community was calling for a broad, innovative, inclusive and transparent agreement that was based on science and ensured support for developing nations. Urban centres and local governments were at the forefront of efforts to address the scourge of plastic pollution, which would require action on multiple fronts and was linked to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

20. For its part, UNEP looked forward to cooperating closely with UN-Habitat in seeking pollution-free plastic solutions and partnering on urban climate action. Cities were bearing the brunt of climate change. Extreme and slow-onset events had compromised urban infrastructure, water and sanitation, energy systems and transportation; urban populations exposed to high temperatures were set to increase nine-fold by 2050; and 90 per cent of urban areas were prone to flooding. She highlighted four priority areas for building climate-friendly and resilient cities. First, countries must rethink how cities were built. Commitments by the Group of Seven on urban cooling, sustainable buildings and transport systems were to be welcomed and should be implemented at the city level. Second, investments were needed in nature-based solutions, which stored carbon, reduced energy use and provided protection against extreme weather events. Third, people-centred innovations were necessary; UNEP and UN-Habitat had partnered on the Waste Wise Cities initiative to combine technology and human ingenuity to tackle plastic pollution. Fourth, finance was required to scale up environmental action by cities and Governments. Lastly, she expressed the hope that the Assembly would provide clear pathways for government action, thereby ensuring that cities remained places of opportunity and hope for future generations.

21. In her statement, Ms. Abdel Malick said that the time had come to redouble efforts for a sustainable future built on social justice and equality. The Sustainable Development Goals would not be achieved without the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, as public services were critical to the attainment of more than half of the Goals. Moreover, regional and local governments had in-depth knowledge of their communities, the challenges they faced and the needs and concerns of local people. They had shown their commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by localizing the Goals, implementing innovative, sustainable and people-centred policies, and

demonstrating leadership and good governance. Global crises, which had been exacerbated by climate change, had revealed the importance of public services and the role of regional and local governments in guaranteeing equitable access to such services, promoting and protecting common goods, empowering local communities, revitalizing nature and rethinking governance systems, with a view to building solidarity and ensuring the inclusion of women and young people. In the light of the mounting crises, including real-estate speculation, fragmentation of basic infrastructure and the persistence of segregation and exclusion, it was essential to leverage the right to the city and the immense potential of the New Urban Agenda as catalysts for achieving the 2030 Agenda. Local and regional governments must be recognized as political actors and their greater representation in global governance processes ensured. She welcomed the Assembly's focus on inclusive multilateralism – one based on trust, the development of a new economic system and the consolidation of a new governance architecture – with the aim of safeguarding democracy, building peace and achieving universal, sustainable, resilient and inclusive development for people and the planet.

C. Presidential dialogue

22. At the 2nd plenary meeting, following the opening statements, a presidential dialogue, featuring William Ruto, President of Kenya, was held, a summary of which is set out in section A of annex IV to the present proceedings.

D. Policy statement by the Executive Director

23. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Executive Director delivered a policy statement as an introduction to the general debate. She began by noting that the UN-Habitat Assembly was meeting at a time where multilateralism was needed more than ever to address the many challenges currently faced worldwide. The challenges, which were enormous, were felt first and foremost in urban areas, but the Sustainable Development Goals were the bedrock of effective multilateralism, and commitment to them was the key to a better future.

24. The second session of the Assembly could contribute to the new social compact proposed by the Secretary-General to restore trust and rebuild solidarity. Housing was a crucial component of the new social compact, accompanied by social protections, universal education and health care, food and delivery of an adequate standard of living for all. Cities and communities also needed to be made more resilient to the triple planetary challenge of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss. Making that happen equitably required the reform of the global financial architecture: she called on Member States to consider strengthening financing and investment across all levels of government, with consideration of the role of local finance and local governments. If cities and local economies were to generate revenue, investment in adequate planning and management was required to optimize revenue and productivity. Delaying investment in urban infrastructure would entail significant costs in terms of lost opportunity and higher future costs related to productivity and sustainability.

25. In the spirit of multilateralism, Member States had worked together to prepare for the second session of the Assembly, and had made significant progress on multiple draft resolutions, including on adequate housing, smart cities, localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and climate adaptation, as well as enablers like financing, data and digital transformation. The second session of the Assembly was an opportunity to strengthen ongoing work on the Sustainable Development Goals and redouble efforts to empower local and regional authorities to accelerate action towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda.

E. First ladies' dialogue

26. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on the morning of Tuesday, 6 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly held a high-level round table on the theme "Women shaping cities and communities". The round table was hosted by the First Lady of Kenya, Rachel Ruto, and moderated by Victoria Rubadiri, a journalist. A summary of the round table is set forth in section B of annex IV to the present proceedings.

F. Attendance

27. The following 132 Member States of the UN-Habitat Assembly were represented: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

28. Observers to UN-Habitat for the Holy See, the Sovereign Order of Malta and the State of Palestine also participated.

29. The following United Nations bodies were represented: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Organization for Migration, office of the resident coordinator in Kenya, secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, World Bank, World Food Programme, World Health Organization (WHO).

30. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: African Development Bank, African Union, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Investment Bank, European Union, League of Arab States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Secretaría de la Integración Social Centroamericana (SISCA - Central American Social Integration Secretariat), Shelter Afrique.

31. A full list of those attending the session may be found in the list of participants (HSP/HA.2/INF/7).

G. Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 2)

32. At the 2nd plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 13 of its rules of procedure, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted the following agenda, on the basis of the provisional agenda (HSP/HA.2/1), as orally amended:

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. Adoption of the report of the Executive Board.
7. Activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), including coordination matters.
8. Review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
9. Report on the World Urban Forum.
10. Dialogue on the special theme for the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
11. Discussions on the UN-Habitat strategic plan.
12. Adoption of the report of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.

13. Additional agenda items and other arrangements for the next session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
14. Election of officers.
15. Other matters.
16. Closure of the session.

H. Organization of work

33. At the 2nd plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 26 of its rules of procedure, the UN-Habitat Assembly decided to establish a committee of the whole for the consideration of various items of its agenda. The Assembly also decided, in accordance with the recommendations of the Bureau, that the Committee of the Whole would be chaired by Dampsey Bediako Asare (Ghana), that it would commence its work on the morning of Tuesday, 6 June 2023, and that it would consider item 7, activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), including coordination matters, item 8, review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, item 9, report on the World Urban Forum, and item 11, discussions on the UN-Habitat strategic plan. The Assembly further decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended drafting committee, to be chaired by Saqlain Syeda (Pakistan), with support from the representatives of Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, to consider the draft resolutions, draft decisions and a draft ministerial declaration prior to their consideration by the UN-Habitat Assembly, and that the drafting committee, upon the conclusion of its work, would forward the draft outcome documents to the Committee of the Whole for review and onward transmission to the Assembly for its consideration.

I. Report of the Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (agenda item 3)

34. At the 2nd plenary meeting, Ms. Syedah, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, outlined the information set out in document HSP/HA.2/2, providing an overview of the work of the Committee in preparation for the current session of the Assembly, including four meetings of the Bureau of the Committee, in June and December 2022, and in April 2023, and in five meetings of the Bureau of the Assembly, in October 2022, February 2023, and April, May and June 2023, to prepare both for the second open-ended meeting of the Committee and for the second session of the Assembly.

35. She said that the second open-ended meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives had been held in Nairobi from 29 May to 31 May and on 2 June 2023. During the meeting, the Committee had prepared several draft resolutions, decisions and a ministerial declaration for consideration by the Assembly at the current session. Noting that those documents had undergone thorough negotiation by the Committee, she encouraged the Assembly to consider and adopt without reservations the draft resolutions, decisions and ministerial declaration before it. In closing, she thanked all the Member States for the commitment they had shown during the second open-ended meeting of the Committee, and their willingness to work informally during the public holiday of 1 June 2023 in order to bridge any gaps and build consensus around outstanding issues.

J. Credentials of representatives (agenda item 4)

36. At the 4th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Tuesday, 6 June 2023, the President reported that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 17 of the rules of procedure, the Bureau had received and examined the credentials of representatives and alternate representatives attending the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly submitted by Member States and had recommended their participation in the session.

K. Election of the members of the Executive Board (agenda item 5)

37. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the UN-Habitat Assembly was informed of the recommendation of the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its second open-ended meeting that, given the apparent consensus among Member States on the matter, the term of office of all the members of the governing bodies of UN-Habitat, including the bureaux, be extended until 2025 and that the UN-Habitat Assembly might wish to take that factor into consideration with respect to the election of the members of the Executive Board.

38. At the 8th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted decision 2/3, in which it decided that the current members of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat who were elected in 2019 were to remain in office until the closure of the resumed second session of the Assembly.

39. Subsequently, at the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the President recalled that by decision 2/3 on the term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, adopted by the UN-Habitat Assembly at its 8th plenary meeting, on Thursday, 8 June, the UN-Habitat Assembly had agreed that the current 36 members of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat who had been elected in 2019 would remain in office until the closure of the resumed second session of the Assembly, to be held in 2025.

L. Adoption of the report of the Executive Board (agenda item 6)

40. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted the report of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat to the UN-Habitat Assembly at its second session (HSP/HA.2/3), following an oral presentation of the report by the Chair of the Board, Silvio Albuquerque (Brazil).

M. Work of the Executive Board

41. The Executive Board of UN-Habitat held its second session of 2023 on the margins of the current session of the UN-Habitat Assembly, during the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June 2023. The report of the Executive Board on the work of its second session of 2023 is set out in document HSP/EB.2023/9.

N. Work of the Committee of the Whole

42. The Committee of the Whole established by the UN-Habitat Assembly at the 2nd plenary meeting was chaired by Dampsey Bediako Asare (Ghana). It held four meetings between 5 and 9 June to consider in detail items 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the agenda of the Assembly at its second session, as well as draft resolutions, draft decisions and a draft ministerial declaration assigned to it.

43. At its 4th meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the Committee of the Whole adopted the report on its deliberations on the basis of the draft report that had been circulated, entrusting its completion to the secretariat and the Chair. The report of the Committee is set out in annex VI to the present proceedings.

44. At the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly approved the report of the Committee of the Whole on its work.

O. Work of the drafting committee

45. The drafting committee held six meetings during the session and reached agreement by consensus on 1 draft ministerial declaration, 5 draft decisions and 10 draft resolutions, which were then forwarded to the Assembly for its consideration through the Committee of the Whole.

46. The resolutions, as adopted by the UN-Habitat Assembly at its 8th and 9th plenary meetings, are listed in annex I to the present proceedings and are set out in documents HSP/HA.2/Res.1–HSP/HA.2/Res.10. The decisions, as adopted, are set out in annex II to the present proceedings, while the ministerial declaration is set out in document HSP/HA.2/HLS.1.

II. Activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), including coordination matters (agenda item 7)

47. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Executive Director drew attention to her report on the activities of UN-Habitat (HSP/HA.2/4), which focused on the expansion by UN-Habitat of its strategic partnerships and normative and operational activities, and improved internal coordination, as well as progress in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its first session. The report was complemented by four addenda containing, respectively, a joint progress report of the executive directors of UNEP and UN-Habitat on joint activities in the urban environment (HSP/HA.2/4/Add.1/Rev.1); a report on cooperation with United Nations system entities, intergovernmental organizations and other UN-Habitat partners in the implementation of the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 (HSP/HA.2/4/Add.2); a note by the secretariat on the draft stakeholder engagement policy (HSP/HA.2/4/Add.3); and a note on highlights of the Annual Report 2022 on the implementation of the strategic plan of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the

period 2020–2023 (HSP/HA.2/4/Add.4). A note by the secretariat on a country activities report 2022–2023 (HSP/HA.2/INF/2) was also available.

48. The Executive Director said that the documents showed the relevance of the integrated support provided by UN-Habitat to address persistent and new urban challenges, and how the Programme leveraged opportunities for sustainable development in cities and human settlements, including through strategic partnerships. With the completion of comprehensive organizational reform in 2020, in addition to its new governance structure, UN-Habitat was now a fit-for-purpose Programme and was attracting greater support from Member States and stakeholders, as demonstrated by the some \$500 million in earmarked UN-Habitat grants raised between 2020 and 2022, and the recognition of the New Urban Agenda as a road map to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and other global agendas. UN-Habitat was elevating the urban dimension of sustainable development and delivering the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 through its strategic partnerships, including with the World Health Organization, UNEP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as through regional collaborative platforms and country-level work. Since 2022, UN-Habitat had been leading the way for the Local2030 Coalition, a new United Nations partnership to localize and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, for which UN-Habitat served as permanent Co-Chair and hosted the secretariat. UN-Habitat had also achieved significant results through its normative and operational activities, as outlined in the highlights of the Annual Report 2022 and document HSP/HA.2/INF/2. In closing, she said that the period from 2019 to 2023 had been very dynamic, confirming the relevance of the New Urban Agenda for inclusive multilateral collaboration in times of crisis, and the strength of the convening power and advisory role of UN-Habitat amid the broadening field of urban development policy, practice and actors.

III. Review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (agenda item 8)

49. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Executive Director drew attention to her report on the activities of UN-Habitat (HSP/HA.2/5), which provided an overview of the progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

50. She outlined the information in the report, including activities carried out by UN-Habitat since 2019 to supported Member States and other stakeholders in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which remained central to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Despite high interest in the Agenda by Member States, the world was off-track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals according to the principles outlined in the New Urban Agenda, as highlighted in the quadrennial report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (2019–2022) (A/76/639–E/2022/10). To make further progress with the 2030 Agenda, the quadrennial report recommended that Member States elevate the transformative commitments of the New Urban Agenda as tools to enable countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement and other global agendas. The interest of Member States in advancing the New Urban Agenda, including in the areas of housing, climate and the environment, urban crisis, urban prosperity and finance, and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, must be met with action.

51. Action was also needed to increase both the quantity and the quality of national progress reports on the New Urban Agenda for the next reporting cycle, in preparation for the 2026 quadrennial report. Noting that only 25 Member States had submitted progress reports in time for consideration in the 2022 quadrennial report, she urged Member States to initiate the preparation of national progress reports for the 2026 reporting cycle, stressing that reports must be submitted in the third quarter of 2025 at the latest, and that the reporting burden could be lowered by better aligning New Urban Agenda reporting with activities under national urban forums and national urban policies. She also asked Member States that had submitted progress reports for the 2022 cycle to prepare an update of their reports for the 2026 cycle, and invited regional groups and non-governmental organizations to submit their own reports to assist UN-Habitat in assessing progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

IV. Report on the World Urban Forum (agenda item 9)

52. At the 2nd plenary meeting, introducing the item, the Executive Director drew attention to the report of the tenth and eleventh sessions of the World Urban Forum (HSP/HA.2/6), highlighting salient aspects of the reports.

53. She noted that the tenth session of the Forum had proved to be the last major United Nations conference of the pre-COVID-19 era, and the discussions and call to action at the session to ensure that cities grew in harmony with nature, address inequalities and build upon the peace and development nexus had laid the foundations for building back better and greener in the wake of the pandemic. The eleventh session of the Forum had subsequently taken place at a moment when the world's cities were facing the "triple C" crisis of COVID-19, climate change and conflict, and participants had heard warnings that there should be no further delay in taking action to ensure that no person and no place was left behind. Overall, the Forum generated broad and long-lasting legacy initiatives that enabled UN-Habitat partners to continue engaging during the intersessional period, such as declared and budgeted actions; advocacy through the alumni network on local voluntary reviews and global projects; urban initiatives, including the Cities Investment Facility and the Forum-Policy-Practice initiative, which pushed for more implementation; and the host-city legacy initiatives undertaken by all Forum host cities.

V. Dialogue on the special theme for the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (agenda item 10)

54. At the 4th plenary meeting, introducing the dialogue on the special theme of "Sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises", Michal Mlynár, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, drew attention to the report on the special theme (HSP/HA.2/7) and provided an overview of the priority topics of the dialogue.

55. He recalled that at the high-level meeting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, in April 2022, Member States had committed to advancing action on adequate housing with basic services and inclusive planning; climate mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability; urban crisis reduction and recovery; localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and multilevel governance; and sustainable financing for infrastructure and urban basic services. The dialogue presented an opportunity to examine ways in which inclusive and effective multilateralism could further those policy priority areas.

56. The report presented an argument for investment in critical enablers that would support action in the priority areas, namely data and knowledge; advocacy, communications and partnerships; capacity-building; and digital transformation. The report also recommended eight concrete pathways for achieving a sustainable urban future amid the multiple existing crises. Member States were invited to consider how some of those pathways could be highlighted in key upcoming multilateral meetings, including the meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development to be held in July 2023, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit to be held in September 2023 and the Summit of the Future to be held in New York in September 2024. They were also invited to identify, agree on and commit to advancing transformative pathways for multilateral collaboration, multilevel governance and financing mechanisms for urban development that would help lead people and the planet out of the present unsustainable trajectory.

57. The dialogue on the special theme for the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was held at the 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on Wednesday, 7 June 2023. The dialogue comprised introductory remarks by the President of the Assembly, the Executive Director and the Chief of the Urban Practices Branch, a virtual keynote address on the special theme, followed by four panel discussions on the themes of "The big challenges of our time", "The key enablers driving the Sustainable Development Goals in the time of crisis", "Multilevel governance and Sustainable Development Goal localization" and "Closing key takeaways and the Summit of the Future". The summary of the dialogue on the special theme for the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly by the President of the Assembly is set out in section C of annex IV to the present proceedings.

VI. Discussions on the UN-Habitat strategic plan (agenda item 11)

58. At the 4th plenary meeting, introducing the item, the Deputy Executive Director said that, although the first two years of implementation of the current strategic plan had been marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, UN-Habitat had nevertheless achieved a number of positive results. For instance, as a result of the work of UN-Habitat in some 45 countries, more than 3 million people in slums and informal settlements now had access to basic services, such as water and sanitation; public spaces in 90 cities had been upgraded; and, in some 70 cities, municipal solid waste management had been improved through the Waste Wise Cities initiative. The contribution of cities to climate action had also been discussed by ministers participating in the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Cairo in 2022.

59. The Assembly's approval of the current strategic plan to cover the period 2024–2025 would enable UN-Habitat to consolidate its efforts and further increase its impact, while also aligning its strategic planning cycle with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The extended plan would be guided by the three policy priorities of universal access to adequate housing, urban and local climate and biodiversity action, and preventing and responding to crisis and contributing to sustaining peace; and two drivers, namely localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and financing. Preparations would likewise begin on the strategic plan for the period 2026–2029, which, it was envisaged, would be founded on a stronger evidence base, including the quadrennial report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (A/76/639–E/2022/10) and the outcomes of the forthcoming meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which was to review the implementation of Goal 11, and the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals Summit. Lessons learned and recommendations arising from evaluations of the work of UN-Habitat, consultations with a broad range of urban stakeholders and greater outreach within the United Nations system would also be incorporated, as would a stronger emphasis on monitoring and reporting.

VII. Adoption of the report of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (agenda item 12)

60. At the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted the present proceedings on the work of its second session on the basis of the drafts that had been circulated and on the understanding that the report would be completed and finalized by the Rapporteur, working in conjunction with the secretariat.

VIII. Adoption of the outcomes of the session

61. At the 8th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted by consensus the following five decisions:

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/1	Extension of the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 until the year 2025
2/2	Dates of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly
2/3	Term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly
2/4	Stakeholder engagement policy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
2/5	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

62. The decisions are set out in annex II to the present proceedings.

63. At the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted by consensus the ministerial declaration entitled “A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crisis”. The declaration is set out in document HSP/HA.2/HLS.1.

64. At the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted by consensus the following 10 resolutions. The individual resolutions are set out in documents HSP/HA.2/Res.1–HSP/HA.2/Res.10 and are available on the website for the second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly.¹

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/1	International guidelines on people-centred smart cities
2/2	Accelerating the transformation of informal settlements and slums by 2030
2/3	World Clean-up Day
2/4	Biodiverse and resilient cities: mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning
2/5	Enhancing the interlinkage between urbanization and climate change resilience
2/6	Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals

¹ The second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly | UN-Habitat (unhabitat.org).

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/7	Adequate housing for all
2/8	Urban planning and sustainable infrastructure
2/9	Creation of a human settlements resilience framework for early warning, foresight, risk reduction, crisis response and post-crisis recovery and reconstruction
2/10	Equitable financing and effective monitoring of the implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly

IX. Additional agenda items and other arrangements for the next session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (agenda item 13)

65. At the 9th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the Acting President recalled that, by paragraph 1 of decision 2/2, on the dates of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly, adopted by the Assembly at the 8th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June 2023, the Assembly had decided to adjourn the current session and to resume the session for a duration of two days, on 29 and 30 May 2025.

66. The Acting President also recalled that, by paragraph 2 of decision 2/2, adopted by the UN-Habitat Assembly at its 8th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June 2023, the Assembly had decided on the provisional agenda of its resumed second session. Decision 2/2 is set out in annex II to the present proceedings.

X. Election of officers (agenda item 14)

67. At its 8th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted decision 2/3, in which it confirmed that the officers of the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly elected during the first session, in 2019, were to remain in office until the final meeting of the resumed second session of the Assembly, to be held in 2025.

68. Thus, the following Member States, elected at the first session of the Assembly, were to remain in office until the final meeting of the resumed second session:

President:	Mexico
Vice-Presidents:	Germany
	Ghana
	Poland
Rapporteur:	China

XI. Other matters (agenda item 15)

69. No other matters were discussed.

XII. Closure of the session (agenda item 16)

70. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the session was adjourned at 5.45 p.m. on Friday, 9 June 2023, to be resumed at a later date, in May 2025.

Annex I

Outcomes adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly at its second session

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/1	International guidelines on people-centred smart cities
2/2	Accelerating the transformation of informal settlements and slums by 2030
2/3	World Clean-up Day
2/4	Biodiverse and resilient cities: mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban and territorial planning
2/5	Enhancing the interlinkage between urbanization and climate change resilience
2/6	Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals
2/7	Adequate housing for all
2/8	Urban planning and sustainable infrastructure
2/9	Creation of a human settlements resilience framework for early warning, foresight, risk reduction, crisis response and post-crisis recovery and reconstruction
2/10	Equitable financing and effective monitoring of the implementation of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly
<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>
2/1	Extension of the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 until the year 2025
2/2	Dates of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly
2/3	Term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly
2/4	Stakeholder engagement policy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
2/5	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<i>Declaration</i>	<i>Title</i>
	A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crisis

Annex II

Decisions adopted by the United Nations Habitat Assembly at its second session

Decision 2/1: Extension of the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 until the year 2025

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Taking note of paragraph 14 of decision 2021/6 adopted by the Executive Board at its second session of 2021,

1. *Decides* to extend the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 until 2025 to cover the period 2020–2025, in order to align the planning cycle of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director, in consultation with the Executive Board, to start preparations for the development of the strategic plan for the period 2026–2029.

Decision 2/2: Dates of the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Taking note of paragraph 15 of decision 2021/6 adopted by the Executive Board at its second session of 2021,

1. *Decides*, in accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure, to adjourn its second regular session and to resume the session for a duration of two days, on 29 and 30 May 2025, in order to achieve the alignment of the planning cycle of UN-Habitat with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system;

2. *Decides* that the provisional agenda of the resumed second 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 for the period 2026–2029.
7. Adoption of the outcomes of the meeting.
8. Provisional agenda and other arrangements for the third session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.
9. Election of officers.
10. Other matters.
11. Closure of the session.

Decision 2/3: Term of office of the members of the Executive Board and the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

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 was to remain in office until the final meeting of the second session of the Assembly, when the elections were to be held for the officers of the Bureau for the third session of the Assembly,

1. *Confirms* that the officers of the Bureau of the United Nations Habitat Assembly elected during the first session, in 2019, are to remain in office until the final meeting of the resumed regular second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly;
2. *Decides* that the current members of the Executive Board of UN-Habitat who were elected in 2019 are to remain in office until the closure of the resumed regular second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.

Decision 2/4: Stakeholder engagement policy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The United Nations Habitat Assembly,

Recalling its decision 1/3 on the development of a stakeholder engagement policy,

Decides to request the Executive Board, on an exceptional basis, to continue its work to develop a stakeholder engagement policy and to submit the draft policy for consideration and possible approval by the Assembly at its resumed regular second session.

Decision 2/5: Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

The United Nations Habitat Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of management and administration in UN-Habitat;¹
2. *Notes* that the current governance structure of UN-Habitat was established only in 2019, and that adequate additional time is required for the structure to function in order for any effective assessment of potential structural reforms to be conducted;
3. *Takes note* of the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network assessment of UN-Habitat planned for 2024.

¹ JIU/REP/2022/1.

Annex III

Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the United Nations Habitat Assembly at its second session

Excellencies, friends,

Cities are central to the human story. Through much of our history, they have driven progress. The decisions taken in them have determined our path. Ideas and innovations that originated in cities have shaped our world, and today, their role is more important than ever, because the UN-Habitat Assembly meets the world in crisis: inequalities are increasing; global temperatures are rising with catastrophic effects; debt is straining developing countries' economies to the limit, and half-way to the deadline for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we are leaving more than half of the world behind.

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has hobbled progress in poverty reduction; an estimated 670 million still live in extreme poverty, and over one billion people still live in slums, driven to cities not due to jobs and opportunities as in the past, but due to lack of services elsewhere.

There is still time to reverse these trends. But to do so, we must fight for the future we want; the future envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

Cities are critical battlegrounds. They generate 70 per cent of global emissions, they house half of humanity, and, by 2050, over two billion more people will call them home. My report, "*Our Common Agenda*", calls for a reinvigorated and more inclusive multilateralism, recognizing the pivotal role that cities and other local authorities play in addressing the challenges we face.

Such multilateralism is vital to help cities to play their part, to ensure the finance, information and support is in place for them to become resilient, inclusive and sustainable.

Multilateralism must support cities to take action on climate, advance access to affordable housing and deliver the local initiatives needed to make the Sustainable Development Goals a reality.

I am confident that that this UN-Habitat Assembly session will advance these aims, including through your ministerial declaration. Together, we can achieve the sustainable urban future we need to build a peaceful, prosperous and healthy world for all.

Thank you.

Annex IV

Summaries by the President of the UN-Habitat Assembly of the high-level dialogues

A. Presidential dialogue

1. At the 2nd plenary meeting, following the opening statements, a presidential dialogue was held. The moderator of the dialogue, Eleni Giokos, CNN anchor and correspondent, introduced William Ruto, President of Kenya, who responded to issues and themes raised by Ms. Giokos.
2. The moderator, noting that housing was a priority of Kenya's current governmental agenda, asked how sustainable and affordable housing could help break the generational cycle of inequalities in the country. Mr. Ruto, providing background information, said that some 50 per cent of Kenyans currently lived in urban settlements, and that proportion was rising. In the meantime, there was a deficit of around 2 million affordable houses in Kenya, and around 6.5 million people living in informal settlements. Of the 50,000 housing units currently being constructed by the private sector, a very high percentage were not affordable to the majority of people in Kenya. In response, the Government of Kenya planned to build 250,000 housing units per year, making land available, encouraging new technology, and facilitating financing to support the process. There would be a strong focus on green housing developments that included social structures, such as schools and hospitals; green spaces; and sustainable, energy-efficient housing. Closely associated with the housing programme was a nationwide tree-planting programme, which was aimed at planting 15 billion trees through a multi-agency approach involving both the public and private sectors. The activity, he said, was an existential imperative, given the climate change crisis facing humanity.
3. Mr. Ruto then expanded on the global context of country action on adequate, affordable housing. Noting that 1.6 billion people worldwide were living in inadequate housing, he underscored the importance of multilateralism in responding to a global crisis. The role of the UN-Habitat Assembly in providing a forum for experts, civil society, the private sector and other actors was crucial in helping formulate the global conversation on housing.
4. On the matter of funding for housing development, he described various models that were being developed in Kenya. Proposed changes to the Employment Act would allow deductions of 3 per cent from employees' basic pay, which would be matched by employers, to help fund the plan to construct up to 250,000 housing units every year. In adopting such an approach, the Government had studied successful housing programmes in other countries, including the Republic of Korea and Singapore. The large-scale construction programme would generate employment and income in other sectors, including manufacturing, and would provide an opportunity to build the skills and expertise of young people engaged in various aspects of construction, such as the design, engineering, surveying, and building trades. The entire value chain would be involved, with a focus on standardizing housing products so they could be produced at scale and at low cost. Public land would be made available to mitigate the initial costs of development and purchase.
5. With regard to private sector involvement, Mr. Ruto acknowledged that private sector constructors were profit driven and would see more value in higher-cost developments. However, public-private partnerships, taking advantage of both private sector enterprise and the mandate of the Government to provide public goods, offered a potential win-win situation by which low-cost housing could be sustainably financed. Successful examples of such cooperation were already evident in Kenya, for example in the renewable power generation and water supply sectors.
6. Turning to the global decision-making and financing architecture on issues of environmental concern, including climate change and housing, he said that there need not be any contradiction between sustainable development and industrialization. Effective working models of clean energy, green growth, and decarbonization of manufacturing existed. For example, around 90 per cent of electricity generated in Kenya now came from renewable sources. The continent of Africa contained many potential renewable energy assets, including wind, solar, geothermal and water power sources, that could be developed given the right investment and technology input. A candid conversation was needed on such matters to move away from the current global impasse, whereby dialogue was often framed in terms of opposites such as North versus South, clean energy versus fossil fuels, or sustainability versus development; where aid or assistance was often viewed as a solution to national challenges; and where numerous meetings, often with significant carbon footprints, were held without meaningful solutions emerging. The world had shown, most recently in adapting to the energy crisis

precipitated by the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, that decisions could be taken very quickly to deal with pressing crises, given the political will to do so and a positive mindset. Drawing on such experience, Mr. Ruto stated his conviction that the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held later in 2023, should be so successful in its outcomes that no further such meetings would be necessary.

7. While global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine had led to unfortunate consequences, including rising commodity prices and an increase in the cost of living, such issues were not insurmountable and could be resolved by acting together. The President expressed the hope that the international conference for a new global financial pact being hosted by France on 22 and 23 June 2023 would be the springboard for a revised financial architecture that would be further refined at future forums during 2023, including by the United Nations General Assembly, and would form the basis of a successful outcome at the climate change conference.

8. Mr. Ruto then responded to questions from participants. Responding to a question about the impact of higher tax rates on the poverty gap and entrepreneurship, he first put the matter in a global context. Considering tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product, Kenya was well below the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and also below a number of other countries in Africa. Adequate tax revenue was essential for a government to provide sufficient quantity and quality of public services. In addition, tax revenue generated the funding needed to finance programmes, such as the Affordable Housing Project, that would assist lower-income persons to increase their incomes and move into higher tax brackets, generating further revenue for the Government to carry out its agenda and reducing the need for outside assistance or aid.

9. Responding to a query about the miscommunications and politicization that had characterized the inception of the Affordable Housing Project in Kenya, and the potential need to first engage in a civic education programme to inform citizens before implementing the project, the President observed that it was essential to take action and avoid procrastination. For example, the National Housing Corporation of Kenya had been inaugurated many decades earlier, but its inaction had been a major factor in the current housing crisis afflicting Kenya. Upgrading Kenyan housing was a priority to promote the dignity and decency of those inhabiting low-quality dwellings, and the urgency of the Affordable Housing Project overrode political differences.

10. Finally, the President responded to a query about the Financial Inclusion Fund in Kenya, popularly known as the Hustler Fund, which, he said, constituted a bottom-up economic approach to small-scale financing. It had enabled many millions of citizens to access short-term credit at a low rate of interest, enabling the start-up of small enterprises and increasing their ability to purchase goods and services, thereby stimulating other elements of the economy.

B. First ladies' dialogue – "Women shaping cities and communities"

11. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on the morning of Tuesday, 6 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly held a round table hosted by the First Lady of Kenya, Rachel Ruto, on the theme "Women shaping cities and communities". The round table was organized in three segments. The first segment featured introductory remarks by Victoria Rubadiri, moderator; remarks by Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of UN-Habitat; a short video on the work of the First Lady of Botswana, Neo Masisi, to empower women and youth and to combat gender-based violence in Botswana; a short video on efforts being undertaken by the Government of Kenya and the Office of the First Lady to address gender equity and empower women in Kenya; and a video message from the First Lady of Türkiye, Emine Erdoğan.

12. The second segment featured remarks from two Kenyan women who, against great odds, had succeeded in improving their lives and those of their communities, thanks to the support provided by the economic empowerment programmes of the Office of the First Lady of Kenya, under the Mama Doing Good programme; remarks by Ms. Ruto, First Lady of Kenya; and a poem read by Botswana poet, Tjawangwa Dema.

13. The third and last segment comprised a round-table discussion between the Executive Director of UNEP and the First Lady of Kenya, followed by remarks by Phildah Kereng, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Botswana, and concluding remarks from the moderator.

1. Segment 1: introductory remarks

14. In her introductory remarks, Ms. Rubadiri said that the purpose of the round table was to examine the significance of women's role in accelerating progress towards sustainable development globally; explore innovative solutions for women's leadership and partnerships to unleash the transformative potential of women in managing and shaping cities and communities, for a better quality of life for all; and consider strategies for scaling up investment and financing opportunities to support women's leadership and action in shaping cities and communities.

15. The Executive Director said that, with only seven years to achieve the ambitious promises of the Sustainable Development Goals, the world could not afford to exclude women from the table, stressing that women and girls were key to sustainable urban development, as was their participation in decision-making at the community level. Emphasizing that an estimated 435 million women and girls worldwide were living in extreme poverty in 2021, she said that action was urgently needed to empower women, and she commended Ms. Ruto for her role in helping other women to fulfil their potential to be leaders at all levels. For its part, UN-Habitat was taking a gender-transformative approach across its work, and all UN-Habitat teams were strongly encouraged to not merely respond to the intersectional experiences of women, but also to contribute to transforming the structures that continued to keep women back. For instance, UN-Habitat was working with partners in different countries, including Afghanistan, to empower women by increasing their access to land and property rights, from which they were often excluded. Such exclusion limited their decision-making power within their families and communities and made them vulnerable to experiencing poverty, exploitation and sexual violence. The work in Afghanistan had resulted in securing the inclusion of women in land titles, which was a significant achievement.

16. UN-Habitat also helped to empower women through its participatory planning tools and the digital Her City toolbox, which had been applied in over 350 cities across more than 100 countries. It was clear that cities planned with women and girls were cities that worked better for everyone, and that participatory planning that considered the needs of women and girls resulted in more inclusive, equal and sustainable cities. Thus, the UN-Habitat Women-Led Cities initiative was working to promote women's leadership and economic empowerment through partnerships and impact investing, recognizing that the exclusion of women from urban decision-making led to poor standards of living and that the empowerment of women leaders had enormous potential to achieve transformative change. In closing, she urged all representatives to stand up for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and all those who were the subject of discrimination on the basis of their gender or identity.

17. Speaking via audiovisual presentation, Ms. Erdoğan drew attention to the launch of a zero-waste project in Türkiye in 2017, and the creation in 2023 of an International Day of Zero Waste on 30 March, with support from UN-Habitat, to inspire global action towards zero waste. The zero-waste movement, of which Türkiye was a leader, emphasized the significant role of individuals in tackling the pressing problem of urban waste and embracing more environmentally sustainable lifestyles. While significant strides had been made in addressing urban waste, a lot more work was needed to move away from consumerism and the prevalent throwaway culture towards a zero-waste culture. The movement showed that such a transformative change was possible, in particular if it included the broad participation of women.

2. Segment 2: case studies

18. Participants heard the inspiring stories of Beatrice Achieng and Rose Njoki Muruatetu, two Kenyan women who had received support from the Mama Doing Good organization and had overcome great hardships to become leaders in their communities.

19. In her remarks, Ms. Ruto said that the inspiring stories of Ms. Achieng and Ms. Muruatetu were examples of the resilience and ability of women to overcome whatever circumstances they faced, if given the right tools and opportunities, and what cities could achieve if they had women in mind. The Government of Kenya had made positive strides towards making cities more sustainable and safer for women, including by improving public facilities such as street lighting, daycare facilities, parks, and walking and cycling lanes in some of its major towns. In order to address the challenges associated with increasing urbanization and rural-to-urban migration, including insufficient housing, growth of informal settlements, inadequate waste management, loss of green spaces, and an increase in air and noise pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles, the Government was investing in affordable and sustainable transport systems and was planning to broaden the number of affordable mortgages from the current 30,000 to 1 million by 2032, which would greatly benefit women, in addition to encouraging investment in affordable housing for informal settlement dwellers.

For its part, the Mama Doing Good organization was working on various initiatives to empower women.

20. The segment closed with a poem read by Ms. Dema.

3. Segment 3: round-table discussion

21. In response to a question from the moderator about the origins of the Mama Doing Good programme, Ms. Ruto said that she had created Joyful Women, a table banking organization, with the help of the Poverty Eradication Commission, in 2009. The Mama Doing Good programme had been established in 2021 and it encompassed Joyful Women, Mama Cycling and other environmental programmes.

22. Asked by the moderator what could be done to ensure that no one was left behind, especially women, Ms. Sharif said that women's leadership, political commitment and women's participation were very important. Women must participate in decision-making at the global, national and city levels. Given that more than half of cities' populations were women, failing to involve them would result in lost opportunities, labour, knowledge and talent.

23. Responding to a question by the moderator about how Mama Doing Good was shaping sustainable cities and communities, Ms. Ruto said that she was seeking to build quality pavements for pedestrians and cyclists and to enhance waste management as part of her programme. Children were being provided with and being taught how to ride bicycles in order to contribute to clean, environmentally friendly cities in the future.

24. Invited by the moderator to comment on action taken by UN-Habitat to empower more women leaders in cities and communities, Ms. Sharif said that UN-Habitat provided expertise and guidance to Member States on planning and building resilient and healthy cities in cooperation with WHO, UNICEF and FAO. She drew attention to various programmes and initiatives that had been introduced by UN-Habitat, including the "Her City" toolbox, which helped women design and plan their own cities; the Global Public Space Programme, which provided information about how to make public spaces safe for women; and an initiative launched in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan to include wives' names on land titles. UN-Habitat always gave due consideration to the participation of women when developing its programmes, since cities that were safe for women were also safe for men.

25. Asked by the moderator how she leveraged her position as First Lady to enhance her programmes' outreach in Kenya, Ms. Ruto said that the Office of the First Lady followed the President's bottom-up economic model to empower women and ensure their financial inclusion. The Office sought to raise awareness among women of environmental issues and aimed to plant 500 million trees by 2032. Since many children provided for their families instead of attending school, a programme had been launched to provide meals in public schools, which had resulted in a surge in attendance. She worked with the spouses of members of Parliament, governors, senators and women in general on climate action, especially in the wake of the worst drought Kenya had experienced in 40 years.

26. In her statement, Ms. Kereng, Minister of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism, Botswana, stressed the importance of women's participation and leadership in urban planning. Factors such as adequate housing, facilitation of business and trade for women's economic empowerment, resilience and adaptation to climate change, and a clean and healthy environment were key for ensuring the safety, security, prosperity and health of women and girls. Urban planning policies must take account of the needs of women and address the issues of poverty, vulnerability to gender-based violence and exclusion. She also drew attention to the importance of research and data in monitoring urbanization trends and identifying areas for investment. In her closing remarks, she urged UN-Habitat and the First Lady to continue their programmes to guide and inspire women and girls across the African continent.

C. Dialogue on the special theme of the second session – "A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises"

27. At its 5th and 6th plenary meetings, on the morning and afternoon of Wednesday, 7 June 2023, the UN-Habitat Assembly held four high-level dialogues under the overall special theme of the second session: "A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises". The first dialogue, entitled "The big challenges of our time" related to housing, climate change and other crises, the key areas of the report

on the special theme by the Executive Director; the second, entitled “The key enablers driving the SDGs in the time of crisis”, focused on key enablers such as data, financing, digital transformation and territorial approaches; the third concerned “Multilevel governance and Sustainable Development Goal localization”; and “Closing key takeaways and the Summit of the Future” were discussed in the fourth session.

1. The big challenges of our time

28. The session comprised introductory remarks by the President of the Assembly, Román Meyer Falcón (Mexico); Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of UN-Habitat; Shipra Narang Suri, Chief, Urban Practices Branch, UN-Habitat; a virtual keynote address by Mariana Mazzucato, Professor, University College London; and a high-level panel discussion on the key areas of the special theme featuring four government ministers, guided by a moderator, Laban Cliff Onserio. The panellists for the session were Ni Hong, Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, China; Catalina Velasco Campuzano, Minister for Housing, City and Territory, Colombia; Richard Chimwendo Banda, Minister for Local Government, Unity and Culture, Malawi; and Małgorzata Jarońska-Jedynak, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy, Poland.

29. Mr. Meyer Falcón said that inclusive and effective multilateralism was the only way forward, and participants should seize the opportunity to enhance global cooperation to address the most critical challenges facing the world. All levels of government, civil society, the private sector and academia must be part of the solution. He drew attention to the fact that only 40 countries had submitted their report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

30. Work in the field was the most effective way for UN-Habitat to achieve its goals, and efforts should be made to understand the needs of communities. Despite the challenges and resistance faced in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, he was confident that sustainable urban development would be possible through intensive fieldwork.

31. In her opening statement, Ms. Sharif, drawing attention to the report of the Executive Director on the special theme of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly (HSP/HA.2/7), said that multiple, cascading crises threatened progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Without bold and dynamic action, the goal of a better quality of life for all, leaving no one behind, would not be attained. Multilateral cooperation and well-planned, safe, accessible and affordable cities were crucial in the transition to sustainable urbanization and communities, especially as rapid urbanization continued and more people and places were being left behind. Sustainable cities and communities must be recognized as a public good and local action must be taken to shape a sustainable future for all.

32. Inclusive and effective multilateralism allowed progress to be made in areas such as adequate housing, climate action, urban crisis reduction and recovery, Sustainable Development Goal localization, and sustainable financing for infrastructure and urban basic services. The critical enablers highlighted in the report on the special theme, including data and knowledge, advocacy, communications and partnerships, capacity-building and digital transformation, must be utilized to create inclusive and effective multilateral platforms for discussion, decision-making and financing. Member States were encouraged to explore the eight concrete pathways, outlined in the special theme report, for achieving a sustainable urban future amidst multiple crises. Each represented unique opportunities for transformative change and required collective commitment and action.

33. The annual meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development would provide a platform to address gaps in global governance, strengthen the multilateral system and inform the Summit of the Future in September 2024. It was essential for the voices of cities to be heard in the forum, and she urged Member States to support voluntary local reviews, engage with the Sustainable Development Goals Cities initiative and join the World Urban Campaign to improve the lives of 1 billion people in 1,000 cities.

34. In her concluding remarks, she drew attention to the unprecedented challenges posed by recent global shocks and the triple planetary crisis. She called on participants to identify, agree on and commit to multilateral collaboration, multilevel governance and financing mechanisms for urban development to steer humanity away from its current unsustainable trajectory.

35. Ms. Narang Suri, stressing that the primary role of the UN-Habitat Assembly was to formulate policy directions on sustainable urbanization and provide broad guidance to UN-Habitat on the delivery of its mandate, said that the high-level dialogue was a unique space where national Governments could engage in a frank conversation with local and regional governments, civil society, academia and other key actors on what such policy directions might look like. The present dialogue

also provided an opportunity to dive deeper into the big challenges of the present and possible ways of addressing them, and to listen to diverse voices to gain a multilevel, multi-actor and multisectoral perspective.

36. In her virtual keynote address, Ms. Mazzucato said that the very limited progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals had much to do with the limited way in which economics viewed the role of public policy, that is, as nothing more than a tool to correct market failures and fill various gaps. In order to achieve Goal 11 and the 16 other Sustainable Development Goals, it was necessary to adopt a new mission-oriented and human rights-based approach in which public policy was designed and used to achieve specific societal goals and objectives, while ensuring that human rights were protected. Much like during times of war, when governments had developed outcome-oriented policies and retooled the economy to secure victory, governments needed to develop clear targets that truly galvanized cross-sectoral collaboration and investment in innovation and design the tools necessary to achieve those targets, including outcome-oriented procurement policies, grants and loans that helped to shape and co-create truly inclusive and sustainable markets and economies.

37. Drawing attention to a new paper that she had co-authored with Leilani Farha, she outlined what the right to housing would look like if examined through a mission-oriented and human rights-based approach. In order to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing by 2030, the proposed approach would first involve an examination of the deep structural drivers of the housing crises globally, including rapid, unplanned and often commercialized urbanization; a financialized form of housing; climate change; and inadequate housing supply, which was leading to a private debt crisis, to then design the policy tools required to fuel the innovations needed to address those drivers. Tools such as public procurement policies, financial institution loans and grants could promote investments in, for instance, new, affordable, low-carbon housing, community-led regeneration programmes, and low-carbon construction materials. In addition to a mission-oriented investment plan, the approach proposed would require a human rights-based legal framework that would redefine housing as a human right, and not merely as a financial asset, and ensure that the various tools deployed to achieve the housing-related mission were designed and implemented to uphold human rights.

38. In his remarks, Mr. Ni said that effective multilateralism and action were required to address the lack of basic housing. Over the past decade, China had been implementing a project to ensure the supply of affordable housing, both for rent and for purchase. Its key areas focused on consumer satisfaction, scientific and technological innovation, green and low-carbon development, and safety and security. He proposed prioritizing housing in the international development agenda; utilizing international projects such as the Global Award for Sustainable Development in Cities and other platforms to exchange best practices and set benchmarks for housing development; creating new mechanisms for mutual learning to improve living standards, especially in developing countries; and promoting capacity-building in developing countries.

39. Ms. Velasco Campuzano said that the new challenges of rapid technological development and climate change compounded age-old issues, such as poverty, which developing countries faced. The Forum of Ministers and Highest Authorities of Housing and Urbanism of Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI), a regional organization of housing and urban planning ministers in the Latin America, allowed countries in the region to share problems, solutions and resources. It worked on issues including poverty, informal settlements, housing for Indigenous communities and climate change.

40. In his remarks, Mr. Chimwendo Banda drew attention to the various natural disasters and extreme weather events, including floods, landslides, droughts and cyclones, that cities in Malawi and many other developing countries faced. Climate change and environmental degradation, coupled with rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization, were aggravating the impact of those disasters, and the cost of recovery and reconstruction placed intense pressure on already scarce resources. He urged participants to consider what measures Governments could take to protect and improve the preparedness and resilience of cities; what mechanisms and systems could be put in place to ensure effective disaster response, recovery and resilience; how to disseminate best practices and effective action; and how to ensure that people living in cities on low incomes had access to land and affordable housing.

41. In her presentation, Ms. Jarosińska-Jedynak said that the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine had highlighted the importance for cities of reacting and adapting quickly to changing realities and building resilience. She urged participants to consider adopting an integrated territorial approach, which eschewed administrative boundaries; created green spaces; ensured accessibility, especially for persons with disabilities and older persons; and promoted civic

engagement, in line with the Polish National Urban Policy 2030. She emphasized the importance of working in partnership with the private sector to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and secure enough resources to overcome challenges.

42. Responding to a question from the moderator about the role of multilateralism in ensuring access to adequate and affordable housing for all, Mr. Ni said that the issue of adequate housing affected all countries, regardless of their stage of development, and common solutions could be shared. The New Urban Agenda was a model for multilateral cooperation and, together with the Global Award for Sustainable Development in Cities, was a key instrument for sharing best practices from around the world. Devising an adequate housing solution required solid targets and strategies, a balance between government and the private sector, and modern technology. Local realities must be taken into account when seeking local solutions.

43. Asked by the moderator what the most important factor was in building climate resilience across Latin America and what could be improved going forward, Ms. Velasco Campuzano said that multilateralism and the interaction between local and national government were key factors. Local government bore the brunt of crises, and often lacked the appropriate resources and knowledge to deal with them. At the multilateral level, discussions should be held on how to share knowledge and resources at the local and grassroots levels, and how to implement ideas and programmes effectively.

44. In response to questions from the moderator about how local governments could accelerate progress in achieving sustainable cities and how the Government of Malawi cooperated with international partners, Mr. Chimwendo Banda stressed the need to be mindful that challenges such as climate change required collaborative efforts across all sectors, and between all cities and nations, since the effects of climate-related disasters were never restricted to any one city or country. Housing was a human right, and UN-Habitat and other international agencies must help provide financing at low interest rates to allow Governments to uphold that right through effective urban planning. No country should be left behind.

45. Reacting to a question from the moderator regarding the role of institutions in policymaking and addressing urban challenges, Ms. Jarosińska-Jedynak said that regional institutions and policymakers were key to the effective implementation of urban policy in areas such as transportation, environmental protection, energy and climate, and investment, especially in a bottom-up approach to planning. They were particularly important when dealing with problems related to digital technologies and uncontrolled urban sprawl.

46. Responding to a question regarding the support that China provided to least developed countries through multilateral or bilateral relationships, Mr. Ni said that China was willing to assist all countries in need of cooperation with the construction of green and low-carbon housing and renovation of old houses and neighbourhoods through mutually beneficial arrangements.

47. In response to a question regarding South-South cooperation, Ms. Velasco Campuzano said that societies, communities and countries in the global South shared many similar features and problems, and could therefore also share best practices and solutions.

48. In closing, Mr. Chimwendo Banda, noting that developing countries were the most vulnerable to the negative impact of climate change, emphasized the need for climate justice. Housing must be regarded as a right and not an investment. Ms. Jarosińska-Jedynak said that the goals discussed at the current session could not be achieved without peace.

2. Key enablers driving the Sustainable Development Goals in a time of crises

49. The session was moderated by Amruta Byatnal. The panellists were Nga Kor Ming, Minister of Local Government Development of Malaysia; Emil Elestianto Dardak, Vice Governor of East Java Province, Indonesia; Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, Senior Special Advisor on Industrialization, African Development Bank; Diane Hoskins, co-CEO, Gensler; Dyan Currie, Chief Planner, Brisbane City Council; and Fayaz King, Special Adviser, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology.

50. In his remarks, Mr. Kor Ming shared Malaysia's experience with deploying four critical enablers to accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The first was the adoption of clear and effective national development policies that included specific measures to deliver on the Goals, as well as ensuring policy integration and alignment among policies and the national budget to ensure capacity, consistency, coordination and collaboration among implementing agencies and stakeholders. The second enabler was good governance, through the establishment of a multi-stakeholder participatory governance structure, which in Malaysia's case was led by the Prime Minister, to set the national agenda and provide direction for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, supported by various committees

or bodies with participation from civil society and private sector. The third enabler was monitoring and reporting, and measuring the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, in relation to which Malaysia had made great strides, and which were critical to measuring progress and shaping policies. The fourth and last enabler was finance. Despite being a developing country, Malaysia had set up a Sustainable Development Goals trust fund with a fund allocation of \$3.6 million, which supported projects that targeted people and communities at risk of being left behind.

51. In his address, Mr. Dardak highlighted five key enablers to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, from the perspective of a provincial government that included both large metropolises and many rural and intermediate towns or cities. The first enabler was money, and in order for cities to be able to attract such resources they needed to build infrastructure and deliver public services; it was important that national governments supported local governments in attracting investments, including from the private sector. Second, there was an urgent need to support intermediate cities and small towns to enable them to generate off-farm jobs and develop the infrastructure needed to support those jobs. Third, UN-Habitat and other multilateral partners should provide expertise to local authorities that were dealing with massive disruptions that were exacerbating urban poverty and unemployment, including technological changes and changes to the concept of monocentric cities, according to which people moved from centre to periphery. Fourth, housing strategies should aim to make land available for housing within cities, and priority investments should be made in transit-oriented development in order to prevent urban sprawl. Lastly, mechanisms should be created through multilateral efforts to support innovative financing, such as blended finance, to set benchmarks for local politicians to ensure that they were not driven by short-sighted policies that ran counter to the Sustainable Development Goals, and to assess the performance of local leaders in achieving the Goals.

52. Mr. Oyelaran-Oyeyinka said that cities in Africa needed to become centres of production, stressing that at present they were primarily centres of consumption of products that were produced mostly outside of the African continent, but that enormous potential existed to reverse the situation and escape the structural trap into which Africa had fallen. There was a huge opportunity to achieve efficiencies and increased productivity, and to bridge gaps between urban and rural areas and primary and secondary cities. For instance, most of the food produced in Africa came from secondary cities and rural areas, but efficiency was lost in terms of transport, logistics and processing across the value chain. The African Development Bank was supporting cities in Africa to finance housing, transportation, roads and infrastructure; one of the key challenges facing cities was their inability to autonomously generate financing, mainly because, despite their very low levels of debt and their potentially enormous capacity to borrow resources, subnational governments were seldom able to find sufficient finance for infrastructure and the provision of services, as regulations required national governments to borrow resources on behalf of subnational governments.

53. In her remarks, Ms. Hoskins outlined the key role of urban design as an enabler and key accelerator of the Sustainable Development Goals, and she encouraged participants to think about design and envision cities for the future rather than reproducing the cities that had been built in the past. First, urban design localized the Sustainable Development Goals and made them and what they were seeking to achieve very tangible to people. Second, design focused on people, as it was key to moving from policy to human experience. Lastly, urban design was an integrator of all the Sustainable Development Goals, since cities were the docking stations or the location where all the Sustainable Development Goals came together, and cities that were designed with the Goals in mind would help in creating a different kind of urban environment for both people and the planet.

54. Ms. Currie said that good urban planning was critical to achieving sustainable cities. In that regard, she shared the experience of Brisbane, which was a carbon-neutral city that had made great strides towards inclusivity and sustainability. She said that urban planning was about how to allocate limited resources to create and realize a vision with urban planners who were trained to work with the stakeholders. Recent years had shown that, in order to achieve the Goals, there was a need to think and work differently, and to show leadership and commitment. Thanks to the work of the Commonwealth Association of Planners and the Commonwealth Institute of Architects, a daunting gap in professional planning capacities had been identified among the developed and the developing countries of the Commonwealth, which had led to the creation of a partnership to work with Commonwealth partners to advocate for change. That work had resulted in the adoption of a Declaration on Sustainable Urbanization by 56 countries in Kigali in 2022. With a recently signed memorandum of understanding with UN-Habitat, the partnership had been expanded and would result in an action plan that would enable good planning across an even wider number of countries.

55. In his remarks, Mr. King suggested that the digital transformation would help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, provided that five key issues were addressed. The first was ensuring digital connectivity across the globe, through partnerships such as the Partner2Connect initiative, a joint initiative by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology, and building the necessary digital skills and technical capacities across countries to manage that connectivity. The second was continuing to engage in digital cooperation, without which it would be very difficult to agree on how to manage data, pool resources and make structured investments in digital public infrastructure. The third was upholding human rights, which meant building a safe and inclusive digital future that protected the rights of all human beings, including women, children, people with disabilities, and those who were underprivileged. The fourth was ensuring an open, inclusive and secure Internet, so that everyone could participate and share in the benefits, and no one faced the threat of surveillance or cyberbullying, among other things. Finally, it was critical to build trust and security, so that, for instance, digital users had confidence when clicking on cookies, or trusted a weather app that required them to share their location. In summary, the Internet must be open, safe, secure and people-centred, as well as accountable.

56. In the ensuing discussion, responding to a question from the moderator, Mr. Kor Ming said that the most important factors or enablers for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals were a comprehensive legal framework; clear policies; and very, very strong political will, stressing that, for instance, Malaysia had a comprehensive legal framework for housing that, in order to promote affordable housing, included as a clear condition for issuing licenses to developers that they provide at least 30 per cent of their developments as affordable housing. Mr. Dardak said that one challenge for local authorities was to enforce spatial planning laws and building codes. He suggested that there was a need to reflect on how to deal with lower-income housing, which often failed to comply with the rules and, as a result, was more prone to disaster risks.

57. Ms. Hoskins said that national regulations created a level playing field for the private sector and investors, ensuring that all actors played by the same rules and paid the same premiums for sustainable products. As one of the largest architectural and design firms in the world, in 2019 Gesler had made a decision that, by 2030, all of its projects would be net zero. Its decision was creating a ripple effect across the wide range of sectors with which the firm engaged, including the concrete and steel industries and suppliers of carpets, ceilings and other building materials worldwide, which were being encouraged to innovate to create decarbonized materials.

58. Responding to another question from the moderator about the role of development financial institutions, Mr. Oyelaran-Oyeyinka said that such institutions needed to work more closely with partners such as UN-Habitat to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and other agreed global commitments. The African Development Bank was working to bridge the rural-urban divide by establishing agroprocessing zones in peri-urban areas in several African countries, which would help to reduce slum formation and urban sprawl, and would also help local authorities to generate the revenue they needed to build housing and provide public services to their populations.

59. Ms. Currie, addressing another question from the moderator, said that the key to building sustainable cities was having a clear vision and taking deliberate action to achieve it, noting that the city of Brisbane had put in place a strategy that focused on connectivity, physical accessibility and diversity, which had served to demonstrate how the city would comply with the rigorous standards of the International Olympic Committee to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games, as well as incentives for universal housing and green buildings, in addition to being carbon neutral.

60. Addressing a moderator question on how to avoid a digital divide, Mr. King said that the digital world was full of divides, including a data divide, where an increasing flow of data was managed and controlled by a few players; an innovation divide, where new technologies were dominated by a few platforms concentrated in two countries; a value divide, where the value of a few companies exceeded the GDP of most countries; and a governance divide, where new technologies lacked basic guardrails to ensure that no one was left behind and that harmful practices were avoided. These major divides could only be addressed through multilateral cooperation with the involvement of all stakeholders, including through a global digital compact that would be considered for adoption at the Summit of the Future in September 2024.

3. Multilevel governance and Sustainable Development Goal localization

61. The session comprised introductory remarks by Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, via video message; Edlam Yemeru, Chief of the Knowledge and Innovation Branch of UN-Habitat; a keynote address by Violet Shivutse, Chair and Africa Regional

Representative, Huairou Commission; and a high-level panel discussion, guided by a moderator, Julians Amboko. The panellists for the session were Juhani Damski, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment, Finland; Ignacio de la Puerta, Director of Territorial Planning and Urban Agenda, Basque Government, Spain; Nora Vargas, Chairperson, Board of Supervisors, San Diego, United States of America; Rohey Malick Lowe, Mayor of Banjul, the Gambia; and Lenin Zambrano, Indigenous Representative, Ecuador.

62. Ms. Mohammed said that globally, cities and local governments were facing multiple crises related to the rising cost of living, energy, food and inflation. Such crises were further amplified by the persistent health and economic threats of the COVID-19 pandemic; the war in Europe; sanctions with implications for an integrated global economy; and an escalating technological power race. The global community needed to mitigate the profound and complex impacts that would affect the New Urban Agenda, prioritizing collective action, data and investments.

63. The current session of the UN-Habitat Assembly played a crucial role in promoting multilevel governance systems, longer-term policies, resiliency measures and funding structures, including through strategic partnerships, with a view to cultivating a more secure future. Close collaboration with local public, private and community actors, United Nations country teams, representatives of the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments and other constituencies of the New Urban Agenda was key to accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

64. The UN-Habitat Assembly was putting the principles of inclusive, networked multilateralism into practice. The outcomes of its sessions should be used to amplify solution-oriented approaches at the local and subnational levels, thereby contributing to the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals Summit, in which Member States should assess progress and setbacks and find solutions that contributed towards the achievement of the Goals. High-impact initiatives were under discussion to demonstrate the possibility of transformative progress, despite the challenges, including through leadership and investment mobilization. The work of the Local2030 coalition had immense potential to showcase how inclusive, multi-partner initiatives could contribute towards the necessary transitions in energy, food, digital and social protection at the local and subnational levels, with a view to advancing the 2030 Agenda.

65. In her keynote address, Ms. Shivutse said that localization was key to addressing the daily struggles experienced by local communities, including those related to water and sanitation, poor housing, infrastructure and poverty. Grassroots organizations such as the Huairou Commission were using the challenges they faced to develop sustainable solutions and innovations themselves, rather than simply waiting for assistance. For example, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the women in her organization had been able to reach everyone in the community to raise awareness and provide the necessary information and innovations at the local level.

66. Partnership was key to combining multilateralism with localization, notably in terms of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11 and implementing the New Urban Agenda. Moreover, public-private partnership could only succeed if it placed people at its centre, including through collaborative decision-making. Meaningful partnership should include examination of the priorities of the local people, negotiations for the sharing of resources and the provision of information to communities in a timely manner to facilitate their understanding during high-level meetings. Empowerment of local communities was essential in that regard; while successive governments changed, communities usually remained.

67. One of the priorities for local communities was access to resources, including credit facilities, which could foster economic empowerment, notably for women. The programmes undertaken in the community could act as a substitute for actions that were not being taken at the governmental level. Moreover, the experience and participation of local communities could translate into tools to engage governments and respond to challenges such as climate change. In that connection, women were bringing resources together in community resilience funds to prepare for, or respond to, potential crises. Constituency groups should therefore be involved in meetings such as the current session of the UN-Habitat Assembly, as strong and significant partners.

68. In response to a question from the moderator about the success of Sustainable Development Goal localization and multilateral governance in his country, Mr. Damski said that the Finnish Government had a duty to collaborate with local government, which played a significant role. Finland had begun its work related to the Sustainable Development Goals in 1993 and had taken a multilevel governance approach since its first voluntary national review, which had involved engagement with academia, local government and civil society. Since then, that approach had been strengthened and could be applied to any Sustainable Development Goal or other area. Finland had achieved all of the Goals related to social sustainability, but many challenges remained, including ecological

sustainability. It was essential to take into account the importance of combating climate change and biodiversity loss and increasing effectiveness in the circular economy.

69. In response to a question from the moderator on ensuring that voluntary local reviews were action-oriented for long-term development strategies, Mr. de la Puerta said that, in addition to the Spanish Urban Agenda, the Basque country had its own urban plan, the Agenda Euskadi-Basque Country, enabling it to tackle territorial issues with a depth of knowledge that a centralized government may not be able to achieve. Developing policies and strategies based on a multilevel approach brought together all necessary stakeholders with greater efficiency. The Agenda Euskadi-Basque Country had also enabled progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, by way of a long-term strategy based on analyses. Priorities had been also established and shared among all stakeholders. Accessible and verifiable information, including indicators, were included in the Agenda, enabling the creation of progress reports, a governance framework and a voluntary local review on the implementation of the relevant agendas, as well as Basque Government spending and its impacts.

70. Asked by the moderator about the implementation and challenges of a multilevel approach in San Diego, Ms. Vargas said that change could only be achieved by ensuring community-led public policymaking. In the San Diego Association of Governments, particular focus had been placed on Sustainable Development Goal targets 11.2 and 11.6. Civic engagement and partnerships with academia had been fostered at the community level, leading to initiatives such as free public transportation for youth in San Diego, which had increased opportunities and eliminated barriers to education and employment. It had also resulted in less traffic, a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and improved health in the region. The San Diego Association of Governments was also collecting data on the initiative to assess its impact.

71. In response to a question from the moderator about integrating gender mainstreaming into local governance and Sustainable Development Goal implementation, Ms. Malick Lowe said that many women had been left behind in Africa, particularly in terms of their participation in politics. Sustainable development was not viable without taking into account the specific needs of everyone. For that reason, the Banjul City Council integrated gender mainstreaming into local governance and Sustainable Development Goal implementation through the formulation of gender equality policies, including for the economic empowerment of women and girls, and capacity-building programmes were conducted, while ensuring that the necessary strategies could be implemented and the required resources were available.

72. Asked by the moderator about practices within indigenous communities that could contribute towards the Goals and be integrated into localization efforts, Mr. Zambrano said that in Ecuador, the Quichua people were already living in line with the Goals as encapsulated in the concept of “good living”, which was reflected in their language. That concept implied that everyone should be able live together without discrimination. In that vein, it was encouraging that the education system in Ecuador had become bilingual and health care had been made accessible to all.

73. Invited by the moderator to comment, Mr. Damski said that one key future element of Sustainable Development Goal localization and multilevel governance at the national level would be the strategic partnership between Finland and UN-Habitat. Going forward, it was also important for central Government to only make requests at the local level that were feasible, which could present challenges in terms of resources and budgeting. Another potential avenue to explore was the piloting of a regional voluntary review, which could make a significant contribution by connecting communities and fostering a robust Sustainable Development Goal partnership, notably through knowledge-sharing.

74. Asked to outline a challenge in mastering local and regional linkages, Mr. de la Puerta said that, first and foremost, it was necessary to stop saying what needed to be done and instead to take action, in line with the New Urban Agenda, with a view to fulfilling its objectives. The Basque Country faced a challenge in terms of its governance, which was multilevel and therefore complex. There were also multiple stakeholders – economic, social, intellectual and academic – all of whom needed to be included. Working groups had been established to address the challenges faced in implementing the New Urban Agenda, particularly to identify projects to be implemented, with a view to opening a dialogue on ways to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

75. In response to a question from the moderator about how the inclusion of all communities could be ensured through Sustainable Development Goal localization, Ms. Vargas said that the institutionalization of policies was crucial to achieving long-term change. Moreover, when identifying such policies, it was vital to include those who were impacted the most in discussions. At the San Diego Association of Governments, a social equity policy initiative had been established for the

consideration of equity in its daily work, including on resource allocation and representation during decision-making processes. For example, in an area such as the United States-Mexico border between San Diego and Tijuana, it was key to include in decision-making the 140,000 people moving back and forth across the border. Collaboration in that context had included the distribution of vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic and data collection that was shared to ensure the creation of policies that would have a positive impact on communities.

76. In response to a question from the moderator on achievements that impacted the lives of women and promoted gender equality, Ms. Malick Lowe said that political will had been demonstrated in that regard in the collaborative work undertaken between Banjul City Council and the Government of the Gambia. One success story was the subsidization and awareness-raising programmes for women to increase their participation in national political processes. Before 2021, approximately 100,000 women had been registered to vote; that figure had since increased to 150,000, contributing towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5. Extensive work had been done to combat climate change in the city of Banjul, including resilience projects to prevent flooding. Streetlights had also been installed to promote safety and empowerment for women. The structural integration of local and regional governments was needed throughout the decision-making, implementation and monitoring processes related to the localization of the Goals.

77. Asked by the moderator about how Indigenous youth could be supported, Mr. Zambrano said that his people had always endeavoured to ensure that young people participated in change. In the past, Indigenous people had been unable to access equal rights, notably the right to education. It was important for young people to become empowered to tell the stories of their communities. Such a change could be achieved through education, which had the power to bridge the gap between the past and aspirations for the future.

78. In the ensuing discussion, one participant suggested that multilevel governance should be integrated into the United Nations system through an accreditation system – similar to the consultative status for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with the Economic and Social Council – through which local and regional governments could participate in United Nations processes. Another participant expressed the view that the Sustainable Development Goals could be achieved by establishing a quality certification process for sustainable cities, which would also help to reduce gaps between richer and poorer cities.

79. In response to questions from the floor, Ms. Malick Lowe said that she had recently visited Benin and Mali to share information, exchange success stories and provide assistance with regard to replicating successful multilevel governance approaches and localized projects. It was crucial for local governments to take ownership of localization of the Goals, rather than leave their implementation to central Governments. Measures to address the gender gap and eliminate the obstacles that women faced included gender budgeting and scholarships for girls; through education, women and girls could lift themselves out of poverty. The political participation of women was also crucial; women must be involved in the drafting of policies and programmes that affected them. In addition, a volunteering programme had been put in place, in cooperation with partners including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to address youth unemployment and the skills gap and stem the tide of migration. Additional partners would be welcomed.

80. Ms. Vargas said that efforts to promote youth participation had included community-led forums – held not only in San Diego but also in Baja California, Mexico – where young people's voices could be heard. In fact, an initiative to provide free public transport passes for all under 18s had originated in one of those forums, as lack of access to transportation had been identified by youth participants as a key barrier to employment and opportunities. Mr. Zambrano highlighted political instability and discrimination as the main challenges facing Indigenous youth in urban areas. Political change rarely lasted long enough to improve the situation of the Indigenous Peoples. Despite advances, Indigenous youth had limited access to higher education. As a result, Indigenous communities had adopted localized approaches to training and empowering youth leaders, opening the way for Indigenous voices to be heard and fostering greater diversity.

81. In closing the panel discussion, a video on the theme of transforming cities and communities was shown.

4. Closing key takeaways and the Summit of the Future

82. The session was moderated by Laban Cliff Onserio. The panellists were Lachezara Stoeva, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations in New York and President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), participating online; Michal Mlynár, Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat; Stephanie Egerland, Chancellor of HafenCity University

Hamburg, Germany; Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa; and Musonda Mumba, Secretary-General of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

83. Ms. Stoeva began the discussion by outlining the important upcoming meetings of relevance to the discussions at the second session of the Assembly. Sustainable Development Goal 11 was one of the five Goals that would be reviewed in-depth at the annual meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2023, to which UN-Habitat had provided important input. The meeting of the forum would serve as a pre-meeting for the Sustainable Development Goals Summit to be held in September 2023, at which Member States would review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and make commitments to ensure the achievement of the Goals. Having already established the New Urban Agenda as a road map for sustainable development, the United Nations Habitat Assembly was providing policy direction on housing, climate, crisis, localization and financing that needed to be highlighted at the Summit as pathways for attaining the 2030 Agenda. Shortly after the Summit, Member States would meet at the ministerial level in New York to prepare for the Summit of the Future, planned for September 2024, where Member States would consider ways to strengthen the architecture of multilateralism. The outcomes of the current session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly would provide direction for the Summit of the Future and input for the proposed pact for the future, in particular with respect to the action area on localization and the proposed new institutional mechanisms for engaging local and regional governments in intergovernmental processes but also of relevance to the action area on urban crisis and the proposed new institutional mechanisms for global emergency response.

84. Mr. Mlynár began by recalling that an ECOSOC special meeting and a General Assembly high-level meeting on the New Urban Agenda had been held in 2022, which had focused the attention of the international community on the agenda and, importantly, had led to the creation of the Group of Friends of UN-Habitat, Sustainable Urbanization and the New Urban Agenda. Turning to the global picture, he noted that implementation of the 2030 Agenda was lagging, not solely because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the multiple global challenges currently faced. Solutions were needed for the upcoming meeting of the high-level political forum and the Sustainable Development Goals Summit. In his view, the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals was a key solution and the specific added value offered by UN-Habitat and the community gathered for the current session of the Assembly. He urged participants to use the opportunity to identify practical ways for national, regional and local authorities and other key stakeholders to bring the Goals down to the local level, closer to the people, so as to accelerate implementation.

85. Ms. Egerland spoke about the dramatic evolution of education from the classic classroom to a much more interactive and participatory style of learning. In her view, education was a human right, based on equality and dignity, and entailed such aspects as access to data, use of digital platforms, literacy and trust in individual safety, as well as awareness, vigilance and use of big data. Education was the bridge between government, civil society and economy and the backbone of good governance, and was essential for any global goals and for multilateralism. Education must provide the latest science and technology, couched in a social context, and people must accept critical discourse, difficult as that might be. Topics like climate change, geopolitical conflicts, injustice and migration had to be situated within a social-political context. Finally, young people needed to learn to tolerate consensus-based decision-making, as well as what consensus-based decision-making was and how to achieve it.

86. Mr. Mbassi spoke about the process of changing the course of global development, describing the high-level dialogue as a unique opportunity to engage in a joint exercise to envision ways of doing that. He said that he had high expectations for the Sustainable Development Goal Summit in the run-up to the Summit of the Future, which would be an important stepping stone in the process of changing course. He anticipated that the proposed ministerial declaration of the Assembly at its second session would begin paving the way for a networked set of multilateral institutions that kept pace with the times and remained fit for purpose to ensure a fundamental transformation towards more distributed decision-making, for collective well-being and new economic models for financing sustainable development. He assured participants that the organised constituency of local and regional governments could be counted on as trusted partners to seize the momentum.

87. Speaking on the topic of wetlands, Ms. Mumba proposed restoring wetlands within cities as a practical action that could help link the urban environment to the biodiversity on which humanity depended. The parties to the Ramsar Convention had approved a wetland city accreditation scheme in 2015, and 43 cities had since been accredited as “wetland cities”. In one of those, Kigali, restoring a wetland in the centre of the city had brought back birds not seen in years and improved the quality of the water flowing out of the city. Ms. Mumba also highlighted a resolution focusing on synergies

adopted by the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention at its fourteenth meeting, and cited the collaboration seen in cities during the COVID-19 pandemic as evidence of the power of cities.

88. Asked by the moderator to define his call to action, Mr. Mlynár noted that when it came to engaging and being fully inclusive and better networked, local and regional governments had not been given a sufficiently prominent role. Engagement with local and regional authorities was crucial, as they were the bodies that were in touch with the population on a daily basis and could assess in practical terms what basic services were needed. He called for more networked, inclusive multilateralism and translation of the inputs and recommendations of local and regional authorities into action-oriented results.

89. Responding to the question of how learning could be adapted to the challenges of the future, particularly for better cities, Ms. Egerland provided an overview of the United Nations Innovation Technology Accelerator for Cities (UNITAC Hamburg), a joint project between the HafenCity University Hamburg, UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office for Information and Communications Technology, which was an excellent example of how to engage young people in a participatory learning process with a view to the future.

90. Asked by the moderator about the role of local government in shaping multilateral engagement for sustainable urban development and how to ensure the power of localization, Mr. Mbassi noted that all development was local: development happening elsewhere was simply not happening. People were the foundation of the process, and trust between people and the government was essential. Copying and pasting technologies was not the right approach to development, particularly in African cities, where innovation was needed to address the unique challenges of those cities.

91. Ms. Mumba, asked for her advice to governments on how to build resilience, suggested thinking in terms of how the systems being put in place today would be viewed 300 or 400 years in the future. At stake were issues of justice, equality, and peace and security; insufficient water, for instance, led to migration and insurgency. In her view, nature-based solutions, such as wetland restoration, were the best approach to building the resilience of cities.

92. In response to several questions raised in the ensuing discussion, Ms. Mumba said it was true that the cut-and-paste approach mentioned by Mr. Elong Mbassi was not suited to the African experience. In fact, there was renewed interest in and respect for Indigenous nature-based systems and technologies. Burnt mudbrick, for example, was a better and cooler material for housing. The issue of women's ownership of land was a crucial one; if women could not own land, they would not be invested in land – and wetland –restoration. Mr. Elong Mbassi, recalling the statement that had been delivered by the President of Kenya on the opening day of the second session of the Assembly, said that building resilient cities was a global concern affecting humanity as a whole. Resilient cities respected nature, were connected to it and were based on the understanding that their very survival depended on rural and natural areas. Competition was driving the ecological crisis; solidarity within and between countries was the only way to improve resilience. It was time to turn words into action, to take advantage of the untapped potential of local knowledge and to restore traditional knowledge to its rightful place alongside science in order to nurture informed dialogue and enhance resiliency. Finally, in her reply, Ms. Egerland emphasized that academia could provide theoretical frameworks, tools and innovations to support decision-makers; however, solutions to local issues could only be found through the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

93. The Deputy Executive Director said that he agreed that participatory solutions should be at the heart of engagement with local and regional authorities. Multilevel governance was another critical aspect that should be promoted, including within the multilateral system. Civil society was a key stakeholder, since it served as society's conscience, fulfilled evaluation and monitoring roles and had the power to elect leaders and hold them to account.

94. In his closing statement, he said that cities and human settlements could be a beacon of hope for a better urban – and global –future, while also focusing on rural and local linkages and communities, without discrimination of any kind. Indeed, it was through communities that the world could get back on track towards achieving the Goals. Where and how people lived still largely determined the opportunities open to them, their paths and their future. While the current reality was alarming, it was important not to lose hope, to stay the course, adopt participatory approaches, promote partnerships and ensure people-centred, inclusive and effective solutions. The time had come to put subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the scientific and academic community and other relevant stakeholders in the driving seat to localize the Goals and achieve the urgent transformative change needed to make cities and communities greener, safer, more inclusive, resilient and sustainable. Words must now be put into

action and practical solutions implemented, with a view to leaving no one and no place behind. Joint efforts were required to achieve the universal right to adequate housing, accelerate urban climate action, strengthen localization of the Goals and multilevel governance, and advance inclusive urban recovery action. Working together in that endeavour would have a major impact on the attainment of the Goals and pave the way to a sustainable future for people and the planet.

ADVANCE

Annex V

Summary by the President of the UN-Habitat Assembly of the high-level debate

1. Ministers and other high-level representatives delivered statements on a range of themes related to human settlements, focusing on the special theme of the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly: “A sustainable urban future through inclusive and effective multilateralism: achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in times of global crises”. A number of representatives expressed their countries’ commitment to supporting UN-Habitat in achieving its aims and objectives in the field of human settlements, including through supportive action at the international, regional and national levels, while assisting the Programme to deliver on its mandate through increased efficiency, transparency and accountability.
2. Many representatives expressed support for the Executive Director, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, and the secretariat for the measures that had been undertaken to improve the operations and management of the Programme, including through adoption of a new governance structure, and to increase its focus on achieving practical results. The efforts of the secretariat to achieve a financial turnaround and regain the trust of donors was commended. Several viewed the UN-Habitat strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 as a positive vehicle for implementing actions that advanced the programme of the organization, including the New Urban Agenda.
3. The propitious timing of the current session was noted, with several important meetings on the horizon – the meeting of the High-Level Political Forum to review the status of Sustainable Development Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities in July 2023; the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in September 2023; and the Summit of the Future in September 2024. The current Assembly session presented an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in advancing sustainable urban development in that context.
4. There was consensus that the achievement of global goals for human settlements faced a wide array of challenges. Rapid urbanization was taking place across the globe, while a large and growing number of urban dwellers still lived in slums and informal settlements, and urban development agendas were being compromised by lack of funding and resources. Instability and conflict, including the ongoing war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine,¹ resulted in myriad problems both within the field of conflict and beyond, including increased flow of migrants, refugees and displaced persons, destruction of urban settlements, and increasing energy and food prices. In recent years the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had severely compromised the ability of Governments and other actors to provide essential services for populations and disrupted social and economic progress. Added to those challenges, the world continued to face a growing incidence of environmental threats, including climate change, rising sea levels threatening low-lying communities in coastal and island locations, increased number and impact of natural disasters, biodiversity loss, and pollution, reducing the capacity to provide inhabitants with a clean, healthy, safe and sustainable environment in which to live, work and interact. Social issues also were growing in prominence – inequality, declining quality of life, increased cost of living, urban insecurity and crime, overcrowding leading to social tensions, and discrimination and exclusion. In the face of the onslaught of challenges, global resilience and the ability to resolve the issues at hand were being severely weakened and tested. As a consequence, the status of the city as a symbol of human civilization and a vehicle of modernization was under threat.
5. It was apparent that those challenges could only be resolved by collaborative action. In that context, the theme of the current session of the Assembly, with its focus on multilateral action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in order to secure a sustainable urban future, was apposite and timely. One representative said that the world must unite to find a way forward within an equitable multilateral system that was respectful of differences but united in a shared desire for an inclusive, sustainable future for all. The concept of localization of the Sustainable Development Goals offered a practical framework for countries to undertake realistic actions contributing to global targets.
6. The New Urban Agenda was viewed as a positive framework and road map for helping countries to attain their urban development objectives. One representative stated that swift and efficient implementation of the New Urban Agenda would contribute to tangible progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Several representatives highlighted actions being taken in their

¹ Two representatives delivered statements on this matter in exercise of the right of reply.

countries to align their developmental strategies with international instruments, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda.

7. The UN-Habitat Assembly, as one representative remarked, was a significant platform to bring together representatives of Member States, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to discuss and formulate strategies for the sustainable urbanization of the world. One representative, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, expressed appreciation that adequate and affordable housing, urban climate action, urban crisis recovery, localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and finance and prosperity all featured prominently in the agenda for action at the current session of the Assembly, and expressed the hope that strong decisions would be taken, leading to affirmative action.

8. Many representatives placed progress on human settlements in the wider framework of sustainability, recognizing the interconnectedness of all aspects of social, economic and environmental advancement. In such a scenario, cities and other settlements needed to be at the forefront of global efforts to promote green development and the circular economy. The modern city should target carbon neutrality, energy efficiency, climate resilience and biodiversity conservation; should pioneer spatial planning, efficient green transport systems and proper waste management across the life cycle; and should help people achieve a satisfactory quality of life, including through the provision of employment opportunities and inclusive social policies with a particular focus on vulnerable people and communities. Good governance, coordinated and participatory action, and the articulation of intersectoral, multilevel and multistakeholder processes were essential drivers of that agenda.

9. One of the major issues facing settlements was the provision of adequate housing of good quality. Many cities continued to face the challenge of slums and informal settlements, and how to provide affordable housing for low-income urban dwellers. Issues of land governance and security of tenure added a further complex layer to the problem. One representative said that decent housing was essential for an inclusive, healthy and prosperous urban future, while another stated that it lay at the core of efforts under the New Urban Agenda to ensure social, economic, environmental and spatial sustainability, spatial justice, social inclusion, integrated governance, and reduction of poverty. Several options were available to help address the issue, including consolidation of the skills of private and public partners to construct affordable housing; upgrading the value chain by strengthening the capacities of all actors; setting up financing mechanisms to assist low-income households in the purchase of housing units; and instigation of municipal housing policies programmes that included upgrading and the provision of services such as electricity, water and transport, and the greening of public spaces.

10. Other enablers of urban regeneration and revitalization were identified, including financial and technical support and technology transfer to accelerate the implementation of local actions and ensure that no one was left behind; the direction of resources by UN-Habitat and other actors, in their annual programmes related to adequate housing, urban resilience, disaster risk reduction, climate action, and urban crisis prevention and response, to countries that were most in need; developing clear strategies for fostering global and regional synergies in addressing urban challenges; and developing data-based technologies for evidence-based planning and assessment of progress towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Regular monitoring, reporting and transparency were essential to maintain momentum, as well as the sharing of successes and challenges to enable mutual learning and inspire further action. Several representatives placed particular stress on the use of new digital technologies as a tool for conceptualizing and designing urban transformations, although one representative remarked that a lack of international guidance on the use of digital technology in the urban sphere was holding back its development. The resolution before the Assembly at the current session on people-centred smart cities offered an opportunity to address that shortcoming.

11. A number of representatives alluded to the increasing range of international and regional initiatives that were assisting countries to achieve their national objectives with regard to human settlements. Several representatives, including one speaking on behalf of a group of countries, described the efforts being made by their countries to make available resources to assist partner countries in that regard. Areas benefiting from such support included access to reliable services and socioeconomic opportunities for migrants in urban settlements; improving the living conditions of vulnerable populations; strengthening inclusive land governance and promoting land access rights through the Global Land Tool Network; support for UN-Habitat in transforming informal settlements and slums through the Cities Alliance; the expansion of models for sustainable, carbon-neutral and smart cities; and waste management and climate change adaptation.

12. One representative said that the collaboration of UN-Habitat with the Geneva Cities Hub and with the Economic Commission for Europe, the organizer of the Forum of Mayors, had strengthened the links between local, national and international action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Other forums relevant to the global urban agenda included the African Clean Cities Platform, which was aimed at promoting and disseminating environmentally sound waste management within the context of the circular economy; the upcoming Group of 7 meeting of ministers of sustainable urban development in Japan in July 2023; and the twelfth session of the World Urban Forum, scheduled to take place in Egypt in 2024. Several representatives noted that the next World Cleanup Day would take place on 16 September 2023, offering an opportunity to focus on cleaning up litter and waste to improve the urban environment; while the next World Cities Day would be held on 31 October 2023. The value of a regional approach was highlighted by several representatives. A growing number of regional initiatives offered support to countries, including the African Urban Forum, and the regional plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda being developed in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

13. The importance of cooperation at the national level was also highlighted by a number of representatives. Considerable value was added to activities through the engagement of all stakeholders, including governmental institutions at all levels, the private sector, and organizations representing civil society, communities, Indigenous peoples, academia, women and young people. Planning should adopt a gender perspective and inclusive decision-making processes to ensure equitable outcomes, fostering social cohesion and resilience. Several representatives alluded to upcoming national urban conferences or forums that aimed to move forward the urban agenda through a multi-stakeholder, multilevel approach. One representative expressed regret that the new stakeholder engagement policy of UN-Habitat had not yet been concluded, affirming that the engagement of local authorities, experts and civil society provided true added value to UN-Habitat.

14. Many representatives highlighted efforts being made in their countries to resolve urban issues and bring about improvements in all aspects of life in cities and towns. These included regulatory and legislative action to strengthen implementation; putting in place the necessary administrative, institutional and organizational structures for streamlined urban planning; the articulation of integrated policies placing the urban agenda in the context of the wider social, developmental and environmental agenda; the development of long-term strategies and programmes for human settlements; decentralization of governance to promote planning at the local level; improvement of transport networks to enhance connectivity and accessibility; increasing investment in cities to stimulate sustainable growth; implementation of projects on slum upgrading, affordable housing and enhancing land tenure security; rehabilitation of degraded urban areas; improved waste management systems; use of digital technology for monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goal indicators; the establishment of municipal forums to ensure coordinated action; interventions to help children, including in the field of education; and measures to improve the quality of housing and urban infrastructure.

15. Finally, a number of representatives expressed their ambitions with regard to ensuring a sustainable future for human settlements, and the role of UN-Habitat in attaining that objective. The first stage of that process was to achieve a successful outcome of the current session of the Assembly, including a ministerial declaration, thus moving the urban agenda forward and helping to ensure that current and future generations inhabited a sustainable, resilient and healthy planet. Several representatives said that the theme of the current session, with its focus on multilateralism as a means of achieving the targets of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, constituted a strong platform for action on human settlements. There was agreement on the crucial role of the UN-Habitat Assembly as the main intergovernmental forum in which Member States identified the urban challenges affecting the planet and agreed on the main strategies to tackle them, in a spirit of international cooperation. Collaboration between all partners, under the leadership of UN-Habitat, was integral to creating a better future for urban areas, where no one was left behind and cities became hubs of innovation, inclusive development and shared prosperity.

Annex VI

Report of the Committee of the Whole at the second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly

Introduction

1. At the 2nd plenary meeting of its second session, on Monday, 5 June 2023, the United Nations Habitat Assembly (UN-Habitat Assembly) established a committee of the whole to consider agenda item 7, activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), including coordination matters, item 8, review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, item 9, report on the World Urban Forum, and item 11, discussions on the UN-Habitat strategic plan.
2. The Assembly further decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended drafting committee to consider the draft resolutions, draft decision and a draft ministerial declaration prepared by the Committee of Permanent Representatives at its second open-ended meeting, and that the drafting committee, upon the conclusion of its work, would forward the draft resolutions, draft decision and draft ministerial declaration to the Committee of the Whole for approval and onward transmission to the Assembly for its consideration and possible adoption.
3. In accordance with the decision of the UN-Habitat Assembly, the Committee of the Whole held four meetings between Tuesday, 6 June, and Friday, 9 June 2023. As decided by the UN-Habitat Assembly, the Committee was chaired by Damptey Bediako Asare (Ghana).

I. Opening of the meeting

4. The Chair of the Committee of the Whole opened the meeting at 10.20 a.m. on Tuesday, 6 June 2023. Following the opening of the meeting, the Committee agreed to consider issues in the following order: transfer of draft resolutions to the drafting committee; presentation and discussion on agenda item 7; presentation and discussion on agenda item 8; presentation and discussion on agenda item 9; presentation and discussion on agenda item 11; review of draft resolutions from the drafting committee; adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole; closure of the meeting.

II. Transfer of draft resolutions to the drafting committee

5. The Committee agreed to transfer the draft resolutions, decisions and draft ministerial declaration contained in the documents before the Committee to the drafting committee for its consideration.

III. Activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, including coordination matters (agenda item 7)

6. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the information set out in documents HSP/HA.2/4, HSP/HA.2/4/Add.1, HSP/HA.2/4/Add.2, HSP/HA.2/4/Add.3, HSP/HA.2/INF/2 and HSP/HA.2/INF/3.
7. The Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Michal Mlynár, delivered a statement and another representative of the secretariat gave a presentation.

IV. Review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (agenda item 8)

8. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the information set out in document HSP/HA.2/5 as well as the summary by the President of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly of the high-level meeting to assess progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
9. A representative of the secretariat delivered a presentation.

10. Following the presentation, statements were made by the representatives of France, Israel and the United States of America. The Deputy Executive Director and the representative of the secretariat responded to the issues raised.

V. Report on the World Urban Forum (agenda item 9)

11. Introducing the item, the Chair drew attention to the reports set out in documents HSP/HA.2/6 and HSP/HA.2/INF/4–6.

12. In her capacity as host of the eleventh session of the World Urban Forum, the Secretary of State of Poland, Małgorzata Jarosińska-Jedynak, delivered a statement. The Deputy Executive Director also delivered a statement and a representative of the secretariat made a presentation.

13. Following the presentation, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States.

VI. Discussions on the UN-Habitat strategic plan (agenda item 11)

14. At the 2nd plenary meeting, held in the afternoon of Tuesday, 6 June 2023, the Chair introduced the item and drew attention to the reports set out in documents HSP/HA.2/8, HSP/HA.1/7 and HSP/HA.2/10.

15. A representative of the secretariat delivered a statement and another representative of the secretariat delivered a presentation.

16. Statements were made by the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya.

VII. Review of draft resolutions from the drafting committee

17. Following the deliberations of the drafting committee, at the 3rd plenary meeting, held on Thursday, 8 June 2023, the Committee of the Whole endorsed five draft decisions and nine draft resolutions, and agreed that they should be transmitted to the President for submission to the UN-Habitat Assembly.

18. At the 4th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the Chair noted that the drafting committee had completed its discussions. Subsequently, the Committee of the Whole endorsed a draft ministerial declaration and agreed that it should be transmitted to the President for submission to the UN-Habitat Assembly.

VIII. Adoption of the report

19. At the 4th plenary meeting, on the afternoon of Friday, 9 June 2023, the Committee of the Whole adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report that had been circulated, entrusting its completion to the secretariat and the Chair.

20. Following the adoption of the report, a statement was made by the representative of Argentina.

IX. Closure of the meeting

21. The Chair declared the meeting closed at 3.35 p.m. on Friday, 9 June 2023.
