

ONE UNITED NATIONS  
FOR HABITAT III







**ONE UNITED NATIONS  
FOR HABITAT III**

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The United Nations Task Team on Habitat III was coordinated and supported by the Habitat III Secretariat. The work was led by the team comprised of Ana B. Moreno, Wataru Kawasaki, Laura Bullon-Cassis, Laurence Beuchat, Annabell Hua, Ilija Gubic, Nhusha Vu, and Bart Lahcen. Gratitude should also be expressed to the rest of the Habitat III Secretariat, the interns and volunteers who supported this process.

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# FOREWORD

The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, with consensus reached by more than 167 countries' delegations. Over 30,000 Conference participants came together to collaborate towards this common vision for sustainable urban development. In December 2016, during the sixty-eighth plenary session of the seventy-first General Assembly, the United Nations Member States endorsed the New Urban Agenda and committed to work together towards a paradigm shift in the way that we plan, build, and manage our cities.

The implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be crucial for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as for the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It is in our cities, towns, and villages where actions must be prioritized and operationalized. How we envisage and share our urban spaces ultimately impacts how we address global challenges.

The United Nations Task Team on Habitat III (UN Task Team) was established to mobilize the United Nations system as a whole within the work of the preparatory process to Habitat III. The UN Task Team first met in January 2015, and it has been a great pleasure to see the inter-agency collaboration and the unity in our United Nations family with continued support from different United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes.

In these two years we have accomplished so much together as the United Nations system: we created the 22 Issue Papers on the key issues in urban development, we participated and submitted our comments to all drafts of the New Urban Agenda, delivered statements, we supported the Policy Units as UN advisory groups; and during the Conference itself in Quito, we organized 22 Special Sessions, as well as Policy Dialogues with United Nations co-leaders, and the One UN Pavilion. Many of the United Nations agencies held side and parallel events, and meetings with partners throughout the Habitat III process and Conference.

The support, contributions, and expertise from the United Nations family have contributed to the success of the Habitat III Conference and the formulation of the New Urban Agenda. I would like to sincerely thank the UN Task Team focal points for all their efforts and commitment. The New Urban Agenda requires a paradigm shift towards making better cities for all by setting global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development. The adoption of the New Urban Agenda was one of the key achievements in 2016 for the United Nations system since it touches upon almost all spheres of work of the United Nations. The large-scale achievement of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 11, depends on the successful implementation of the principles set out in the New Urban Agenda.

I understand that there have been many distinct initiatives, projects, and programmes carried out by United Nations agencies, but now it is time for us to ensure that we work together, and that each of these individual efforts reinforces the other and makes a stronger unified impact. I believe that we must ensure we do not lose any of the opportunities, partnerships, or connections across the United Nations system that we have built. We must ensure that the synergies for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the achievement of the targets of Goal 11 as well as other global frameworks at the global, regional, subregional, and country levels are continued and strengthened.

I am grateful for the immense dedication, insight, expertise, and enthusiasm of all the members of the UN Task Team on Habitat III, which allowed the vision of One United Nations to be realized throughout the Habitat III Conference and its preparatory process.



**Dr. Joan Clos**

Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Our gratitude goes out to local and regional governments that financially contributed to the Habitat III preparatory process and the Conference itself, in a pioneering and unique way: the City Council of Barcelona, the Municipal Government Decentralized of Cuenca, the Government of the Federal District of Mexico, the Government of the State of Mexico, as well as the city of Surabaya.

We would like to convey special appreciation to the Rockefeller Foundation and the United Nations Environment Programme for their financial contribution to the Habitat III preparatory process and Conference.

The Habitat III Secretariat would also like to express gratitude to the organizations and institutions which supported the Conference with in-kind funds: the Ford Foundation, the Municipality of Tel-Aviv, the Montreal Metropolitan Community (CMM), and the United Arab Emirates.

We would also like to give special thanks to the offices and departments of the United Nations which supported the Habitat III Secretariat to make this Conference and its preparations run smoothly: Executive Office of the Secretary-General, Office of Legal Affairs, Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, and Department of Safety and Security.

Finally, we would like to convey our most sincere appreciation for the voluntary work of all the members of the UN Task Team, who enthusiastically and generously shared their knowledge and expertise in the drafting of the Habitat III Issue Papers as well as in the process of Habitat III inter-agency coordination and collaboration. Their commitment, time, and dedication have been invaluable to the formulation of the New Urban Agenda and to the Habitat III Conference.





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# ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
AFINUA	Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
APP	Application Software
ARC3.2	Assessment Report on Climate Change and Cities
ARCEAU-IdF	Association Recherche Collectivités dans le domaine de l'EAU Île-de-France
AUC	African Union Commission
CAS	Commission for Atmospheric Sciences
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBS	Commission for Basic Systems
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
CCEGM	Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting
CCFLA	Cities and Climate Finance Leadership Alliance
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CityRAP	City Resilience Action Planning
CONGOPE	Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador
COP	Conference of Parties
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CPI	City Prosperity Initiative
DPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECHO	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
EIB	European Investment Bank
EOSG	United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EVAW	End Violence Against Women
EWEC	Every Women Every Child
FAM	Argentina Federation of Municipalities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GADPP	Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado De La Provincia De Pichincha
GAP	Global Action Programme

GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GfT	GAR for Tangible Earth
GGC	Growing Greener Cities
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GURME	GAW Urban Research Meteorology and Environment
GWOPA	Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
Habitat III	United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HESI	United Nations Higher Education Sustainability Initiative
IAGU	Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine
IAS	Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
IAUC	International Association for Urban Climate
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCAR	International Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities
ICL	International City Leaders
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiative
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICUC	International Conference on Urban Climate
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IIGH	International Institute for Global Health
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFONAVIT	Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPoA	Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries
ISID	inclusive and sustainable industrial development
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOCARP	International Society of City and Regional Planners
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
JPLG	Joint Program on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LED	Local economic development
LILP	Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIGOF	Migration Governance Framework
MINURVI	Forum of Ministers and High Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
MMC	Montreal Metropolitan Community
MMI LAC	Global Movement for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean

MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OHRLLS	Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
OPAMSS	Oficina de Planificación del Área Metropolitana de San Salvador
OSAA	Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
OSRSG VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCE	Planned City Extension
PMEH	Pollution Management and Environmental Health Program
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PrepCom	Preparatory Committee
RAMIT	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
RFSD	Regional Forum on Sustainable Development
ROAf	Regional Office for Africa
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and Pacific
ROAS	Regional Office for the Arab States
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAG	Scientific Advisory Group
SAMOA Pathway	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
SCS	Sustainable City Strategy
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLCPs	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
SuRe	Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
UCCRN	Urban Climate Change Research Network
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UM	Urban Metabolism
UN	United Nations
UNACLA	United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UN-NGLS	United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service
UNODA	United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSD	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
UPGP	Union Parishad Governance Project
UZGP	Upazila Governance Project
U4SSC	United for Smart Sustainable Cities Initiative
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOP	Water Operators' Partnerships
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WUF	World Urban Forum
3D	Three Dimensions

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preparing for sustainable urbanization poses a significant challenge to development in the twenty-first century. If urban spaces are planned, built, and managed well, urbanization can be a powerful engine for sustainable development, creating social prosperity and quality jobs. This leads cities to be agents of positive changes, with equitable economic growth and environmental sustainability. Failure to manage urbanization and urban development can increase poverty and insecurity and have a devastating effect on the natural environment.

To this end, the Habitat III Conference, taken place in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, was an extraordinary opportunity to shape the international principles, best practices, and vision around sustainable urban development. It promised to bring together diverse urban actors, particularly local authorities, relevant stakeholders, and the United Nations system, with a goal of generating the New Urban Agenda for the twenty-first century. The Habitat III Conference and its preparatory process opened a window for all to engage in discussions of policy recommendations, addressing challenges of liveable and sustainable cities, sharing integrated urban solutions, and forging new partnerships for the formulation of the New Urban Agenda.

Habitat III was an opportunity to bring together all the actors needed to agree on global commitments to sustainable urbanization, and recognized the transformative role of local and global leaders and communities in sustainable urban development and in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. "The New Urban Agenda should be participatory, action-oriented, and implementable. We are committed to build cities that offer opportunities for all, stimulate structural and productive urban transformation based on equity and shared prosperity, and aim to eradicate poverty and advocate social inclusion," stated, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, former Secretary-General of the United Nations at the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador.

The Habitat III Conference welcomed the participation and contributions of all Member States and relevant stakeholders, as well as organizations of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental organizations throughout the process. Habitat III was a unique opportunity for the United Nations family to meet with government representatives, mayors, local leaders, and a range of urban stakeholders all over the world to discuss the challenges of how cities and towns can be better planned and managed to fulfil their role as drivers of sustainable development. The United Nations Task Team played a prominent role as an inter-agency task force that cooperated on the preparatory process for the Habitat III Conference.

This publication presents the continuous engagement of the United Nations system in the Habitat III process and its Conference through the mechanism of the United Nations Task Team. It summarizes how the United Nations system has been working together towards, and delivering its contributions and support to, the formulation of the New Urban Agenda in a collaborative manner. This volume also highlights inter-agency initiatives and collective work to advocate for sustainable urban development and to scale up efforts to advance the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

# INTRODUCTION

## The United Nations Task Team on Habitat III

The United Nations General Assembly decided to convene the Habitat III in October 2016, in Quito, Ecuador, to reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, and to focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with a set of global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development. The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future with a paradigm shift to enable cities to provide equal rights and access to their benefits and opportunities. Given the current increasing urbanization, the United Nations has reached a crucial moment in understanding the role that cities should play as solutions to the emerging challenges, which must be well planned and managed in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and other global development agreements and frameworks. It is time for the United Nations system as one to act on achieving its common goals with leaving no one behind.

In September 2014, during the first session of the Habitat III Preparatory Committee (PrepCom1) held in New York at the United Nations headquarters, the Secretary-General of the Conference, Dr. Joan Clos, presented a report on the preparations for the Conference and launched an innovative, inclusive, and action-oriented preparatory process carried out in four areas: knowledge, engagement, policy, and operations. In his capacity, the Secretary-General of the Conference expressed his intention to create a United Nations Task Team on Habitat III, an inter-agency group as cross-sectoral contribution to the above four areas, in which focal points of several United Nations system would coordinate system-wide preparations on ongoing efforts towards Habitat III.

To this end, as the United Nations inter-agency collaboration and coordination for the Habitat III Conference, the United Nations Task Team on Habitat III (UN Task Team) was established to mobilize the United Nations system as a whole within the work of the preparatory process to Habitat III. The UN Task Team's participation was vital not only at the Conference but also during the intensive preparatory process leading to the formulation and adoption of the New Urban Agenda, as well as furthering inter-agency initiatives towards post-Habitat III.

The first meeting of the UN Task Team, subsequently tasked to lead the elaboration of 22 Issues Papers, took place on 22 January 2015, in the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and identified the lead agencies and contributors for the Issue Papers as well as other relevant responsibilities.

In order to enable the United Nations system to work together as one to prepare for Habitat III, the UN Task Team was created as a common platform which provided the space for closer cooperation and partnership among the United Nations organizations. It provided expertise and guidance, observed each negotiation, and contributed to subsequent drafts of the New Urban Agenda. A roadmap of the UN Task Team shows the United Nations system-wide collaboration and achievements towards the Habitat III Conference and adoption of the New Urban Agenda.

The UN Task Team, composed of the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, had been recognized as a key platform to provide effective contributions to all the stages of the preparatory process and at the Conference, together with all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, major groups, among others. Habitat III enhanced its cooperation with the United Nations system organizations and other partners through the UN Task Team that had left its footprints in the historical moments of Habitat III with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda.

“The UN Task Team was a great example of what UN agencies can achieve together through strong cooperation and coordination.”

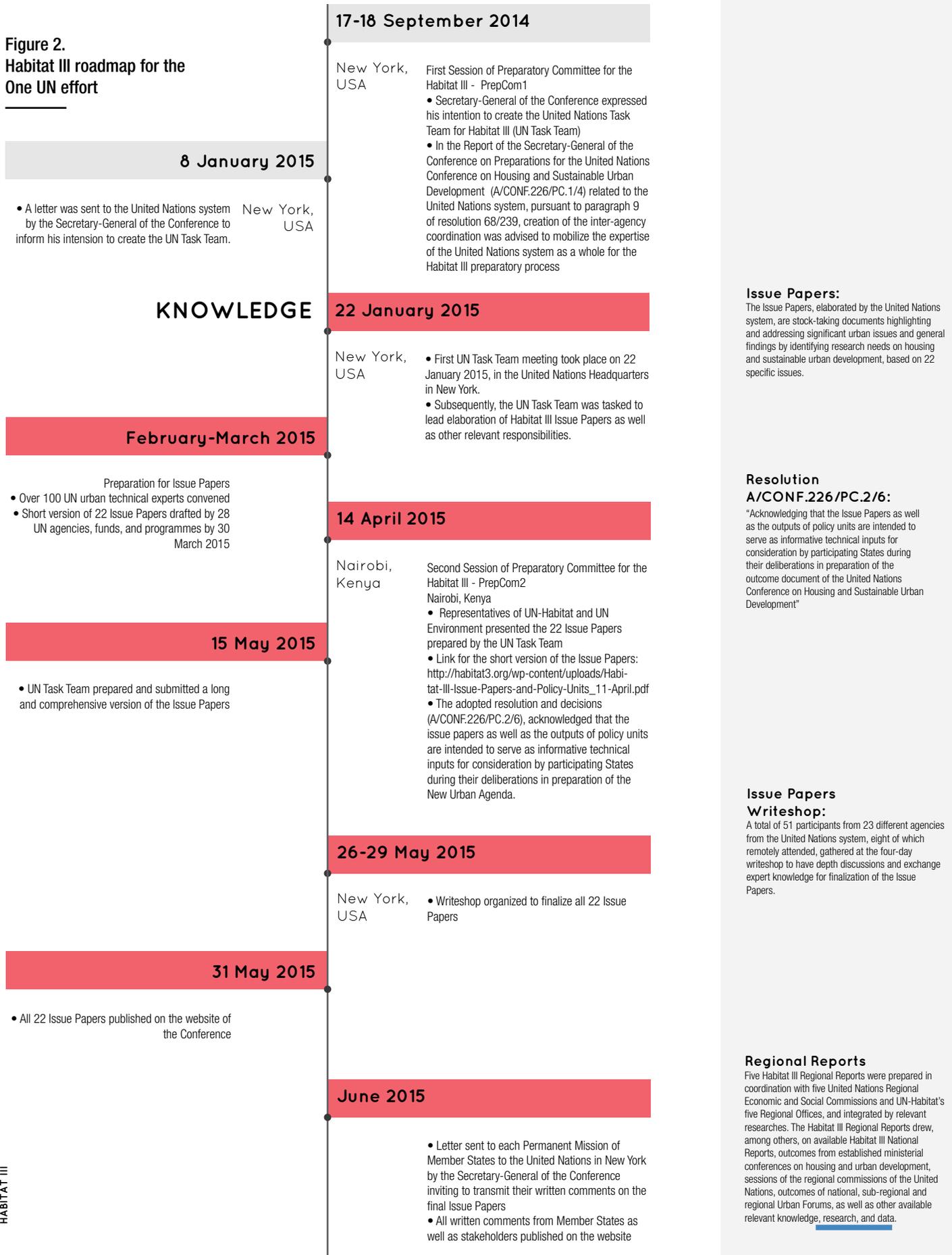
*Tim Hilger, UNCDF*

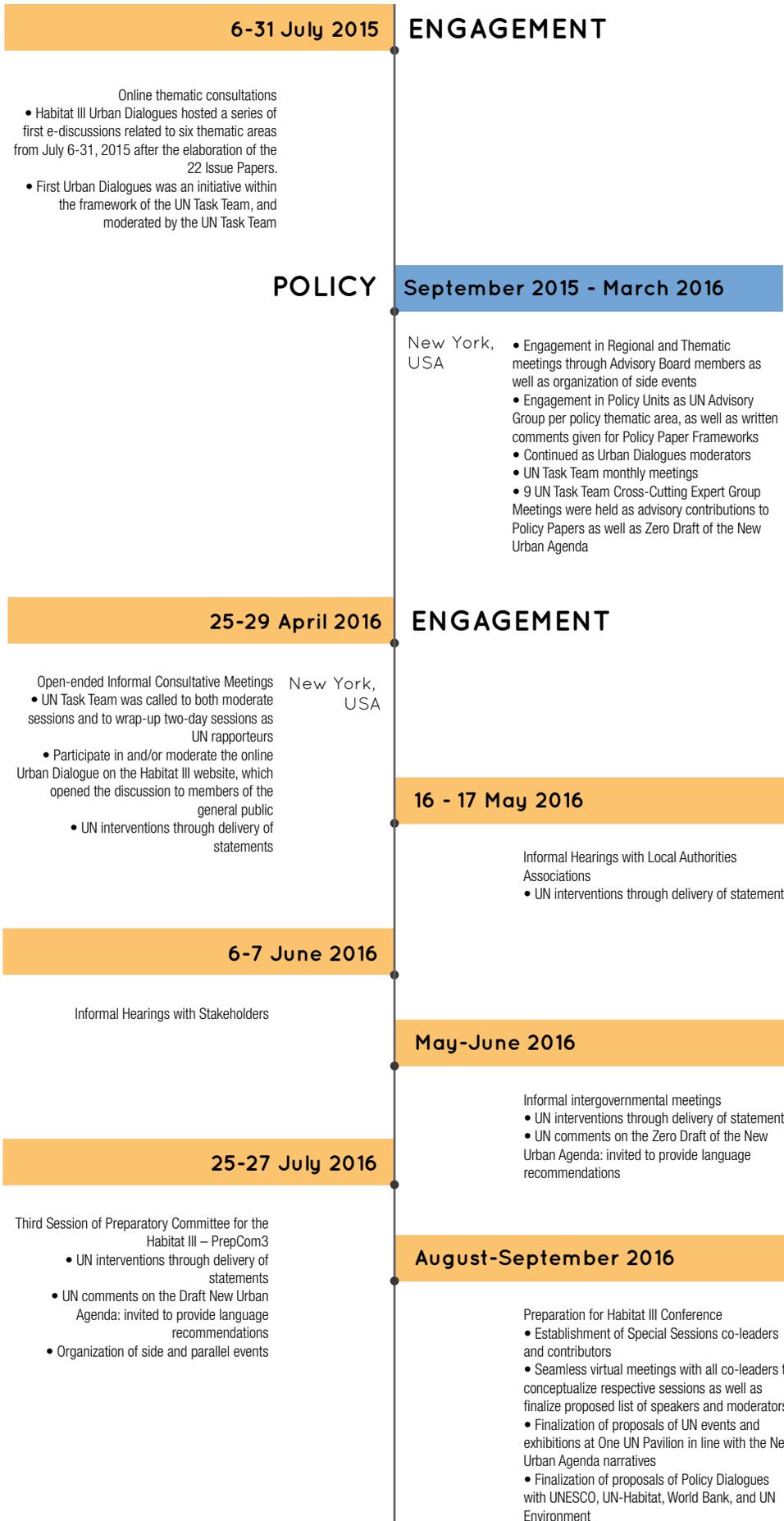
“Collaborating with, and utilizing strengths of different UN agencies, with an aim of transforming the future of cities, was the most rewarding experience I gained as part of the UN Task Team on Habitat III.”

*Katarina Barunica Spoljaric, UNIDO*



**Figure 2.**  
**Habitat III roadmap for the**  
**One UN effort**





**Thematic consultations and Urban Dialogues**

- Six thematic areas:
- I. Social Cohesion and Equity - Livable Cities
  - II. Urban Frameworks, moderated
  - III. Spatial Development, moderated
  - IV. Urban Economy, moderated
  - V. Urban Ecology and Environment

**Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meetings:**

During the preparatory process of elaborating the Policy Papers, and negotiating the New Urban Agenda from December 2015 to July 2016, there had been a total of nine Expert Group Meetings led by the United Nations System in five different cities to discuss and bring their guidance and recommendations on the relevant thematic areas.

**UN Task Team**

**Weekly Updates:**

UN Task Team Weekly Updates started in April 2016 to weekly update the UN Task Team on what had happened and what's coming up.

**Expert Group Meetings for Habitat III Regional Reports:**

As a main input gathering exercise for the Regional Reports, ten Expert Group Meetings, including online consultations, were organized to discuss and gather specific inputs. Under the overall coordination of the Habitat III Secretariat, and with the support of urban experts in given regions, the respective five UN-Habitat Regional Offices and United Nations Regional Economic and Social Commissions carried out the preparation of the Regional Reports.

**October 2016**

**OPERATIONS**

- Habitat III Conference in Quito
- UN engagement in High-Level Round Tables as lead discussants, Assemblies, Special Sessions
- Successful One UN Pavilion with 59 UN events, 15 UN exhibitions and 14 Talk with UN
- UN Principals' High-level brunch with mayors
- Engagement in photo exhibitions and videos shown
- Adoption of the New Urban Agenda

**November - December 2016**

- The New Urban Agenda approved/endorsed by the General Assembly in New York.
- Preparation and submission of reports of Special Sessions, UN events as well as Policy Dialogues
- UN-led Quito Implementation Plan and Platform

**January 2017**

Post-Habitat III and legacy events

**14 February 2017**

- First UN Task Team monthly meeting held in New York after the Conference
- UN Task Team updated on the resolution of the New Urban Agenda and post-Habitat III activities

**5-7 April 2017**

**LEGACY**

- Post-Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on UN-Habitat's Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat New York, USA

**16 May 2017**

- Post-Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Engendering National Urban Policies for Successful Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat and Huairou Commission Paris, France

**30 May - 1 June 2017**

- Post-Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Urban Crime, Good Governance, and Sustainable Development by UNODC and UN-Habitat New York, USA

**14-15 June 2017**

- Post-Habitat III Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Integrating Food Security and Nutrition into Urban and Territorial Planning by FAO New York, USA

**12-16 June 2017**

- Post-Habitat III UN Task Team Expert Group Meeting to evaluate results of the coordinated exercise during 2015 and 2016 focusing on lessons learned and best practices as well as next steps on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as a useful opportunity addressing urban solutions and partnerships within the United Nations system. New York, USA

**UN Task Team**

**Whatsapp group:**

UN Task Team Whatsapp group was created during the Conference to stay in touch with all to be updated and communicate.

## I. ISSUE PAPERS

The Habitat III Issue Papers were a compendium of summary documents providing background and knowledge, key challenges, and recommendations on the most significant urban topics to be considered within the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference. A total of 22 Issue Papers were developed, with the United Nations agencies taking either a leading, co-leading, or contributing role. The Issue Papers provided in-depth review and analysis of specific issues relevant to the discussions of the Conference.

### One UN effort to develop the Habitat III Issue Papers

As part of the preparatory process of Habitat III, its Secretariat coordinated with over 100 United Nations urban experts from 28 different agencies, funds, and programmes to prepare a series of Issue Papers through the UN Task Team. A preliminary version of draft Issue Papers, including background on each area analyzed, key challenges, and recommendations on next steps, was submitted to the Habitat III Secretariat by 30 March 2015. At the first plenary meeting of the second session of the Preparatory Committee on 14 April 2015, five representatives of UN-Habitat and a representative of UN Environment presented the 22 Issue Papers prepared by the UN Task Team.

The adopted resolution and decisions (A/CONF.226/PC.2/6) of the second session of the Preparatory Committee acknowledged and requested:

*“Acknowledging that the issue papers as well as the outputs of policy units are intended to serve as informative technical inputs for consideration by participating States during their deliberations in preparation of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development*

*Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make all possible efforts, in collaboration with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to publish all the issue papers on the Conference website as soon as possible, and no later than 31 May 2015, and provide translations of the issue papers, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources Invites participating States to transmit to the Secretary-General of the Conference written comments on the final issue papers from the secretariat, preferably by the end of June 2015, to be followed by the consultative process to be undertaken involving stakeholders, including local authorities and their associations, in July 2015; all comments will be published on the Conference website immediately upon receipt by the Secretariat to ensure full transparency”.*

### Finalization of the Habitat III Issue Papers

The United Nations Task Team on Habitat III prepared and submitted a long and comprehensive version of the Issue Papers by 15 May 2015 to finalize them at the writeshop in New York. The long version had a word limit of 3,000, aimed to provide in-depth review and analysis of specific issues relevant to the discussions of the Conference. The Habitat III Secretariat organized the writeshop from 26 to 29 May 2015, after a meeting of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee on 18 May 2015.

Based on the preliminary version of the Issue Papers, a writeshop took place in New York from 25 to 29 May 2015 to finalize the 22 Issue Papers, attended in person and remotely by 51 members of the UN Task Team on Habitat III from 23 different United Nations organizations. The Issue Papers were the departing point for the work of the Policy Units as background reference, and constituted the basis of the Special Sessions organized at the Habitat III Conference.

The process of developing the Issue Papers also facilitated inter-agency collaboration among the United Nations system and its contribution to the Habitat III process.

Member States were invited by the Secretary-General of the Conference to send comments on the Issue Papers to the Habitat III Secretariat in a written Note Verbale during the month of June 2015, followed by a consultative process for stakeholders to comment and discuss the Papers via the “Urban Dialogues,” which fostered online debate and began in July 2015. Each Issue Paper received comments from 13 Member States including the European Union, and 11 stakeholder groups, which were then published on the Conference website as requested by the Bureau and the Preparatory Committee in a transparent manner.

**Figure 3.**  
**United Nations' Experts for**  
**Issue Papers Writeshop**

	UN SYSTEM	FOCAL POINT
1	FAO	Sudeshna Chowdhury
2	ILO	Edmundo de Werna
3	IOM	Chris Richter
4		Ioana Popp
5	ITU	Kadiatou Sall-Beye
6	OHCHR	Bahram Ghazi
7	UN Women	Patricia Cortez
8	UNDESA	Jonas Rabinovitch
9	UNDP	Minerva Novero
10		Joseph D' Cruz
11		Kodjo Mensah-Abrampa
12		Renata Rubian
13		Rajeev Issar
14		Kalyan Keo
15	UNEP	Maaikje Jansen
16	UNFPA	Daniel Schensul
17	UN-Habitat	Gulelat Kebede
18		Marco Kamiya
19		Ananda Welivita
20		Imogen Howells
21		Robert Lewis-Lettington
22		Diana A. Lopez
23		Remy Sietchiping
24		Marcus Mayr
25		Lowie Rosales-Kawasaki
26		Laura Petrella
27		Cecilia Andersson
28		Juma Assiago
29		Kulwant Singh
30		Fernanda Lonardoni
31	Patricia Holly	
32	UNHCR	John Solecki
33	UNICRI	Duccio Mazarese
34	UNISDR	Glenn Dolcemascolo

35	UNITAR	Estrella Merlos
36		Colleen Thouez
37	UNWTO	Sarbuland Khan
38	UNODA	Maria del Rosario de la Fuente
39	UNODC	Johannes De Haan
40		Ruben D. Vargas
41	UNOPS	Cecilia Lopez y Royo
42		Adriana Navarro-Sertich
43	WHO	Suvi Huikuri

### Participants in the writeshop online (remotely)

	UN SYSTEM	FOCAL POINT
1	CBD	Andre Mader
2	FAO	Makiko Taguchi
3	IFAD	Karim Hussein
4	ITU	Mythili Menon
5	UNEP	Sharon Gil
6	UNESCO	Dorine Dubois
7		Lynne Patchett
8		Marie-Ange Theobald

## List of United Nations agencies who participated in the Issue Papers Writeshop

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
International Labor Organization (ILO)  
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)  
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)  
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)  
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)



## II. URBAN DIALOGUES

In order to streamline information and knowledge sharing, the Habitat III Secretariat launched “Urban Dialogues” from July 2015 as a new online platform that provided the public with a space to stay informed and be engaged with the preparatory process towards the New Urban Agenda on a transparent manner. This further built an inclusive, diverse, and consultative platform by bringing all Member States, partners, key stakeholders, and the United Nations system together to share and exchange knowledge, information, and discussions.

Urban Dialogues provided a variety of virtual spaces to the public to discuss urban issues related to: Issue Papers as thematic consultations; the Intersessional Process; and the Draft New Urban Agenda. Through the UN Task Team, the United Nations system was invited to moderate these e-discussions on a voluntary basis. A total of 28 moderators from nine United Nations agencies volunteered to open and moderate the online discussions. The United Nations moderators played an essential role in leading and coordinating the Dialogues, and ensuring an inclusive and focused discussion on each relevant thematic area.

### United Nations Moderators for Urban Dialogues

#### *Thematic Consultations: 6 – 31 July 2015*

The Habitat III Urban Dialogues hosted a series of first e-discussions related to six thematic areas from 6-31 July, 2015 after the elaboration of the 22 Issue Papers. The Dialogues were an initiative within the framework of the United Nations Task Team on Habitat III. These six urban themes were:

- I. Social Cohesion and Equity - Livable Cities, moderated by IOM and UNDP
- II. Urban Frameworks, moderated by UNDP and UN-Habitat
- III. Spatial Development, moderated by UN-Habitat
- IV. Urban Economy, moderated by ILO and UN-Habitat
- V. Urban Ecology and Environment, moderated by UN-Habitat
- VI. Urban Housing and Basic Services, moderated by UN-Habitat

#### *Thematic Meetings*

- Tel-Aviv Thematic Meeting on Civic Engagement: Moderated by UNDP and Porter School for Environmental and Social Studies, Tel Aviv University
- Montreal Thematic Meeting on Metropolitan Areas: Moderated by Montreal Metropolitan Community (MMC) and the Habitat III Secretariat
- Cuenca Thematic Meeting on Intermediate Cities: Moderated by UN-Habitat, School of Architecture, Universidad del Azuay, Ecuador, and the Habitat III Secretariat

- Abu Dhabi Thematic Meeting on Sustainable Energy and Cities: Moderated by UN-Habitat and IRENA
- Mexico City Thematic Meeting on Financing Urban Development: Moderated by UN-Habitat and Centro de Estudios Publicos, Chile
- Barcelona Thematic Meeting on Public Spaces: Moderated by OHCHR and the Barcelona Centre of Contemporary Culture / Secretary of the Jury of the European Prize for Urban Public Space, Barcelona
- Pretoria Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements: OHCHR and UN-Habitat

*Open-ended Informal Consultative Meetings: 25 - 29 April 2016*  
Moderated by UN-Habitat and UNOPS

*Urban Dialogues on the Draft New Urban Agenda: 6 May - 27 July 2016*

Three online dialogues on the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda ran in advance of and in parallel with the intersessional process from May to July 2016, with a special focus on two main topics: The Transformative Commitments for Sustainable Urban Development and Effective Implementation. A fourth online dialogue, which ran 11 - 27 July 2016, was on the Draft New Urban Agenda, which was prepared based on inputs and negotiations throughout those meetings, and which was the basis of negotiations at PrepCom3.

6 - 20 May 2016 – Local Authorities and intergovernmental informal meetings

30 May - 10 June 2016 – Stakeholders and intergovernmental informal meetings

13 June – 1 July 2016 – Informal intergovernmental meetings

11 – 27 July 2016 – Online Dialogue in advance of Surabaya PrepCom3

All the above were moderated by: ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, and UNOPS

Urban Dialogues are available at:

<http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/urban-dialogues/>

Urban Dialogue Summary Reports are available at:

<http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/urban-dialogue-reports/>

### III. POLICY UNITS

The Bureau of the Preparatory Committee proposed the convening of ten Policy Units from October to December 2014 after the first session of the Preparatory Committee. Member States subsequently called upon participating States to support the work of the Policy Units at the second session of the Preparatory Committee held at headquarters of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), in April 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. On 8 May 2015, in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Conference and pursuant to the request by Member States to select technical experts, keeping a balance between Government-nominated technical experts and others, and guided by the need for equitable geographical representation and gender balance, Dr. Joan Clos sent an official letter encouraging Member States of the United Nations to support the work of the Policy Units. Stakeholders were also invited to nominate experts.

Over 700 nominations were received from Member States as well as stakeholders' organizations, including experts from academia, national, and local governments, civil society, and other regional and international bodies. A selection process based on the set criteria such as expertise, gender balance and geographical representation was done in close consultation with the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee. The Policy Units were composed of suitably qualified technical experts nominated by Member States with a goal of facilitating the elaboration of policy recommendations which may contribute, together with the inputs from broad regional and thematic consultations among all stakeholders, to the work to be undertaken by the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee in preparing the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda.

A total of 20 appointed lead organizations, two per Policy Unit, were selected based on their expertise in the subject area given the specific topic of the Policy Unit, participation, and engagement in other intergovernmental processes and/or global development frameworks, and diversity in their constituency groups. These lead organizations also contributed technical, financial, or in-kind support to the work of the Policy Units. Further, a maximum of 20 experts per Policy Unit were also selected, including at least

one expert in gender issues, as well as one on children and youth. Each Policy Unit had representatives from Least Developed Countries as well.

The Habitat III Policy Units sought to explore state-of-the-art research and analysis; identify good practice and lessons learned; and develop independent policy recommendations on particular issues regarding sustainable urban development. The Policy Papers are the final outcome of the Policy Units' work. The Papers served as official inputs to the Habitat III process and were a key part of the formulation of the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda. They are also part of the Habitat III legacy and a valuable resource of information and knowledge that various urban actors may find useful in their work on housing and sustainable urban development. The exercise that was carried out with Policy Units and Policy Papers sets a pioneering precedent for future United Nations intergovernmental processes to be not only informed by, but also based on independent expert knowledge.

Ten Policy Units were tasked with identifying the challenges, including the structural and policy constraints, of the New Urban Agenda, as well as the policy priorities and critical issues for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda; and to develop action-oriented recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

“The UN Task Team provided a useful venue for exchange and elaboration of common views and approaches in the lead up to Habitat III. It should be continued in some form also in the next phase, the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.”

*Martina Otto, UN Environment*





The themes for the Policy Units:

1. The Right to the City, and Cities for All
2. Socio-Cultural Urban Framework
3. National Urban Policies
4. Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development
5. Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems
6. Urban Spatial Strategy: Land Market and Segregation
7. Urban Economic Development Strategy
8. Urban Ecology and Resilience
9. Urban Services and Technology
10. Housing Policies

#### **Co-leads by the United Nations system and Advisory Groups for Policy Units**

The United Nations system was involved in the Policy Units' exercise in two ways. The first was to assign United Nations agencies as co-leads of the Policy Units. As such, UNESCO co-led Policy Unit 2 on the Socio-Cultural Urban Framework with Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU); UN-Habitat co-led Policy Unit 3 on National Urban Policies with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank co-led Policy Unit 5 on Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems with the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy; and UN Environment co-led Policy Unit 8 on Urban Ecology and Resilience with the Rockefeller Foundation.

The second was to participate in United Nations Advisory Groups to the Policy Units. These were invited to draw on their expertise to guide and comment on the Policy Paper Frameworks, with their feedback transmitted to the Policy Units' experts and co-leads for inclusion in finalization of the Policy Papers. Appendix 2 shows the matrix with the list of the UN Task Team which contributed to the Issues Papers as well as the Policy Units in Appendix 3.

Policy Paper Frameworks were submitted by the Policy Units to the Habitat III Secretariat by 31 December 2015, and final Policy Papers were submitted by 29 February 2016.

Information regarding the Policy Units as well as the full Policy Papers are available at:

<http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/policy-units/>

## IV. EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS

In the Habitat III Policy Units' framework for the Policy Papers by the Habitat III Policy Units, the Habitat III Secretariat invited the UN Task Team to propose Cross-cutting Expert Group Meetings in order to provide recommendations to the Policy Unit experts, the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee, as well as Member States. During the preparatory process of elaborating the Policy Papers, and negotiating the New Urban Agenda from November 2015 to July 2016, there had been a total of nine Expert Group Meetings led by the United Nations system in five different cities to allow for detailed discussions and to bring their guidance and recommendations on the relevant thematic areas.

Nine Cross-cutting Expert Group Meetings were co-organized by the following leading UN agencies, in chronological order:

- International Conference on “Culture for Sustainable Cities” by UNESCO (Hangzhou, 10 - 12 December 2015)
- Waters in the Habitat III New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA) (Barcelona, 1 February 2016)
- Human Rights and Habitat III by OHCHR (New York, 3 - 4 May 2016)
- Integrating Food into Urban Planning by FAO (New York, 12 May 2016)
- Land and the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Land and its platform, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) (New York, 2 - 3 June 2016)
- Gender Perspectives of the New Urban Agenda by UN Women and UN-Habitat (New York, 5 June 2016)
- Health Across the New Urban Agenda by WHO (Paris, 6 July 2016)
- Safer Cities and the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme (Geneva, 6 - 8 July 2016)
- Driving Smart Sustainable Cities Worldwide by ITU and UNECE (Geneva, 21 July 2016)

Altogether, the UN Task Team's Cross-cutting Expert Group Meetings brought a large number of experts together to meet in person and remotely from the different regions to discuss the specific thematic issues: culture, water, human rights, food security, land, gender perspectives, health, safer cities and smart cities.

### **International Conference on “Culture for Sustainable Cities” by UNESCO (Hangzhou, 10 - 12 December 2015)**

UNESCO organized the International Conference on Culture for Sustainable Cities in partnership with the Hangzhou Municipal

People's Government to formulate recommendations for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development regarding the role of culture in sustainable development and the elaboration of an effective New Urban Agenda. At the Conference, given the today's critical environmental, social, and economic challenges, working towards inclusive, people-centred and culturally sensitive urban development paradigms is of the utmost importance. It was therefore recommended that the New Urban Agenda fully integrate cultural heritage, cultural and creative industries, and an understanding of the innate imagination and collective intelligence of people. These are pre-conditions for safe, resilient, inclusive and sustainable cities as well. The Conference concluded nine key recommendations for governments and policy-makers, as part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and as recommendations towards the New Urban Agenda.

### **Waters in the Habitat III New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA) (Barcelona, 1 February 2016)**

The Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting was held in Barcelona to provide inputs on the role of waters in the New Urban Agenda. The meeting offered a series of strategic recommendations to the Habitat III process on integrated urban water management, which is fundamental to the health and equity of cities. These recommendations reaffirmed and drew from the international agreements articulated in the Human Right to Water and Sanitation, adopted by the UN General Assembly in the resolution 64/292 on 28 July, 2010, and the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in the resolution 70/1 on 25 September, 2015. These recommendations recognized that water is an engine for development and is essential to the inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities that are called for in the Sustainable Development Goals. To drive this progressive urban agenda, it was critical that water and sanitation services be universally accessible and affordable, in particular for vulnerable populations. Urban waters refer to all types of water flowing through and residing in cities, including all water sources, piped water, waste water, storm water, reused water, and recreational water. Urban waters management relates to a range of interrelated services, including the central areas of water resources protection, abstraction, transportation and distribution, collection, treatment and discharge, recycling and reuse, recharge and recovery, and storm water management. Taking a holistic approach to waters in cities is critical for safeguarding public health, minimizing disaster risks, guaranteeing water security, and upholding human rights in the urban space.

### **Human Rights and Habitat III by OHCHR (New York, 3 - 4 May 2016)**

Urbanization may only have a positive transformative force if it respects and promotes human rights. The New Urban Agenda offers a unique opportunity to advance and further develop a system of urbanization that is sustainable, socially inclusive, that promotes equality, combats discrimination in all its forms, and empowers individuals and communities to make cities a place of equal opportunity for all, where people can live in security, peace, and dignity. The Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting brought together leading experts to discuss the importance of the integration of human rights and the human rights-based approach to sustainable urban development and their application to the urbanization processes in practice. The experts also reinforced human rights as a key pillar of the New Urban Agenda through the development of key messages and recommendations. Placing human rights at the core of the New Urban Agenda and building on the recent international commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development would help improve the lives of billions worldwide.

### **Integrating Food into Urban Planning by FAO (New York, 12 May 2016)**

The Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting provided recommendations for appropriately positioning food within the New Urban Agenda. The meeting also was an opportunity for sharing ideas, knowledge and experiences with the objective of identifying priorities and means for operationalizing the New Urban Agenda in a way that integrates the Sustainable Development Goals and other international processes. The meeting concluded with the outcomes: i) developing an overall outcome summary report including a list of key recommendations for the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda; ii) stocktaking on how to integrate food-related aspects in urban and territorial planning; and, iii) creating the basis for establishing active engagement across major disciplines and groups involved in urban and territorial development and planning for food system and agriculture.

### **Land and the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Land and its platform, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) (New York, 2 - 3 June 2016)**

Strengthening key messaging around the clear articulation of land and its legal and institutional framework within the context of the New Urban Agenda, the Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting, in partnership with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, sought to solicit support in strengthening the linkages between land and its legal and institutional framework in the context of Habitat III. The meeting also identified critical land related issues, challenges and priority action areas for advancing the global common land agenda within the context of sustainable urbanization, and identified strategies and pathways for strengthening messaging and advocacy on the role of land in the process of sustainable urbanization in different regions. The action-oriented recommendations for strengthening the land dimension in the New Urban Agenda were developed

with consideration of the need to identify new approaches to urban law. Outcomes of the meeting were: priority actions aimed at strengthening the messaging and advocacy of land in the New Urban Agenda were agreed upon; innovative urban land management practices that can be scaled up to address urbanization challenges were identified; consensus on the importance of legal and regulatory frameworks as a precondition to produce value-generating urbanization were elaborated; priority actions to promote effective and locally relevant legal and institutional frameworks were agreed upon; and a summary of the key messages, conclusions, and recommendations to be used for advocacy and awareness-raising of the role of land and its legal and institutional framework in the context of Habitat III were produced.

### **Gender Perspectives of the New Urban Agenda by UN Women and UN-Habitat (New York, 5 June 2016)**

In line with 2030 Agenda, the Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting on Gender Perspectives of the New Urban Agenda aimed to draw attention to the need to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment is placed front and center in the New Urban Agenda. The Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda was reviewed, and the experts identified gender gaps and drew concrete recommendations for integrating gender equality, women's empowerment and women's rights issues to be provided to Member States to further strengthen the gender equality language on the New Urban Agenda. The meeting developed a set of key recommendations and message for the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda. It further produced a plan for joint advocacy and opportunities, with clear responsibilities and contributions from various partners was addressed as well.

### **Health Across the New Urban Agenda by WHO (Paris, 6 July 2016)**

This meeting aimed to articulate how a focus on health issues and the health sector can contribute to building sustainable and healthy cities, and promote the inclusion of health in the New Urban Agenda. There was limited reference to health in Habitat III documentation and discussions, which implies the possibility of formulating the New Urban Agenda that overlooks risks to health, leads to unexpected health costs to individuals, families and health systems, and misses opportunities to prevent the main causes of poor health through the choice of sector policies. It was a useful opportunity to propose texts for inclusion in the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda, and an outline for a background report summarizing the evidence on how health can contribute to sustainable urban development, to be developed by the WHO and partners. The meeting addressed extensive evidence of linkages between health and urban development, as well as experience in taking action for urban health and sustainability, in order to help identify key entry points and focus for health inputs to the New Urban Agenda.

### **Safer Cities and the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme (Geneva, 6 - 8 July 2016)**

UN-Habitat Safer Cities Programme convened an inter-agency meeting of experts and practitioners to review safer cities from a cross-cutting perspective into the preparatory process of Habitat III. It aimed to push forward an implementation platform for the New Urban Agenda discussing the development of UN system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities to drive informed public policy-making and enhance integrated local government action as an essential component of city growth strategies and national urban policies. The meeting identified critical safety related issues, challenges, and priority action areas for advancing the global safety agenda within the context of sustainable urbanization, and developed action-oriented recommendations for strengthening the safety dimension in the New Urban Agenda. A set of key messages and technical recommendations on urban safety and security within the context of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda discussed at the meeting was presented during the Habitat III Safer Cities Special Event in Quito, Ecuador to provide the foundation for the Safer City Guidelines, including a set of best practices.

### **Driving Smart Sustainable Cities Worldwide by ITU and UNECE (Geneva, 21 July 2016)**

The Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting promoted the establishment of smart sustainable cities worldwide which should be placed at the center in the New Urban Agenda. The meeting discussed experts' concrete recommendations for integrating the smart sustainable cities approaches in the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda, in particular in its chapters on implementation and follow-up and review, and identified opportunities for advocacy towards the Habitat III Conference. It identified the principles, guidelines, standards, key performance indicators, and policy recommendations for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, along with key inputs to the United for Smart Sustainable Cities Initiative (U4SSC) as well as inputs from the work conducted within U4SSC to be submitted as contributions to the New Urban Agenda.



## V. INTERSESSIONAL PROCESS

### United Nations' role at the Open-ended Informal Consultative Meetings in New York

Aligned with the vision for the preparatory process and for the Habitat III Conference to be carried out in an inclusive, efficient, effective, and improved manner, the General Assembly, in its resolution A/70/210, decided to organize five-day Open-ended Informal Consultative Meetings before the submission of the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda in order to provide an opportunity for feedback on the conclusions of the Habitat III Policy Units and the Regional and Thematic meetings. As part of the Intersessional Process, the Policy Units were convened by the Secretary-General of the Conference from 25 to 29 April 2016 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meetings brought together over 500 participants representing governments, relevant stakeholders, international organizations, and the United Nations system, more than 120 of which were Policy Unit experts and co-leads from respective organizations participating as moderators, presenters, and panelists over the period of five-day consultations.

The meeting was organized with daily themes on: regional perspectives; transformative commitments for sustainable urban development; effective implementation; and how to enhance means of implementation. While the Policy Unit co-leads played a role in organizing and leading their respective interventions with the experts at each panel discussion, the UN Task Team was called to both moderate sessions in person, wrap-up two-day sessions as the United Nations rapporteurs, and to participate in and/or moderate the online Urban Dialogue on the Habitat III website, which opened the discussion to members of the general public. (See also Urban Dialogues)

#### *United Nations' comments on Zero Draft*

The Zero Draft New Urban Agenda was circulated among key stakeholders in various iterations in order to collect feedback which would then be discussed at the next intergovernmental negotiations. The UN task Team was invited to provide substantive language inputs and recommendations four times - twice on the Zero Drafts of the New Urban Agenda (published on 6 May and 18 June 2016), once on the Draft New Urban Agenda (18 July), and once on the Surabaya (PrepCom3) Draft of the New Urban Agenda (28 July 2016).

For the first three, substantive language inputs and recommendations from each participating UN agency were collected. For the latter, given the late stage in the negotiations, only key missing points, in the shape of one or two bullet points, were requested. A matrix of language recommendations was

compiled for the first three iterations and submitted to the co-facilitators of the Conference negotiations. (See also the Volume on the New Urban Agenda for more details)

The United Nations system was also able to make statements during the consultations from the floor.

- 25 - 29 April: Open-ended Informal Consultative Meetings  
Statements: IOM and UN-Habitat  
UN Rapporteurs for Wrap-up: ILO, UN-Habitat, UNCDF and UNDP
- 16 - 17 May: Informal Hearings with Local Authorities Associations  
Statements: FAO
- 18 - 20 May: Informal Intergovernmental Meetings  
Closed meetings
- 6 - 7 June: Informal Hearings with Stakeholders  
Closed meetings
- 8 - 10 June: Informal Intergovernmental Meetings  
Closed meetings
- 27 June – 1 July: Informal Intergovernmental Meetings  
Closed meetings
- 7 - 9 September: Informal Intergovernmental Meetings  
Closed meetings

### Preparatory Committees

The United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 67/216, decided to establish a preparatory committee to carry out the preparations for the Conference open to all Member States of the United Nations, and members of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Preparatory Committee (PrepCom), following the same resolution, had three meetings such as PrepCom1, PrepCom2, and PrepCom3 before the opening of the Conference in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. Following the established United Nations procedures for an inter-governmental conference, the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee was established as the Member States' representation for the coordination of the preparatory process towards the Habitat III Conference, composed of ten members.



## VI. REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

A regional roadmap illustrates the process towards Habitat III with its objectives, key outputs, and activities to be conducted in light of the regional preparations and engagement. It was crucial to capture and reflect regional knowledge and experiences in the development of the New Urban Agenda. Habitat III offered a unique opportunity to discuss emerging challenges at the national, regional, and global levels on how cities, towns and villages are planned and managed to fulfil their role as drivers of sustainable development, and to shape the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

The preparatory process for Habitat III that led to the formulation, negotiation, and subsequent adoption of the New Urban Agenda was a global process that strived to gather inputs and recommendations from a wide range of constituent groups from different geographic areas. However, the global approach to the preparatory process was integrated with regional and national dimensions in order to leverage context-based perspectives of the New Urban Agenda and take into consideration regional and country specificities. In particular, the exercise of gathering regional level mobilization and inputs took place through the organization of four Habitat III Regional Meetings that issued official participants' declarations.

### **Role of the United Nations Regional Commissions and UN-Habitat Regional Offices**

The United Nations Regional Commissions played an important role in the preparation for Habitat III, by leading, together with the UN-Habitat Regional Offices, the regional consultative process and coordinating the Regional Reports that served as inputs to the New Urban Agenda. All Habitat III Regional Reports benefited from extensive consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, and were presented in respective Habitat III Regional Meetings.

All the United Nations Regional Commissions brought together urban experts and regional stakeholders, organized regional consultations and meetings, and actively participated in the UN Task Team meetings and preparatory conferences for Habitat III. The recommendations from the Regional Reports and Regional Commissions engagements in the preparatory process contributed, to a large extent, to the content and focus of the New Urban Agenda and also stimulated and guided substantive regional discussions on issues pertinent to inclusive, sustainable, safe, and resilient urbanization.

### **Regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda**

The New Urban Agenda highlights the important role of regional organizations in its effective implementation; specifically, those of the United Nations system, to enhance coordination in achieving an integrated approach to sustainable urban development, in effect, mainstreaming the implementation of the New Urban Agenda across the global level. The regional level provides a vital bridge between global frameworks and national and local development agendas. The United Nations Regional Commissions are uniquely positioned to mobilize regional consensus and to facilitate regional commitments with regards to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, supporting the translation of global commitments into regional implementation actions.

The regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda must also be directly connected to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it will be critical for the overall success towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11 on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The United Nations Regional Commissions have explicit and implicit mandates through commitments with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to assist Member States in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development in their local agendas. Regional Commissions provide technical support for the Sustainable Development Goals implementation through effectively leveraging implementation mechanisms and by facilitating effective follow up and review of progress.

The establishment of the Regional Fora for Sustainable Development has also provided the United Nations Regional Commissions with a convening power that cuts across all elements of sustainable development and brings together government agencies from many sectors and disciplines. These regional fora provide an institutionalized mechanism for the effective regional follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda. Given the close synergies that can be made between the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals and targets with those of the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations Regional Commissions are well equipped to capitalize on their regional mandates for the benefit of regional follow up and implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

In addition, the United Nations Regional Commissions have already started working on supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda by identifying key areas for intervention and the kind of support which needs to be extended to their respective Member States.

## VII. REGIONAL REPORTS



The preparation of the Habitat III Regional Reports builds on the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/239 adopted on 27 December 2013 in which the General Assembly Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to mobilize the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including the regional commissions, and of other relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations, for the Habitat III preparatory process. The principle was further articulated at the first session of the Preparatory Committee held in New York on 17-18 September 2014, where the preparation of the five Regional Reports was officially linked to the preparatory process [A/CONF.226/PC.1/4].

Included in the “Knowledge” dimension of the Habitat III preparatory process’ conceptual framework, the objective of the Habitat III Regional Reports was to provide regional knowledge inputs to the Habitat III process. To this end, the Regional Reports were structured identifying major trends, opportunities, challenges, and priorities in housing and sustainable urban development across each of the five main regions, including the progress made in implementing the commitments from Habitat II (1996), and Istanbul+5 regional synthesis on the achievements on the Habitat Agenda. The five regions taken into consideration were mainly based on the regional grouping of countries aligned to the geographical mandate of the United Nations Regional Commissions.

Please refer to the regions for Habitat III at <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/preparatory-process/regions/>

Under the overall coordination of the Habitat III Secretariat, and with support of urban experts in given regions, the respective five UN-Habitat Regional Offices and United Nations Regional Commissions carried out the preparation of the Regional Reports according to a shared methodology and outline structure discussed during a workshop held in New York at the United Nations Headquarters on 5 and 6 March 2015. As a result of the workshop, the guidelines for the preparation of the Habitat III Regional Reports were prepared by the Habitat III Secretariat and shared with all the regional teams.

The Regional Reports drew, among others, on Habitat III national reports available at the time of preparations, outcomes from established ministerial conferences on housing and urban development, sessions of the regional commissions of the United Nations, outcomes of national, sub-regional, and regional Urban Forums, as well as other available relevant knowledge, research, and data.

**Habitat III Regional Report for Africa**

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa (ROAf)  
UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

**Habitat III Regional Report for Asia and the Pacific**

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (ROAP)  
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

**Habitat III Regional Report for the UNECE Region**

UN-Habitat Liaison Office for Europe  
UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

**Habitat III Regional Report for the Arab Region**

UN Habitat Regional Office for the Arab States (ROAS)  
UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

**Habitat III Regional Report for Latin America and the Caribbean**

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)  
UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

At the substantive level, it was decided that the structure of the Regional Reports was to be consistent across the five regions and covering the three dimensions of sustainability such as social, economic, and environmental, reviewed vis-à-vis spatial development and urban form, urban policies, legislations and institutions, among others. The final section of the reports provides main conclusions and policy-oriented recommendations with the objective to inform the formulation of the New Urban Agenda. The main chapters proposed for the Regional Reports are listed below:

1. Urban Trends: Urbanization and Development Trends from 1996 to 2016 (emerging issues and challenges)
2. Urbanization and Economy
3. Urbanization and Social Equity
4. Urbanization and Environment, including climate change
5. Urbanization and Governance
6. Conclusion and Recommendations (policy-oriented), including the main pillars of urban planning and design; urban economy; urban legislation and institutions

*Expert Group Meetings for Habitat III Regional Reports*

As a main input gathering exercise for the Regional Reports, several Expert Group Meetings, including online consultations, were organized to discuss and gather specific inputs from experts and stakeholders in coordination with respective United Nations Regional Economic Commissions and UN-Habitat's Regional Offices. The Expert Group Meetings for the Habitat III Regional Reports took place between May 2015 and January 2016, as listed below.

**Expert Group Meetings for Africa**

EGM1 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 18 January 2016  
EGM2 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21-22 January 2016

**Expert Group Meetings for Asia and the Pacific**

EGM 1 Bangkok, Thailand, 27-28 January 2016

**Expert Group Meetings for the UNECE Region**

EGM 1 Milano, Italy, 29 May 2015  
EGM 2 Geneva, Switzerland, 8-10 July 2015  
EGM 3 Brussels, Belgium, 21-22 September 2015

**Expert Group Meetings for Latin America and the Caribbean**

EGM1 Asuncion, Paraguay, 2-4 December 2015  
EGM2 Bridgetown, Barbados, 14-15 December 2015

**Expert Group Meetings for the Arab Region**

E-consultation, experts and United Nations agencies (online) 21-27 September 2015  
Experts and United Nations agencies, Cairo, Egypt, 11-12 January 2016  
Finalization workshop, Beirut, Lebanon, 22-23 February 2016

Advance drafts of the five Regional Reports were discussed in several events during the preparatory process and launched at a side event during the third session of the Preparatory Committee Meeting held in Surabaya, Indonesia in July 2016, informing the discussions during the intergovernmental negotiations on the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda. The Regional Reports were officially delivered to the Habitat III Secretariat and after being edited, were made part of the official background documents of the Habitat III Conference held in Quito. After the Habitat III Conference, the five Regional Reports were translated into the six United Nations languages.

The Habitat III Regional Reports are available at <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/regional-reports/>

“The UN Task Team was an essential part of the success of Habitat III. The UN family grew stronger through the process and fostered greater collaboration and knowledge-sharing that will in turn assist in the implementation and achievement of the New Urban Agenda.”

*Amie Figueiredo, UNECE*

## VIII. REGIONAL AND THEMATIC MEETINGS

The Regional Meetings and the Thematic Meetings were high-level meetings involving a wide range of participants debating priorities for the New Urban Agenda and policy recommendations in the form of a final participants' declaration. Final declarations from the Regional and Thematic meetings were considered official inputs to the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda.

Four Regional Meetings gathered recommendations reflecting a consensus reached at the regional level on a specific topic or on the entire spectrum of the proposed New Urban Agenda.

A total of seven Thematic Meetings, which were based on specific and relevant topics, issued thematic recommendations for the formulation of the New Urban Agenda.

### **Inclusive Advisory Board at Habitat III Regional and Thematic Meetings**

A set of key recommendations were formulated in the form of the declarations from each Meeting. These declarations were coordinated and drafted through an inclusive Advisory Board, including recommendations from the various sessions of the meeting's programme reflecting negotiated positions of all representing groups. The Advisory Board of each Regional and Thematic Meeting was established prior to the meetings and composed of representatives from Member States, including members of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III, as well as representatives from relevant stakeholders' groups, and the United Nations system, all of whom had particular regional and thematic expertise.



A total of 11 final declarations, four of which are from the Regional Meetings and seven from the Thematic Meetings, were successfully delivered and submitted to the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Habitat III as official inputs to the formulation and political negotiation of the Zero Draft of the New Urban Agenda. The Regional and Thematic Meetings declarations were translated and made available in the six United Nations official languages.

The declarations from each of the Regional Meetings are available at <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/declarations-from-regional-meetings/>

The declarations from each of the Thematic Meetings are available at <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/documents/declarations-from-thematic-meetings/>

“Excellent cooperation and dialogue spirit to make Habitat III the most inclusive process possible.”

*Fabienne Perucca, UN-Habitat*

*Advisory Board Members from the United Nations system for the Regional Meetings*

Regional Meeting for Asia-Pacific (Jakarta, Indonesia)



Regional Meeting for Africa (Abuja, Nigeria)



Regional Meeting for Europe (Prague, Czech Republic)



Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean (Toluca, Mexico)



*Advisory Board Members from the United Nations system for the Thematic Meetings*

Thematic Meeting on Civic Engagement (Tel-Aviv, Israel): Multiple UN agencies and partners

Thematic Meeting on Metropolitan Areas (Montreal, Canada): Multiple UN agencies and partners

Thematic Meeting for Intermediate Cities (Cuenca, Ecuador)



Thematic Meeting for Sustainable Energy and Cities (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates)



Thematic Meeting on Financing Urban Development (Mexico City, Mexico)



Thematic Meeting on Public Spaces (Barcelona, Spain)



Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements (Pretoria, South Africa)



## IX. ONE UN IN THE CONFERENCE

The United Nations system engaged in the Habitat III Conference in Quito in several ways: 47 different United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes played essential roles in the Conference, having led discussions at the High-Level Round Tables, organized 22 Special Sessions, led four of the Policy Dialogues, delivered statements in the plenary sessions, and organized events and exhibitions at the One UN Pavilion. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, and 26 United Nations Principals as well as other senior officers attended high-level meetings and round tables at the Habitat III Conference. The list of participating United Nations agencies in Quito is available in Appendix 1.

### A. MAIN SESSIONS

#### i. Plenary meetings

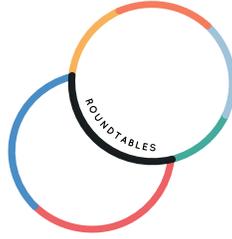
The General Assembly in its resolution 69/226 of 19 December 2014 decided that the Habitat III Conference would include eight plenary meetings, on the basis of two meetings a day. After the conclusion of the official part of the opening of the Conference, the plenary began with election of the President. The Constitutional President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa, was elected President of the Conference by acclamation. The general debate took place in accordance to the established list of speakers following the adopted rules of procedures (A/CONF.226/3). The list of speakers for the general debate was established on a first-come, first-served basis, under the customary protocol ensuring that Heads of State and Government speak first, followed by other heads of delegation, by delivering their official statements.

A total of 169 statements were delivered during the eight plenary meetings of the Habitat III Conference. This includes 156 statements delivered under Agenda item 8, 'General debate', among them two by Presidents, two by Vice Presidents, 47 by Ministers and 13 by Vice Ministers of the participating states. Twenty statements were delivered by various the representatives of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. There was the high number of stakeholder statements from 27 stakeholder groups that delivered statements in the plenary.

All eight-plenary meeting were broadcasted live on UN WebTV and are accessible on the UN WebTV website, the text version of statements and texts are available on the official website of the Habitat III Conference ([www.habitat3.org](http://www.habitat3.org)).

All statements were recorded on UN TV, and are accessible here: <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/conferencessummits/habitat-iii-quito-17-20-october-2016/plenary-sessions/>



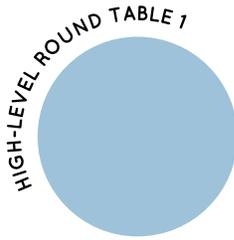


## ii. High-Level Round Tables

The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 69/226 of 19 December 2014 decided that the Habitat III Conference would include six high-level round tables sessions to be held concurrently with the plenary meetings, except during the opening and closing plenary meetings. In line with the decision made at the third session of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom3), six high-level round tables sessions focused on identifying concrete actions for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to further strengthen the global partnerships for sustainable urban development. The six sessions took place on the following themes:

- Round Table 1 — Leave no one behind: urban inclusion and prosperity
- Round Table 2 — Ecological, climate-resilient and disaster responsive cities
- Round Table 3 — Adequate and affordable housing
- Round Table 4 — Integrated strategic planning and management
- Round Table 5 — Implementing the New Urban Agenda at all levels and with all actors
- Round Table 6 — Financing sustainable urban development





*Leave No One Behind: Urban Inclusion and Prosperity  
High-Level Round Table*

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 17 October 2016, 3:00- 6:00 pm

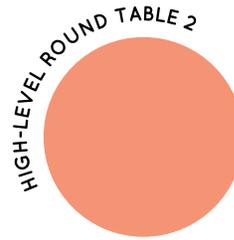
“Leave no one behind” has been a key concept in discussions and outcomes of global development frameworks. The New Urban Agenda recognizes it as a main principle and as a necessary commitment covering the social dimension of sustainability with interlinked impacts in sustained urban prosperity for all. The New Urban Agenda highlights the importance of spatial dimension of inclusivity and suggests a new model of progressive actions to avoid segregation at the policy and implementation levels. This allows achievement of shared prosperity through equal access to the opportunities and benefits that good urbanization can offer. The High-Level Round Table discussed the underlining principles of urban inclusion and prosperity for all, identifying concrete actions to meet the commitments made within the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and further strengthening global partnerships for sustainable urban development.

The representatives of the following United Nations system participated in the discussion: IOM, UNDP, ICAO, WFP, and UN Women.

Recorded sessions are available at:

Original language spoken at the floor: <http://webtv.un.org/search/leave-no-one-behind-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5174377993001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/search/leave-no-one-behind-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5174351049001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>



*Ecological, Climate Change Resilient, Disaster-responsive  
Cities High-Level Round Table*

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 10:00 a.m.- 1:00 p.m.

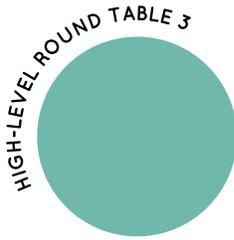
This roundtable explored both the enormous challenges and opportunities for environmental sustainability and resilience in cities and human settlements, focusing on promising solutions from across the globe. Cities and human settlements are directly or indirectly the largest contributors to unsustainable consumption and production, including carbon emissions. Yet cities offer the largest potential for change, including market and impact opportunity for sustainable products and services. The New Urban Agenda advocates for a robust shift to environmental sustainability and resilience in urban development through a mix of measures, including nationally appropriate policies, capacity-building, technological and financing approaches. The New Urban Agenda further puts a proactive risk-based approach to resilience and disaster prevention at the core of planning, policies, programmes, actions, and operation of critical infrastructure including for climate adaptation. This High-Level Round Table showcased and identified concrete actions and catalytic partnership initiatives that respond to perceived barriers and ensure realization of the New Urban Agenda’s vision of environmentally sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements.

The representatives of the following United Nations system participated in the discussion: UNOPS, UN Environment, UN-OHRLS, UNISDR, and CBD.

Recorded sessions are available at:

Original language spoken at the floor: <http://webtv.un.org/search/ecological-climate-change-resilient-disaster-responsive-cities-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175572180001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/search/ecological-climate-change-resilient-disaster-responsive-cities-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175545065001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>



### *Adequate and Affordable Housing High-Level Round Table*

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 18 October 2016, 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Brief overview of the High-level Round Table:

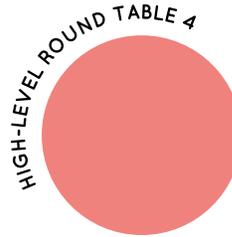
Affordability in cities has been an increasing universal concern since Habitat II. Urban dwellers spending more than a third of their income on housing are undermined in their quality of life and subsistence, and often forced to resort to inadequate housing options that may range from peripheral isolated locations, far from job or income opportunities, to informal solutions with insecure tenure and increased vulnerabilities. Adequate and affordable housing, a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, is one of the key elements of the New Urban Agenda. The New Urban Agenda further suggests reliance on a plurality of tenure types and adequate housing options that are safe, affordable, and accessible for members of different income groups of society, taking into consideration socio-economic and cultural integration of marginalized communities, homeless persons, and those in vulnerable situations. This High-Level Round Table addressed concrete initiatives that could be undertaken to ensure adequate and affordable housing in the context of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at all levels.

The representatives of the following United Nations system participated in the discussion: UNECE, ILO, and UN-Habitat.

Recorded sessions are available at:

Original language spoken at the floor: <http://webtv.un.org/watch/adequate-and-affordable-housing-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175837153001/?term=&lan=chinese>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/watch/adequate-and-affordable-housing-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5175795142001/?term=&lan=chinese>



### *Integrated Strategic Planning and Management High-Level Round Table*

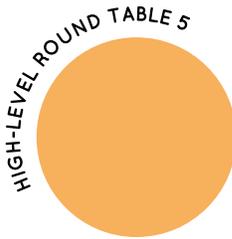
Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

In the next 20 years, one billion people will be added to the global urban population. This growth will mainly occur in the developing world, while other countries and regions will be facing demographic slowdowns, with repercussions for their functioning and sustainability. Cities and towns around the world will need to be expanded, renewed, and consolidated where appropriate. To ensure high quality of life for inhabitants, environmental sustainability, including the challenge of climate change, will need to be better addressed in urban development, together with social and spatial inclusion, as well as within a changing economic structure. The New Urban Agenda proposes an integrated approach to urban and territorial strategic planning and management, leveraging on strengthened urban-rural linkages and polycentric systems of cities and human settlements, towards a balanced territorial development and inclusive economic development based on comparative advantages and assets. This High-Level Round Table discussed concrete initiatives, partnerships, and synergies to strengthen integrated strategic planning and management in the context of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at all levels. UN-Habitat, a relevant entity of the United Nations system, participated in the discussion.

Recorded sessions are available at:

Original language spoken at the floor: <http://webtv.un.org/search/integrated-strategic-planning-and-management-high-level-round-tables-habitat-iii/5177147456001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/search/integrated-strategic-planning-and-management-high-level-roundtables-habitat-iii/5177091588001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>



### *Implementing the New Urban Agenda at All Levels and with All Actors High-Level Round Table*

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 19 October 2016, 1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

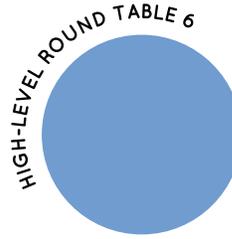
This High-Level Round Table addressed specific and concrete initiatives, partnerships, synergies and mechanisms conducive to an effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda at all levels and with all actors. Undoubtedly, the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is closely linked with other international agendas, such as the Agenda 2030, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and Paris Agreement. At the global level, the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including its follow up and review, should be inclusive and ensure coherence and integration with other development frameworks, as well as considering the relevance and key contribution that the national, sub-national, and the local levels assume. In particular, local governments as direct implementers and key experts should be taken into consideration and supported in the implementation process and they should be involved in the global debates and multilateral frameworks in order to receive and incorporate their feedbacks. In order to achieve its effective implementation, it was supported that the New Urban Agenda, for its effective implementation, advocates for multi-stakeholder partnership engagement as well as better coordination and cooperation among all levels of governments both horizontally at the urban and territorial level and vertically among the different tiers of governments, including sectoral departments, towards an integrated approach to sustainable urban development.

The representatives of the following United Nations system participated in the discussion: OHCHR, UNIDO, and UN-Habitat.

Recorded sessions are available at:

Original language spoken at the floor: <http://webtv.un.org/search/implementing-the-new-urban-agenda-at-all-levels-and-with-all-actors-habitat-iii-high-level-roundtable/5177563408001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>

English: <http://webtv.un.org/search/implementing-the-new-urban-agenda-at-all-levels-and-with-all-actors-habitat-iii-high-level-roundtable/5177553635001?term=high-level%20roundtables%20habitat%20iii>



### *Financing Sustainable Urban Development High-Level Round Table*

Venue: Teatro Nacional Casa de La Cultura  
Date/Time: 20 October 2016, 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Brief overview of the High-level Round Table:

According to current projections, in the next 30 years the percentage of people living in cities and urban areas will reach 66 per cent from the current 54.5 per cent, and a total of nearly 2.5 billion people will be added to the world urban population. Given this, new cities and planned extensions will have to be built with huge investments needed on housing, infrastructure, and basic services, as well as renewal and consolidation of existing urban fabrics, including conversion to sustainable energy and transport, among others. To respond to this challenge and enable sustainable urban development, effective strategies and instruments to finance sustainable urban development will be the key. The New Urban Agenda proposes interesting approaches to tap into available and mobilize further resources, along with expanding opportunities from traditional sources. This High-Level Round Table argued specific and concrete initiatives, partnerships, synergies, and mechanisms that can be deployed to ensure adequate resources to finance sustainable urban development. Multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships were also proposed as effective means to mobilize a variety of resources to finance sustainable urban development, establishing clear and transparent policies, financial and administrative frameworks and procedures, as well as planning guidelines.

A representative of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, a relevant entity of the United Nations system, participated in the discussion.

Recorded sessions are available at:

English: <http://webtv.un.org/watch/financing-sustainable-urban-development-habitat-iii-high-level-roundtables/5178900954001/?term=&lan=english>

### iii. Special Sessions

One of the successful interagency exercises towards Habitat III, coordinated by the UN Task Team was the creation of the 22 Habitat III Issue Papers that were stocktaking documents highlighting and addressing significant urban issues and general findings by identifying research needs on housing and sustainable urban development. (See also the Annex of the Issue Papers)

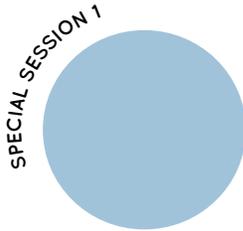
At the Habitat III Conference in Quito, UN Task Team reassembled to organize the Special Sessions by providing substantial discussions on the implementation of initiatives in each thematic area of the Issue Papers. The objectives of the Special Sessions were to discuss and present initiatives on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda on each specific topic. Building on the challenges identified in the 22 Issue Papers, specific accomplishments with immediate and longer-term outcomes were discussed in these sessions in order to unite different UN agencies toward methods to effectively and efficiently implement and monitor the New Urban Agenda.

A total of 22 Special Sessions took place from Monday, 17 to Thursday, 20 October 2016. They lasted two hours each and addressed topical issues that were identified as relevant in the discussion of the Habitat III Issue Papers elaborated by the UN Task Team. The Special Sessions were organized by the UN Task Team, and they included the following sessions:

“Collaborating with, and utilizing strengths of different UN agencies, with an aim of transforming the future of cities, was the most rewarding experience I gained as part of the UN Task Team on Habitat III.”

*Katarina Barunica Spoljaric, UNIDO*





### *Inclusive cities (Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing)*

Leads: UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR  
Contributors: UNESCO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNICEF, UNECLAC, UNHCR

#### Brief overview of the session:

The New Urban Agenda and the Fight Against Discrimination and Inequality in Cities Urbanization provides the potential for new forms of social inclusion, gender and social equality, access to services, new opportunities, engagement, and mobilization that reflect the diversity of cities and countries across the globe. Unfortunately, inequality and exclusion persist in urbanization, and at much higher rates than the national average. More than two-thirds of the world's population lives in cities where income inequality has increased above the United Nations alert line since 1980.

The session involved a group of high-level experts offering their insights on the concrete actions that need to be prioritized to achieve the goals of the New Urban Agenda, as well as progress in monitoring these achievements. This included active discussions and dialogues on: what is needed to achieve the inclusivity goals of the New Urban Agenda and move beyond the idea of “business as usual” in urban development practices; and how to achieve a coherent and effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, within the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights at local and national level, particularly in relation to gender and age.



### *Migration and refugees in urban areas*

Leads: UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM  
Contributors: UNDESA, FAO, UNFPA, UNITAR, UN-Habitat, UNESCWA

#### Brief overview of the session:

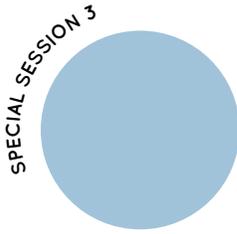
At its core, the phenomenon of urbanization is fundamentally about the movement of people. Cities are the primary destination for most of the world's international migrants, refugees, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In fact, approximately 60 per cent of the total 14.4 million refugees, and 8 per cent of the 38 million IDPs, are thought to be living in urban areas as a result of conflict, and other drivers. More than one billion people are migrants, and almost 250 million of these are outside of their home countries. Some have moved in search of opportunity, while a large number have moved to find safety from on-going conflict, persecution, or disaster. Migrants, refugees, and IDPs are rarely included in national plans for action on housing, and are often unable to participate in national or local consultations on housing and urban development issues.

Panelists reflected on the opportunities and challenges presented by migration, refugees, and internal displacement within cities, on how these flows might affect and contribute to the sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development of urban spaces foreseen in the New Urban Agenda, and on how governance mechanisms might effectively address challenges and promote an enabling environment for migrants, refugees, and IDPs to exercise their rights alongside hosting communities.

IOM highlighted the unprecedented achievement of the New Urban Agenda in which Member States commit to enable all inhabitants -- including migrants -- whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. The New Urban Agenda is also the first intergovernmental agreement to commit to action for migrants regardless of their migratory status to ensure full respect for their human rights and humane treatment, address multiple forms of discrimination, promote equitable and affordable access to services, and promote full and productive employment, decent work, and livelihood opportunities. Although migration takes multiple forms, all migrants are rights holders.

OHCHR framed the discussion within the states' obligation to address refugees, migrants, and displaced persons in the human habitat based on human rights.

The presentation from UNHCR emphasized the specific challenges and risks that refugees and internally displaced populations are confronted with in cities, and highlighted the importance of placing humanitarian response in the context of existing local and national development planning processes, and encouraging humanitarian and development partners, such as the World Bank, to work together towards strengthening the capacities of cities and city stakeholders, inclusive of the private sector, to prepare for and respond to crises in urban settings.



### *Safer Cities*

Lead: UN-Habitat

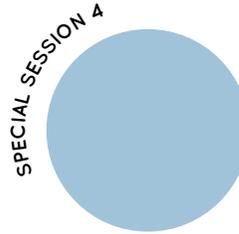
Contributors: UNODA, UN Women, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNODC, UNU, World Bank, WHO

Brief overview of the session:

The Special Session on Safer Cities focused on the need for joint UN action to implement the New Urban Agenda, discuss the governance arrangements in the implementation of safer cities-related paragraphs of the New Urban Agenda around a Global Partnership Initiative on Safer Cities to help national and local governments accelerate their capacities for addressing priority issues over the next 20 years and for governments and inter-governmental agencies to invest more to scale up successful models.

It presented urban safety as a complementary concept to crime prevention, starting from the observation that inadequate urban development and local governance, and social and territorial exclusion patterns encourage crime and violence.

The session presented cities as “the new frontier” of international development, but also noted that “taking action against crime and violence is an urban development imperative”. It noted that this opening to urban safety does not represent a massive flood of newly available funds, but it does indicate some new bilateral and multilateral finance for this work to support cities. There could be more from national governments, too, if there was broader recognition of the staggering costs of urban crime and violence and the significant negative long-term consequences for economic, social, human, and sustainable urban development.



### *Urban Culture and Heritage*

Lead: UNESCO

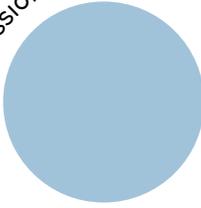
Contributors: UNDESA, OHCHR, UN-Habitat

Brief overview of the session:

In a global context characterized by unprecedented levels of urbanization, the preservation of the quality of urban life, the protection of urban identities, the valuing of local cultures, and the promotion of creative expressions and industries, the arts and heritage as enablers and drivers of sustainable social and economic development is now more important than ever. Culture should be considered as a catalyst for mixed-use, human scale cities that integrate cultural and natural resources in order to be more sustainable.

While historic urban and natural landscapes give communities a sense of belonging and enhance social cohesion in urban spaces that risk fragmentation, urban heritage can also contribute to sustainable development through creative strategies of urban regeneration and adaptive reuse. This session thus built on the knowledge and expertise of participating experts, as well as the audience, to discuss the way forward for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda from a culture perspective. The main discussions were about how local authorities can build on creativity and heritage to strengthen a sense of place and belonging; what are the main challenges facing historic centres and how they are overcome; how the role of culture in urban planning tools can be strengthened to improve governance systems; and how public-private partnerships can contribute to the safeguarding of heritage for sustainable urban development.

## SPECIAL SESSION 5

*Urban Rules and Legislation*

Lead: UN-Habitat

Brief overview of the session:

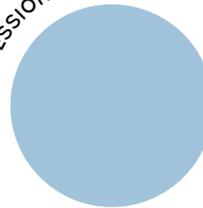
Urban law is the collection of policies, legislation, guidelines, decisions, and practices that govern the management and development of the urban environment. The New Urban Agenda reaffirms the importance to establish transparent and accountable processes, institutions, and legal and policy frameworks to enable governments to effectively implement national urban policies and empower them as policy and decision-makers. The New Urban Agenda recognizes that urban law is necessary to create a stable and predictable framework for both the public and private sector, action, in order to: leave no one behind and promote equality; guarantee inclusion of vulnerable groups; define conditions for access to land, infrastructure, housing and basic services; outline rules for planning and decision-making; push for improved livelihoods and living conditions; establish fiscal systems that capitalize on the increase in land value; and support municipal borrowing.

The session reviewed the New Urban Agenda from a perspective of urban law and legislation. Urban legislation in many developing countries has failed to guide and support sustainable urban development and to effectively implement urban policies. Urban law is in fact characterized by the lowest implementation rates ineffectiveness than any other field of law. In contrast to some literature that suggests that this situation derives from poor enforcement, we propose that, in large part, it derives from structural weakness of the legal frameworks and the rule of law. The challenge lies in the technical and political order that develops spatial planning frameworks, and is a question of the systematic perpetuation of that order, rather than the way people interact with these laws after they have been developed. There are also major challenges to the policy direction of spatial planning because it is generally poorly conceived and formulated.

Given that the New Urban Agenda reaffirms the need to eliminate legal and institutional barriers to access basic services, affordable land and housing for people and local communities in vulnerable situations, the panels discussed the key role of urban law in promoting equity and inclusion.

It was also addressed the New Urban Agenda stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development. The session brought a question on how legal and institutional frameworks should be reformed to improve transparency and accountability to the panels for further discussions.

## SPECIAL SESSION 6

*Urban Governance*

Leads: UNDP, UN-Habitat

Contributors: CBD, UNDESA, UNFPA, UN Women, UNECLAC

Brief overview of the session:

The session involved a variety of speakers representing the wide range of urban governance practitioners ---global, regional, national, and local --- partners, and representatives from grassroots organization and the informal sector.

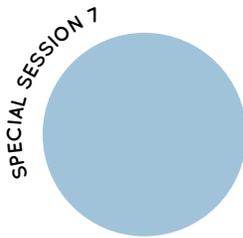
The presentations and discussions conveyed key messages for a successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda: i) governance is a constant dialogue with all stakeholders: the city is too complex to be run by one small group, it needs multi stakeholders and multilevel coordination, establishing effective vertical and horizontal coordination; ii) urban governance needs strong and capable local governments to effectively “govern with the citizen”; from the words of Tehran’s Deputy Mayor “we have no choice but to listen to the people and meeting their needs.”

Urban Governance is characterized by the principles of participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability, rule of law, subsidiarity and equity. The principles of sustainability, subsidiarity, efficiency, equity, accountability, and civic engagement are not new and a member of the audience precisely raised the need to concretize them and to look very concretely at how we can ensure that they are advanced in the cities of today and of the future. The New Urban Agenda presents an opportunity for effectively applying these at all levels. Linkages between “city makers,” “city changers,” and citizens are multiple, complex (even acting as the source of conflict), and evolving.

Hence effective and good urban governance is about having the right people around the table, whether it is at the local level between

informal vendors and the municipality, between private and public actors for territorial and economic development, allowing for the participation of citizens in decision making processes, or between local and national governments to provide adequate resources and capacities, or also with the participation of local and regional governments in international decision-making.

This multilevel and multi-actor coordination constitutes the basis of a transformative and progressive agenda. The final objective is service delivery, transforming the lives of citizens, and renewed trust between the citizen and their representatives. The right to the city could be a mechanism to have the capacity to react in a responsible manner in an ever changing urbanized world. The renewal of traditional tools along with political will is key for urban adaptation. Finally, the New Urban Agenda is closely linked to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in its local dimension and SDG 16 is key to lay the ground for a positive perspective of the 20 years ahead.



### *Municipal Finance*

Leads: World Bank, UN-Habitat, Lincoln Institute  
Contributors: CBD, UNCDF

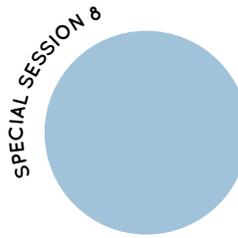
Brief overview of the session:

There needs to be a coherent and internationally supported national process to implement the New Urban Agenda with financially sustainable urban systems. The systems must integrate municipal finance, legal frameworks, and spatial planning and design to promote urban development in the area of governance, endogenous resources, financial management, infrastructure systems, and exogenous sources of finance. In this context, the session advocated for:

- Governance reform: a national process to clarify responsibilities for, and build institutions to deliver and finance urban infrastructure and other services across different levels of government in an efficient, transparent, and accountable manner.
- Expanding endogenous resources: national and local reform processes to provide opportunities and incentives for increasing the local resource base and efficiency in the

use of these resources and of government assets, including enabling local government to access the capital markets and to leverage its funds with private sector resources.

- Strengthen financial and asset management: strengthening national and local institutions to encourage more effective management by national/local governments of local revenues and expenditures, and of their assets.
- Improving urban finance systems: a nationally facilitated process to expand sources of, and instruments for, financing for capital investments and the recovery of costs from the beneficiaries of such investments.
- Developing systems for effective use of exogenous sources of finance: national governments providing the opportunities and incentives for effective use of exogenous resources on one hand and the conditions for the prudent supply of such resources on the other.



### *Urban and Spatial Planning and Design*

Leads: UN-Habitat  
Contributors: CBD, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNISDR

Brief overview of the session:

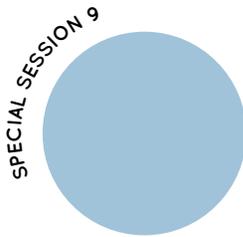
The Special Session focused on the strategic means of implementation in order to address the issues in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of urban and spatial strategies. Specifically, by analyzing critical tools, including the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and the Urban Planning Lab approach, the unique contribution of each factor was explored in the translation of planning principles into a reality. In particular, three transformative elements were explored:

- The relevance of the tools for the operationalization of effective spatial patterns, for example the reversal of the car-centric planning models and land consumption trends, social segregation and creation of adequate public space, and more mixed and compact communities. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, across all sectors and administrative boundaries, flexibility of planning frameworks, inclusivity and equity, as well as specific planning solutions, such as planned city extensions and Infills.
- Governance frameworks as the structuring element of decision-making processes establish the rules of the game



as well as the rights and obligations of the parties involved. Governance frameworks should articulate the legal, political, economic, financial, and social dimensions of the city, provide participatory and collaborative platforms, and support innovative financing for implementation.

- Capacity development of governments, institutions, and human resources at the different levels of planning to articulate decision-making processes that are responsive to community needs and integrated national planning frameworks. The New Urban Agenda recognizes a variety of means through which the capacities of various stakeholders can be strengthened. These can include innovative forms of peer-to-peer learning, south-to south collaborations, collaborative actions, such as inter-municipal cooperation on a global, regional, national, sub-national, and local scale, including the establishment of practitioner networks for innovative learning by supporting the coproduction of urban and spatial strategies.



### *Urban Land*

Leads: OHCHR, UN-Habitat

Contributors: CBD, UN Environment, FAO, IFAD, UN Women, UNFPA

Brief overview of the session:

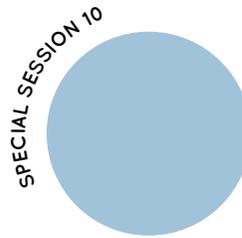
The Session recognized that addressing land governance issues is at the centre of the global development discourse, particularly so with the new Sustainable Development Goals and with the New Urban Agenda. Several speakers re-affirmed that addressing land governance issues, in urban as well as in rural areas, underpins poverty reduction, food security, environmental protection and climate change, social justice, peace building, and the realization of human rights and sustainable housing and urban development. The session concluded that land is critical for sustainable development, shared prosperity, and social inclusion.

In summary, it recognized that the social, ecological, and economical functions of land are well articulated in the New Urban Agenda. The speakers highlighted the call for securing land tenure for all, with an emphasis on improving access to land and natural resources by women and vulnerable groups. They also highlighted the need for protecting individuals and communities against forced evictions, promoting affordable services, and the need for access to public property and land and responsive land

policies. The New Urban Agenda also recognizes the need for the sustainable use and management of land and natural resources, and has committed actions that will prevent unnecessary land use changes. The New Urban Agenda also promotes financial sustainability and economic prosperity.

However, the speakers also recognized some potential gaps. For example, they recognized that the means of implementation is not clear or inadequate in terms of funding arrangements, leadership in terms of implementation, specific roles and responsibilities, the lack of mention of “grassroots” while the spirit of civic engagement and bottom-up approach is clear and the essential elements in terms of monitoring and evaluation. It was also emphasized that there might be a problem in terms of the term “arbitrary forced evictions” used in the New Urban Agenda. It also emphasized the need to strengthen the rural-urban linkages and the connection between the SDGs and New Urban Agenda.

As a way forward, it reiterated the need for partnerships at all levels, the need for more innovative and affordable solutions, and the need for a holistic and bottom-up approach for implementation process.



### *Urban-rural linkages*

Lead: UN-Habitat

Contributors: CBD, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Environment, UNHCR

Brief overview of the session:

The well-attended session on how urban-rural linkages can support implementing the New Urban Agenda was started with the strong statement from UN-Habitat that it needs to be ensured that “no-one and no space is left behind”, advocating for a sustainable development not only for urban, but also for rural areas. The importance of strengthening urban-rural linkages was stressed throughout the three panels, with speakers naming and discussing different the following aspects for strengthening urban-rural linkages from their perspectives.

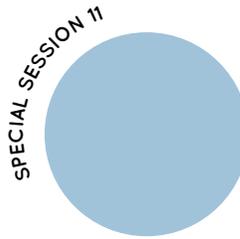
- Promoting a territorial approach of development where cities, in particular small and medium-sized, have a significant

role to play. Strengthening small and medium-sized cities and their ability to deliver services to the nearby population can boost local economic development of both agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

- Even if urban agriculture is a current trend, food is still produced mainly in rural areas, but due to transport, approximately 40 per cent of all food produced is wasted. Strengthening urban-rural linkages will improve the lives and livelihoods of rural populations and, at the same time, will ensure access to nutritious food for the most vulnerable populations.
- Fresh foods come mostly from rural areas, and as cities continue to expand, so does the length of the rural-urban food supply chain, causing food to travel over greater distances. In addition, micro-nutrient rich foods are often perishable and expensive for city dwellers.
- We need to increase the synergy between sectors, actors, and spaces.
- Poverty is still a wide spread issue in many countries, leading to migration. The development gap is far from being bridged regarding education, health care, culture, and livelihood, and urgent action needs to be taken. Gender, youth, and cultural dimensions need to be integrated in the strategies.
- There is a need for partnership between UN agencies, academia, national and local authorities, and the private sector, including the populations in the discussion, to jointly work on solutions for improving the lives of not only city dwellers, but also the rural population.

The session was concluded after a vivid discussion with the audience. The conclusion was to join forces to further promote urban-rural linkages, acknowledging that the Sustainable Development Goals can only be met when making sure that sustainable development is balanced throughout the continuum of space.

Urban-rural linkages are an important aspect when it comes to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and UN-Habitat is mandated, together with its partners, to enhance capacity of national and local authorities to ensure a balanced development of urban and rural areas.



### *Public Spaces*

Lead: UN-Habitat

Contributors: CBD, UN Women

Brief overview of the session:

Cities are not made up of buildings and streets but of people and places. Without public spaces, there are no cities. Public space is one of the key elements to organize the structure of the city. The SDGs provide a legal platform for work on public spaces. National governments make decisions while local government implements the decisions. The national government lays down infrastructure, policies, rules, and regulations. Public space is territorial and multi-sectoral, and goes beyond one sector (i.e recreation).

Central governments have the responsibility of giving it a multi-sectoral approach by linking it to mobility choices, security and safety, accessibility, and urban renewal and revitalization initiatives, among others. National government can set up standards, guidelines, and norms for the provision of public space. For instance, the minimum amount of urban land should be set aside for public space. In Indonesia for example, the national government has set a minimum requirement of 20 percent of all urban land to be set aside for public open spaces. The national government, professional bodies, academia, and research institutions can give technical support to cities, municipalities, and towns to guide local governments in providing and managing public space. These would be especially important in knowledge management. These would include but not be limited to: capacity building through trainings, workshops, and conferences, providing best practices and continuing learning to city officials. In Surabaya for example, 20 per cent of the urban land is public space. The city is looking to exceed this to 22 per cent. Public spaces in Surabaya are built in collaboration with the private sector and in an integrated manner. For example, libraries are built in public spaces.

It is important to provide public space in close proximity to the most marginalized urban dwellers, and develop various scales of public spaces to support a mix of uses. Public space needs not be owned by the public. It can be owned by the private sector while existing for public use. However, there should be a balance between ownership and responsibility for management and maintenance. Public space is not just about quantity but also quality, nor is it about one isolated open space nor disjointed open spaces but rather a network of public spaces. Areas that

need priority regarding the provision of public spaces are the socially and economically deprived areas which are often informal settlements.

Designing with the community and building their capacity to not only maintain the park but to also manage it and create ownership – a good example is the Papine Park in Jamaica. Public space is the structure that can make cities livable. There is a need to have intergenerational dialogues to create solutions for making public spaces welcoming and inclusive for all. Urban planning is central to providing a city-wide system of public space. There is a need to mobilize the planning community including urban and regional planners, town planners, environmental planners, and urban designers. There is a need to promote equal participation both at the political level and in public life, particularly for women. This is especially by reducing the non-payable domestic chores for women and girls. Recognizing gender equality as an enabler and a beneficiary of safe, inclusive, and accessible public space is key.



### *Local Economic Development*

Leads : ILO, UN-Habitat, World Bank  
Contributors: CBD, UNDESA, WFP, UNWTO, UNESCO, UNIDO

Brief overview of the session:

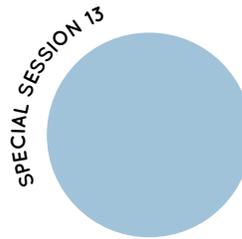
The session highlighted that cities are global and national engines of economic growth. Cities generate more than 80 per cent of global GDP and house more than 50 per cent of the population. Of the largest 750 cities in the world, three-quarters have grown faster than their national economies since the early 2000s. It is estimated that 600 cities will generate nearly 65 per cent of world economic growth by 2025. Cities succeed in contributing to national and global economic development is, in part, because higher productivity results from economies of urbanization and localization, which attract skilled workers, as well as more productive entrepreneurs and firms.

Two key messages came out of the session. First, to capitalize on success, city decision-makers need to take action now. Decisions taken by city leaders today will be long lasting and hence have the potential of building long-term success or send their cities down a path of unsustainable development. Consequently, city leaders are increasingly facilitating its firms and industries to create jobs,

raise productivity, and increase the incomes of citizens over time; thus ensuring a more competitive city.

Second, a “competitive city” is a city that successfully facilitates its firms and industries to create jobs, raise productivity, and increase the incomes of citizens over time. Worldwide, improving the competitiveness of cities is a pathway to eliminate extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity. But several million additional jobs can be created every year if more cities perform at the level of the world’s best. The primary source of job creation has been the growth of private sector firms, which have typically accounted for around 75 per cent of job creation. Thus city leaders need to be familiar with the factors that help attract, retain, and grow the private sector.

In addition, there is a need for developing a global jobs index and how data can be collected for these indices. There should be a focus on the importance of partnerships between public and private sectors and between different levels of government in ensuring local economic development and increased competitiveness.



### *Jobs and Livelihoods*

Leads: ILO, UN-Habitat, World Bank  
Contributors: CBD, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR

Brief overview of the session:

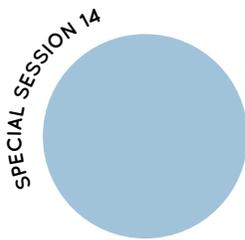
The Habitat II Conference in 1996 only referred to “employment” in its declaration. In developing countries, unemployment is a luxury only a few can afford. In Habitat III, it is interesting to see reference to decent work in its declaration. There is also huge presence of the private sector. These are great improvements.

It is crucial for all stakeholders to work together to create jobs and livelihoods. Lack of skills means low employability. There should be some minimum standards with respect to quality of jobs. If companies map, measure, and act carefully and properly then they can create many more jobs. It is important to analyze the value chain and focus on the development of various stages in chain for creating jobs. Creating social capital is also very important. There is too much emphasis on utilizing natural capital (resources) and too little emphasis on creating social capital.

Community development is also important and is beneficial to the private sector. The private sector has a clear role to play in job creation.

In Africa, the majority of jobs are in the informal economy. Most African cities do not create enough jobs to absorb growing urban populations. The formal manufacturing sector has failed to absorb excess labour in the agricultural sector. Agricultural sector itself is not growing fast enough. In Africa, more formal jobs must be created. Second, it is important to find ways to enjoy economies of scale. Governments need to focus on removing constraints in the regulatory environment for businesses, and invest in infrastructure. It is also important to support scale and specialization in the informal economy. Many of the issues facing small and medium scale enterprises can be resolved by governments. It is also important to increase access to finance by the poor, create suitable working premises, and reduce harassment and increase tax generation.

Three key concepts regarding job creation are important. First, it is important to consider the nature of future of work. To have flexible working arrangement is important. Climate change has both positive and negative implications. Geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions are also changing fast. Economies go through booms and busts frequently. In aging societies, appropriate technology must be used, and women should be encouraged to enter the workforce. Second, some technical breakthroughs can be detrimental job creation. For example, technologies such as robotics and artificial intelligence disrupt job creation efforts. There is a tendency for low-skilled jobs in construction industry to decrease in the next five years.



### *Informal Sector*

Leads: ILO, UN-Habitat

Contributors: UNDP, UN Women, WFP, UNHCR

Brief overview of the session:

In both the developing and developed world, the informal economy is large, and its contribution to city economies and poverty reduction can no longer be ignored. As clearly demonstrated by shared in the session, city governments and informal economy actors can and do institutionalize inclusion and partnerships that

transform the lives of informal workers, and substantially increase their economic output, while contributing positively to urban governance. Meaningful inclusion requires a radical re-think of urban policy paradigms, to provide a platform for informal workers in urban dialogues, and include the informal economy in urban policies and strategies. Several key messages emerged from this session.

- There is an urgent need for better data at the city level on the size and economic contribution of the informal economy.
- Local governments are central to enhancing livelihoods in the informal economy, through social dialogue, participatory budgeting, and locally based solutions. The challenge is to institutionalize meaningful participation, ensuring long-term sustainability across political terms.
- Formalizing informal livelihood activities is important if focused on reducing vulnerability, but is not sufficient. The informal economy is so large, fluid, and prevalent that formalization programmes alone will not tap its potential.
- Urban planning has a central role in making space for livelihoods, but at present takes no account of the informal economy. The dominant paradigm needs to change, to value existing homes and jobs above the current approach of maximizing property values.
- Public space is a key place of work for street vendors, waste pickers, and other informal workers. Participatory design can resolve conflicts, improve infrastructure and secure space for livelihoods, as experience in Durban has shown.
- The home is a place of work for many people, particularly women. Housing policy should recognize the intersection between housing and employment. Zoning regulations need to recognize home-based work as a form of mixed-use development.
- Informal settlements are dynamic centres of economic activity, sometimes supporting specialized economies, but their economic role is rarely considered in upgrading plans.
- The recognition of different informal sector work as legitimate professions, and sector-specific legislation and regulations designed to strengthen livelihoods, are key to reducing vulnerability.
- The legal context affecting informal workers is usually complex and restrictive. Often constitutional rights to work are not carried through in other legislation, and many different and sometime conflicting bodies of law adversely affect informal workers.
- Informal workers in their struggle for rights seek to challenge and change existing laws, and ensure the fair implementation of supportive regulations.
- Enabling legislation that seeks to support livelihoods and resolve the negative impacts of the informal economy are rare. One excellent example of enabling legislation is the national Street Vendors' Law in India.
- Partnerships between worker organizations and local governments are key in institutionalizing platforms for dialogue.

- Workers' organizations require support, time, and resources to develop as credible partners with which local governments can collaborate.
- Workers have a key role in developing their organizations and overcoming the difference between groups and sectors.
- Formal-informal linkages through improving value chains and formalizing employer-worker relations can significantly improve the economic contribution of workers.
- Value chains can be enhanced by the provision of storage, or by setting up direct supplies of produce, as food vendors in Ahmedabad achieved.
- The formation of worker cooperatives can help improve contractual relations for homeworkers and other informal workers.



### *Urban Resilience*

Leads: UN Environment, UNISDR, UN-Habitat  
Contributors: CBD, UNDESA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNITAR, WMO, UN Women, UNOPS, UNHCR

Brief overview of the session:

The discussion explored various ways of funding resilience at city level. The panels discussed the national and local level partnership with an example from the case of the Philippines. Funding from external actors was also highlighted to stress the importance of innovative funding and collaboration. As an example of new financing, social impact bonds allow for effective use of government funds. For collaborative funding, the infrastructure provider, Veolia, and the insurance company, Swiss RE, have worked together in a way where Swiss RE triggers the latter to rebuild in a way to avoid future damage.

The panels further addressed and emphasized the need for blended finance that includes investors in all sectors, and also introduced the role of biodiversity in increasing resilience and the importance of vulnerability maps as a step beyond hazard mapping. The Cities and Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) which aims to catalyse and accelerate additional capital flows to cities, maximize investment in climate smart infrastructure, and close the investment gap in urban areas over the next fifteen years was raised as an example. It is an Alliance of over forty leading organizations actively working to mobilize

investment into low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in cities and urban areas internationally.



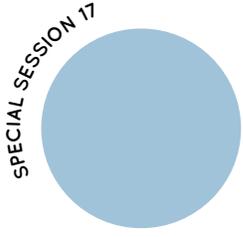
### *Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management*

Leads: CBD, UN Environment  
Contributors: UNDESA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, WHO

Brief overview of the session:

This Special Session focused on the value of nature for urban quality of life, and on the concept of urban ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The session gave a presentation on the production of the ground-breaking publication "Cities and Biodiversity Outlook" which provided insights on how cities should develop, combining living systems with urban development. Then, ICLEI was introduced and presented how it has been supporting urban ecosystem management and urban resilience and health. Four additional panelists were then called to the table to discuss how they had used biodiversity and ecosystems to serve their communities. A representative from local governments in the Philippines discussed how its city has 60 per cent forest cover, and that administration's motto is "living in harmony with nature" while the region's green and blue protected areas were presented, noting the need for citizen engagement and participation. There was a report on the capacity of cities and their environmental status and efforts through the gathering of data and development of indicators, a research-based perspective on the value of nature for health, recreation, and water/food security was also addressed in the panel discussions.




 SPECIAL SESSION 17

### *Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management*

Leads: UN-Habitat, UNDP

Contributors: CBD, ITU, UN Environment, UNFPA, UNITAR, UNOPS, WHO, WMO, UNESCWA

Brief overview of the session:

The session brought together key implementing partners of the New Urban Agenda in order to discuss practical approaches and demonstrable examples from different regions and cities with particular reference to the five key drivers for action identified in the Issue Paper 17.

The session identified replicable approaches to promote peer learning among urban stakeholders foreseen to participate in the sessions: National and local governments, academia, businesses, civil society and the United Nations system. The five key drivers for action in climate-proof and risk informed sustainable urbanization are:

- Urban Planning and Design;
- Urban Governance;
- Urban Economy, Finance and Investment;
- Inclusion & Participation; and
- Information, Data, and Knowledge Management (including multi-hazard early warning systems and integrated city services).

The Session was attended by a range of stakeholders and organizations to share experiences and develop a partnership-based approach, and highlighted issues related to disaster risks and climate impacts to build the resilience of cities and human settlements. It also discussed solutions for the implementation of the five key drivers for action outlined in Issue Paper 17 and shared replicable experiences from different regions and cities. Finally, the panels concluded experiences and recommendations linking the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework, and the Paris Agreement outcomes.


 SPECIAL SESSION 18

### *Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy*

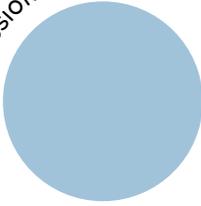
Leads: UN-Habitat, UNOPS

Contributors: CBD, UNDESA, UN Environment, UNFPA, ICAO, UNECLAC, UNIDO

Brief overview of the session:

The Session on Planning and Development of Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services in the Context of the New Urban Agenda started by a brief introduction of the key issues to be covered. It was highlighted that the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the end of the Habitat III Conference, had been shaped by a number of international agreements, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, among others. The panels also reiterated the need to focus discussions on the modalities for implementing the New Urban Agenda. This was followed by an interactive panel discussion bringing together representatives of national and local governments, the United Nations, the European Commission, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

## SPECIAL SESSION 19

*Transport and Mobility*

Lead: UN-Habitat

Contributors: UNDESA, World Bank, UN Environment, UNECE, ICAO, UNECLAC, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety, UNOPS

Brief overview of the session:

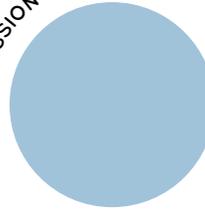
The New Urban Agenda provides a new vision on urban mobility. Cities are engines of growth and social development. Sustainable urban mobility means access for all to opportunities, services, and amenities, i.e. access to the opportunities that the city can offer without harming the environment and increasing pollution, and without causing deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents or without personal hours wasted in traffic jams. Improvements towards sustainable urban mobility are essential for shared urban prosperity.

Transport and mobility are strongly captured in the New Urban Agenda. A departure from the supply-driven and car-based paradigm of transport is instigated. A new vision of mobility shall be achieved that includes a significant increase in accessible, safe, efficient, affordable, and sustainable public transport as well as non-motorised options such as cycling and walking -- prioritizing them over private motorized transportation. Integration and inter-modality of these modes is an essential factor of success.

In order to accelerate action towards achieving the mobility vision of the New Urban Agenda, partnerships and collaborations were stressed as a major means of implementation among all actors involving policy-makers, national and local governments, civil society, international organizations, development banks, multilateral and bi-lateral development agencies, research institutions and private sector actors, among others.

The session furthermore discussed innovative financing mechanisms that need to be identified and secured for sustainable transport projects – particularly from the climate discussions. A number of speakers highlighted the need for the creation of a sound evidence base to be able to measure achievements made in regard to transport related objectives. Evaluation of policies and developing a monitoring framework to track progress on action towards sustainable transport (particularly referring to SDG target 11.2 and the commitments in the New Urban Agenda) has been identified as one major next step.

## SPECIAL SESSION 20

*Housing*

Leads: OHCHR, UN-Habitat

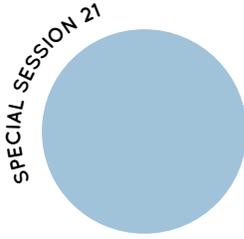
Contributors: UNOPS, UN Women, WHO, UNECE

Brief overview of the session:

The session, Housing at the Centre of the New Urban Agenda for the Realization of the Right to Adequate Housing without Discrimination, highlighted the following three elements in relation to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda:

- Exchange perspectives and expert assessments on the global state of adequate housing;
- Discuss possible alternatives in repositioning housing to the center of the New Urban Agenda through integrated urban planning; and
- Promote the realization of the right to adequate housing for all.

The panels further discussed the issues of the appraisal of the state of adequate housing at the country, community, or global level; what steps are required to effectively secure access to adequate housing for all in the New Urban Agenda; and what is the commitment to ensuring the effective implementation of the right to adequate housing for all in the New Urban Agenda at all levels.



### *Smart Cities*

Leads: ITU, UNDP, UN-Habitat  
Contributors: CBD, UNECE

Brief overview of the session:

The New Urban Agenda references the role and potential of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to advance the goals of and address the challenges posed by urbanization, presenting new opportunities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. ICT advancements have enabled new approaches, tools and mechanisms for improving the quality of urban life and enhance the prospects of cities (and countries) around the world.

Governments and partners have been exploring how best to harness the potential of ICTs not only to increase the efficiencies of city operations, but to advance sustainable urban development overall. There is an increasing role of ICTs in networked urbanization, and ICTs have ushered significant and irrevocable changes in the way people live, boosted social prosperity, and have significant impact on the growth and competitiveness of economies and cities. Smart cities involve the development of digital policies and strategies that are people-centered and tap into technological innovations to build the capacities of stakeholders (smart grids, smart government, smart citizenship, etc.).

Key in smart city efforts is the use of ICTs to improve the quality of life of urban communities and build inclusive urban societies, thus efforts include the use of ICTs to enhance equitable access to urban services and opportunities, broaden participation particularly of the poor and marginalized in urban development processes, enable stakeholders' co-development of solutions, foster accountable and responsive local authorities, as well as increase efficiencies across sectors overall.

There is growing recognition of ICTs' potential to achieve desired outcomes in urban development: high-quality public spaces, well-connected grids, well-designed density, increased resource efficiency, improved quality of life, growth with reduced carbon emissions, and knowledge creation and management that address emerging needs and risks --- the contours of cities that are smart and sustainable.

Given above, this session explored innovative policies, approaches, and strategies that could assist the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with a focus on how a "smart city" advances the Agenda's goals of inclusion, sustainability, and resilience.



### *Informal Settlements*

Leads: OHCHR, UN-Habitat  
Contributors: UNOPS, UNHCR

Brief overview of the session:

The session, "Inclusion and Integration: Using the New Urban Agenda to Improve the Lives of the People Living in Informal Settlements," took place in a crowded cinema room on the first day of the Conference. Ten high-level panellists were brought together, highlighting the significance of this session's topic to the New Urban Agenda and its implementation.

Panellists were identified with the aim of ensuring regional and gender balance and a wide range of different perspectives and experiences, guaranteeing that all key stakeholders were represented: central and local governments, civil society and slum community organizations, development institutions, international agencies, etc. This ensemble emulates the type of partnerships needed for the sustainable achievement of slum and informal settlement upgrading through the New Urban Agenda.

The organizers – UN-Habitat, OHCHR, and UNOPS– requested the Government of the Republic of South Africa, through its Department of Human Settlements, facilitate and moderate the session, in consideration of their hosting and organizing of the preparatory Thematic Meeting on Informal Settlements held in Pretoria, in April 2016.

Following the session's aim of providing guidance on approaches and actions to improve the lives of slum dwellers and integrate informal settlements and slums into the broader urban fabric, using the New Urban Agenda as a framework, the organizers circulated in advance a matrix table among the participants in order to guide the discussions. This matrix contains the 51 identified paragraphs of the New Urban Agenda that provide entry points to address urban poverty, adequate housing and slum and informal settlement upgrading, and their linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and human rights.

The session was kicked off by the Minister for Human Settlements of the Republic of South Africa, who first emphasized the vital role of slum and informal settlement upgrading for the sustainable urbanization of the world, and then celebrated the advocacy done over the last months – including through the Pretoria Declaration, read in full to the audience– aimed at granting the relevant inclusion of the slums and informal settlements’ challenge in the New Urban Agenda. After portraying the efforts and achievements of her country about the provision of adequate housing alternatives, the Minister finalized her statement making a strong call for the New Urban Agenda’s operationalization.

Closing the session, it made a call to all participants to join a proposed network to monitor the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in its references to slums and informal settlements. Based in the aforesaid matrix, the first task of this network will be to suggest the programmatic actions and indicators that will bring to life the 51 entry points identified in the New Urban Agenda for transforming the lives of the people residing in slums and informal settlements.

#### iv. Policy Dialogues

In the preparatory process of Habitat III, ten Policy Units were established based on ten substantive sub-themes, and ten Policy Papers were subsequently elaborated by a group of 200 urban experts with 20 co-lead organizations. Given the fact that the Habitat III Policy Units played a unique and diverse role in providing action-oriented policy recommendations as a participatory exercise for the formulation of the New Urban Agenda in its preparatory process, the Habitat III Conference recognized the importance of having dialogues with other key urban actors, and discussions reflecting the Policy Papers in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Apart from the elaboration of the Policy Papers, the Policy Units continued to contribute to the next stages of the Habitat III process, with their feedback and the Policy Papers actively resonating throughout the development of the outcome document that ultimately articulated the New Urban Agenda at the Habitat III Conference.

The Policy Dialogues were organized with the leadership of the co-lead organizations during the Habitat III Conference in Quito over a period from 17 to 20 October 2016. The Policy Dialogues aimed to provide rich and innovative discussions and conversations on the theme of the Conference based on the elaborated recommendations of the respective Policy Papers. The Policy Dialogues were able to mobilize a variety of actors from all over the world, and provide a unique space to discuss the Policy Units thematic areas. The co-lead organizations developed a concept note, and organized innovative and inclusive Policy Dialogues attended by several speakers from diverse partners, with a particular, action-oriented focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Of these 20 co-lead organizations of the Policy Units, the following Policy Units and respective Policy Dialogues at the Habitat III Conference were led by the United Nations system:

Policy Unit 2: Socio-Cultural Urban Frameworks co-led by UNESCO  
 Policy Unit 3: National Urban Policies co-led by UN-Habitat  
 Policy Unit 5: Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal System co-led by World Bank  
 Policy Unit 8: Urban Ecology and Resilience co-led by UN Environment



#### *Socio-Cultural Urban Framework*

18 October 2016

Lead Organizations:

Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Brief overview of the session:

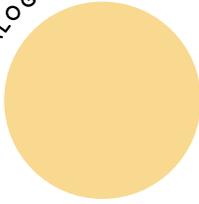
Currently, our world is experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization, with more than half of the world’s population now living in cities. As a result, urban areas are facing pressing challenges including quality housing, livable environments, creating inclusive public spaces and ensuring access to infrastructure and services for billions of urban dwellers, while controlling land consumption, environmental pollution, social disruption, hazards, and risks.

To address these challenges, a new approach to urban planning is necessary, one that fully integrates the potential of culture to preserve the quality of urban life, from heritage to creative expressions and industries, as part of our global mission to attain sustainable development. The social and cultural aspects of urban life embody the needs, wants, and hopes of the people. Founded on the values and creative expressions of communities, the socio-cultural dimension needs to be acknowledged as an essential path to ensuring that cities of tomorrow are people-centred, inclusive, livable and resilient.

Drawing from the unique experiences of speakers ranging from the fields of culture, tourism, urban development and governance the discussion further expanded on the key messages and recommendations proposed by the Habitat III Policy Unit 2 on Socio-Cultural Urban Framework that should be reinforced by the New Urban Agenda.



## DIALOGUE 2

***National Urban Policies***

## Lead Organizations:

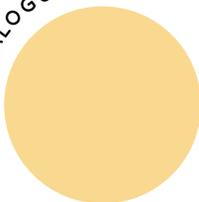
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

## Brief overview of the session:

The session focused on how National Urban Policies can be an essential tool for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The discussion led to consideration of country experiences, as well as the role of partnerships and collaborations in administering the National Urban Policies. The dialogue comprised of two discussion panels. The first panel analyzed ten key recommendations for the implementation of National Urban Policies, and discussed how and why National Urban Policies can be a vehicle through which to implement the New Urban Agenda, and augment sustainable urbanization.

The second panel focused on concrete proposals for supporting the implementation of National Urban Policies for the New Urban Agenda. Drawing upon a range of perspectives, the panel considered how a National Urban Policy Programme, coordinated between/ organized by international organizations, can be set up to support countries in the development and implementation of their National Urban Policies, and contribute to the development of a Knowledge Base.

## DIALOGUE 3

***Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal System***

## Lead Organizations:

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (LILP), World Bank Group

## Brief overview of the session:

With a theme of “From Challenges to Implementation,” the dialogue addressed the financing aspects of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: how municipalities could access, leverage, and manage the fiscal and financial resources need to implement the New Urban Agenda and to meet the needs of local populations. The first session of the Dialogue focused on identifying the key issues and challenges related to municipalities’ expanding access to, leveraging of, and managing of financial resources. These included own-source revenues, fiscal transfers, and raising private capital. Panelists were invited to each give a ten-minute talk on one of the three topics, respectively, followed by discussions to engage the audience.

In the second session, the discussion explored an issue of sharing global experiences which illustrate actions taken by municipalities, central governments, and private sector investors to address the identified challenges. Four panelists were invited to make presentations followed by open discussions, and questions and answers with the audience.

## DIALOGUE 4

***Urban Ecology and Resilience***

## Lead Organizations:

United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)  
The Rockefeller Foundation

## Brief overview of the session:

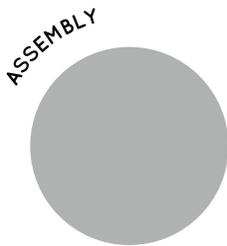
This dialogue session has two panel discussions with variety of panellists. The first panel on “Coordination Across Local Stakeholders to Build Urban Environmental Sustainability and Resilience” discussed the need for healthy, low-carbon, resource-efficient, economically inclusive, and liveable cities as part of the dynamic process of building resilient cities. The dialogue further explored different ways of thinking about the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as well as the planning and development of infrastructure within cities, and the particular role that national governments can have in supporting this process.

The second panel on “People-centered, Environmentally-friendly, Data- and Partnership-driven, Integrated Resilience Solutions” examined the nexus of data, partnerships, and horizontal integration across a city for the action-oriented New Urban Agenda. This panel featured a new role in urban governments

around the world. This looked across sectors for points of connection and recommendations for solutions to problems, in order to make the day-to-day life of cities better for all, while enhancing long-term resilience. This created a resilience dividend on a city's investment both today and tomorrow. The panel also highlighted how resilience was being institutionalized in to cities, and the benefits it is having.

## v. Assemblies

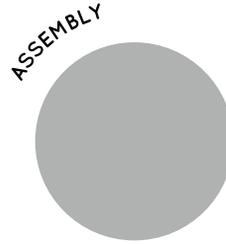
The Habitat III Conference opened with four Assemblies from key constituencies whose active participation is vital in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. These included Women's Assembly, Children and Youth Assembly, Business Assembly, and Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, created in collaboration with the relevant partner constituent groups that contributed to the Habitat III process. The Assemblies ensured that speakers from different constituencies were able to bring the diverse views to the Conference, and to frame their vision, hopes, and plans for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Assemblies were organized in close collaboration with the partner constituent groups, giving as much control and input as possible to the partners regarding the structure, topics, guiding questions, and panelists. As part of the successful elements to the Assemblies, the United Nations in coordination with the Habitat III Secretariat played a key role in leading, guiding and framing discussions and narrative.



### *Women's Assembly*

The Women's Assembly convened with the intent of celebrating women's contributions towards sustainable urban development and engaging participants in a strategic dialogue to develop actionable recommendations for further enhancing women's equality and roles through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. It was opened with five speeches, two of which represented by Deputy Executive Directors from UN-Women and UN-Habitat, which also delivered a brief closing statement calling for women to unite and work together in the ongoing implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

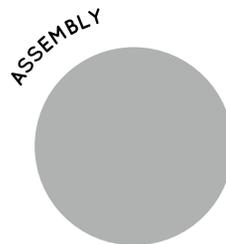
More information about the Women's Assembly is available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/womens-assembly/>



### *Children and Youth Assembly*

The Children and Youth Assembly separated into two parallel activity sections for the rest of the event -- a Children's section and a Youth section -- each focused on the respective issues facing these age cohorts when considering sustainable urban development and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. As the opening of the youth section, the inter-stakeholder plenary set the precedent for the Assembly's broader discussion regarding the visions, strategies, and plans for the engagement and participation of youth in urban development. The plenary took the format of a panel with four speakers who collectively addressed an inter-generational and multi-sectoral perspective on the topic of youth in development, one of which represented from UN-Habitat, which also made a presentation on the role of science and technology in urban governance and sustainable development.

More information about the Children and Youth Assembly is available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/children-and-youth-assembly/>

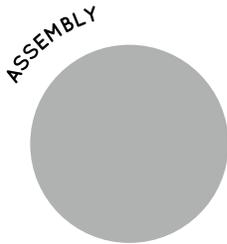


### *Business Assembly*

The Business Assembly convened with a theme of "Urban Sustainability: The New Business Agenda" to explore the role of the private sector as a partner in achieving resilient and sustainable urban development, particularly through the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Assembly was organized in partnership with the General Assembly of Partners, Global Cities Business Alliance, C40, ICLEI, and the World Urban Campaign. President of the United Nations General Assembly offered an opening keynote address on the key role of business in sustainable urban development. The Business Assembly was structured under four themes

consisting of various presentations and panel discussions, followed by a summative closing session. Apart from the panel discussions moderated by UN-Habitat, the Secretary-General of the Conference addressed the Assembly in a keynote speech on building cities through collaborative processes.

More information about the Business Assembly is available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/business-assembly/>



#### *The Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments*

Over 300 leaders representing local and subnational governing bodies from around the world came together at the Habitat III World Mayor's Assembly to sign and submit a statement both celebrating and committing to act on implementing the New Urban Agenda. The World Mayor's Assembly, under the title "Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments for the New Urban Agenda," was organized in partnership with the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, and the General Assembly of Partners Local and Subnational Authorities constituent group, with the Master of Ceremony from the UN Information Center in Dakar. The Assembly consisted of short opening remarks from H.E. Ban Ki Moon, United Nations Secretary-General, President of the United Nations General Assembly, and the Secretary-General of the Conference, followed by the Ecuadorian Minister of Urban Development and Housing, Mayor of Quito, as well as scripted statements by mayors and local authorities both celebrating the New Urban Agenda and also describing their shared commitments for its implementation. Representatives of key partners from Cities Alliance and World Bank addressed the Assembly with statements of congratulation and ongoing collaboration.

More information about the Local and Regional Governments Assembly is available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/world-mayors-assembly/>

## B. One UN Pavilion

The Habitat III Conference maximized the participation and focused on implementation of the principles, policies and actions for sustainable urban development, by including the One UN Pavilion to showcase and enable collaboration among the United Nations agencies, and to highlight different United Nations organizations' innovations and integrate them into the narrative of the New Urban Agenda through the United Nations Exhibition.

The One UN Pavilion provided a space dedicated to the United Nations system and its activities regarding sustainable urban development at the Habitat III Conference in Quito through organizing the events, exhibitions, and networking meetings. A total of 59 events were co-organized by the following 35 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Fifteen UN exhibitions also took place at the UN Pavilion, based on key elements of the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda that showcased from perspectives of the different United Nations agencies.

After the Conference, the One UN Pavilion was officially handed over to the Municipality of Quito as part of the legacy of Habitat III which continues to enhance the implementation and monitoring of the New Urban Agenda. The One UN Pavilion can continue to be a space to promote and support knowledge sharing, to bring opportunities to debate and develop, and to share urban solutions for sustainable urbanization. This can create a unique mechanism for exchanging ideas and experience on challenges of sustainable development as well. As a knowledge epicentre for the New Urban Agenda, it will play an innovative role in advancing and supporting local actions for, as well as regional collaboration in its implementation.





List of the UN Task Team member organizations that organized UN events:

ICAO  
IOM  
ITU  
FAO  
OHCHR  
OHRLS  
UNCDF  
UNDESA  
UNDP  
UNECA  
UNECE  
UNECLAC  
UN Environment  
UN EOSG  
UNESCAP  
UNESCO  
UNESCWA  
UNFPA  
UN Global Compact Cities Programme  
UN-Habitat  
UN Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI)  
UNICEF  
UNIDO  
UNISDR  
UNITAR  
UNODC  
UNOPS  
UNSRSG on Violence against Children  
UNU  
UNV  
UN Women  
UNWTO  
WFP  
WHO  
WMO

## i. UN events at the Pavilion

**Sunday, 16 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM A**

*1. Public Space for More Inclusive, Accessible, and Liveable Cities*  
*One UN Pavilion*

Lead Organization: UN-Habitat

Cities are growing and becoming the primary habitat for the world's population. The character and livability of a city is very much defined by its streets and public spaces. Public space takes many spatial forms, including streets, sidewalks and footpaths that connect, parks, playgrounds for recreation, marketplaces, but also edge space between buildings or roadsides which are particularly important for the urban poor. The adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and particularly Goal 11 and target 7 with the ambition to: "provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities" by 2030 provides a key milestone. It provides significant recognition of the importance of public space in sustainable development agenda. Until 2030, all countries in the world will be required to take public space into consideration by developing legislation, policy, norms and practices, towards a holistic and integrated approach to the planning, design, development, creation, protection and management of public space. Considering that public space is a multi-sectorial topic which is very relevant for many United Nations agencies and programmes, the purpose of the meeting is setting up a joint implementation framework on public space in relation to the SDG 11.7 and the New Urban Agenda.

*2. Smart Sustainable Cities in the New Urban Agenda: Where We Are at and Where We Could Be*

Lead Organizations: ECE, ECLAC, ITU

Partner Organization: UNFCCC

A smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operation and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social, environmental as well as cultural aspects. By utilizing the full potential of ICTs to support urban operations and participation, smart sustainable cities can be key enablers for achieving the main objectives envisioned in the New Urban Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Smart sustainable cities aim to drive inclusivity, accessibility, safety, innovative labour mobility, increased production and resiliency. This event intended to bridge the gaps in the understanding of what is a smart sustainable city, demonstrate how international standards and KPIs can facilitate the incorporation of ICTs to effectively deliver on the objectives of the New Urban Agenda. Coordination between governments, private sector, and citizens is essential to

create an equitable system to augment their understanding of the city ecosystems and also provide essential inputs to the design and planning process.

### *3. Sustainable Tourism on the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organization: UNWTO

The nature of cities is heavily impacted by the paradigm changes in the production and consumption patterns and the mobility of capital, people, and goods. In recent decades, “global” and “local” are connected in such a way that cities have not only become a dynamic vector for development and growth but also as the locus for change. Tourism in cities is considered as an economic activity with a high potential to stimulate local economic growth because of its complementarity with other economic activities, its contribution to Gross Domestic Product, job creation, foreign exchange, and services exports. Tourism is a powerful engine for the local economic and social development of cities through improving infrastructure, creating a skilled labour force, stimulating local business entrepreneurship, developing public-private partnerships, and attracting other industries and services. Tourism in cities creates spatial dynamics for transforming the urban landscape through the rejuvenation of public space, public infrastructure and connectivity, development of local amenities, and recreational facilities – a process that not only builds a quality visitor experience but also safeguards and enhances the quality of life for the local communities. The UNWTO side event during Habitat III created a platform and share a common vision for the local authorities and other city stakeholders on how to position tourism in the overall sustainable urbanization policies (economic, social, cultural, and spatial), in the land-use plans and the city governance/management strategies and actions.

### *4. The Ecuador High-Level Meeting and Forum on Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development*

Lead Organizations: The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, UNDESA, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: ESSL Foundation, Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments, Rehabilitation International, the Global Network On Disability Inclusion and Accessible Urban Development and Disabled People’s International, the Nippon Foundation, United Nations Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on Disability and Accessibility.

The aim is to engage policy-makers, the UN system, expert communities, and other stakeholders to discuss the implementation of an inclusive, accessible, and sustainable “New Urban Agenda”. The forum provides an innovative space to exchange experiences and new ideas for taking practical action for future steps to realize the goal of the Habitat III Conference for persons with disabilities and others who face vulnerabilities and exclusion. The forum also promotes the “participatory decision-making” through various means, including new technologies for inclusive development processes.

### *5. Accountability and Localization of Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda in Cities: What Matters in the Monitoring of the New Agendas for Cities?*

Lead Organizations: ECLAC, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: Colegio Nacional De Arquitectos De Bolivia, Foro Ciudades Para La Vida, Peru, POLIS, Brazil

The event focused on the localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in cities in order to meet national and international targets and draws lessons for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (post-Habitat III). It presented a framework for public policy monitoring and communication with the citizenry, supported by smart city platforms, data collection, indicators, and monitoring mechanisms. The event also discussed how accountability mechanisms and initiatives can ensure citizens’ role in monitoring progress of public policies that deliver the SDGs within their jurisdiction. The session discussed innovative tools and online platforms for communication and visualization, city-level data and indicators, as well as on the importance of city-to-city cooperation and knowledge sharing. All of these dimensions will be keys for local level implementation and monitoring of both the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. The event addresses all the five components as accountability, monitoring, and evidence-based policymaking are issues that are important elements of sustainable urbanization. The event is particularly relevant to the discussion on how to monitor the New Urban Agenda. It will also bring together a number of local organizations focused on urban accountability.

**Sunday, 16 October 2016**

**PAVILION ROOM B**

### *6. Realizing an Urban Demographic Dividend: Health, Empowerment and Human Capabilities for Young People in Urban Areas*

Lead Organization: UNFPA

Urban areas, especially in rapidly urbanizing countries, contain a disproportionate number of young people, who are seeking new opportunities yet are also exposed to new risks. The face of the New Urban Agenda is a young person in a rapidly urbanizing country (where all future population growth will be contained), and the success of this Agenda depends in large part on whether these young people realize their capabilities or are left behind.

### *7. The Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America: The Human Rights of Groups in Focus*

Lead Organization: OHCHR

This event is organized by OHCHR’s Regional Office for South America and will bring perspectives from different groups within the region. The event discussed the importance of adopting comprehensive human rights-based approach policies that not only put people at its center but create an environment in which

all groups of the population, and in particular marginalized and vulnerable groups, are able to claim their rights and meaningfully participate in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, an agenda that aims at leaving no one behind. In this context, this side event aims at including the voices of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and to trigger a discussion on the diverse challenges faced by them, and in particular on how a human rights approach can be an important instrument to overcome those challenges. The event also aims at identifying concrete recommendations for an effective, inclusive and integrated implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the national, regional and international level.

*8. Integrating Sustainable Food Systems into Urban Development*  
Lead Organization: FAO

Food security and nutrition are placed at the centre of the urban and territorial sustainability within the New Urban Agenda, emerging as a historical crucial change that calls for addressing food-related concerns in cities, a clear understanding of their food system and food environment, commitments for action, and multi-stakeholders' partnership at all levels. This side event reinforces the importance of acting towards integration of sustainable food systems into urban planning. The event featured welcoming remarks from the Mayor of the city of Medellin, who will provide insights on the importance and challenges of integrating food systems to meet urban needs for nutritious food. Further, diverse inputs in the side event served for raising awareness, sharing knowledge on difference experiences for improving food systems for cities, and established a discussion on future challenges. FAO's work on urban forestry, sustainable food systems for healthy diets and urban agriculture discussed. Networking and partnership with relevant stakeholders, research activities, publications, and field projects also highlighted.

*9. Planning for Food Systems in Urban Settlements: Learning from Urban North America*

Lead Organization: FAO  
Partner Organizations: The State University of New York, The University of Buffalo

The New Urban Agenda addresses the need for prioritizing food security and nutrition in urban and territorial planning. While this can be considered an important step towards improving food security and nutrition in urban areas, the challenge ahead is how those ideas can get implemented. It is expected that governments, especially at local and regional levels, will need support on directions for implementation. FAO, in collaboration with the Bartlett Development Planning Unit of the University College London, is developing the book "Integrating food into urban planning", based on the evidence from over 20 city-based experiences from across the global North and South. A chapter of this publication overviews lessons from the United States of America, particularly on the major advances that have occurred since early 2000s in planning for food systems in urban areas. This

side event organized jointly by FAO and the University of Buffalo, The State University of New York, will be a training session that will provide information and tools on how the planning systems is mainstreaming food systems into urban North America. The event provided lessons for future FAO activities on "implementing food systems in the New Urban Agenda" that will focus on food systems planning for the urban South.

*10. Health as the "Pulse" of the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organizations: WHO, UNU, UN-Habitat  
Partner Organizations: Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants, Government of Ghana, Government of Norway, International Council for Science, International Society for Urban Health Secretariat, New York Academy of Medicine

Health risks of unsustainable urbanization and health benefits of sustainable urban development makes health the "pulse" of the New Urban Agenda. Health-focused strategies, tools, and awareness-raising can help drive fast action in cities that care about the health of their citizens. Improving urban air quality -- which fails WHO guidelines standards in 80 per cent of large cities worldwide, is one critical "nexus" point for sustainable development. Improved air quality can reduce the death toll from stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory illnesses. Many sustainable transport, housing, energy, and green space measures that improve air quality also reduce traffic injury, foster more physical activity, healthier diets, and more gender equity. Presentations will set the stage for launch of the new WHO-led "BreatheLife - Clean Air, Healthy Future" Campaign at Habitat III ([www.breatheLife2030.org](http://www.breatheLife2030.org)). The campaign, in collaboration with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, aims to raise public awareness about air pollution's health impacts, and how cities can take fast action to reduce air pollution for health and climate benefits.

*11. Urban Labs Movie: Urban Planning at work in Ghana, Myanmar, Philippines, Gaza, Mexico*

Lead Organization: UN-Habitat  
Partner Organizations: Creative Industries Fund NL, Ghana, Mexico, Palestine, Philippines, The Netherlands, Union of Myanmar.

The event was the world premiere of the documentary 'Urban Labs: Urban Planning at work in Ghana, Myanmar, Philippines, Gaza, Mexico'. During one year, five Urban Labs have been followed in their international collaborations across different continents. The documentary shows the impact of Urban Labs in actual urban planning projects on the ground. It reveals how principles for sustainable planning and participatory processes are applied and how approval processes are accelerated. After the 25-minute documentary, there was a discussion among the countries where the Urban Labs have been active. This discussion revolved around the impacts of the Lab and on how to scale up these international collaborations in order to create an international community of practice.

**Monday, 17 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM A**

*12. Strengthening Resilience in Urban Sub-Saharan Africa: a Participatory Approach for Reducing Risks in Fast-Growing Small and Intermediate Cities*

Lead Organizations: UNISDR, UN-Habitat  
 Partner Organizations: DiMSUR, Urban ARK

Urban challenges in Africa are being exacerbated by vulnerabilities and threats associated with climate change. Small and intermediate-sized cities in sub-Saharan Africa - localities with the highest absolute urban growth as well as often weak governance capacities - are most susceptible to shocks and stresses. This panel session aimed at presenting and discussing operational tools and approaches for small and intermediate cities to understand, plan, and act for improving urban resilience, with a focus on the main challenges and opportunities linked to unprecedented urban growth as well as vulnerability to climate change. UN-Habitat presented the City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool, a phased process based on participatory methodologies that leads to the development of a Resilience Framework for Action that provides a path for mainstreaming resilience and adaptation in urban management. The tool has been implemented in 5 small and intermediate sized cities in sub-Saharan Africa, and also within a district of a capital city. The session is expected to promote a debate on how cities and partners can take advantage of urban growth and translate ideas and information into concrete actions for reducing vulnerabilities.

*13. Regional Implementation of the New Urban Agenda*  
 Lead Organizations: ECE, ECLAC, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA

The Regional Commissions are uniquely positioned to facilitate regional commitments from Member States and other regional actors towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. As the regional representatives of the United Nations Secretariat, the Regional Commissions act as platforms, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental actors as well as international and regional organizations, to support governments in evaluating regional trends, facilitate the exchange of national policy experiences, develop national and local capacities and help Member States translate global commitments into policy action. The Regional Commissions pursue such work in collaboration with the United Nations system, including the regional offices of UN-Habitat. This event highlighted the ways in which regional processes can promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, according to each region's specific priorities and within the context of the COP21 agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Apart from underlining the role of the United Nations Regional Commissions in this process, it also provided an opportunity to share the implementation strategy of each region, including the possibility of regional agreements on implementation. The side event is an opportunity to present these strategies to a broader base of stakeholders and participants and to promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

*14. Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Regions and Metropolitan Areas of Americas: a Vision to Balanced Territorial Development*

Lead Organization: UN-Habitat  
 Partner Organizations: Government of The Province of Buenos Aires, Government of The State of Jalisco, Government of Pará, Metropolitan Area of Bucaramanga, OPAMSS – San Salvador, Panamerican Network of Metropolitan Areas

Since 2014, and as result of the networking event "Towards an Inter-American Platform for Cooperation on Metropolitan Planning and Development" held in Medellin, Colombia during the World Urban Forum 7 (WUF 7), the metropolitan areas of Montreal (Canada), Guadalajara (Mexico), San Salvador (El Salvador), and Medellin and Bucaramanga (Colombia) established the Pan-American Network on Metropolitan Areas (RAMA) with the support of UN-Habitat. Since then, UN-Habitat and RAMA's activities have been centered in technical interchanges of expertise and best practices on metropolitan development and metropolitan management, and in the permanent debate about challenges and opportunities to implement the New Urban Agenda in metropolitan areas of Americas towards and after Habitat III. However, the urban agglomerations are not only metro areas, but also urban regions, which due to the scale and the territorial fragmentation, can only be addressed by supra-municipal institutions like the state governments. The side event "Implementing the New Urban Agenda in Regions and Metropolitan Areas of Americas: a vision to balanced territorial development" presented experiences accompanied by UN-Habitat across the Americas on regional and metropolitan development, from the planning, financing, and governance perspective.

*15. Urban Agents of Change: Ensuring the Health and Wellbeing of Adolescents in Cities*

Lead Organization: United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)  
 Partner Organizations: Save The Children, United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth

This event provided a platform for municipal governments to make commitments towards the "Every Woman Every Child" Global Strategy for women's, children's and adolescents' health to improve adolescent health and wellbeing in urban settings. There were interactive panel discussions between governments, civil society, United Nations agencies, and the private sector to share lessons learnt implementing, measuring, and monitoring effective initiatives and policies in cities with regards to adolescent health and wellbeing. The panelists raised awareness of issues related to adolescent health and wellbeing in urban settings, including their importance in addressing reproductive, maternal, new-born, and child health. Finally, the event provided an important opportunity to share implementable solutions and discussed the role of cities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.





*16. Harnessing the Potential of Urbanization in the Least Developed Countries*

Lead Organizations: UNOPS, World Bank, OHRLLS

Partner Organizations: Chair of the Bureau of the Least Developed Countries Group

The side event explored urbanization from the perspective of the 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Two-thirds of urbanization in LDCs is yet to happen and this in itself presents an immense opportunity to accelerate their productive capacity in line with the vision of the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (IPoA). The side event discussed forward looking policies and plans for translating the rapid urbanization process that is currently underway in LDCs as a vehicle for sustainable growth and building resilient cities. It will cover areas such as urban planning, infrastructure, affordable housing, and financing options for investments to reshape their urban capacity and tap into the full potential of the urbanization process. It discussed priority areas for action for LDC governments and local authorities to better cope and manage the transition to urbanization in a sustainable manner. The panel consisting of representatives from government of LDCs, development partners, the United Nations system, and academia also looked at how to strengthen coherence and synergy in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda and the IPoA. The panel discussion was followed by an interactive questions and answers session with the broader audience.

**Monday, 17 October 2016  
PAVILION ROOM B**

*17. Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning: Improving City-Level Practices*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

This networking event aimed to bring together key endorsing partners of the 'Guiding Principles' and other interested parties. Participants discussed the following:

1. The eight Guiding Principles, with illustrations from 'best practice' city-level climate action plans from around the world, and in light of the New Urban Agenda.
2. Presented results from initial applications of the Guiding Principles in specific cities, including outcomes of improved climate action planning. By the end of August 2016, they expect to have applied/tested the Guiding Principles in Vilankulo, Mozambique; Glasgow, Scotland; and Balikpapan, Indonesia, with further applications to be scheduled in the near future.
3. Discuss emerging findings regarding the need for very long-term planning as a way for cities to achieve deep cuts in their emissions, with promising practices. In this regard, please note that two of the cities that have endorsed the Guiding Principles, Oslo and Yokohama, are also members of the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance, and have announced

targets for very deep cuts in emissions. The mayors of those two cities are invited to join this panel.

*18. The Economics of the Three-Pronged Approach and Financing for Resilient and Green Urban Global Solutions*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: KfW, Morphologie Institute Paris

This event was organized in two parts: (a) The Economics of the Three Pronged Approach: this presents a publication with an economic model for integrated urbanization, combining legal framework, municipal finance, and planning and design. There are necessary components for sustainable urbanization. An economic model and case studies from cities and history were presented, and followed by a panel of senior economists. (b) Financing for Resilient and Green Urban Global Solutions: The event focused on inclusive and sustainable financing in promoting housing and urban development, and took a rights-based approach to address the financing needs of the poor and vulnerable groups. It finances integrated and balanced urban development and strategically addresses challenges in financing cities. It takes a strategic and transformative approach to address the long term mobilization of financial resources for achieving the New Urban Agenda.

*19. Implementing the New Urban Agenda through National Urban Policy: Global Perspectives and Launch of a Regional Programme for Arab States*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

This event began by presenting a global perspective on National Urban Policies and the role of National Urban Policies as a tool for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, from the perspective of countries which have begun the National Urban Policies process. The event then focuses on the Arab States region and presents and discusses the regional programme on National Urban Policies in this area. In addition, the event provides other countries in the region with the opportunity to exchange experiences and lessons learnt from their ongoing processes and with those outside the region.

*20. Implementing the New Urban Agenda for Africa's Structural Transformation*

Lead Organizations: ECA

Partner Organizations: African Union Commission (AUC), UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa

The global aspirations and targets set in the New Urban Agenda need to be integrated into regional and national planning processes, policies, and strategies. In this respect, it becomes critical to define regional implementation frameworks for the New Urban Agenda to ensure alignment with regional priorities and facilitate effective sub-regional, national, and sub-national operationalization. Anchored in the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Common African Position on Habitat III and the Abuja Declaration on "Africa's Priorities for the New Urban Agenda"

of the Habitat III Africa Regional Conference, and guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this event identified the priorities and opportunities for implementing the New Urban Agenda in Africa. It considered this in the context of Africa's efforts to accelerate inclusive structural transformation as a top priority. The event also highlighted the main elements and arrangements for the development of an implementation framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa. It thus facilitated dialogue and opportunities for partnership between Member States and key stakeholders in the achievement of the visions set out in the New Urban Agenda in Africa.

**Tuesday, 18 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM A**

*21. Measuring the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals: the City Prosperity Initiative*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: Flacso – Ecuador, INFONAVIT, International City Leaders (ICL), Minister of Housing – Egypt, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs – Saudi Arabia

The event aimed to inform Member States and governments on the need of a systematic monitoring and reporting on the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. Through the City Prosperity Initiative (CPI), UN-Habitat is offering support to local and national governments in establishing customized monitoring mechanisms, which will allow a better-informed decision-making on policies and regulations, city-plan and extensions, and finance management for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The event discussed the components of the global framework of the CPI. A revised and tested CPI method adapted to the New Urban Agenda and urban SDGs were presented. The current status, approach, and modalities of measurement of the CPI and its capacity to support more informed decision-making were also discussed. Examples around the world were presented and implementing partners invited to discuss them.

*22. Safe Cities, Sustainable Cities*

Lead Organizations: UN Women

The twenty first century will be an urban century. Yet individual citizens experience urban infrastructure and services differently. For example, women rely more on public transport but have different priorities (varying destinations, peak hours, security requirements, etc.). A critical challenge for sustainable urban planning will be the design of new urban polices which fully take into account the growing diversity of rapidly expanding cities in a changing climate. As enshrined in the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, cities must increasingly become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG11). The use of a gender sensitive approach is integral to achieving this objective.

UN Women, in collaboration with national and local governments, specialized international women's organizations, UN agencies such as UNICEF, UN-Habitat, women's grassroots and women's groups, the private sector and donor partners have worked to develop and implement comprehensive evidence based programmes as part of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship, launched in 2011 to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women, youth, and children in public spaces, as a condition of sustainable development. The Initiative is poised to deliver on multiple SDGs, and includes over 25 cities, from developed and developing countries. The panel shared different experiences, tools, and lessons learned from implementing Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Programmes, highlighting in particular the role of local authorities, women's grassroots, the private sector, and NGO facilitating partners and donors.

The second panel was dedicated to addressing the root causes of the gender inequality of risk and highlighting the local-level solutions that are being proposed to address their impact in an urban context. Further, the panel addressed the CEDAW Committee's new draft General Recommendation on disaster risk reduction in a changing climate as a key entry point and powerful new instrument to facilitate women's leadership in reducing risk and addressing the effects of climate change and other natural disasters.

*23. Urban Safety Nets: Strengthening National Capacity for Disaster Response*

Lead Organizations: WFP

This event made a valuable contribution to the discussion on how the humanitarian and development communities can better prepare for and respond to crises. The objectives of the event were twofold: 1) To highlight the potential for shock responsive social protection systems to be adapted to the urban context in order to support long-term efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty and meet immediate needs during times of crisis. 2) To discuss the opportunities that exist for international actors to partner with cities and municipalities to reinforce local systems and capacities, including through city-to-city knowledge sharing.

*24. Sustainable Cities: Hubs of Clean Energy Innovation, Low Carbon Industrialization, and Climate Action*

Lead Organizations: UNIDO

Partner Organizations: Global Environment Facility (GEF), UN-Habitat

Habitat III was a landmark event that will catalyze and reinvigorate the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, by focusing on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Surrounding the Habitat III Conference, UNIDO therefore organized a side event to further this vision and provide opportunities for the global family to continue in the ongoing discussions towards concrete action in linking SDGs with climate agreement. Urban development

plays a crucial role in fostering economic growth, prosperity and economic integration, and ultimately the sustainable development of cities. With this belief, UNIDO is working closely with its partners to develop and implement projects and programmes to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) that provides opportunities for developing synergies and eco-partnerships between cities and industry for creating employment and fostering clean technology innovations. A sustainable city serves the best interests of industry as it benefits from the efficient and effective functioning of its host cities. The UNIDO side event highlighted the significance and potential of sustainable cities as hubs for innovation, low carbon industrialization and climate action, as well as display effective means of project implementation that integrate interventions in sustainable planning, sustainable investment, and sustainable technologies in line with the New Urban Agenda. Furthermore, UNIDO's experience within the topic emphasized the strength of strategic partnerships and global platforms to achieve global environmental benefits at scale, while contributing to inclusive and sustainable development of cities.

*25. Beyond Basic Services: Rethinking the Values, Functions, and Management of 'Waters' in our Cities*

Lead Organizations: UNU

Partner Organizations: The University of Tokyo, Global Water Partnership

Water provides essential basic services in cities, supporting the health and dignity of urban populations, enabling social integration and economic activity. Yet as urbanization intensifies and the changing climate modifies the water cycle, sustainability objectives oblige us to seriously shift the way water is valued and managed in cities. Beyond basic services, waters' value as a feature of the urban landscape, a provider of ecological services, public space, or as a wildlife habitat also need to be embraced. Waters' uses at different grades of quality, offering potential sources of energy, nutrients and services like cleaning and cooling, must also be seized. The way water shapes and itself is influenced by urban planning and design needs to be better considered in light of both over-abundance and scarcity. Depending on how it is managed in cities, water can be a threat or salvation, an eyesore or an asset, an unwanted waste or a valuable resource, a transmitter of sickness or a source of good health. Seizing the better outcomes depends on a richer appreciation of water in cities and a more proactive approach to the linkages between urban and water management. The networking event explored how water is dealt with in the New Urban Agenda, then goes on to discuss how to turn this bold agenda into action.

*26. Synergy Between Airports and Urban Development for Sustainable Development*

Lead Organizations: ICAO

There is correlation in terms of economic performance between the growth of urban settlement and the projection made by ICAO indicating that worldwide aircraft movement flight and

passenger volumes are projected to double by 2030 while UN-Habitat estimates that more than half of world population will be urban by 2050. As a result, there is critical need for States to invest in infrastructure development to support the anticipated global growing demand for connectivity and mobility which will lead to airports and urban sustainable development as well as to improved connectivity among cities worldwide. Consequently, there is need to invest in development of infrastructure capable to support the growth. In this context, five airports in the cities of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) with Addis Ababa Bole International Airport, Nairobi (Kenya) with Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Wilson Airport, and Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg (South Africa) respectively with Oliver R. Tambo International Airport and Lanseria International Airport were selected for the implementation of a pilot project. Ethiopia, Kenya, and South Africa have high-air passenger numbers in Eastern and Southern Africa and their main cities are undergoing remarkable urban growth; as well as a rising demand for airport facilities. Studying the role of their airports in the development cycle is critical in learning the relationship between airport and urban development; and how resultant synergies can be harnessed for socio-economic growth of cities and countries around the world. This will be a crucial contribution to sustainability as required in the New Urban Agenda under the Sustainable Development Goals. Best practices and principles in sustainable urban land use and land management around aviation infrastructure are of capital importance in both airport and urban development. The current trends are leading towards the development of airport cities, aeropolises, and megapolises worldwide. Developments at the airport and in the city should not be detrimental to each other.

*27. Action Plan for the Greener Cities Partnership - Inter-Agency Collaboration to Help Deliver the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organizations: UN Environment, UN-Habitat

This event aimed at exploring what constitutes a good urban environmental partnership between UN-Habitat and UN Environment. The Greener Cities Partnership, a joint effort between the two United Nations agencies, sets its goal to highlight strategies and action plans to achieve greener, resource efficient and resilient cities and help countries and cities to deliver the New Urban Agenda. Embedded at the core of various urban environment Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the partnership constitutes a good example of effectively bridging efforts in the fields of urban resilience, resource-efficiency, transport, waste, housing and air quality, among others. The event attracted a high-level expert panel including speakers from academia, international organizations, urban planning bodies, as well as representatives from national and municipal governments, supporting the idea of an inter-agency urban environmental partnership through their own experiences, expertise, facts, and findings.

**Tuesday, 18 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM B**

*28. Urban Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Small Island Developing States*

Lead Organizations: UNDESA

Partner Organizations: OHRLLS, the Republic of Maldives, the Chair of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), UN-Habitat

Rapid urbanization represents a significant challenge for national and local governments in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Growing populations in the limited land space puts pressure on already fragile coastal ecosystems and agricultural areas, which are also affected by the adverse impact of climate change. Increased mobility of people and goods poses specific challenges to governments in providing basic infrastructures and services for settlements. Urbanization could provide opportunities for governments to enhance resilience through sustainable water and waste management, and building robust infrastructure including public transportation. Mainstreaming climate change issues into urban planning is crucial. This high-level side event addressed diversity of urban issues faced by SIDS and to provide guidance on the best way to enhance their resilience and sustainability of their human settlements. The event provided an opportunity for participants to share best practices to improve urban planning, governance, and institutional mechanisms. The event also discussed how enhancing urban resilience and promoting sustainable urban development could contribute to the implementation of the global agendas and frameworks including the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sendai Framework, and the SAMOA Pathway.

*29. Linking the New Urban Agenda to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda – Innovative Approaches to Strengthen Municipal Finance in Least Developed Countries*

Lead Organizations: UNCDF, UNDESA

Partner Organizations: Dakar Municipal Finance Program

More emphasis needs to be placed on the financing needs of local authorities, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). They are structurally underfunded to match the continuously increasing range of responsibilities, opportunities, and challenges they face, especially in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, municipalities in LDCs will have to draw upon a wide range of financing sources – public and private; national and international. Furthermore, they require long-term investment in critical infrastructure and better financial management. Participants in this event shared innovative approaches on how LDCs municipalities can overcome the challenges faced on the path towards sustainable development. The event, which aimed to link the New Urban Agenda with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, further strengthened the understanding of municipal finance in LDCs by presenting key findings from a joint project by UNCDF and DESA on the topic. Some guiding questions were: What is required

to formulate “investable” project proposals and how can local authorities strengthen their capacities in project development? What potential do subnational bonds hold in LDCs, where these instruments have not yet been effectively utilized? What is the role for public investment banks, subnational development funds, and national development banks?

*30. Addressing crime in cities, linking Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organizations: UNODC

Partner Organizations: UN Women, UN-Habitat

By bringing together a panel of eminent persons representing Member States and United Nations entities, the event aimed to: highlight the importance of sustainable development goals 5, 11 and 16 and the safety and security components of the New Urban Agenda; emphasize the need for addressing root causes of crime and violence at the local level, including through close cooperation between different sectors and levels of government and local communities; inform participants on the technical assistance that United Nations entities can provide, including United Nations-system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities, tailored programmes to enhance women’s safety in cities, and support for evidence-based crime and violence prevention, including policy guidance to address the link between transnational organized crime and local vulnerabilities; and encourage the sharing of best practices in this field amongst United Nations agencies and Member States.

*31. How Can Urban Infrastructure be Resilient for Generations to Come?*

Lead Organizations: UNOPS

Partner Organizations: European Commission, Oxford University, UN Environment

The networking event explored the key elements of ensuring resilient outcomes for cities and nations for generations to come. It offered perspectives on the common challenges related to infrastructure development in urban settings and discuss ways to upscale effective implementation to achieve the objectives of the New Urban Agenda. Key questions that were addressed during the panel discussion included: What are the main elements to be considered in planning resilient and sustainable infrastructure? How can we re-imagine governance to better drive and manage development? What are practical steps that can be taken by national governments and their development partners to achieve a more strategic approach to planning and decision making on urban infrastructure investments? This debate was taken up by senior representatives of the United Nations, governments, academia, and the development community through a lively panel discussion followed by an interactive questions and answers session with the broader audience.

### *32. Optimizing Investment for Food Security and Nutrition in the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organizations: FAO

FAO is engaged in various activities that address urban food security and nutrition, whereby further collaboration is sought with other UN agencies, donors, governments and multi-stakeholders, particularly for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. This side event focused on the need for optimizing interventions in rural and urban areas for reaching food security and healthy diets. The participants were given an opportunity to discuss recent experiences of investments for developing integrated food planning strategies and policies and improving food systems. These include food charters, projects on school catering, promotion campaigns of healthy foods, supporting programs to physical access to healthy foods in food desert areas, urban gardening, food waste management, strengthening urban-rural linkages, developing urban and peri-urban forestry and green infrastructure, etc. These issues are receiving growing attention worldwide and are a key resource for a better understanding of the importance and necessity of investing in urban food systems. This side event discussed the key entry points to guide and facilitate investment plans aiming at food security and improved nutrition in cities.

### *33. Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages for Sustainable Development*

Lead Organizations: UNITAR

Partner Organizations: Argentina Federation of Municipalities (FAM), Consorcio De Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales Del Ecuador (CONGOPE), Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado De La Provincia De Pichincha (GADPP)

The New Urban Agenda stresses the need to reduce urban-rural disparities, to foster equitable development across urban-rural areas, to encourage urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening transport, technology and communication networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on a territorial approach in order to maximize the potential of these sectors for enhanced productivity, social, economic, and territorial cohesion, and environmental sustainability. Urban-rural linkages have the potential to transform sustainable human development for the benefit of all. An enhanced understanding of the economic, social, cultural, and environmental interactions between rural and urban areas is key to advance sustainable development. There is an urgent need to bridge knowledge and capacity gaps in relation to urban and rural challenges such as climate change, safety and security, disaster resilience, food security, health, diet and nutrition. In line with the New Urban Agenda, this event aims to provide a space for a dynamic discussion on the urban-rural linkages from the perspective of sustainable development. It also aims to increase awareness on the fundamental value of the rural sector for sustainable development and about the need of reducing rural-urban disparities.

### *34. The Role of Road Safety in Achieving Sustainable Cities*

Lead Organizations: ECE, UNITAR

Partner Organizations: ECLAC, World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Sustainable transport and mobility in the urban setting require a combination of policy elements, including affordable public transport, investment in infrastructure for motorized and non-motorized transport as well as environmentally friendly, efficient and multimodal transport options. In addition, these policies must synergize with urban and spatial planning, land management, housing, and other relevant policies. Transport and mobility even with the above-mentioned elements can only be sustainable if they are also safe. Globally, 1.24 million people die on the roads as pedestrians, motorists, passengers, public transport users or commercial vehicle drivers. As urban areas flourish and become rampantly inhabited around the world, by people and vehicles, road safety must be a critical element for consideration when planning for sustainability. Safety is a key component of achieving SDG 11, particularly SDG target 11.2 which aims to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport for all by 2030. This event hosted a panel of road safety stakeholders including United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety, United Nations regional commissions, government, and private sector representatives to discuss the critical need for road safety initiatives and effective city-level programs to achieve sustainable cities.

### **Wednesday, 19 October 2016 PAVILION ROOM A**

### *35. Migration Toolbox for Urban Governance*

Lead Organizations: IOM

Partner Organizations: United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Migration is one of the key governance areas that require policy coherence and coordination mechanisms at central, local and regional level, in order to manage diversity for social cohesion and sustainable urban development. The "Migration toolbox for urban governance" was presented at the UCLG summit in Colombia and then at Habitat III Quito as the key consultation document based on international agreement, which allows consensus and coherence between the different and complementary roles at various levels of the government and other partners. It was accompanied by a set of "best practices" that showcased successful initiatives to support local level migration management. The Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), the basis for this document, is the first and only internationally agreed framework that presents, in a coherent and comprehensive way, the essential elements for humane and orderly migration that benefits migrants and society. The MiGOF was approved in November 2015 through Council Resolution No. 1310, which "calls upon Member States to use the Governance Framework on Migration in order to enhance their own governance on migration and mobility, with the support of IOM."

### 36. *Managing Migration Well: For More Inclusive and Resilient Cities*

Lead Organizations: IOM, UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: The Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), UNITAR

While migration is a global phenomenon, with one in seven people in the world being an internal or international migrant, the effects of migration are most felt at the local level. The reasons are twofold: first, migration is a key driver of cities' growth. In many parts of the world, migration is driving much of the increase in urbanization, making cities much more diverse places in which to live. Second, migrants are individuals with specific needs during times of crises, but who can also become agents of development when the right policies are put in place. It is within this context that this multi-stakeholder event served to do the following: identify key facts and figures on rapid urbanization triggered by forced migration as a result of conflicts and natural disasters; reflect on policy priorities on migrants for city administrations and national authorities which are complementary and coherent, and rooted in the New Urban Agenda; and provide guiding principles on how to mainstream and implement sustainable migration policy and management measures which complement and are supported by all governance structures – national, provincial, and local governments.

### 37. *The 'Shift': Uniting for Housing and Human Rights*

Lead Organizations: OHCHR

Partner Organizations: Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Despite the extreme importance of housing in all countries and in a context of rapid urbanization, and despite a worldwide increase in homelessness, forced evictions, speculation over housing and land, and gentrification, very little attention is given to the human right to adequate housing, its meaning and the solutions it offers. The causes obstructing access to adequate housing for all are known. Yet business continues as usual. The New Urban Agenda will hold its promise of a "paradigm shift" only if it creates the preconditions for achieving truly inclusive and sustainable cities. In this context, mind sets need to be "shifted": housing is not a commodity but a human right; homelessness is not the product of individual behaviour; private markets will not house those who cannot afford it; forced evictions are not by-products of development; lack of resources is not an excuse for inaction, land has a social function. This side event set the Habitat III Conference in Quito as a milestone for uniting the voices of any stakeholders – national and local authorities, civil society organizations, international organizations, businesses and communities alike – that strive for making cities places to live in peace, security, and dignity.

### 38. *Crisis in Cities or Cities in Crisis*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: Educational Concerns for Hunger Organization (ECHO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), the Global Alliance for Urban Crises, UK BEAG

The side event "Cities in Crisis/Crisis in Cities" featured a panel discussion on how the implementation of the New Urban Agenda can advance the work of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises, with a focus on the humanitarian-development and recovery nexus, in an effort to adapt humanitarian action to an urban world and leave no city behind.

### 39. *Sharing Multidisciplinary Good Practices in Building Sustainable Cities*

Lead Organizations: UNESCO

Partner Organizations: ARCEAU, ICCAR, ICLEI

In the framework of Habitat III and its New Urban Agenda, and mobilizing a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary platform for urban resilience, UNESCO organized an event in which the themes of inclusive cities, migration in urban areas, urban culture and heritage, education and water resources management under climate change, was reflected. With its transversal mandate and global networks of city-level actors, UNESCO acts as a catalyst and convener to mobilize partners to launch innovative action, collaboration and dialogue to enhance the importance of water resources management, cultural heritage, education and anti-discrimination. An interactive panel discussion addressed challenges of reducing water footprint under climate change, racism and discrimination in cities and developing informed, skilled citizens. The panel brought together mayors and city-level decision-makers, practitioners and representatives of civil society, water utilities, and international experts and chart a roadmap to leverage the networks and resources available for effective city-level action. The outcome of discussions fed into the implementation of relevant objectives of the New Urban Agenda as well as of relevant Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, UNESCO launched and disseminate the publication: "Water, Megacities and Global Change: Portraits of 15 emblematic Cities of the World" by the International Hydrological Programme.

### 40. *Transforming a Billion Lives - From Slums to Sustainable Neighbourhoods*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Secretariat, European Commission (EC) and Africa

The event demonstrated how the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme that is implemented in 35 countries in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Regions has been a transformative programme that is bringing positive urban change at regional, national, city, and community levels by advocating for and

initiating projects focused on achieving integrated, inclusive and incremental in-situ upgrading approach to informal settlements and slums. The event further demonstrated the role, effectiveness, and commitment of the tripartite partnership between the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP), European Commission (EC) and UN-Habitat on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme and value of the partnership in contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Target 11.1 and its linkage and adaptability to implementing the New Urban Agenda principles and levers. Through a regional, gender, and institutional representative panel made up of representatives from the ACP, EC, UN-Habitat and interested PSUP implementing countries, the event was conducted through a 'talk-shop' model. The panelists provided contribution to key topics related to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme approach and its role to contributing to transformation of the 1 billion slum dwellers worldwide within the framework set by the SDG 11.1 and the New Urban Agenda. The participants took active roles in the discussion by moderated interaction with the panelists. The event demonstrated: 1) National priorities identified enhance Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme to achieve New Urban Agenda goals on urban poverty and integration of informal settlements 2) Spatial planning as a way of promoting inclusion contributes to sustainable urban development including achieving sustainable neighborhoods through consideration of energy and transport needs of all people to counter rising number of slum and informal settlements dwellers. 3) How resilience in informal settlements can be achieved.

*41. Integrated Resource Management for Sustainable and Inclusive Cities: Policy Opportunities for the New Urban Agenda*  
Lead Organizations: ESCAP

Partner Organizations: Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)

Habitat III is expected to result in a new and transformative agenda for cities. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda will require innovative, multi-sectoral and multidimensional approaches. Therefore, managing rapidly growing cities and their urban regions is one of the most critical challenges facing national policy makers and local governments, especially with regard to the relationship between sustainable urban development and natural resources. Of all the natural resources, energy, water, and land/food are most essential and fundamental to sustain urban development efforts. Underpinning the New Urban Agenda is the realisation that cities can no longer deal with resources as independent, sectoral issues, but a much broader understanding of their interdependence is needed. Optimization of resource efficiency through a nexus paradigm can therefore support sustainable urban development. The event was organized in the form of a roundtable discussion on effective institutional arrangements representing national and local governments across Asia and Latin America to support integrated resource management for sustainable and inclusive cities. This session

was led by ESCAP and supported by project partners GIZ and ICLEI, who are all committed to the New Urban Agenda, and with experience in city-level implementation in Asia and Latin America.

**Wednesday, 19 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM B**

*42. Strengthening the role of mayors to Safeguard Children's Right to Freedom from Violence in Urban Settings*

Lead Organizations: Office of the SRSO on Violence Against Children

Partner Organizations: Igarapé Institute, Know Violence, the Global Movement for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean (MMI LAC), UN-Habitat

The event aimed to strengthen the role of mayors in building safe and child friendly cities in support of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2030. The event included the launch of the Special Representative Thematic Report on Protecting Children from Armed Violence in the Community, which puts forward key recommendations in support of the role of mayors in the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, the New Urban Agenda, and the Agenda 2030. The launch was followed by a panel discussion in which mayors and child delegates presented positive experiences and practices and identify the way forward to end all forms of violence against children.

*43. Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals: Making Cities for All*

Lead Organizations: UNDP

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals provide a powerful illustration of the challenges and opportunities cities present. Specifically, the SDGs localization process highlights how the empowerment of local stakeholders is essential to make sustainable development more responsive and therefore relevant to local needs, aspirations, and lives. This process is closely tied to the New Urban Agenda, which inevitably lays the groundwork for policies and approaches that build upon the local and urban component of 2030 Agenda. This event showcased approaches, mechanisms, and tools that have been successful in defining and addressing gaps for the promotion of more inclusive cities -- leaving no-one behind. Firstly, it looked at the mechanisms available to initialize the SDG localization process. Secondly, it provided the opportunity to share lessons learned from the MDG localization processes and presented initial efforts for the SDG localization, facilitating the road ahead in the SDGs' attainment. Finally, it highlighted the importance of local, regional, and national governments in guaranteeing social inclusion, local and national ownership, and institutional accountability. The event was also the occasion for all participants to network around the theme of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda localization.

#### 44. *Measuring and Enhancing Local Resilience - Supporting Cities to Become Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable and Safe*

Lead Organizations: UNISDR

Partner Organizations: UN-Habitat

We live in an urbanizing, complex world. Up to two-thirds of the world's population – some six billion people – may live in cities by 2050. Cities act as first responders to disasters and urban populations experience the impacts first-hand. In order to reduce vulnerability and to protect inhabitants from current and future risks, cities face the challenge of building their resilience while adapting to growing urban populations, increasing pressures on basic service networks, and climate change. The best way to ensure success would imply immediate intervention by local governments in terms of cooperation, planning, and investment. As cities grow and develop at a fast rate, they also increase exposure of their assets to the impacts of disasters snowballing at an alarming rate, thus planning for resilience and disaster risk reduction needs to be a priority for cities. To address these challenges, local governments need to integrate disaster risk reduction in their development plans. The impacts of disasters to businesses, properties, and people have been substantial and are expected to grow as their intensity and frequency increase. A major share of natural disaster costs arises from damage to critical infrastructure. Beyond the direct costs of rebuilding, there are also substantial indirect costs associated with losing infrastructure services. The loss of such services affects businesses, communities and the broader economy via delays, interruption, financial losses, loss of customers and broader social impacts such as stress and anxiety. As such, the total cost of infrastructure damage is substantially higher than the direct replacement costs. National and local governments as well as business need to embed resilience in the decision-making process for new infrastructure. In turn, this will improve the cost-effectiveness of infrastructure spending and, more importantly, mitigate the devastating and costly impacts of disasters on businesses and communities. This session discussed: the importance of local leadership towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and identify critical aspects to achieve it; how current methods of measuring resilience can inform local and national stakeholders in order to enhance resilience building efforts; and means and best practices in addressing resilience of infrastructure.

#### 45. *Towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient Cities: Urbanization that Leaves No One Behind*

Lead Organizations: UNDP

Income inequalities in cities have increased dramatically since the last Habitat II Conference. Nearly one-third of the urban dwellers in the developing world (some 863 million people) live in slums. The New Urban Agenda presents an opportunity to formulate a global socio-economic development policy framework that ensures equitable, inclusive, and risk-informed growth. The side event aimed to highlight topics on urban and local-governance systems that are equipped to make climate and disaster risk-

informed development choices. It similarly reflects the importance of communities and other key stakeholders (i.e. the private sector and civil society) in engaging with and informing measures to facilitate more inclusive development patterns.

This promotes ways in which cities can strive towards becoming more equitable and resilient through inclusive economic growth and inclusive urban societies. The panel discussion brought knowledge in creating long-term systems approaches that addresses inequalities (governance, society and infrastructure). Panelists discussed ways in which communities and local authorities can build-up their capacity in order to deliver social services and economic initiatives in an equitable manner. Additionally, the panel addressed suggestions for national and local governments to keep pace with urban development, while anticipating the various exposures and vulnerabilities that result from exploding urban populations.

#### 46. *Operationalizing Urban Metabolism (UM) in Cities*

Lead Organizations: UN Environment

This side event discussed Urban Metabolism (UM) as a powerful framework of analysis to shape the development of cities. It articulated the definition and utility of UM for city practitioners and illustrated the links between the study of urban metabolism and infrastructure development. It also introduced key elements of UM, such as methodologies that have been developed to study it (e.g. Material Flows Analysis). The audience was presented with evidence of effective partnerships (including the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities) that are making gains in implementing urban metabolism at the local level. The UM approach is linked to the principles espoused by Policy Unit 8 and the New Urban Agenda.

#### 47. *Children in Cities in the Latin America and Caribbean Region: Beyond the Average*

Lead Organizations: UNICEF

This side event presented the key drivers of future UNICEF programming in Latin America and Caribbean urban settings and the results of a study on intra-urban inequalities in childhood.

#### 48. *Housing at the Centre of Sustainable Development: The SDGs and the New Urban Agenda*

Lead Organizations: UNDP, UN-Habitat

The challenge of urbanization and the provision of adequate housing for all cannot be solved by any one individual actor alone. Acting on their own, neither individuals nor governments nor civil society nor the private sector will be up to the task. The 2030 Agenda not only recognizes this but actively promotes embracing collaboration, as envisaged in Goal 17, as the only viable solution to the greatest challenges facing humanity today and in the not so distant future. The event aimed to dive deep into exploring the nature of these collaborations, discussing innovations in housing

technology and participatory and inclusive housing policies that can help tackle some of today's pressing issues in the housing sector, drawing on solutions in financing, legislation, and design – three key elements in achieving Goal 11.

**Thursday, 20 October 2016**  
**PAVILION ROOM A**

*49. Harnessing Sustainable Urbanization for Human and Planetary Health*

Lead Organizations: UNU

Because most people now live in towns and cities, human futures are inevitably urban futures. The influence of the global urban transition on humanity and the planet cannot be underestimated. While urban areas occupy just 3 per cent of land surface, they are responsible for perhaps three-quarters of carbon emissions and natural resource utilization. By 2050, 2-3 billion more people will need to be housed in cities—more than a million every week—with corresponding needs for infrastructure and services. Yet current discussions on sustainable urban development tend to centre more on economy and environment than on the essential role of cities as habitats that foster the health and wellbeing of their human residents. In a fundamental sense, cities are about and for people. The way urban settlements are planned, designed, developed, and managed affect human health, wellbeing, safety, security and opportunity. This is important because cities can be made more sustainable from economic or environmental perspectives—and certainly these are critical objectives—without necessarily safeguarding human health and wellbeing. The converse is not true: a focus on health that includes current and future generations nearly always encompasses sustainable, inclusive and productive economic and environmental goals, particularly in cities, where economy, environment and wellbeing are fundamentally intertwined. In particular, when health is re-conceptualized from an intergenerational view, recognizing its roots in economic, ecological and social determinants and grounded in systems thinking, emergent solutions that offer broad environmental co-benefits become apparent.

Standing against these new opportunities are significant challenges. In the short-term, some nations may benefit, legitimately, from pursuing economic gain in urban development at the expense of other goals, yet in laying such unsustainable foundations, they also build for themselves a legacy of environmental damage and social disharmony while positioning themselves to recapitulate the health challenges of decades past—and, not least, contributing to global collective problems of climate change, resource depletion and environmental harm. Mechanisms are needed to promote the uptake of longer-term integrated planning in such situations. These will necessarily involve systems thinking to identify efficiencies and co-benefits in urban development and changes in governance to take advantage of such opportunities; they will also require new systems for global

financing. A systems-based approach that assigns priority to an eco-social view of health in implementing the New Urban Agenda is key to sustainable development. This event endeavoured to raise awareness of these issues in attendees, fostering linkages and illuminating potentially-implementable solutions.

*50. Urban Labs: A Tool for Integrated and Sustainable Urban Planning*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

Partner Organizations: City of Johannesburg, Creative Industries Fund NL, District of Ningo-Prampram, European Union, Mexico City, Somalia Program, Union of Myanmar

UN-Habitat's Urban Planning and Design Lab has been assisting governments in over 40 cities in the last three years. The Urban Lab has a strong focus on implementation and assist cities in the definition, design and coordination of urban plans and processes through participatory processes. Some key outputs have been the Spatial Development Framework of Johannesburg, Urban Planning Guidelines for the Union of Myanmar, and implemented Planned City Extensions in Somalia. At this event results of a selection of Urban Labs across all continents were showcased and a discussion on scaling up the Urban Labs program took place with global partners. At the event, the publication "Urban Labs; a tool for integrated and participatory urban planning" were launched. This publication provides the normative methodology and guidelines for cities to set up their own Urban Lab as way to accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

*51. Panel Discussion: How Can Volunteerism Help Accelerate the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda?*

Lead Organizations: UNV

Partner Organizations: UN-Habitat

More than one billion people volunteer their time globally – every single year. The added value of volunteers is unquestionable. We saw how volunteers were quickly deployed after the earthquakes in Nepal and Ecuador, not only supporting health care, education, the homeless and institution building, but also building back better. The New Urban Agenda, like the Sustainable Development Goals, offers new opportunities to identify more ways in which volunteers can continue adding value to their communities, and those of others – every day, every week, every month, every year – all one billion of them. This interactive event included a panel discussion on the importance of the role of volunteerism in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, particularly on how volunteerism is a catalyzer in strengthening institutional capacities and serves as a link between municipalities and cities and their citizens. Secondly, a new joint project by UN-Habitat and UNV to "Localize the New Urban Agenda while promoting local capacity through volunteerism in Intermediate Cities in Latin America" was presented. It targets 50 municipalities in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico and shows how volunteerism contributes to local governance and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with an inclusive, sustainable, and participatory focus.

*52. Gender approach: a fundamental element in constructing inclusive cities*

Lead Organizations: UN Women

Urbanization has been one of the most important factors driving development globally. When adequately managed, it has the potential to create opportunities for social inclusion and provide a way out of poverty, driving economic growth. However, urban development has exacerbated inequity and social exclusion. All cities have gender-based occupational segregation, with persistent gaps in women's income and involvement in decision-making. Women who live in vulnerable sectors are particularly affected by under-employment and unemployment, remaining grouped in poor-quality, under-paid jobs. They also face challenges regarding their workload, providing care, with little time available to engage in productive activities. They also face particular constraints in accessing basic services, so ironically they do not benefit from the advantages offered by urban life.

To mitigate this reality, the gender approach must be part of constructing an inclusive, productive, safe, innovative city. Participation by all social groups, universal access to quality basic services and spatial planning for inclusion are fundamental. One fundamental aspect to achieve empowerment is to guarantee a safe urban mobility system to ensure access to opportunities, services, and goods. An inclusive mobility system guarantees that the city as a whole will be accessible for its residents, including vulnerable sectors. Considering gender differences in urban transport systems offers benefits for both systems and women themselves, such as increasing the return on investment for infrastructure and profitability of transport systems, improving women's access to work, to education and services which, ultimately, increase labor productivity; and free up more time so women can address their personal and workplace needs.

*53. Strengthening Local Governance and municipal Finance Through Property Taxation*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

The purpose of this event was to showcase UN-Habitat's role in the Joint Program on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) in Somalia. Within the JPLG, UN-Habitat is responsible for municipal finance, urban planning and development, land governance (e.g. land dispute tribunal mechanism), environmental management (solid and biomedical waste management), and capacity building for local governments. It discussed the successful implementation of municipal finance components of the program, lessons learned, and application elsewhere. The focus was given to automated system for property tax collection as a key for revenue mobilization.

*54. Global Municipal Database and the Finance for City Leaders Handbook*

Lead Organizations: UN-Habitat

This event showcased Finance for City Leaders, an up-to-date, comprehensive, and in-depth analysis of the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and the various financing tools municipalities have at their disposal. By providing city leaders with a wide array of financing solutions that emphasize sustainability, inclusion, and financial autonomy, this publication contributes to the growing conversation on how cities can look inward to finance major capital expenditures, infrastructure maintenance and operation, and public services.

**Thursday, 20 October 2016**

**PAVILION ROOM B**

*55. Climate Change and Urban Disaster Resilience: Current and Future Challenges* (This event and number 56 were merged)

*56. Urban Disaster and Climate Risks: Solutions and Ways Forward*

Lead Organizations: UNESCO, UNU, WMO

Disaster risk in cities is on the rise due to the intersection of two global megatrends: urbanization and climate change. A series of two events provided a state-of-the-art overview and reflection on knowledge-based solutions for improving urban resilience and reducing urban risks from natural and climatic hazards. Combining science, practice and policy-makers, the session offered answers to three main questions of urban sustainability: Which future trends in urban risk are to be expected, particularly in countries with rapid urbanization and high exposure to natural and climatic hazards? Which opportunities do exist to harness the social and economic development potential of urbanization for the long-term mitigation of risk and the facilitation of sustainable adaptation? How can, and should, long-term and proactive risk reduction in the city be guided by different adaptation paradigms of resistance, resilience and/or transformation? This integrated, solution-driven event proposed by UNESCO, UNU, and WMO address needs, gaps, and a way forward to develop city-tailored guidelines for integrated knowledge tools to build resilient urban communities from natural and climatic hazards; establish national, regional, and international partnerships; and transferred knowledge via sharing experiences of good practices and innovation.

*57. City Diagnostic Tool? Measuring Readiness for the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals*

Lead Organizations: UN Global Compact Cities Programme  
Partner Organizations: Global Infrastructure Basel, Rotorua Lakes Council, UN-Habitat

The 'City Scan' is the core diagnostic tool of the UN Global Compact – Cities Programme. In 2017, it will be offered globally as an innovative collaborative platform for the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals delivery. An online survey covering 157 issue areas, the City Scan enables municipal governments to develop a holistic perspective of the challenges facing their city. Assessed through the lens of the Ten Principles

of the UN Global Compact, the results provide a valuable base from which to prioritize engagement with the community and plan action. This side event explored the insights and lessons learnt from the 2015 Global City Scan pilot, which engaged 19 signatory cities. Aligned to the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and integrating the Cities Programme's cross-sectoral model, 'City Scan II' was introduced. It engages government, private sector and civil society in the diagnostic assessment and response enabling a shared understanding of region-specific challenges and providing a foundation for public-private partnerships. Related standard focusing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure - SuRe – developed by Global Infrastructure Basel was also introduced. This side event also launched the 'Ethical Cities' Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) developed by RMIT University and the UN Global Compact – Cities Programme for FutureLearn.

*58. HESI Global meeting of Universities: Action Plan for Universities to maximize impact of higher education in the sustainability of urbanization*

Lead Organizations: UN Environment, UN-Habitat

This event focused on the role of higher education for sustainable urban development within the framework of the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI). It featured the presentation of an Action Plan for universities towards sustainable urban development. The event drew on the conclusions of the Working Group of Higher Education for Urban Sustainability held at the Habitat III Europe Regional Meeting in Prague on March 18, 2016, the conclusions of the Roundtable of Universities in WUF 7, and the work and university commitments for HESI on SDG 11. It also complemented the priority areas of the Global Action Programme (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Universities, leading global researchers, local governments, civil society, and international organizations, discussed and agreed on the action plan for universities, based on successful experiences collected from members of HESI and other partner networks.

*59. UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme and the Urban Climate Change Research Network: Catalyzing Climate Change Adaptation in Cities Through Knowledge*

Lead Organizations: UNFCCC

Partner Organizations: Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN), UNFCCC/NWP Partner Organizations and UCCRN Partner Organizations

The networking event was co-organized by the Nairobi work programme (NWP), which is the knowledge centre and network on adaptation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) of Columbia University. The event provided the opportunity to present the NWP, by introducing its role in informing governments during the climate negotiations, its upcoming activities on human settlements, as well as the

knowledge resources it has generated with contributions from its 320 partner organizations. In the field of urban adaptation, mitigation, and resilience, the UCCRN -- with its network of 750 expert scholars and urban practitioners -- is one of the key knowledge partners of the NWP, as evidenced by the Second UCCRN Assessment Report on Climate Change and Cities (ARC3.2) that was presented during the event. Those presentations were followed by a facilitated discussion around two questions: (i) which knowledge needs preventing climate action are not being addressed by research networks? (ii) how can research networks better collaborate, including with other organizations, policy-makers and practitioners, to scale up climate action on the ground?

## ii. Talk with the United Nations

Inside the One UN Pavilion, the space was provided for participants to have an opportunity to talk with representatives of the United Nations. "Talk with the United Nations" was an informal discussion for participants to learn more about the United Nations organizations and their initiatives, activities, projects, and programmes related to sustainable urban development and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. As integral part of the exhibition, the "Talk with the United Nations" activity welcomed a number of visitors every day in the One UN Room to have direct interaction with the United Nations.

**Sunday, 16 October 2016****One UN Pavilion - One UN Room**

1. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Talk with the United Nations - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	03:00 PM - 03:30 PM
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10. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Talk with the United Nations - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	10:00 AM - 10:30 AM
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**Monday, 17 October 2016****One UN Pavilion - One UN Room**

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO)	Talk with the United Nations - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	10:30 AM - 11:00 AM
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3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Talk with the United Nations - Eco-Industrial Park Programme Initiatives	04:00 PM - 04:30 PM
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4. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	Talk with the United Nations - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	04:30 PM - 05:00 PM
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**Tuesday, 18 October 2016****One UN Pavilion - One UN Room**

5. World Health Organization (WHO)	Talk with the United Nations - World Health Organization (WHO)	09:00 AM - 09:30 AM
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6. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Talk with the United Nations - Strengthening Member States' capacities in designing and implementing strategies and policies for inclusive and sustainable cities in Africa (2015-2017)	10:30 AM - 11:00 AM
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7. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Talk with the United Nations - Urban Edge photographic project	11:00 AM - 11:30 AM
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8. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Talk with the United Nations - The Urban Planning for Peace, Stability and Long-Term Development Project	11:30 AM - 12:00 PM
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9. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Talk with the United Nations - Integrated Urban Weather, Climate, Environment and Water Services for Sustainable Cities	02:30 PM - 03:00 PM
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**Wednesday, 19 October 2016****One UN Pavilion - One UN Room**

11. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Talk with the United Nations - UNIDO Sustainable Cities projects under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Integrated Approach Pilot	11:30 AM - 12:00 PM
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13. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Talk with the United Nations - World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	05:00 PM - 05:30 PM
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**Thursday, 20 October 2016****One UN Pavilion - One UN Room**

14. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Talk with the United Nations - World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	12:00 PM - 12:30 PM
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## C. One UN Exhibition

In its capacity as an inter-agency task force and with its responsibility for coordinating the participation and engagement of the entire United Nations system in Habitat III, the UN Task Team mobilized its members' diverse expertise, knowledge, and insights on the sustainable urban development and urbanization. The United Nations Exhibition at the One UN Pavilion was a unique space to showcase and demonstrate collaborative activities and initiatives in line with the narrative based on key elements for the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda from the perspectives of the United Nations system. The United Nations Exhibition also advocated their work and initiatives on housing and sustainable urban development in line with the narrative of the New Urban Agenda with an open space for informal discussions, side events, and presentations of urban innovations from the different United Nations organizations. A total of 15 organizations participated at the United Nations Exhibition.

This Exhibition for the United Nations, organized in one common and coordinated space, presented some contributions of the United Nations system towards the New Urban Agenda. The narrative of the space invited visitors to reflect, through the United Nations' projects and activities towards sustainable urban development, on the definitions and conditions, as well as on current and future challenges of inclusive, resilient, safe, sustainable, participatory, and compact cities.

Emphasis was laid upon interdependencies and interconnection, as these are of essence in cities and human settlements. Rather than being exhaustive, the Exhibition sought to trigger one's curiosity and encourage visitors to further investigate the work and projects of the United Nations in cities and human settlements.

### **ICAO: Synergies between airports and urban development – for sustainable development**

The 2030 Agenda calls for a global partnership that will bring together governments, the private sector, civil society, the UN system, and other actors to mobilize all available resources for its implementation. Consistent with the role that the UN system plays in supporting Member States in achieving the 2030 Agenda by utilizing its range of capacities and expertise in a coherent and whole-of-system manner, ICAO and UN-Habitat initiated a partnership with a goal of collaborating on matters of common interest towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

### IFAD: Food and urban-rural linkages

IFAD's exhibition space shared information on the importance of rural-urban linkages for sustainable urbanization and inclusive rural transformation and engaged in dialogue with the Conference delegates and exhibition visitors on these topics.

### IFAD, FAO, WFP: Food security and nutrition in the New Urban Agenda

The United Nations Rome-Based Agencies reiterate the significance of implementing the New Urban Agenda. In particular, they stressed the importance of building sustainable cities and human settlements that are free of hunger and of all forms of malnutrition. They shared a vision of cities and human settlements that encompass all the necessary elements to ensure that all people have access to sufficient, safe, diversified, and nutritious foods that contribute to healthy diets. Achieving this vision requires a food system that is sustainable, shock-responsive, inclusive and nutrition-sensitive. Such a system builds on urban-rural relationships and interactions to deliver win-win outcomes through economic and social development for both urban and rural areas.

### FAO: Microgardens

The Growing Greener Cities (GGC) Programme contributes to eradicating poverty and malnutrition that prevails in most cities of developing countries. It is based on 5 pillars:

- I. Securing access to land and water for irrigation;
- II. Securing adoption of good agricultural practices in line with "save and grow" practices to preserve the environment and ensure product quality and safety;
- III. Securing the empowerment of all stakeholders along the value chain including the access to credit;
- IV. Securing market outlets for fresh and processed products;
- V. Securing the political commitment, the institutional context and the integration of GGC initiatives in the urban planning and development process.

Microgardens are a component of this programme and are small production units that can yield a wide range of vegetables, roots and tubers, and condiments in small spaces, such as balconies, patios, and rooftops. They fit the urban context and in refugee camps, where limited space and scarcity of water prevail. Microgarden technology is a container-based growing system. The standard unit is a 1 square metre custom-built table, built from recovered wooden laths. It is lined with a polyethylene sheet to make it leakage proof. The design and materials used can be adapted to locally available supplies.

### UNDP: Virtual reality videos

UNDP's virtual reality videos showed the two stories:

#### WAVES OF GRACE

"Waves of Grace" captures a young woman's tale of love, loss, and rebirth amid the Ebola epidemic. In the film we accompany Decontee Davis, a native of West Point, Liberia, as she guides us through the streets of her township, into schools, hospitals, abandoned buildings, and burial grounds. She finds solace by using her immunity to help patients, care for those orphaned, and fight stigma, and explores the faith of forgiveness. The film draws attention to the lingering effects of the Ebola virus and supports the United Nations Secretary-General's push for continued attention and support to the Ebola response.

#### CLOUDS OVER SIDRA

The Za'atari Refugee Camp in Jordan is home to over 80,000 Syrians fleeing war and violence. Half of these are children. "Clouds Over Sidra" is the story of a 12-year-old girl who has lived there since the summer of 2013. The film follows her to school, to her makeshift tent and even to the football pitch. The film was initially created to support the United Nations Secretary-General's Millennium Development Goals Advocacy Group's call for partnerships to build resilience in vulnerable communities. It's the first ever film shot in virtual reality for the United Nations, using the medium to generate greater empathy and new perspectives on people living in conditions of great vulnerability. Its powerful capacity to allow anyone on a global scale to experience life within a refugee camp has the ability to inspire not only the millions displaced but also those motivated to act.

### UN Environment: Urban Ecology, Environment, Climate Change and Urban Resilience

"Building the Change" explored the solutions available to move towards low carbon cities as well as the multiple benefits of urban green growth in an incredible, stimulating multimedia format. Solutions to be presented include examples of low-emission, resource efficient and resilient housing and infrastructure, green public spaces, positive buildings, cities going 100 per cent renewable.

Adults and children alike were able to wander throughout the space, exploring nooks and crannies and engaging with the experience in a manner that transcends traditional installation. The exhibition was a combination of art, science, and culture and mixed architectural element such as a vertical garden, infographics, photo essays, videos, and unique pieces of art.

### UNESCO: Cities for all

UNESCO is curating a virtual exhibition to showcase a range of multimedia materials from around the world related to the themes of urban inclusion and diversity. The exhibition was shown on screens at Habitat III as well as online, highlighting resources,

publications, and successful actions and initiatives implemented by city-level actors – including notably by member cities of the Coalition of Inclusive and Sustainable Cities – ICCAR – in the promotion of urban inclusion and cultural diversity, in addition to creative materials, displaying artworks and cultural products including video and photographic content, mobilizing platforms including the Creative Cities Network.

#### **UN-Habitat: Think Urban – adapting humanitarian action to an urban world**

UN-Habitat partnered with Global Alliance for Urban Crises to exhibit “Think Urban,” given the fact that increasingly, humanitarians are responding to urban crises and are often poorly equipped to understand and respond to cities’ complex dynamics. UN-Habitat addressed some instances from Port-au-Prince, Aleppo, and Monrovia, which have suffered man-made or natural disasters, to explore new humanitarian responses needed for an increasingly urban world.

#### **UNIDO: Technology interventions for sustainable and smart city development**

The physical model highlights three cities, namely Melaka, Jaipur, and Diamniadio, where the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), through concrete project implementation, has integrated technology interventions to achieve global environmental benefits at scale, while contributing to inclusive and sustainable development of cities. All three cities are part of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Integrated Approach Pilot on Sustainable Cities, as well as Global Platform for Sustainable Cities which is led by the World Bank. The sustainability interventions that UNIDO demonstrated in its target three cities were highlighted in the physical model displayed in the exhibition.

#### **Satellite Imagery – state of art technology for analyzing and monitoring of urban development patterns**

The videos showcased satellite imagery of the following cities: Cape Town, Istanbul, Muscat, Riyadh, Tashkent, and Yerevan. Under UNIDO sustainable cities projects in India and Malaysia, the European Space Agency (ESA) and GAF are partnering up with UNIDO to provide a comprehensive end-to-end service for analyzing and monitoring of urban development patterns including earth observation data, geo-products, and integrating space technologies (satellite communication, earth observation and positioning).

#### **UNISDR: The ten essentials for making cities resilient**

The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient are a resource tool of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), in order to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) at the local level. The Ten Essentials

map directly against the Sendai priorities of action and its indicators for monitoring actions on disaster risk reduction. They are the critical and independent steps that need to be undertaken to build and maintain resilience. Their implementation enables a city to capture a snapshot of ‘how the city is doing’ in relation to disaster resilience apart from highlighting areas of strength and key challenges, thus allowing the city to develop a prioritized list of actions to be taken to improve resilience corresponding to gaps or weaknesses identified.

#### **GAR for Tangible Earth**

GAR for Tangible Earth (GfT) is a fully interactive stand-alone free Earth science application for learning about the past several decades in the life of our planet, and the role of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). It brings interface and scenario-building innovations from the Tangible Earth platform together with the clear and concise graphic language of maps, graphs, and photos developed for the Global Assessment Report 2015. Hydro-meteorological, geological, and anthropogenic data from throughout the scientific community is brought together in an easy-to compare or “mash-up” format, for a platform that not only provides interactive risk scenarios throughout the history of UNISDR, but is also data-rich enabling the user to explore and create scenarios on their own: Searching by time, place, risk driver, hazard, disaster event profile, and more. Added features include an ever-increasing body of data about “good practices” for preparing for and ameliorating disasters when they arise, and real-time disaster alerts. GfT is fun, educational, and empowers everyone to get clear understanding about facts for themselves.

#### **UNU - Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (IAS) and International Institute for Global Health (IIGH): Urban health network for Latin America and the Caribbean**

In the current urban transition, the global community of nations has recognized the critical need to carefully manage urbanization in the context of social, technological, and environmental change, if the manifold goals of sustainable development—including, centrally, the health of humans and populations—are to be achieved. This need is strongly reflected in the New Urban Agenda as well as in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in other global policy agreements of the past year. Seizing on the opportunity to foster urban health in LAC and to capture important lessons in innovation for health, the United Nations University - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH) has teamed up with the Drexel Dornsife School of Public Health and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to initiate a new network for urban health research in the LAC region, “LAC Urban Health.” Launched in September 2015, the network gathers regional experts in urban health, supports intra-regional research and training linkages, and seeks to identify and disseminate important lessons both within and beyond the LAC region.

### Thrive global: people, planet and participation

Cities are key players in ensuring that humanity and all other species can live harmoniously and healthily on Earth. An eco-social approach is required that places both the health of people and planet at the centre of urban planning and governance. Successful cities will harness linkages between ecological, economic, and the social foundations of human health and wellbeing. THRIVE GLOBAL, a folio takes “The Kuching Statement of healthy, just and sustainable urban development” from the “Urban Thinkers Campus on Health and Wellbeing” in Kuching, Malaysia to Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador. The publication combines the power of carefully conceived and crafted words with several aesthetically composed photographs selected from two recent art publications of international scope and standing.

### WHO: Breathe life – Clean air, healthy future

Air pollution claims about 6.5 million lives each year, almost as many people as the number of breaths as we take. BreatheLife is a new campaign from the World Health Organization (WHO) and Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to raise awareness of the impact air pollution has on our cities, our health, and our climate. It aims to mobilize cities, individuals, and the health sector to support proven solutions that will reduce air pollution to WHO guideline levels, and thereby making cities greener, more sustainable, and more vibrant places to live and work. The exhibit included:

- A new video called “The Walk Home” that captured the ways in which children around the world are exposed to air pollution on their journey home from school, serving as a global call to action for citizens and cities alike.
- A photo gallery demonstrated the successes that cities, small and large, both within Ecuador and around the world, are having with reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and other air pollutants most closely linked with health impacts.
- Visitors could take a virtual bike ride through a number of cycling networks that not only reduce emissions but promote healthy physical activity.
- A Fortune Teller game offered a look into the future at what cities have planned in the coming years to combat air pollution as part of the New Urban Agenda.
- At a “clean air” photo booth, visitors were invited to join the campaign by sharing where and how they want to “Breathe Life” back into their city.
- At designated times a 3D floor poster depicting the choices we face in our cities was also be rolled out alongside the exhibit for photo opportunities.

### WMO: Urban climate architect - Strategy for urban Integrated services includes urban air quality

Throughout the world, more and more people live in urban areas, requiring housing, infrastructure, jobs, and green spaces. At the same time, emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and pollutants are to be kept low to reduce climate change and negative health impacts. Accordingly, urban planners have to take into consideration how buildings, industry, green areas, and traf–fic affect urban climates and greenhouse gas emissions. Solving this major challenge is exactly what players will try to do when playing the “Urban Climate Architect”. This game demonstrates on 64 spaces the factors influencing urban climate and greenhouse gas emissions. The game makes its users aware of how diffi–cult it is to fulfil all objectives city planners have to meet. This game is not geared towards quantitative assessments or detailed city planning but gives qualitative results for three city types. Target groups are kids and decision-makers without a close connection to the topic, in order to highlight the fact that urban planning measures have multiple side effects.

In the area of the United Nations Exhibition, a total of six main exhibition panels were created in collaboration with UNCDF, UNDO, UN Environment, UNISDR, UN-Habitat, and UN Women with the following key urban themes:

**Compact City:** A city planned to promote the mixed and public use of land, using spaces inside the urban limits and fostering collective mobility. Urban density prevents the creation of suburbs, improving the quality of life of citizens.

**Inclusive City:** A city in which citizens of present and future generations can freely enjoy physical, political, and social spaces without discrimination of any kind, and have access to adequate housing and public goods and services.

**Participatory City:** A city that promotes free participation of all its citizens, generating inclusivity and sense of belonging and enhancing social cohesion and cultural interactions fundamental of plural and multicultural societies.

**Resilient City:** A city able to withstand and recover quickly from human, social, and environmental hazards, minimizing impact and the vulnerability of citizens to disasters.

**Safe City:** A city without borders for its citizens, where public spaces are key to plural and peaceful communities, avoiding stigmatizing social groups.

**Sustainable City:** A city that plans its environmental, social, and economic future through innovative solutions that generate both prosperity and respect for natural resources.

## D. ONE UN PHOTO EXHIBITION

### UNCDF

A story about local economic development, Bangladesh, by GMB Akash

The Upazila Governance Project (UZGP) and Union Parishad Governance Project (UPGP) are two projects by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) launched in 2011 to strengthen the capacities of local governments to foster participatory local services delivery in Bangladesh.

With funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union, and the Swiss Development Cooperation and the Government of Bangladesh, the programme highlights the importance of decentralization and local government finance in ensuring adequate access to basic social services such as education, health and sanitation by supporting the role of the decentralized governments in Bangladesh.

As the New Urban Agenda will lay out the standards of how the Sustainable Development Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities will be achieved, the role of local governments will increasingly move into focus.

Both projects set examples of how the local governments of the future could assume a bigger role in the localization and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and how they can effectively contribute to addressing issues such as decent employment, access to social services and improved health and well-being of their populations. In addition, UZGP, UPGP, and other UNCDF programmes can provide important lessons learned for implementing the New Urban Agenda, especially with regard to the establishment of transparent and accountable finance mechanisms.

This photo series, which was produced in collaboration with the award-winning Bangladeshi photographer GMB Akash in 2016, provides a glimpse of the success of Bangladesh's decentralization programme in the Upazila and Union Parishads. Each picture tells a story of how lives can be positively affected when local governments and their populations are empowered to take and implement decisions that significantly increase the quality of their lives. These are stories of people that were able to improve their income, their skills and the well-being of their families thanks to crucial investments that were made at the sub-national level.

### UNDP in Afghanistan

#### 17 ways urban Afghanistan is working toward 2030

Human security remains Afghanistan's major challenge to development. However, Afghans are more optimistic about their future than in the past. By seeing that optimism in our bustling, energetic cities, UNDP supports the people of Afghanistan as they face old challenges and work to achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Seventeen inspiring ways Afghans are improving their cities and contributing to the SDGs, with a little help from UNDP.

**Goal 1—No Poverty.** 36 per cent of Afghans live below the poverty line. Panjshiri farmer, Kazem, pulled himself above it after UNDP provided a greenhouse to help him grow cucumbers and tomatoes. It's made a big difference to Kazem's family. "We can buy things that we have never had before. We even have our first carpet at home now, which is something every Afghan family should own," says Kazem.

#### Goal 2—Zero Hunger

In Jalalabad, Shakib is an example of aspiration. He's only 12, but after school he sells *boolani* (a local food) to earn money for his sick parents at home, who would otherwise go hungry.

#### Goal 3—Good Health and Well-Being

Most of Afghanistan's malaria cases are in the east, which has more mosquitoes due to the humidity. In Jalalabad, UNDP and the Global Fund have distributed nearly 400,000 bed nets – part of a distribution of 2 million countrywide.

"Bed nets prevent 13 other illnesses besides malaria, so I am happy we are protected now!" says Zahidullah, who got a free bed net for his family

#### Goal 4—Quality Education

Since 2002, school enrollment has risen steeply, boosting the number of girls in education from 3 per cent to 36 per cent, but access to education remains a challenge, especially in remote areas.

Third grader Freshta, from Gozo Omerz School in rural Panjshir, couldn't go to school until a bridge built by UNDP connected her village to the outside world and changed her life. "I am so happy that I go to school now. I am learning to read and finding lots of new friends," says Freshta.

#### Goal 5—Gender Equality

The numbers are bad for women in Afghanistan. They own only 5 percent of businesses, only 12 percent can read and write, and almost 90 percent have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence or forced marriage.



## Goal 15: Life On Land

Panjshir is known for its scenic mountains and crystal clear rivers. Isolated and poor, its 140,000 people, mostly farmers, get by on a string of small-scale farms by the side of the river or hacked into the mountainsides. Their lives have always been hard, but are made even more difficult by desertification and regular floods.

Mubarak Shah remembers the bad times. As he recalls: "Six years ago, huge floods destroyed the canal and all the trees here. We repaired the canal by hand—but it was a short-term fix."

As climate change makes flooding more frequent, these farmers are becoming extra vulnerable. The local canal helps water the land for 450 of them, so when it's damaged, a lot of people go hungry.



## Goal 4: Quality Education

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"I am so happy that I go to school now. I am learning to read and finding lots of new friends," says Freshta.

Abida and her classmates from Nooristan province are helping to change this. They are studying community nursing at a UNDP/Global Fund-supported school in Jalalabad. When they graduate, they will go to work in some of the most underserved parts of the country.

"I don't waste a single day without learning," says nursing student Abida. "I don't want to see a mother die on the way to a clinic, or see her child become an orphan."

#### Goal 6—Clean Water and Sanitation

Around 56 per cent of people in Afghanistan lack access to clean water and sanitation. Women and children spend hours and walk long distances to collect water from rivers, streams or open wells, which are easily contaminated and cause fatal water-borne diseases. UNDP projects have brought clean drinking water to more than 180,000 households across the country.

#### Goal 7—Affordable and Clean Energy

Pyawasht village in Panjshir had no electricity. Doctors stumbled over mountain roads to reach their patients, kids couldn't study after sundown, and women gave birth in the dark.

Then UNDP built a micro hydro power plant, turning the power of the local river into electricity that could light homes, school and clinics.

For 43-year-old Abdullah Huda, an electrician and micro hydro plant operator in Pyawasht village, electrifying Afghanistan puts bread on his table and brings light to his neighbours. He used to be an ironsmith and earned barely enough for him and his family. But as the plant operator, he gets a salary collected by the micro hydro power council from families who use the electricity. He is paid about US\$200 per month and the rest of the money is used for maintenance.

#### Goal 8—Decent Work and Economic Growth

The literacy rate is only 32 per cent in Afghanistan - partly because too many children have to leave school and start work. In Jalalabad, rickshaws are a good way to get around – and a way to earn a living for 19-year-old Faridullah. He rented this one and has been ferrying passengers for three months.

#### Goal 9—Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Jalalabad is called the Evergreen City, but it's also home to many industries. These workers in Zainullah Ironsmiths are paid around US\$6 per day. It's not much, but with unemployment estimated at around 40 per cent, they are happy to have the chance to work.

Steel worker Asad Khan says: "We produce doors, wheelbarrows, axes and several steel products. They're made in Afghanistan and nothing is imported!"

#### Goal 10—Reduced Inequalities

Single mother Mahgul Jaffary knows what inequality means. "I have 4 children aged 9, 8, 6 and 4, but I don't know my own age.

I was married in Pakistan when I was very young – to a man who brought me to Kabul and promised me a good life. But the life I live now is far from what I imagined it to be. My husband beat me severely and then he left my children starving."

Maghul now lives alone in Kabul, where she is part of a UNDP's project supporting more than 100 vulnerable women to gain income generating skills, such as vegetable cultivation, food processing and the use of new agricultural technology.

#### Goal 11—Sustainable Cities and Communities

In Jalalabad's ironsmith bazar, Zubair and Zahir hold hands on the way home. They are poor and they both work as assistants to a shoemaker. 40 per cent of kids in Afghanistan are out of school, according to UNICEF. Providing affordable education for Afghanistan's young as they grow into adulthood is vital. They are the future of our cities. "We don't really like this work. We'd rather finish school and do something better with our lives."

#### Goal 12—Responsible Consumption and Production

Oranges, rice, olives and sugarcane grow in the fertile areas surrounding Jalalabad, and the city has cane-processing and sugar-refining and papermaking industries.

Safiullah, 22, makes US \$9 a day to feed his family and two children by selling sugarcane juice on the city streets. "Although, I was not able to continue my studies after high school, I can still feed my family using the natural resources we have in Jalalabad," says Safiullah.

#### Goal 13—Climate Action

The Panjshir valley is one of Afghanistan's most peaceful areas, but it is threatened nonetheless—by climate change. In this village, the citizens are discussing how to use a new storage facility provided by UNDP to keep food fresh for longer. It will allow 40 farmers to store potatoes, apples, and peaches for up to six months, meaning they can sell for higher prices when these products are not normally available in the district market.

#### Goal 14—Life below Water

Band-e-Amir National Park in Bamiyan is visited by up to 5,000 tourists a day, which, at nearly 3,000 meters above sea level, is literally breath-taking. Afghanistan is a landlocked country so there isn't much life below water. But, it's still home to more wildcat species than sub Saharan Africa, as well as other endangered animals.

Afghanistan's first female park rangers patrol Band-e-Amir to help tourists and ensure Afghanistan's natural gem remains pristine and protected. Now, supported by UNDP, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, these four new rangers patrol the park from 8am to 6pm every day. "We admit that our work is hard," says 45-year-old ranger Nikbakht. "But there is no job that's easy, and we think we make a great contribution." Nikbakht is also thinking of the future. "We're optimistic that the park will flourish," she says. "And if my daughter becomes a ranger one day, I'll be proud of her."

### Goal 15—Life on Land

Panjshir is known for its scenic mountains and crystal-clear rivers. Isolated and poor, its 140,000 people, mostly farmers, get by on a string of small-scale farms by the side of the river or hacked into the mountainsides. Their lives have always been hard, but are made even more difficult by desertification and regular floods. Mubarak Shah remembers the bad times. As he recalls: “Six years ago, huge floods destroyed the canal and all the trees here. We repaired the canal by hand—but it was a short-term fix.”

As climate change makes flooding more frequent, these farmers are becoming extra vulnerable. The local canal helps water the land for 450 of them, so when it’s damaged, a lot of people go hungry.

### Goal 16—Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

As Afghanistan rebuilds itself after decades of conflict, it needs a professional national police force capable of enforcing the rule of law, containing crime and protecting the Afghan population. In the capital, Kabul, police officer Rana Hamidzada works on gender issues. With UNDP support, Rana has attended trainings and workshops on computing, accounting, gender and the law. She says: “I have been working in the police for 34 years. Sometimes I visit schools and encourage the girls to join up. I think we need women to work in every field.”

### 17—Partnerships for the Goals

Bamiyan is the largest town in central Afghanistan. Here, UNDP and Global Environment Facility’s Small Grants Programme have partnered with the Green Afghanistan Association and local government to provide garbage bins, a waste recycling centre and awareness programmes to keep the streets clean and disease free.

## UN Environment

### Integrated Cities: Liveable and sustainable, Issy les Moulinaux, France, by Paolo Pellegrin

Cities are facing many challenges, including provision of infrastructure for energy, transport, and water, and addressing the housing deficit; handling of waste; mitigating and increasing resilience to climate change, and air pollution. But innovation capacity and urban density of cities create opportunities that make cities more liveable and sustainable.

The Grand Paris has piloted innovative ways to rethink urbanization with people and their wellbeing at its center. One example is at Fort d’Issy, where social initiative housing, commercial areas and public spaces are integrated to optimize urban space, where household waste is collected by a pneumatic system, where high environmental standards for buildings have been adopted, and where local geothermal energy is used to power the town’s district heating.

Sustainable social housing can help transform the market by driving demand for more sustainable building and construction, creating jobs, train workers and spur new technologies.

Heating and cooling in buildings present the largest share of energy consumption in buildings. One of the lowest-cost and most efficient solutions to provide heating and cooling is modern district energy.

With adequate policies, the buildings and construction sector’s CO2 emissions can be reduced by nearly 85 per cent by 2050.

Waste is a valuable resource – don’t let it go wasted, New York, United States, by Kadir van Lohuizen

With a sharp increase in the world population and growing economies in different parts of the world, we are producing more waste than ever. One person generates almost half a ton of waste per year. The world generates 3.5 million tons of solid waste per day, ten times more than a century ago. If nothing is done, it will be 11 million tons by the end of the century. At the same time we are depleting our natural resources.

Waste management is a challenge for all cities in the world. In Europe and the United States our trash is mostly invisible, in other parts of the world it is more visible in the form of trash dumps.

Some cities have committed to zero waste goals, such as San Francisco, United States, which has a goal of “Zero Waste”; this will be achieved by reduction and recycling. Kawasaki in Japan has managed to divert more than half a million ton of waste per year, which is now being recycled.

Improving the collection, separation, and disposal of solid waste reduces the amount that is burned or landfilled and the amount of hazardous material. Separating organic waste and turning it into compost of bioenergy both also improves soil fertility and provides an alternative source of energy. Collecting waste is a precondition for recycling, which allows turning a waste into a resource.

New York City has begun its “Zero Waste” initiative, bringing in a fresh and forward-looking take on processing the city’s waste. In recycling and management, New York is more advanced than many of the other American cities. The story intends to visually showcase those processes by photographing New York City’s garbage from curb side to the end. From street level collection, through the entire daily chain of high tech transfer stations, barge carriers, trains and trucks that take their loads into outlying waste disposal operations where city waste is being transformed into energy.

Kadir van Lohuizen says: “I see New York’s evolving approach as an example of what can be done in the near and the far future. I hope to bring that to life in my photographic series.”



Project: Urban Planning for Peace, Stability and Long-Term Development, Turkana, Kenya - copyright: Julius Mwelu/UN-Habitat



**UN-Habitat  
Urban Planning for Peace, Stability and Long-Term  
Development, Turkana, Kenya, by Julius Mwelu and the  
workshop's participants**

Through a project with the County Government of Turkana with support of the National Government of Kenya and the Office for the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN-Habitat is contributing to the sustainable resettlement of refugees in Kalobeyei, Turkana.

For one of the first times in refugee resettlement, long-term urban planning design and planning concepts have been incorporated from the outset, demonstrating a new approach to service provision that recognizes the long-term needs of both the refugees and the host communities. It is hoped that this approach will contribute to a reduced risk of conflict and segregation.

Turkana County is the largest county in Kenya and it is home to thousands of refugees fleeing from civil strife in the neighboring republic of South Sudan. The project was developed in response to the continuous number of refugees in Turkana County where a significant fraction of the population has been constantly under refugee status for the past 20 years.

As part of the process UN-Habitat's staff photographer, Julius Mwelu, has been running photography workshops with some of the youth in the settlement to enable them to represent their own experiences through visual art. At the same time, the process of resettlement from the early stages has been documenting.

This exhibition represents photographs from both Julius Mwelu and the participants in his workshops, combining the views of the organization with those of the project's stakeholders.

**Urban Edge Photographic Project**

The principles of density, diversity, and connectivity tend to underlie cities that are environmentally sustainable, economically competitive and socially equitable. Density maximizes inhabitants, buildings, dwellings, etc., per area; diversity maximizes a mix of types of people, land use and services; and connectivity minimizes the amount of time required to access a maximum of opportunities while maximizing the integration of the urban fabric and its circulation spaces.

These principles are often embodied in certain patterns: compact patterns, for example, as well as patterns showing integration and access. While such urban patterns may be difficult to quantify, their presence is visually evident in dense (and densifying) city cores, expanding network infrastructure, changes in green patches, location of strategic facilities, etc. Exploring this complexity is a major effort that can only be accomplished by grappling with the inherent dynamism of change in cities. The visual documentation of such patterns through photography of on-the-ground context

provide an unusually rich experiential view of the density, diversity, and connectivity and give the viewer a sense of how many cities are experienced by actual humans in actual space.

To this end, the Urban Edge photographic survey investigated the city by concentrating on the dimension of urban space from wide to small. It also attempted to exploit the potential of an observational gaze that does not evolve spontaneously, but is rather guided by forces and actors. The resulting photographic images give a sense of immediacy in the rapidly-changing urban contexts of the cities covered by this project.

Taking place between 2010 and 2014, the project surveyed nine cities: Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Tetouan, Morocco; Uberlandia, Brazil; Hunchun, China; Onitsha, Nigeria; Nampula, Mozambique; Malmo, Sweden; Santa Marta, Colombia; and Cagayan de Oro, Philippines. The cities were chosen because of their (1) intermediate size (between 500,000 and one million people, in which a majority of the urban population lives); (2) fast growth relative to their regions; (3) position within urban clusters and/or growth corridors; and (4) where possible, location near international borders. The cities were also geographically distributed across each of the six major world zones and, generally speaking, relatively unknown at the global scale.

The photographer, Alessandro Scotti, visually explored the relations between subject and context, and the linkages between people and physical features. In each city, he undertook an accurate survey on the ground and devoted his time to the areas of the city where the elements of density, diversity and connectivity were most evident. He focused particularly on urban places where (1) encounters and exchanges occurred most regularly (e.g. markets, malls, squares, harbours, and bus and train stations); (2) social contrasts were more evident (e.g. neighbouring high and low income residential areas); (3) flows of inhabitants were concentrated (e.g. streets, intersections, and bridges); (4) structures mediated or disrupted interaction amongst inhabitants (e.g. walls, fences, trenches, borders, barriers and gated developments); and (5) city extensions and other models of enlargement were being tested and implemented.

Scotti's "contemplative" wide-angle, landscape approach resulted in a visual map of the nine cities' configurations and highlighted the coexistence of both positive and problematic aspects of urban life, giving a glimpse of the enormous range of variables influencing urban quality of life. It also deeply engaged a variety of local stakeholders by advocating for good planning principles and building capacity of urban leaders to view their city in more critical ways. Ultimately 30 images were chosen for each of the nine cities. In addition, Scotti animated the 2,000+ stills taken for each city into nine immersive films, each accompanied by a specially-composed urban soundscape-derived soundtrack.

## E. ONE UN VIDEO ROOM

As integral part of the exhibition was the UN Video Room, which screened videos related to the New Urban Agenda's themes and key elements of its implementation. The Video Room featured the following films:

### Loop 1 (8:00 AM – 10:45 AM)

- Sustainable Development Goals: Improve Life All Around the Globe. United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)
- The Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016 –2030) – In Spanish and English. Every Women Every Child (EWEC)
- Upgrading Slums for Better Cities. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- Building the Change: Philippines. United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) Buildings - Manila, Philippines <https://vimeo.com/144721770>
- Imagining Peace. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

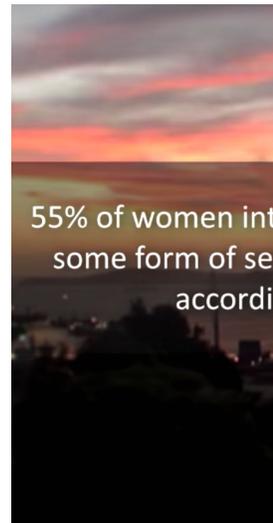
### Loop 2 (10:45 AM – 1:30 PM)

- A Women's Business. Street Food Trade in Accra, Ghana – a movie by Stefanos Marras 2016. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Leave No One Behind Promise – a movie by Project Everyone – In Spanish and English. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Global Urban Lectures Extracts. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

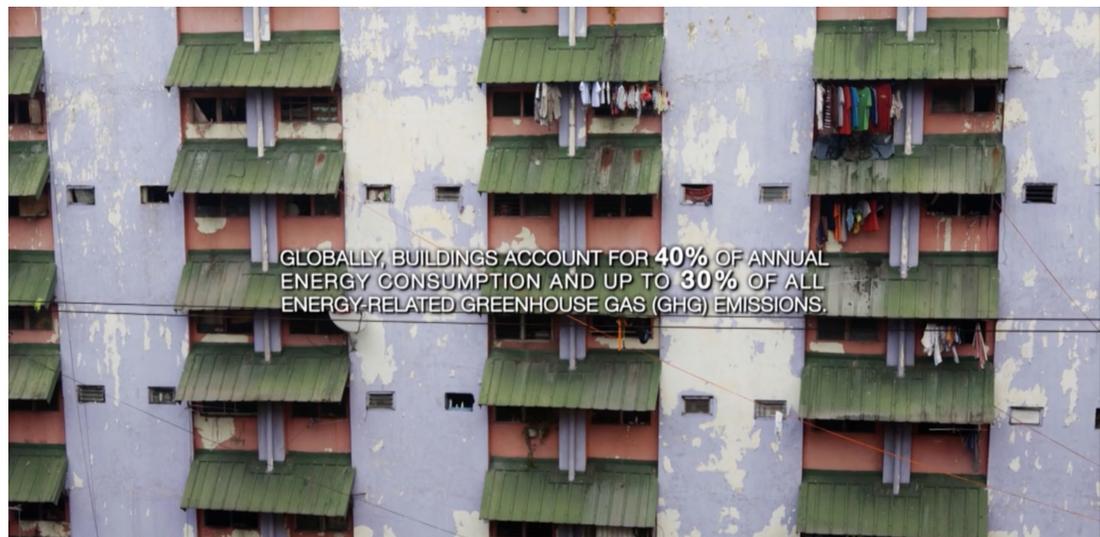
- Port Moresbi. UN Women "Safer Cities Global Initiative" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4S7EwZ-yGQI&feature=youtu.be>
- "Safe and friendly cities for all" [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcxNMw3w8\\_s&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcxNMw3w8_s&feature=youtu.be) (on Marrakesh)
- "Safe markets for women vendors in Papua New Guinea" [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e\\_ZQ3\\_kziEg&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_ZQ3_kziEg&feature=youtu.be)
- "Quito: a city committed to prevent sexual harassment in public spaces" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z-y0CUJEEs2k&feature=youtu.be>
- "Free from fear: Quezon becomes a safe city for women and girls" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2V92PkPX11Q&feature=youtu.be>

### Loop 3 (1:30 PM – 4:15 PM)

- What Empowerment Means for Poor Women In The Cities of Bangladesh. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- New Urban Agenda Whiteboard Video. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- Empoderamiento Económico De Colombia – In Spanish and English. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Global Alliance for Urban Crises. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- Responsible Governance of Tenure. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



Building the Change: Philippines / UN Environment





Interviewed in the markets of Port Moresby have experienced sexual violence in public spaces over a twelve-month period, according to a study conducted in 2011 by UN Women.

Safe markets for women vendors in Papua New Guinea / UN Women

#### Loop 4 (4:15 PM – 7:00 PM)

- Turkana Photography Workshop. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- “We the People” for The Global Goals – a movie by Project Everyone
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Make Not Waste A Way of Life. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Welcoming Cities for Refugees: Promoting Inclusion and Protecting Rights. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Brick by Brick. United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) Brick by Brick - Cuzco, Peru  
<https://vimeo.com/145512650>

#### UN Environment's other videos

- Waste to Energy - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
<https://vimeo.com/145534808>
- District Energy in Cities  
<https://vimeo.com/145534574>
- Bus Rapid Transit System - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
<https://vimeo.com/80302439>

Waste to Energy - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil / UN Environment



## F. ONE UN LIBRARY

The UN Library showcased publications by the United Nations system in the field of housing and sustainable urban development. Publications were shared through the UN Task Team member organizations, and were available to be borrowed at the One UN Pavilion. All the publications were donated to the Government of Ecuador.

### FAO

- Food for the Cities Programme
- Global food losses and food waste
- Growing Greener Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Responsible Governance of Tenure
- Urban and Peri-urban Forestry

### IFAD

- Inclusive rural transformation and urbanization implementation
- Sustainable urbanization and inclusive rural transformation

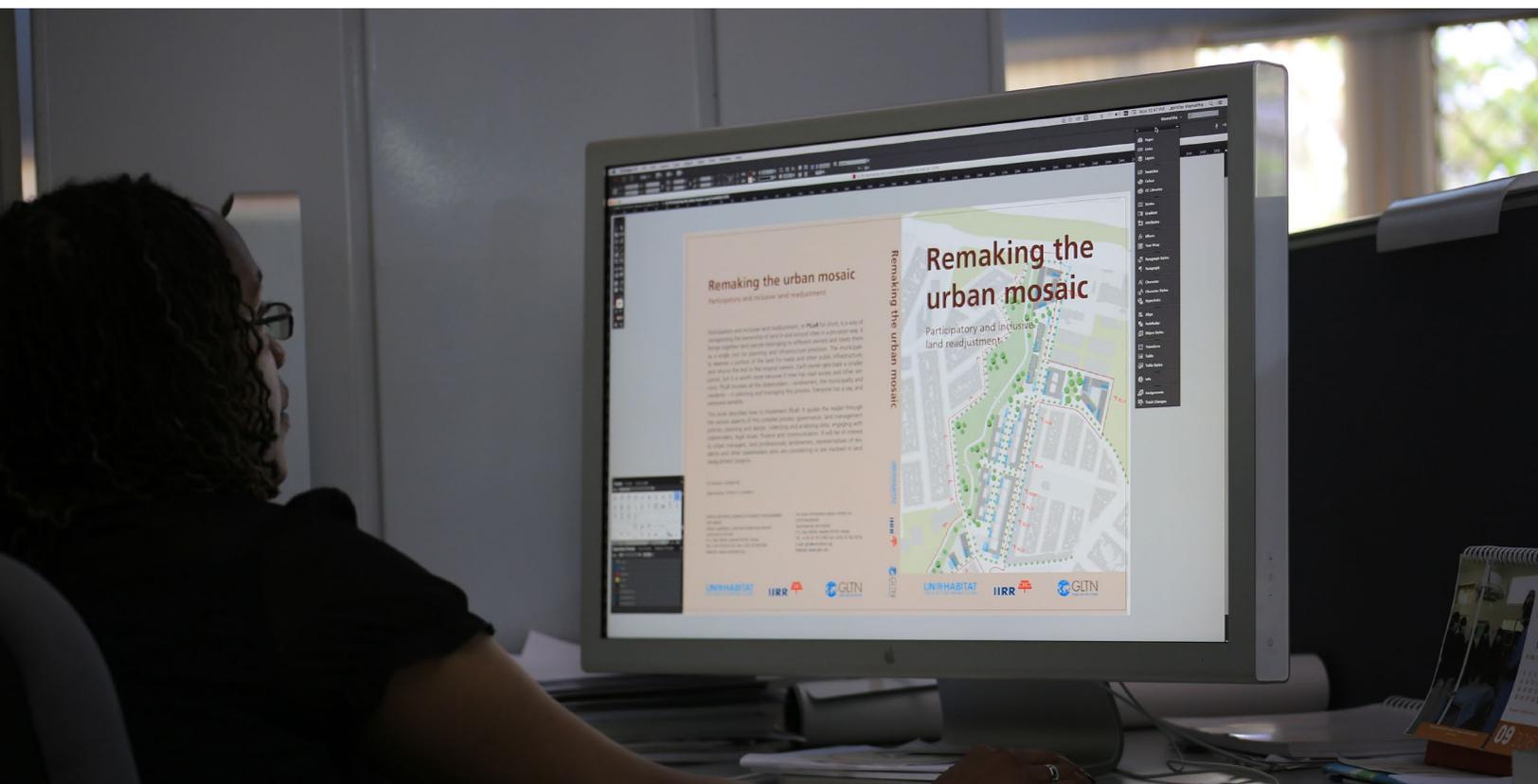
### OSRSG VAC

- Una Nueva Agenda Urbana, segura y amigable para las niñas, niños y adolescents (A child friendly version of the New Urban Agenda)

- Protecting children affected by armed violence in the community

### UN-Habitat

- UN-Habitat Gender Journey
- Rapid Financial Feasibility Assessment for Planned City Extension (PCE)
- Remaking the Urban Mosaic
- City Resilience Profiling Programme
- How resilient is your city?
- Fact Sheet - Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
- Kigali Declaration
- Rabat Declaration
- Up for Slum dwellers
- Key Messages: Participatory slum upgrading; human rights security of tenure; the informal economy; and realizing adequate housing
- Quick Guide: Participatory slum upgrading; participation; and national urban policies
- Slum Upgrading: Almanach; participation; participatory planning;
- Slum Almanac
- Impact Stories: Cameroun Impact Story; and Kenya Impact Story
- Collection of Municipal Solid Waste, Key issues for Decision-makers in Developing Countries



- Collection of Municipal Solid Waste in Developing Countries
- Solid Waste Management in the World Cities
- Nairobi Ndovu service plan
- Partnership between ICAO and UN-Habitat
- Planning for better mobility in fast growing towns in Metropolitan Nairobi
- Roadmap to Bus Rapid Transit in Bogor
- Study on the synergy between the airports and urban development (ICAO and UN-Habitat)
- Synergy between airports and urban development for sustainable development (ICAO and UN-Habitat)
- Sustainable Building Design for Tropical Countries
- Urban Energy Technical Note
- International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for all
- Lignes directrices internationales sur la décentralisation et l'accès aux services de base pour tous
- Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs
- Unpacking Metropolitan Governance for Sustainable Development (case studies)
- Unpacking Metropolitan Governance for Sustainable Development (discussion paper)
- Reforming Urban Planning System in Lebanon (English)
- Reforming Urban Planning System in Lebanon (Arabic)
- Towards an Arab Urban Agenda
- UN-Habitat in Iraq
- Global Sanitation Fund Programme in Nepal Annual Report 2015
- Reviving Sanitation Campaign - Nepal Earthquake 2015
- Asian Sanitation Data Book 2013
- Block Mapping Guidelines Volume 3
- Collecting of Municipal Solid Waste in Developing Countries
- Collection of Municipal Solid Waste
- Customer Services User manual Volume 2
- Faecal Sludge Management, Kathmandu Valley
- Finance Policies and Procedures Manual Volume
- Global Sanitation Fund Annual report 2015
- How to Set Up and Manage a Town-Level Multistakeholder
- Human Values in Water Education
- Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative
- Leakage Control Manual Volume 5
- Manual on the Right to Water and Sanitation
- Nepal Earthquake 2015, Reviving Sanitation Campaign
- Reduction of Illegal Water Volume 6
- Second Ministerial Meeting, Entebe Uganda
- Tandale Chakula Bora, Water for African Cities
- Third Global WOPs Congress and GWOPA General Assembly
- WASH Brochure UN-Habitat and Thailand Project
- Water Audit Manual Volume 4
- Water for African Cities Phase II

## UNIDO

- Eco-Industrial Park creating shared prosperity and safeguarding the environment
- Sustainable Cities; Hubs of Innovation, low Carbon, Industrialization and Climate Action

## UNISDR

- Resilient Cities Connect

## UNU-IAS

- A Water and Urban Initiative Case Study – Jakarta
- Current Water Quality status of Rivers in the Kathmandu Valley
- Sustainable Urban Water Environment in Southeast Asia
- Use of Water Quality in Water Quality Assessment, case study Manila
- Water and Urban Initiative

## UN Women

- Prevention Essential Services (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/12/essential-services-package-for-women-and-girls-subject-to-violence>)
- Safe Cities Brief (<https://unwomen.sharepoint.com/Policy-Programming/EVAW/Safe-Cities/Resources/UN%20Women%20Safe%20Cities%20Flyer.pdf>)

## WHO

- Health as the Pulse of the New Urban Agenda

## WMO

- Air Quality Products Services
- Associated Programme on Flood Management
- Climate and urban development
- Climate Knowledge for Climate Action
- Establishing integrated weather services for megacities and large urban complexes
- Flash Flood Guidance System
- Global Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms
- Heatwaves and Health, guidance on warning system development
- High Impact Weather
- Impacts of Megacities on Air Pollution and Climate
- Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone
- Integrated weather, climate, hydrology and related environment services for sustainable cities
- La predicción sin discontinuidad del sistema tierra
- Megalopolis Final Report
- Megalopolis Newsletter
- Seamless prediction of the earth system
- Sistema Gaia Para Crecidas Repentinas
- System of Air Quality Forecasting and Research
- Urban Flood Management in a Changing Climate
- Weather and Climate, engaging Youth
- Workshop on urban Meteorological Observation Design

## G. OTHER UN ENGAGEMENTS AT THE CONFERENCE

### United Nations Principals High-Level Brunch Meeting:

Global mayors and United Nations Principals as well as senior-level officials were invited to a high-level brunch meeting hosted by the Secretary-General of the Conference on Sunday 16 October 2017. The topic of discussion was the potential role of the United Nations system in supporting municipalities and local authorities in the area of sustainable urbanization. Principals from the United Nations system attended the brunch meeting with the Secretary-General of the Habitat III Conference held in Quito, prior to the Conference. ICAO, OHCHR, the Special Envoy for Road Safety, UNCDF, UNCRD, UNDESA, UNECE,

### A. Urban Future

Urban Future space was dedicated to showcasing innovative approaches to urban development, with the aim of providing an opportunity for cutting-edge knowledge, including new technologies, on housing and urban issues. It concentrated attention on the latest tools and theories for the achievement of sustainable urban development. A total of 26 Urban Future events were held in the Habitat III Conference. Urban Future events were attended by a total of 2,210 participants. The United Nations also participated in the Urban Future with their partners.

UNICEF - Partner organization for Promoting Safe and Healthy Urban Mobility for Children

UN-Habitat - Partner organization for Innovative Financing for Urban and Land Development with Gender Equality and Youth Rights in the Muslim World

UNECLAC and UN-Habitat - partner organizations for Women in Cities: Building Inclusion and Sustainability

UNECLAC - partner organization for Cities, Citizens, Resilience: Tools and People

World Bank - partner organization for Live Laboratory: Exploring Urban Accessibility

IOM - lead for Migraplan APP: Urbanization and Migration Participatory Planning Tools to Prevent Informal Settlements Proliferation

More information about the events and details provided by the organizers are available at: <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/urban-future/>

### B. Urban Talks

At the Habitat III Conference, Urban Talks were organized at the end of each day of the Conference. Urban Talks provided a venue for the world's most renowned urbanists, economists, and city managers, to share their visions on the future of cities with Habitat III Conference participants. Keynote speakers addressed the importance of partnering to implement the New Urban Agenda.

On Tuesday, 18 October 2016, the Urban Talk on Childhood and Inequalities in Urban Development was hosted by UNICEF at the Teatro Nacional at the Conference Venue, and broadcasted live from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

The speakers of the Urban Talk were Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children; Grant Leaity, UNICEF Ecuador representative; Saskia Sassen, Professor at the Columbia University; Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya, Indonesia; Sergio Fajardo, former mayor of Medellin, and Babatunde Fashola, Federal Minister of Power, Works and Housing in Nigeria, who discussed childhood and inequalities in urban development.

Video records of each of the Urban Talks are available online at the UN website: [www.webtv.un.org](http://www.webtv.un.org) as well as at: <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/all/childhood-and-inequalities-in-urban-development/>

### C. Urban Stage

The Urban Stage is a platform created to launch the commitments to the Quito Implementation Platform of the New Urban Agenda in the framework of Habitat III. It featured innovative plans, projects, and commitments, as well as other initiatives that have arisen from national and local governments, stakeholders, and partnerships between different organizations towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. UNDP, UN-Habitat, and WHO participated in the Urban Stage with the featured speakers, and addressed key challenges identified in the New Urban Agenda. UNESCO also moderated one of the Urban Stage sessions on the artist's role

in shaping an urban future with artists around cities and human settlements. The speakers contributed to discussions among the panels and participants on ongoing action-based platform, creating a space for development initiatives well into the future, as well as on ensuring a practical platform for anyone who wishes to put forward solution-based plans for housing and sustainable urban development and new plateaus of stakeholder partnerships.

More information about the Urban Stage events and details provided by the organizers are available at:

<http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/urban-stage/>

#### D. Urban Library

The Urban Library was created at the Habitat III Conference, and invited all the participants to visit. In the Urban Library, 45-minute-long events were hosted by organizations launching their recent publications relevant to the theme and discussions of the Habitat III Conference. The following four different United Nations system organizations joined the Urban Library to organize eight sessions with highlights of their key tools, publications, initiatives, concepts, as well as debates with their partners and public audience.

UNCRD  
Urban-Rural Linkages in Support to the New Urban Agenda  
17 October 2016, 09:00 AM - 09:45 AM  
Partners: IFAD; FAO, UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat  
National Housing Profile Series  
17 October 2016, 10:00 AM - 10:45 AM  
Partners: Afghanistan and Guyana, El Salvador, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia

UN-Habitat  
Climate Change Issues in National Urban Policies 18 October 2016, 09:00 AM - 09:45 AM  
Partners: Cities Alliance, INS, OECD, RMIT

UNESCO  
Water, Megacities and Global Change: Portraits of 15 Emblematic Cities of the World  
18 October 2016, 09:00 AM - 10:45 AM  
Partners: ARCEAU-IdF, ICLEI

UNU  
Thrive Global  
19 October 2016, 10:00 AM - 10:45 AM  
Partners: International Council for Science – Urban Health and Wellbeing Programme, International Society for Urban Health, Urban Health Network for Latin America and the Caribbean

UN-Habitat  
Community's Transformative Power for Sustainable Urbanization  
19 October 2016, 03:00 PM - 03:45 PM  
Partners: Cities Alliance, INS, OECD, RMIT

UN-Habitat  
UN-Habitat's Global State of Urban Youth Report- 2015/2016  
20 October 2016, 08:00 AM - 08:45 AM

UN-Habitat  
The Finance for City Leaders Handbook  
20 October 2016, 10:00 AM - 10:45 AM  
Partners: Oxford University

More information about the Urban Library and details provided by the organizers are available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/programme/urban-library/>

#### E. Habitat III Village: An Urban Lab

The Habitat III Village was a pioneering and innovative activity during the Habitat III Conference aiming to convert the host city into an urban experience. The Habitat III Village was an initiative of the Habitat III Secretariat together with the Municipality of Quito and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of the Government of Ecuador. It was open to the private sector, public institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, foundations, and the United Nations system, to submit proposals of innovation and urban solutions applied to the city of Quito to show the positive impact of sustainable urban development.

The projects were mainly located in the neighborhoods nearby the official venue and they were open to all citizens of Quito as well as participants at the Conference. Quito offered a unique space to show innovation and urban solutions that reflect on how to plan and manage cities and territories, in order to fulfil their role as engines of sustainable development. All the projects were developed in the city and they were directly related to the topics of the Conference, constituting a call to action for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda for the next twenty years.

UNDP, UN-Habitat, WHO and UN Environment joined the Habitat III Village that were innovative to showcase examples on how to improve urban liveability and health, urban governance, urban spaces and public services, as well as to create safer, more inclusive and a sustainable city. The projects created a unique space where urban planners, organizations, and other stakeholders from all over the world implemented solutions as part of the legacy of the Habitat III Conference in Quito.

### *BREATHE LIFE - World Health Organization*

Working with [Maskbook.org](http://Maskbook.org) passers-by were creating their own anti-dust mask reflecting their fears and hopes about urban air pollution in workshops done in Julio Andrade park and later presented in the ONE UN Pavilion.

Air pollution kills one in every nine people globally. Improving air quality dramatically improves urban liveability and health, and reduces climate emissions. Air Quality is a nexus point with multiple benefits enabling more walking and cycling, more energy efficient buildings, and better waste management. The campaign, globally and locally, wants to raise awareness about the linkages between air pollution, health & climate through digital media, and interactive exhibitions. The project brought together interactive media forms to highlight threats including videos in Spanish, examples of air pollution solutions-based Quito, a Breathe Life Selfies booth, and a 3D poster by the artist Kurt Wenner, illustrating the choices cities face today to achieve healthy urban design. The project was part of the Breathe Life campaign ([www.BreatheLife2030.org](http://www.BreatheLife2030.org)), launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Environment-hosted Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) at Habitat III.

### *WEAPPHEROES FOR SDGS - UNDP RIO World Centre for Sustainable Development*

SDG Hero – WeAppHeroes mobile app helps to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals through acts of goodwill between people. It matches those who are looking for help with potential “heroes”, thereby generating trust among strangers and strengthening social cohesion within urban centers. The tool, consisting of a mobile app working with geo-localization, and efficiently connecting people as an additional means to address the SDGs. The project aims to benefit from technology and the sharing economy to contribute to the Agenda 2030 through everyday action. It creates a virtuous circle that aims to improve the social fabric through a new micro-volunteering phenomenon. It has the potential to create new networks of people interested in addressing urban issues in their immediate neighborhood and to connect people for more efficient sharing of resources. The app was presented during the Conference in Centro Cultural Benjamin Carrión in two different workshops, where the public could learn more about the tool and also test it.

### *URBAN CARAVAN WORKSHOP - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

The project took place on a bus to show participants and citizens the city’s best urban solutions and to share ideas and findings in a workshop. The Urban Caravan Workshop in Quito took place on Sunday 15 October in a half-day debate on innovative initiatives for Quito, including youth and women engaging projects, and



best local governance experiences in FCE. The objective was to create a catalyst for private sector-driven development projects in Quito -- and eventually start-ups -- that will promote impactful and sustainable urban development solutions for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030. Selected proposals have been given the opportunity to apply for a fellowship/ seed-funding prize towards tackling an urban challenge in the Quito municipality.

### *POP-UP PUBLIC SPACE - UN-Habitat Global Programme on Public Space*

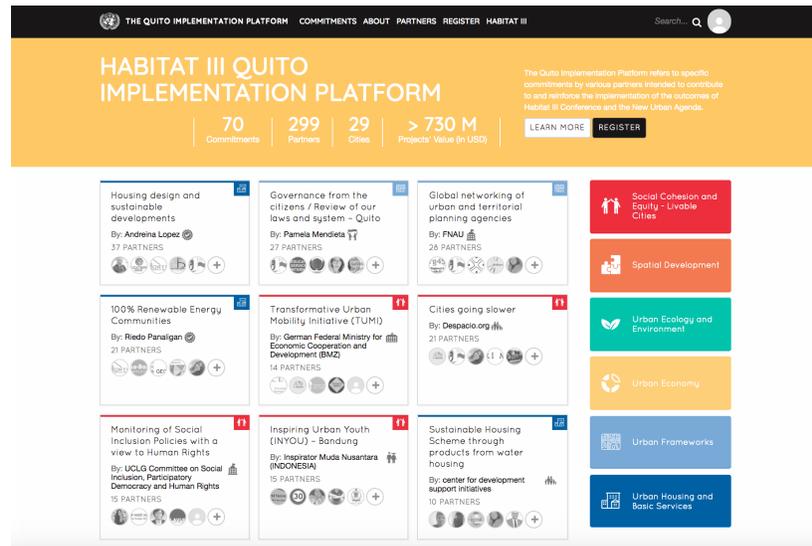
The project was a micro-urban intervention/ pop-up public space that incorporated temporary urban furniture and a module for public participation with the aim to activate a determined public space and to encourage civic debate about city improvements. The project was based on 2.3x2.3 metre modules to be combined in many different ways generating public spaces to, relax, read or recreate. It included different levels of social interaction and dialogues by complementing furniture with a cafe module, structures for projects exhibitions and urban proposals, and computers enabling the access to innovative technological tools, such as Minecraft for participatory design. The modules were designed to be located in different spaces of the city and donated to the city of Quito after the Conference as a part of the Habitat III legacy. It was located in El Ejido Park very close to the main entrance of the venue, and it counted with different open dialogues of the Conference high-level participants, opening the Conference to the general public.

More information about the Habitat III Village and details provided by the organizers are available at <http://habitat3.org/the-conference/village/>

### F. Quito Implementation Platform

The Quito Implementation Platform refers to specific commitments by various partners intended to contribute to and reinforce the implementation of the outcomes of Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda. Over 350 partners, including the United Nations system, have committed to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through this unique platform. These initiatives are categorized by six themes such as social cohesion and equity – livable cities; special development; urban ecology and environment; urban economy; urban frameworks; and urban housing and basic services. UNECA, UN-Habitat and UNODC from the United Nations system have joined the Quito Implementation Platform.

More information about the Quito Implementation Platform and details provided by the organizers are available at <http://nuaimplementation.org/>



## X. POST-HABITAT III INTERAGENCY INITIATIVES

### *Post-Habitat III Cross-cutting Expert Group Meetings (Post-Habitat III CCEGM)*

Building on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in 2017 onwards and as follow-up on the Cross-cutting Expert Group Meetings held in 2016, Post-Habitat III CCEGMs aimed to further organize innovative, inclusive, and creative discussions and dialogues with a particular action-oriented focus on the implementation frameworks for the New Urban Agenda from different perspectives and expertise.

Four Post-Habitat III CCEGMs were co-organized by the following leading UN agencies in chronological order.

- UN-Habitat's Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat (New York, 5 – 7 April 2017)
- Engendering National Urban Policies for Successful Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat and Huairou Commission (Paris, 16 May 2017)
- Urban Crime, Good Governance, and Sustainable Development by UNODC and UN-Habitat (New York, 30 May – 1 June 2017)
- Integrating Food Security and Nutrition into Urban and Territorial Planning by FAO (New York, 14 – 15 June 2017)

### *UN-Habitat's Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat (New York, 5 – 7 April 2017)*

Good urbanization does not happen by chance, but rather by design. This constitutes a paradigm shift; one that the New Urban Agenda suggests can occur only by readdressing the way that cities are planned, financed, and governed. Whenever and wherever cities have supportive rules and regulations, sound planning and design and a viable financial plan, they function as transformational drivers of sustainable development. Given this, the five foundational elements of UN-Habitat's Action Framework for Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA) reflect these prerequisites. The goal of UN-Habitat's AFINUA is to support national and local governments and other key actors in getting right the foundational urban elements of the New Urban Agenda: (1) national urban policies, (2) urban legislation and regulations, (3) urban planning and design, (4) local economy and municipal finance and (5) local implementation. The Post-Habitat III Cross-

cutting Expert Group Meeting convened representatives of stakeholder groups, substantive bodies, local governments and international agencies and lead a refinement of the descriptions and metrics of the key elements of UN-Habitat's AFINUA, to ensure its relevance, buy-in, and measurability.

### *Engendering National Urban Policies for Successful Implementation of the New Urban Agenda by UN-Habitat and Huairou Commission (Paris, 16 May 2017)*

The Engendering of National Urban Policies for the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda Expert Group Meeting took place in partnership with the Huairou Commission. The meeting highlighted the importance of gender equality themes within urban policy in order to facilitate the development of policies that promote sustainable, inclusive, and participatory urbanization and secondly, the cross-cutting nature of urban policy, and particularly National Urban Policies, in their role as an overarching framework for coordinated, multi-sectorial, and cooperative urban development. The experts further discussed the establishment of an action-oriented network of partners that are working towards supporting the development and implementation of urban policies that are gender-responsive in their nature and that can successfully and effectively incorporate gender issues within the process of policy development and within the policies themselves in order to support the ethos of the New Urban Agenda and its implementation at the country level.

### *Urban Crime, Good Governance & Sustainable Development by UNODC, UN-Habitat and Government of Canada (New York, 30 May – 1 June 2017)*

There is an increased recognition that inclusive, safe, and resilient societies are an important factor of sustainable development, as reflected in the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, these Agendas explicitly recognize that reducing conflict, crime, violence, and discrimination, and ensuring inclusion and good governance, are essential for people's wellbeing and play a key role in enabling sustainable development. The meeting explored ways and means of promoting good city governance and peaceful and inclusive societies in the context of the 2030 Agenda, specifically in light of SDGs 5, 11 and 16, and the New Urban Agenda, and with a

particular focus on transnational organized crime, corruption, and crime prevention. The experts made a number of recommendations as to the development of the new Guidelines on Safer Cities. They stressed that the question from which angle safety and security should be tackled, and whom the Guidelines should address, must be carefully considered. The experts also highlighted the crucial importance of cooperation and partnerships across all government levels, as well as among government entities and the private sector, local communities, and academia. They further underlined the importance of facilitating the reintegration of offenders and of setting up systems ensuring access to justice and basic services for marginalized groups. Building on the outcomes of the meeting, and taking into account its mandate areas, international good practice and developments, UNODC will finalize a set of recommendations for the development of the abovementioned United Nations system-wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and submit to UN-Habitat, in line with General Assembly Resolution 68/188.

*Integrating Food Security and Nutrition into Urban and Territorial Planning by FAO (New York, 14 – 15 June 2017)*

The post-Habitat III Cross-cutting Expert Group Meeting was built on the recommendations coming from the Cross-Cutting Expert Group Meeting held in May 2016 where all participants recognized urban context as a crucial arena for addressing food security and malnutrition in an “inter-sectorial, multi-actor and multi-level governance approach that encompass the soil-to-soil food system, from farm to fork to waste management”. The experts this time defined a set of key principles and recommendations for Member States of the United Nations, and particularly for their sub-national governments, on establishing and initiating the work plan for the first quarter of the New Urban Agenda term (first five years) on integrating food security and nutrition as part of the overall urban and territorial planning. The meeting concluded with the guiding principles; a set of recommendations for decision-making processes and for implementation of practices; overview of a capacity development package for food systems planning including training curricula (outline, structure and training methods); means to foster city-to city exchange and partnerships; and recommendations for integrating food systems planning with other components of the New Urban Agenda implementation plan.

*Post-Habitat III UN Task Team Expert Group Meeting (New York, 12-16 June 2017)*

The Habitat III Secretariat convened a meeting of all urban experts of the United Nations agencies, particularly those who participated in the Issue Papers Writeshop in New York in May 2015. As part of the legacy of the Habitat III Conference, the meeting reflected lessons learnt during the process, as well as aimed to identify priority actions and collaboration areas in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the United Nations

system. Over 40 urban experts from 19 different United Nations system organizations gathered with the following objectives of the meeting to be met:

- Evaluate the work of the United Nations Task Team for Habitat III: lessons learnt and reflections
- Review the Habitat III Issue Papers thematic areas within the framework of the New Urban Agenda: update on key drivers for action and identification of future/existing platforms and projects
- Identify expected accomplishments per area within the United Nations system action framework in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
- Identify priorities for action and potential collaboration within the United Nations system on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda
- Develop a roadmap on key activities 2017-2018 to follow-up on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Through the five-day exercises among the United Nations experts, key recommendations on lessons learnt on the UN Task Team were received; thematic areas of the Habitat III preparatory process were reviewed, taking into consideration the New Urban Agenda; priority areas of collaboration were discussed; and the Post-Habitat III UN Task Team roadmap was prepared for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

All the participating agencies were given an opportunity to make a presentation on their priority actions on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: project or programme planned or to be planned to implement the New Urban Agenda, followed by the discussions on the Thematic Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda within the United Nations system. New thematic areas were suggested to use for the working group exercises in line with the Transformative Commitments for sustainable urban development of the New Urban Agenda: sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty; sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; and environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development.

In these three thematic areas for the sustainable urban development, a framework was proposed in the matrix with such cross-cutting aspects as: priority areas of collaboration, knowledge creation, technical cooperation, funding/financing, platforms/ programmes, partnerships, and guidelines.

The efforts made by the UN Task Team from the collective work of the Issue Papers throughout the Habitat III Conference ultimately synthesizes into the inter-agency collaboration for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. This Post-Habitat III UN Task Team Expert Group Meeting provided an opportunity to act as a model for future shared responsibility on sustainable urban development with collaborative and coordinated implementation and monitoring strategies in support of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, as well as other associated global development agreements and frameworks.



## XI. POST-HABITAT III: IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA –

The UN Task Team, with its structure of productive collaboration and coordination by the Habitat III Secretariat, was composed of 44 United Nations system organizations to capture the expertise and contributions of its system-wide expertise in sustainable urban development. The UN Task Team had played a key role to unify the United Nations, and to ensure that its mobilization continued towards the realization of the vision of the New Urban Agenda. The challenges of urbanization are too complex to be addressed by one single agency, and the United Nations as a whole will need to unite for collaborative actions in implementing the New Urban Agenda at all levels with relevant key multi-partners.

With the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on climate change, as well as other global development agreements and frameworks, an increasing number of committed actions have been planned and initiated in the development area among the United Nations system. Inter-agency initiatives and collective work as one United Nations to advance the implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be possible and more easily organized with this existing history and structure. After the Habitat III Conference in particular, the following collaborations have indicated a level of partnering together towards translating the New Urban Agenda into the on-the-ground implementation.



### *Greener cities*

Along with consultations and activities at the Habitat III Conference, the interventions allowed CBD to emphasize the value and contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to the design and management of sustainable, resilient, inclusive and safe cities for the coming years. CBD discussed, with UN-Habitat, options to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, particularly through the UN-Habitat and UN Environment Greener Cities Partnership initiative, collaborating on the implementation of the Agenda 2010 Sustainable Development Goal 11 and examining options for projects to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystems into urban development globally.

To this end, CBD collaborated with UN-Habitat to share the New Urban Agenda and other outcomes from the Habitat III process

at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 13) from 4 to 17 December 2016, and the fifth Summit of Cities and Subnational Governments to be held from 10 to 11 December 2016 in Cancun, Mexico, in order to strengthen mutual collaboration and resources to support for the follow-up work of the New Urban Agenda.

UN Environment realizes that the New Urban Agenda truly sets a strategic and innovative vision for a paradigm shift and covers the breath of critical issues in the context of an urbanizing world. Given the fact that environment and resilience have found a strong place in the New Urban Agenda as one of the three transformative commitments, UN Environment ensures an integrated and effective implementation of this Agenda that could inter alia include building on the Greener Cities Partnership and another two decades of cooperation.



### *Sustainable urban development through food security and urban-rural development*

FAO recognizes the importance of supporting the New Urban Agenda and is committed to engaging in the post-Habitat III process. FAO achieved to have its member countries signed a document that recognizes the centrality of ensuring food security and improving nutrition as objectives for urban planning and modernization with the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that requires greater political focus on food security and nutrition that both play a key role in inputs and outcome of the sustainable development. As one of the lead agencies with the mandate to eradicate hunger, food insecurity, and all forms of malnutrition, FAO intends to offer its expertise to support member countries in the transformation of their food systems for sustainable and prosperous urban-rural development. FAO stands ready to explore synergies between the New Urban Agenda and UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2015, which was proclaimed in April 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly, and also engages with other United Nations system organizations to increase nutrition investments, and implement policies and programmes to improve food security and nutrition in the Post-Habitat III process.

Key partners: UN-Habitat, UNCRD, IFAD, WFP, World Bank, OECD, C40, RUAF Foundation, ICLEI, UCLG

Key countries: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Senegal, Zambia, Colombia, Peru, among other countries

Key cities: Colombo, Dhaka, Nairobi, Lusaka, Kitwe, Dakar, Lima, Medellin, among other cities

Strategic framework/plan: Framework for FAO's work on urbanization is being drafted.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: Some case studies collected on food systems

Expert Group Meetings: FAO held the Post-Habitat III Expert Group Meeting in coordination with IFAD, WFP, and the Habitat III Secretariat from 14 to 15 June 2017 in New York.

Capacity development activities for the internal and external: Urban/territorial food system assessment tool kit being developed for internal and external use

Advocacy materials: Knowledge sharing platform on urban food systems currently being developed

Key activities for 2017-2018: CFS work stream on urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition

Quito Implementation Platform: Joining the platform currently being considered

Other initiatives:

- CFS work stream on urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition
- State of Food and Agriculture 2017 (flagship publication) theme on urbanization and rural transformation
- Urban/ territorial/ city region food system assessment
- Milan Urban Food Policy Pact
- Global Networks
- Urban Task Force & Framework
- Urban Rural Linkage Forum/Network
- WB urban food system knowledge product/metrics
- Global Food Security Cluster -Urban Working Group
- Trees for Cities
- Food for the Cities global network
- Save Food –Global Food Loss and Waste Reduction Initiative
- 10YFP Sustainable Food System
- City region food system assessment
- GEF Sustainable Cities Programme
- GCF proposal development
- Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Initiative



### *Supporting Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development with UN-Habitat*

Consistent with the role that the UN system plays in supporting Member States in achieving the 2030 Agenda by utilizing its range of capacities and expertise in a coherent and whole-of-system manner, ICAO, and UN-Habitat initiated a partnership with a view to collaborate on matters of common interest. The relation between airport and the core city led to the emergence of development corridors to connect the two places. The corridors also attract land uses that supplement or complement the functions of the core city and the airport as a transport hub. The correct management of the development axis between the airport and the core city, and the regulation of land use activities around airport facilities are useful in ensuring sustainable land use development around the airport and along the corridor route. To this end, ICAO develops principles and techniques of international air navigation, and fosters the planning and development of international air transport so as to inter alia meet the needs of the peoples of the world for such an air transport system. The partnership between ICAO and UN-Habitat brings a wide array of international experience and best practices that will be relevant in achieving the mandates of both organizations while maximizing their contributions to the New Urban Agenda as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### *Aviation and urban development*

Aviation is a crucial aspect in urban and regional planning. It impacts human activities and the form of development activities (including patterns of settlements and economic activity). Studying their role thereby in the development cycle will be crucial in learning the relationship between airport development and urban development and how the resultant synergies can be harnessed for socio-economic development of cities and countries.

As a means to harness the existing synergies between airports and urban development, in October 2015, ICAO and UN-Habitat initiated a pilot project aimed at promoting interconnections and interrelationship between airport and urban development in Nairobi (Joko Kenyatta International Airport and Wilson Airport), Addis Ababa (Bole International Airport), Ekurhuleni (O.R. Tambo International Airport) and Johannesburg (Lanseria International Airport) over the span of one year.

### *Collaborating a project*

The contributors to this project include Civil Aviation Authorities and airport management authorities in Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Africa, as well as land, planning and urban development local authorities in Nairobi, Addis Ababa and Johannesburg. Representatives of international organizations, aircraft manufactures and airlines, as well as aviation and airport planning experts, land users close to the airports, and the regional centre for mapping of resources for development are also significant champions of the study.

The project objectives include identifying best practices and principles, consistent with ICAO standards and policies that will contribute to enhancing the synergy between the airports and urban development in Nairobi (Kenya), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg (South Africa), and accordingly formulate recommendations for consideration by relevant decision makers and stakeholders. Also on the basis of the outcome of the pilot project, focus will be to develop global guidelines that will assist States to enhance the synergy between airport and urban sustainable development.

The implementation of the outcome of the pilot project will be jointly monitored by UN-Habitat and ICAO. Furthermore, the outcomes of this pilot project were presented during Habitat III to be held from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.



International  
Labour  
Organization

Key partners: UN-Habitat  
Key countries: Mozambique, Tanzania  
Key cities: Dar es Salaam, Palma

Strategic framework/plan: A plan consists of exploring how ILO can best contribute to the New Urban Agenda with its existing resources, meaning better synergies

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: A set of studies in urban labour and livelihoods and local economic development

Publications: A number of urban publications have been published

Capacity development activities for the external: There have been urban related activities.

Advocacy materials: Some advocacy materials on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda have been developed.

Key activities for 2017-2018: Exploration of synergies and alignment of existing activities with a more urban focus

### Other initiatives:

- Exploration of synergies and alignment of existing activities with a more urban focus
- Public-private partnerships for decent jobs and better services in the urban context
- Interregional Training and Knowledge Sharing Workshop



Given the outcome for migration and migrants at the Habitat III Conference and its whole process, IOM believes that the specific language in the New Urban Agenda adds significantly to the body of commitments on which IOM can build its work, particularly in the process following up the 19 September Summit on large movements of refugees and migrants and the preparations for the Global Compact for safe orderly and regular migration, as in the New York Declaration. Close ongoing collaboration among the United Nations system would be needed to implement the New Urban Agenda from local to global levels.

### Roadmap:

- Mayoral Forum on Migration in Berlin (26-27 June 2017)
- 2016-2017 Conference on Cities and Migrants in Mechelen, Belgium [IOM, UN-Habitat and UCLG] (Nov 2017)
- Launch of World Migration Report (end in Nov 2017)
- International Convention on Migration (Sep 2018)



### *Broadband for Sustainable Urban Development*

At the Habitat II Conference, ITU, and UNESCO showed their support for the global roll-out of broadband infrastructure, devices, applications and services to ensure inclusive economic growth and lift people out of poverty around the world. In regard to their interventions, ITU and UNESCO collaboratively joined the statement from the members of the ITU and UNESCO Broadband Commission for Habitat III. The statement underlines the vital role of broadband for building and transforming cities and human settlements, and for achieving the commitments of the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.



Special Representative of the Secretary-General on  
**Violence against Children**

### **OSRSG VAC**

Key partners: Plan to continue collaboration with UN-Habitat and mayors with whom OSRSG VAC has already collaborated Research

to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: A report on armed violence in the community

Publications: A child friendly version of the New Urban Agenda

Advocacy materials: A child friendly version of the New Urban Agenda and planning to develop supply materials for mayors



Roadmap:

- 854 local governments supported
- Directly supported 967 local infrastructure developments
- Over 45,000 government officials & local stakeholders trained in local development finance
- UNCDF investments made to local governments, leveraged 11 times over by the public/ private sector
- Supported 64 local governments in 12 countries to apply climate adaptation at local level
- 16 national strategies & policies adopted for local development finance by governments since 2014



Key partners: UN-Habitat, Global Environment Facility, World Bank, African Development Bank

Key countries: India, Malaysia, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Albania, Montenegro, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco

Key cities: Bhopal, Jaipur, Vijayawada, Guntur, Mysore, Melaka, Dakar, Diamniadio, Abidjan

Memorandum of Understanding: Currently there are four projects starting the implementation phase that will contribute to the New Urban Agenda. The projects include cities in India (Jaipur, Bhopal, Mysore, Vijaywada, Guntur), Malaysia (Melaka), Senegal (Dakar and Diamniadio), and Ivory Coast (Abidjan). In addition, there are numerous projects currently under development, such as a regional Mediterranean project, that will contribute to the New Urban Agenda through the action in the Mediterranean coastal cities.

Expert Group Meetings: An Expert Group Meeting was organized in May 2017, on the sidelines of the Vienna Energy Forum. Relevant experts, including academia, NGOs, private sector, etc. provided inputs towards UNIDO sustainable cities strategy and potential contributions to the New Urban Agenda. Based on the inputs received, UNIDO is currently preparing the document that will define its strategy and contributions to the New Urban Agenda.

Capacity development activities for the external: The capacity development on the New Urban Agenda would be done as part of the implementation of the four ongoing sustainable cities projects in India, Malaysia, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

Advocacy materials: Advocacy materials will be developed as part of the four ongoing sustainable cities projects. In addition, brochures as promotional materials will be prepared providing an overview of UNIDO contribution towards the New Urban Agenda.

Key activities for 2017-2018:

Sustainable Cities project in India: i) formalizing partnership with UN-Habitat; ii) establishment of the India Platform for Sustainable Cities; iii) conducting urban sustainability assessments of Bhopal and Vijayawada jointly with the World Bank; iv) guidance and methodology for sustainability plan development proposed for adoption by the relevant national and local stakeholders; v) established institutional framework for sustainable city planning and management; vi) integrated sustainability and resilience plans (SCS – Sustainable City Strategy) developed for at least 4 to 5 cities; and vii) city performance measured against indicators consistent with international standards (e.g. ISO 37120).

Sustainable Cities project in Malaysia: i) national & state policies and strategic direction for development of sustainable and resilient cities improved/developed; supported by enabling programs (funding models, green procurement, PPPs, etc.) & projects; ii) institutional capacity of policy-makers at the national, state and local levels built; iii) awareness raising events for policy-makers, industry and end-users organized at all levels for dissemination of tangible benefits/results of project; iv) World Urban Forum to be hosted in Malaysia - UNIDO to showcase progress done under the project; and v) jointly with World Bank conducting urban sustainability assessment of Melaka.

Other initiatives:

- Sustainable Cities project in Malaysia
- GEF Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach in Senegal, India, Malaysia and Cote d'Ivoire
- Sustainable Cities project in India



Key partners: UN-Habitat, the African Union Commission, the Africa Development Bank

Key countries: Lesotho, Chad

Organizational restructure for the New Urban Agenda: There is a team in place that will be focusing of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: A policy research report will be generated and ready by end of 2017. The research process is underway.

Expert Group Meeting: This meeting is planned to review and validate the framework in Africa in November 2017 in Lesotho as the Chair of the Specialized Committee on Urban Planning and Development of the African Union.

Capacity development activities for the internal: Opportunities for capacity development exist internally and will happen within the context of existing capacity development activities internally and work synergies within the Commission. For example, a talent pool is underway at the Commission and such exercises can help in strengthening the capacity gaps. The Section will also be embarking on capacity strengthening activities with IDEP- The African Institute for Development Planning.

Capacity development activities for the external: Opportunities for capacity development exist and will happen within the context of other advisory services that the Commission will be undertaking and following the research and review meeting with Member States where capacity gaps will be further highlighted. External capacity strengthening and advisory services exist with Development Planners in Africa, National Statistical Offices and Statistical Training Centers and Urban Development Ministries.

Advocacy materials: In partnership with stakeholders, advocacy materials will be developed.

Evaluation: During the Expert Group Meetings (above), an evaluation was done and Member States provided feedback concerning the process in Africa.

Key activities for 2017-2018:

Africa's major challenge today is to ensure that its economic growth is inclusive and sustainable. In this regard, the top policy priority is structural transformation, or the shift of economic sectors from low to higher productivity sectors driven by economic diversification. Accordingly, the Habitat III Africa Regional Report underscores the need to harness urbanization for Africa's growth and transformation targets. Five priority areas are of importance in this regard.

First, urbanization should be leveraged for industrialization, productivity, and employment given that well-planned cities and human settlements offer unique advantages for economic diversification and job rich growth at the national and regional levels. Second, housing and basic services remain priorities for Africa given the long-standing challenge of supply in terms of affordability, quality and security of tenure. Third, Africa's demographic and urban transition is closely linked so the implication of rapid urban growth for demographic dynamics requires adequate policy focus. Fourth, the climate change agenda in Africa, which is currently largely rural in its orientation, needs to factor in the opportunities and role of cities and local

governments. Fifth, strengthening weak urban policies, planning and governance is a priority for inclusive and sustainable cities and human settlements including human and financial capacities as well as data for evidence based responses to emerging challenges and opportunities. Efforts to optimize the role of urbanization in Africa's growth and transformation further need to take into account trends that are specific to the region and their policy implications. Unlike the experience of other regions, Africa's urban and rural populations are growing in tandem; the region is urbanizing without a green or industrial revolution and at lower levels of economic growth.

ECA is collaborating with the African Union Commission and UN-Habitat to develop a harmonized regional framework plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa. The framework will be anchored in Africa's housing and urban development priorities guided by SDG 11, the Common African Position on Habitat III and national development plans and visions. It will inform the regional and national processes for implementing, follow up and review of the both global and regional urban commitments in Africa, and enable a harmonized approach focused on leveraging urbanization for structural transformation.

Roadmap:

- Articulate Africa Regional Priorities of the New Urban Agenda
- Establish the linkages between Global, Regional, Sub-regional Commitments and National Level Priorities
- Take stock of evolving monitoring and reporting tools and implications
- Examine the resource implications for the implementation framework and assess the emerging opportunities
- Develop linkages for an Action Framework for national and sub-national level taking into account existing policy frameworks in African countries and specifying related actors, responsibilities, tools, and institutions
- Leverage existing coordination frameworks to support the New Urban Agenda implementation at all levels
- Development of a harmonized framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa



Key partners: UN-Habitat, other relevant United Nations programmes and agencies, the European Commission, the European Union Housing focal points, the Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation in Construction of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Housing Europe - the European Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing, the International Union of Tenants, Housing Cooperatives International, FIABCI, the International Real Estate Federation ; and the Geneva UN Charter Centres for Sustainable Housing and Urban Development; regional development banks (EIB, EDB, EBRD); among others.

Key countries: Member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Key cities: Cities in the 56 Member States of the ECE region

Strategic framework/plan: ECE is in the process of working with its Member States over the coming months to develop a regional framework based on the frameworks that have been recently developed.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: The ongoing work of the ECE Committee of Housing and Land Management has incorporated the New Urban Agenda into their programme of work.

Capacity development activities for the external: In collaboration with UN-Habitat, ECE has a joint UNDA that will build national capacities on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as it already does with the 2030 Agenda

Key activities for 2017-2018: The 78th Session of the Committee of Housing and Land Management (8 to 10 November 2017); European Urban Forum (September 2017); Regional Forum for Sustainable Development (March 2018)

Quito Implementation Platform: ECE will join the platform and add all of the key activities on the New Urban Agenda implementation for its region.

UNECE works actively with national governments to strengthen the cooperation among cities and their networks. In this endeavor, UNECE works closely with UN-Habitat and many other UN organisations. UNECE helps strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing and urban development and evidence-based policies in countries with economies in transition and provides technical support for SDG implementation through effective leveraging implementation mechanisms, and by facilitating effective follow up and review of progress.

UNECE is the secretariat to the only Committee on Housing and Land Management and the Working Party on Land Administration, intergovernmental bodies that have a mandate to compile, disseminate, and exchange information and experiences on housing, urban development and land administration policies.

UNECE also holds the mandate for hosting the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development and plays a critical role in the follow-up and review of global commitments, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This platform is for deliberating and adapting universal norms and global frameworks to regional and country contexts, and as a dynamic and effective nexus between the global and national levels.

UNECE has further strengthened their strategic partnerships with regional and subregional organisations such as the

European Union, ISOCARP, Housing Europe, etc. and works in close partnerships with cities and other stakeholders all relevant stakeholders to promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing endorsed in April 2015 by the UNECE Member States, supports countries in their efforts to ensure access to decent, adequate, affordable and healthy housing for all by improving sustainability of housing in the ECE region through effective policies and actions supported by international cooperation. Member States are establishing Geneva UN Charter Centres these Centres play a crucial role in promoting the four principles of the Charter: environmental protection, economic effectiveness, social inclusion, and participation, and cultural adequacy, depending on their specialization and available expertise at host institutions, the Centres work at national and/or international level and on topics covered by the Charter.

In November 2017 at the 70th anniversary of the Committee of Housing and Land Management in Geneva, Member States will confirm their commitment to promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and other relevant global agreements with a ministerial declaration, which is important towards achieving sustainable urban development in the UNECE region.

The United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety, Jean Todt, at the Secretariat in UNECE Sustainable Transport Division, recognized that the New Urban Agenda sets forth a great vision for more sustainable, resilient, and livable cities and world. It reminds of the importance of cross sectorial efforts, need for attention to vulnerable populations, role of innovation, consideration of urban-rural linkages and of the goal to not leave anyone behind. In order to highlight the importance of road safety in achieving the New Urban Agenda, and a critical element in building a truly sustainable transport and mobility system, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety intends to explore ways to collaborate with UN-Habitat in supporting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, specifically related to building sustainable transport and mobility.

Roadmap:

- Towards Smart Sustainable Cities - Integrated Approaches in Astana, Kazakhstan (14 June 2017)
- Reviewing the State of Safety in Cities in Geneva (28 June 2017)
- The third International Conference on Eurasian SDI: "From National to Regional Cooperation" in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan (29-30 June 2017)
- National workshops in Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine (July-December 2017)
- European Urban Forum in Prague (Sep 2017)
- 78th Session of the Committee on Housing and Land Management and Ministerial Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland (8-10 Nov 2017)

- Regional Forum for Sustainable Development in Geneva, Switzerland (March 2018)
- Convening power: The UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development and related regional dialogues on housing and land management, innovation, statistics, sustainable transport (8-10 November 2017; RFSD March 2018)
- Capacity development: Building national capacities for National Action Plans for Sustainable Housing and Urban Development (March 2014-December 2017)
- Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing and the UNECE Strategy for Sustainable Housing and Land Management in the ECE region for the period 2014-2020 (Ongoing)
- Establishment of Geneva UN Charter Centers in Albania and Estonia (established in 2017)
- Strengthen national capacities for the development of evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in selected countries with economies in transition (June 2016-December 2019)
- Task-force on Best practices and standards on energy efficiency in buildings (2017-present)
- United for Smart Cities initiative for smart city indicators, standards, index and smart city profiles (2014-present)



Key partners: Ministries of housing and urban development in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean

Key countries: Latin America and the Caribbean countries

Strategic framework/plan: Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: Development account projects on localizing Sustainable Development Goals

Publications: Regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean

Expert group Meetings: There were six Expert Group Meetings for the regional action framework.

Key activities for 2017-2018: Conference of the cities in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean

The regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin American and the Caribbean is being led by the ECLAC, UN-Habitat, and member countries of the Forum of Ministers and High Authorities on Housing and Urban Development in Latin America

and the Caribbean (MINURVI) with the development of a regional action plan. The need for a regional action plan was sanctioned by MINURVI in the Asunción Declaration (2016), giving ECLAC and UN-Habitat a clear mandate to facilitate its development. The elaboration of the Regional Action Plan builds upon the impetus of Habitat III, bringing together ECLAC, UN-Habitat and MINURVI and over 70 regional experts associated with multiple sectors and diverse actor groups from regional, national and sub-national levels to focus on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the region.

The Regional Action Plan seeks to be a key policy framework and governance tool for promoting the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, steering national and sub-national development and advancing the region towards achieving the SDGs. It is intended as a regional guide, both adaptable to local conditions and regional needs, and capable of building synergies with existing global agendas beyond the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs, including: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement, and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Outcome Document.

In parallel, the preparation of a Sub-Regional Action Plan for the Caribbean is underway, with the objective of addressing the unique challenges and opportunities that the Caribbean presents. ECLAC and UN-Habitat coordinate a working group with representatives of MINURVI, civil society organizations, academia, development banks, and the private sector. The group is working to identify key issues and priorities for sustainable development in the Caribbean and to define the structure and the contents of the Sub-Regional Plan. This process seeks to highlight best practices and lessons learned in order to strengthen the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at the sub-regional level.

The Cities Conference will be held at ECLAC's headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 2-6 of October, 2017. One year on from Habitat III, the Cities Conference focuses on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean through the Regional Action Plan. The Conference seeks to be a strategic platform for dialogue and forging commitments towards implementing the New Urban Agenda, and contributing to the fulfilment of the SDGs, particularly SDG 11, in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Roadmap:

- Cities Conference in Santiago, Chile (2-6 Oct 2017)



The Asia and the Pacific region is rapidly urbanizing. Between 1980 and 2010, the region's cities grew by over one billion, a

further one billion will be added again by 2040. By 2050, two thirds of the region's population will live in cities.

To support a coherent implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda and to create complementarity that will help Member States to achieve results, ESCAP has identified the following cross-cutting thematic areas to focus its analytical, technical and intergovernmental support work on sustainable urbanization:

**Realizing more effective multi-level governance:** Focus in on promoting forward looking strategies and innovative frameworks to address the power-sharing gap between local and central government, the financing gaps in local government budgets and investment, and the capacity gaps of local governments in promoting strategic and future-oriented urban planning.

**Pursuing integrated solutions and resource management:** By 2030, the world will need at least 50 per cent more food, 45 per cent more energy, and 30 per cent more water. Twenty-six trade-offs exist in the use of these key resources, and rapid urbanization of the Asia and the Pacific region entails the risk of widening resource gaps, for water supply and sanitation systems, energy supply, land use, and food security.

**Leveraging partnerships and stakeholder participation:** A people-centred urban future is integral to the transformation of cities and human settlements in the Asia and the Pacific region. This requires a radical shift in the way cities are conceived, planned, and developed, with people seen as change agents rather than just beneficiaries.

**Financing future cities:** Although decentralization of responsibilities from central government to local governments has occurred in much of the region over the past 20 years, there has not been a commensurate decentralization of funding.

**Closing the data gap:** For cities to consistently collect and analyse data, and report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda over time, national governments will have to create incentives and standardize methodologies for collection, analysis and monitoring across cities and States.

ESCAP is working together with UN-Habitat to organise a regional partners meeting (30-31 October 2017) on follow-up to the outcome of Habitat III with the following main objectives:

- provide an update on national, regional, and global follow up after the adoption of the New Urban Agenda
- identify regional opportunities to develop synergy between both New Urban Agenda and 2030 Agenda as well as other global agendas
- outline the elements of a Regional Plan for implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Roadmap:

- Seventh Regional Workshop on Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus (Tanjungpinang, Indonesia) (19-21 July 2017)
- Sub-regional Workshop on Urban Water and Sanitation in South and South-west Asia (Kathmandu, Nepal) (9-10 August 2017)
- World Habitat Day (Bangkok, Thailand) (2 October 2017)
- World Cities Day (Bangkok, Thailand) (31 October 2017)
- Asia Pacific Regional partners meeting on follow-up to the outcome of Habitat III (Bangkok, Thailand) (30-31 October 2017)
- 8th CITYNET Congress 2017: Side event on Sustainable Solutions for Asian Cities through Innovative and Integrated Resource Management (Colombo, Sri Lanka) (5-8 November 2017)
- National workshop in Indonesia on the replication of Integrated Resource Recovery Centers for Sustainable Development in Cities (Jakarta, Indonesia) (15 November 2017)
- Regional workshop on Integrated Resource Recovery Centers and their contributions for the implementation of SDGs and New Urban Agenda in Cities in Asia and the Pacific (will be held during the ESCAP Sustainable Development Goals Week 2017) (Bangkok, Thailand) (30 November 2017)
- 9th World Urban Forum: Side event on Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) (February 2018)
- National Dialogue on Integrated Resource Management of Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus (Bangkok, Thailand) (March 2018)
- Eighth Regional Workshop on Integrated Resource Management of Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus (Bangkok, Thailand) (August 2018)
- Urban SDG Knowledge Platform (Ongoing)



Key partners: UN-Habitat, World Bank, European Union, ICOMOS, UCLG

Key countries: China, Georgia, Albania, Mali

Key cities: Qiandongnan, Girokastra, Timbuctu

Publications: UNESCO Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development (Culture: Urban Future)

Capacity development activities for the external: Capacity building through national-level projects

Advocacy materials: Online platform

Key activities for 2017-2018: Culture Urban Network, online Knowledge Platform, operational projects at country level

Roadmap:

- International Conference: Historic Towns and Villages, Local Development through Culture (14-16 Sep 2017)



The Arab region has experienced rapid urbanization in several countries. Population growth, rural to urban and international migration (including conflict related displacement), economic transformations such as an increasing concentration of economic activity in cities, as well as environmental challenges such as water scarcity are among the main drivers of change.

Rapid urban growth has resulted in critical urban challenges including lack of decent employment, expansion of slums and informal settlements, urban sprawl, inadequate provision of basic urban services, social inequity and exclusion, insufficient urban governance capacity, and shortfalls of municipal finance resources.

Thus, the main regional objective for the New Urban Agenda is to make Arab cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This would include a new, participatory approach to urban governance, housing, and urban development that meets the needs and aspirations of its peoples. Better integrated urban governance also requires sound statistical data and information systems for urban growth management strategies

Access to economic opportunities must be increased, especially for the youth, low-income, and marginalized groups through inclusive, productive, and job creating investment in the urban economy. At the same time, economic and social inequalities should be addressed in order to provide equal access to social services for all, including migrants and refugees, and innovative solutions have to be found for the protection of displaced population.

Climate change, water scarcity, and current resource use patterns should be addressed and adequate management for the preservation of valuable resources and the protection of the environment must be established;

Given the war and conflict in several Arab countries, the region needs reconciliation, restitution, and reconstruction frameworks that are inclusive, equitable, transparent and sustainable.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) is well placed to contribute to addressing these challenges and achieving the transformative commitments enshrined in the New Urban Agenda. ESCWA's multi-disciplinary set-up corresponds to the transversal nature of urban policies and to the cross-sectoral expertise required for integrated urban planning. As the convener of the annual Arab Forum for Sustainable Development and similar events, ESCWA helps its member countries to exchange experiences and discuss challenges that emerge during the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and other international development frameworks. The technical expertise present in areas such as social and economic development, statistics, technology, and environmental protection can assist countries in seeking integrated solutions for national urban challenges.



UNFPA recognizes that the New Urban Agenda is a practical document with clear action points for stakeholders in particular to take forward. As UNFPA collectively makes strides towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda will be a valuable resource in paving the way for the next two decades of sustainable urban development. UNFPA intends to strengthen expanding collaboration with other United Nations system organizations as the New Urban Agenda will be integrated and implemented into the activities globally.



Key partners: UN-Economic Commissions, UNDP, General Assembly of Partners, Lincoln Institute, FIABCI, University of New York, New School, development finance institutions, UCLG, UNACLA and the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, and local authorities and city stakeholders

Key countries: Afghanistan, Ghana, Guyana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Mexico, Colombia, Paraguay, Mozambique, Senegal, Vanuatu, among others

Key cities: New York, Moscow, Qazvin, Asuncion, Maputo, Dakar, Port Vila, among others

Strategic framework/plan: UN-Habitat's Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA),

Memorandum of Understanding:  
- Government of Iran, Moscow, Colombia, and various other



cities/countries for the monitoring of the New Urban Agenda through the City Prosperity Initiative

- In the framework of UN-Habitat Global Housing Strategy Programme
- UN-Habitat's Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA)

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda:

- World Cities Report, databases on New Urban Agenda themes, SDGs Goal 11, City Prosperity Initiative
- Analysed tools in support of the New Urban Agenda implementation as well as Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and Sendai Framework

Publications: The World Cities Report 2018 on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Expert Group Meetings:

- Naivasha meeting with all United Nations agencies to discuss the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and Sustainable Development Goals
- City Symposia, GHS Peer to Peer during 26th Governing Council
- UNACLA meeting in Istanbul
- Internal Urban Resilience Programme

Capacity development activities for the internal: intra-agency capacity building

- Training on spatial analysis, and specific use of database for the New Urban Agenda
- Urban Resilience Programme - City Resilience Profiling Programme

Capacity development activities for the external:

- Training with partners on spatial analysis and database for the New Urban Agenda thematic areas
- GHS peer to peer meeting with seven pilot countries

Advocacy materials: Urban Resilience Programme - Not exclusively but in support of the New Urban Agenda and other international agreements

Key activities for 2017-2018:

- Urban October in 2017 (e.g. World Habitat Day, World Cities Day)
- World Urban Forum 9 in Kuala Lumpur (February 2018)
- Expert Group Meetings, training activities, launching of the World Cities Report
- Develop operational guidelines for partner countries and cities; increase partnerships and number of projects
- Urban Resilience Programme implementation in cities



Through its events which took place at the Habitat III Conference, UNICEF presented findings from its survey of 35,000 children from 65 countries. The survey results are troubling: half of the children feel unsafe in their city as a result of violence; more than 40 per cent feel insecure on public transportation; almost a third do not have access to education, health care and protection services; and, many more are discriminated against, are forced to breathe polluted air, or are vulnerable to natural disasters. These are all reasons to do all we can to make cities safe for all children. UNICEF continues collaboration with UN-Habitat and the United Nations family on implementing the New Urban Agenda.

Strategic framework/plan: UNICEF has developed a Strategic Note on UNICEF's Work with Children in Urban Areas to guide its country programs and is beginning to implement this through its country programs.

Advocacy materials: UNICEF is currently revamping its Child Friendly Cities Website, which will feature the New Urban Agenda.

Key activities for 2017-2018: Rollout of UNICEF's Urban Strategy for 2018-2021 in support of its next strategic plan



Key partners: Local governments, private sector, academic institutions

Key countries: South Africa, the Philippines, Brazil

Key cities: Durban, Manila, Curitiba

Strategic framework/plan: UNITAR's plan includes a proposal for a UNITAR and UN-Habitat joint training programme on urbanisation related issues.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: UNITAR Institute's Decentralized Cooperation Programme is currently working on developing a concept note and plan for training related to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

Expert Group Meetings: UNITAR's affiliated training centre in Antwerp, Belgium has organised some events this year bringing together key actors and government leaders to discuss implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.



Capacity development activities for the internal: UNITAR's 16 affiliated training centres worldwide have been trained by its Headquarters Office on the Habitat III process and the New Urban Agenda.

Key activities for 2017-2018: UNITAR is currently developing a proposal for a joint training programme, which will be reviewed by both, UNITAR and UN-Habitat. Based on this, activities will be planned to start implementation in the fall of 2017.

Key partners: UN-Habitat, UN Women, OHCHR, UNDP, WHO

Strategic framework/plan: After the results of the Post-Habitat III Expert Group Meeting, UNODC is working on the development of a programme in coordination with other United Nations partners as well as external partners who would address some of the issues related to Urban Crime, Corruption and Transnational Organised Crime.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: Envisaged intervention will include data collection and analysis.

Expert Group Meetings: UNODC held the Post-Habitat III Expert Group Meeting in coordination with UN-Habitat, the Government of Canada and the Habitat III Secretariat from 30 May to 1 June in New York.



#### *Collaboration in Quito to make the successful Conference*

The UNV programme played a significant role in supporting the Habitat III Conference in Quito with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Ecuador. The UNV Field Unit in Ecuador assembled a large volunteer programme that trained over 1,000 volunteers and was able to effectively provide more than 700 volunteers to support the Habitat III Conference. It was well recognized as a key role of volunteers to the success of the Conference. In collaboration with the One UN Pavilion, UNV discussed how volunteerism could contribute in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and how volunteerism is a catalyser in strengthening institutional capacities and services as a link between municipalities, cities and their citizens. UNV introduced the concept of how to localize the New Urban Agenda while promoting local capacity through volunteerism in intermediate cities, which shows how volunteerisms contributes



to local governance and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda with an inclusive and sustainable participatory focus. UNV further intends to continue strengthening of the relationships between the New Urban Agenda and volunteerism.

As the impact of the New Urban Agenda, UN Women has started strengthening comprehensive evidence based and human rights based approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women in public spaces, led by city governments, women's rights groups, other United Nations agencies, with a strong cross-regional technical assistance accompaniment and knowledge management portal. These include technical support missions, city to city exchanges, thematic webinars organized and convened through the Community of Practice/Extranet Site "Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Initiative", and Biennial Global Fora, and other global policy advocacy events. Commitments have been enhanced by city governments and other stakeholders for action on safe, empowering, and sustainable cities and public spaces with women and girls. This can be seen, for example, through the integration for the multi-year programme within the municipal plan of cities, the expansion of safe city partnerships in the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Global Flagship Programme Initiative within countries such as Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, Canada, and new collaborations with UN Women emerging in other regions such as Europe and Asia-Pacific. UN-Women continues to leverage complementary expertise of the United Nations agencies in partnerships in country-led safe city and safe public spaces programmes (e.g UNICEF child friendly approach, urban crime prevention guidelines, UNODC, UNAIDS, and collaboration on global policy advocacy events with UN-Habitat on urban safety, etc.). Further, UN-Women's programme on each safe city and safe public spaces which form part of the United Nations Global Flagship Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative continues to showcase their results through video documentation, corporate briefs, and global policy fora in localizing the Sustainable Development Goals.



Key partners: UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNU, UNEP, WHO, IAUC, GFCS, PMEH, C40, WMO national members, city governments

Key countries: China, India, Mexico, Chile, South Africa, Tanzania, Indonesia, Malaysia, Ghana, Singapore

Key cities: Shanghai, Beijing, Hong Kong, New Delhi (and five more Indian cities), Mexico City, Santiago (and other Chilean cities), Johannesburg, Singapore, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Accra

Strategic framework/plan: The main WMO contribution to the New Urban Agenda will be a Guide for Urban Integrated Hydrometeorological, Climate, and Environmental Services for sustainable cities and demonstration of best practice for selected cities. The 17th World Meteorological Congress in June 2015 (Resolution 68, see WMC-17, 2015) requested WMO to consider urban cross-cutting studies and the 68th WMO Executive Council (2016) decided to elaborate a concept of Integrated Urban Weather, Environment, and Climate Services. They should assist cities in facing hazards such as storm surges, flooding, heat waves, and air pollution episodes, especially in changing climates.

Memorandum of Understanding: The 69th WMO Executive Council (2017, EC-69/Doc. 6.1/3) decided to expedite the work on the Guide for Urban Integrated Hydrometeorological/ Climate /Environment Services, using the expertise of the WMO GAW Urban Research Meteorology and Environment (GURME) that would steer the transition from research to operations. The first draft of the Guide for Urban Integrated Hydrometeorological, Climate and Environmental Services will be developed.

Organizational restructure for the New Urban Agenda: The WMO Secretariat has built an urban focal point team for coordination of this urban cross-cutting work between different WMO programs. According to the decision of WMO EC-69 the GURME SAG (in collaboration with CAS and CBS) will extend their term of references including the work with the Guide for Integrated Urban Services.

Research to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda: WMO has had a long-term commitment to studies of urban meteorology and environment; for example, WMO Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) Urban Research Meteorology and Environment (GURME) project (initiated 20 years ago, see more on: [www.wmo.int/pages/prog/arep/gaw/urban.html](http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/arep/gaw/urban.html)). GURME and other WMO related research programs (with help of the WMO urban focal points team) are working for the development of Integrated Urban Weather, Environment, and Climate Services for sustainable cities.

Publications: For Habitat III, WMO provided the list of publications to the UN Urban library at the One UN Pavilion.

Further WMO has developed recent publications: 1) WMO Leaflet for Habitat III: "Integrated weather, climate, hydrology and related environment services for sustainable cities": [https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocms/s3fs-public/Habitat\\_foldout\\_JN16608\\_v2.pdf?bXdfegQ4Nw4Fc1gy1iwaaH6TtrXIPqQL](https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocms/s3fs-public/Habitat_foldout_JN16608_v2.pdf?bXdfegQ4Nw4Fc1gy1iwaaH6TtrXIPqQL);

2) Urban Climate journal article: From urban meteorology, climate and environment research to integrated city services, Urban

Climate (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.uclim.2017.05.004>; and more available on web-sites: <http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/arep/gaw/urban.html> and <http://mce2.org/wmogurme/>

Expert Group Meetings: Recently on the MHEWS conference (<http://www.wmo.int/earlywarnings2017/>) WMO organized the Side Event on Urban Resilience and Integrated Early Warnings (Monday, 22 May 2017, Cancun, Mexico) involving UNU and other international organisations. WMO plans to participate in organisation of a large International Urban Climate conference (ICUC10) in New York City, USA on 6 to 10 August 2018, jointly with the IAUC, AMS, NOAA, New York City, etc. It also expects to arrange a High-Level Round Table in Policy of Climate Change for Resilient Cities together with UN-Habitat, other interested United Nations Agencies, C40 Group and city mayors to take place during the ICUC10.

Capacity development activities for the internal: WMO (e.g. GURME) has many pilot projects for different cities where we arrange training schools and courses for WMO members. For example, the next course on "Urban Meteorology, Environment and Climate Services" will be organized WMO together with the University of Reading on 28th August – 8th September 2017 at the University of Reading Malaysia campus (Puteri Johor, Malaysia).

Advocacy materials are available at:

<https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/meteoworld/wmo-un-habitat-iii>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/wmo-attends-habitat-iii>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/urban-development-megacities>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/urban-development-megacities/wmo-and-new-urban-agenda>

<http://mce2.org/wmogurme/component/content/article/2-uncategorised/70-habitat-iii>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/building-climate-smart-cities>

<https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/bulletin/towards-integrated-urban-weather-environment-and-climate-services>

Evaluation materials are available at <https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/meteoworld/wmo-un-habitat-iii>

Key activities for 2017-2018: Development of the first draft version of the Guide for Urban Integrated Hydrometeorological, Climate and Environmental Services and work on the demonstration of the best practice for selected cities.

## XII. CONCLUSIONS

### Strengthening the momentum in implementing the New Urban Agenda

The creation of the inter-agency task force, the UN Task Team on Habitat III, has enabled valuable normative work to be done system-wide within the United Nations towards knowledge creation, building partnership and participation, policy recommendations, and delivering as one at the Conference in Quito. This has been one of the major innovations of the Habitat III process, and was a key contributor to its success.

Given the rapid urbanization at the global level, there has been an increased need to demonstrate the impact of on-the-ground assistance and a paradigm shift to improve quality of life in cities, towns, villages and human settlements. The adoption of the New Urban Agenda is an opportunity to commit to implementing the Agenda alongside the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other global frameworks. This successful and succinct implementation will require the United Nations system organizations and their partners to work together with shared staff, time, and financial resources, among others. The New Urban Agenda recognizes the specific urban challenges that vulnerable countries face in pursuing its implementation. The New Urban Agenda cannot be implemented by a single entity; the entire United Nations system must support governments to implement this together as one United Nations action agenda in order to achieve sustainable urbanization in an effective, constructive, and integrated way both at strategic, policy, and operational levels.

#### *Partnering for a promise*

While governments have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the United Nations has a central role to play in support of its implementation and in connecting relevant actors to maximize impacts both on the ground and via follow-through processes at the global level. In order to create the greatest multiplier effect for the implementation, and to mobilize the public, the United Nations system should be able to strengthen its ability to engage with civil society, the private sector, and other relevant actors, and to improve a strategic framework for partnerships. The New Urban Agenda can be only be successfully implemented if a wide range of partners and individuals collaborate towards the realization of this commitment. The United Nations system organizations work together to advocate engaging with local and global leaders and communities, among others, to raise awareness of the New Urban Agenda implementation through relevant events and meetings, as well as social media with transformative messages.

#### *Knowledge creation*

So as to build up partnerships and increase rationale in engagement, there a knowledge platform must be developed along with opportunities for the partners to be equipped to implement the New Urban Agenda. The United Nations system has been able to gear its projects and programmes to tackle poverty, respond to humanitarian crisis, and take actions on social, political, economic, and environmental issues, among other technical support and normative operations. Such approaches and best practices as developing guidance/guidelines on urban solutions, advocacy products and tools, lessons learnt, and recommendations for the way forward will create knowledge for furthering engagement with the partners and governments on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in a multilevel, multispectral, and integrated way. The development of mechanisms with effective databases, case studies, and thematic and knowledge papers can be shared among the United Nations system to deliver on the strategy with transparency, inclusiveness, effectiveness, and accountability. Knowledge should be created through the collective work of the United Nations system, drawn from the intergovernmental meetings as well as consultations with multi-stakeholder platforms and local authorities in the Habitat III process, which can support political traction for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and advocate for the common vision on sustainable urban development. This would ultimately advance the achievement of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Paris Agreement and other key agreements and frameworks

The New Urban Agenda is a roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity and centres of cultural and social well-being while protecting the environment. It provides guidance for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its Goals, and provides the underpinning for actions to address climate change within urban frameworks. The New Urban Agenda requires new urban rules and regulations, improved urban planning and design, and municipal finance, among other things, which the United Nations must deliver together to achieve as its one action agenda with technical and financial assistance, and partnership from the international community.

“The experience through the UN Task Team was highly enriching on the substantive and normative levels as well as on the networking and partnerships levels. The actions and activities assumed were results based, transparent and furnished for further activities, partnerships, exchange of knowledge and experiences, and engagements in a healthy empowering and highly collegial environment.”

*Naela HADDAD, UNESCWA*

## APPENDICES

**Appendix 1.**  
**List of United Nations staff members participating at the Habitat III Conference in Quito (October, 2016)**

<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	203	121	82
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	97	42	55
United Nations Headquarters	82	48	34
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	49	22	27
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	48	21	27
World Bank	46	23	23
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	26	3	23
World Food Programme (WFP)	22	10	12
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	17	6	11
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	17	7	10
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO / WHO)	15	9	6
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	15	4	11
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	14	4	10
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	12	4	8
United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)	11	4	7
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	11	7	4
United Nations University (UNU)	11	7	4
World Health Organization (WHO)	9	3	6
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	8	5	3
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	8	4	4
United Nations Global Compact	8	4	4
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	8	4	4
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	7	4	3
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	6	3	3
Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	5	1	4

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Developing States (OHRLLS)	5	3	2
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)	5	5	0
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	4	1	3
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	4	3	1
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	4	2	2
United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)	4	2	2
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	3	2	1
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	3	2	1
Rio+ Centre For Sustainable Development	3	2	1
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	3	1	2
Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	3	1	2
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	3	0	3
United Nations Office in Vienna (UNOV)	3	3	0
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	3	2	1
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)	3	2	1
International Labour Organization (ILO)	2	2	0
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	2	1	1
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)	2	0	2
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	2	1	1
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	2	2	0
Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI)	1	0	1
Office of The Special Representative of the Secretary-general On Violence Against Children	1	0	1
United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)*	1	0	1
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	0	1
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation	1	1	0
United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy for Road Safety	1	1	0
United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON)	1	0	1
United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD)	1	1	0
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1	1	0
	<b>827</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>416</b>

## Appendix 2. Participating United Nations system for Habitat III Issue Papers

The Habitat III Issue Papers were led or co-led by the United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes listed below (in bold) with contributions from other United Nations agencies (those not in bold).

AREAS	ISSUE PAPERS	UN TASK TEAM
1. Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities	1. Inclusive cities (a.o. Pro-poor, Gender, Youth, Ageing)	1. <b>DESA, UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR</b> , UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN-Women, WHO
	2. Migration and refugees in urban areas	2. <b>UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM</b> , UNITAR, UNDESA, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA
	3. Safer Cities	3. <b>UN-Habitat</b> , WHO, UNICEF, UNICRI, UN-Women, UNODA, UNODC, UNU, World Bank
	4. Urban Culture and Heritage	4. <b>UNESCO</b> , UNDESA, UN-Habitat, OHCHR
2. Urban Frameworks	5. Urban Rules and Legislation	5. <b>UN-Habitat</b> , UNDESA
	6. Urban Governance	6. <b>UNDP, UN-Habitat</b> , UNDESA, UNFPA, CBD, UN-Women
	7. Municipal Finance	7. <b>World Bank, UN-Habitat</b> , CBD
3. Spatial Development	8. Urban and Spatial Planning and Design	8. <b>UN-Habitat</b> , UNOPS, CBD, UNESCO, UNISDR
	9. Urban Land	9. <b>UN-Habitat, OHCHR</b> , FAO, IFAD, CBD, UN Environment, UN-Women
	10. Urban-rural linkages	10. <b>UN-Habitat</b> , FAO, IFAD, UN Environment, UNFPA, CBD
	11. Public Space	11. <b>UN-Habitat</b> , CBD, UN-Women

4. Urban Economy	12. Local Economic Development	12. <b>World Bank, UN-Habitat, ILO,</b> UNDESA, WFP, UNWTO, CBD, UNESCO
	13. Jobs and Livelihoods	13. <b>UN-Habitat, ILO,</b> WFP, UNDP, CBD
	14. Informal Sector	14. <b>UN-Habitat, ILO,</b> UNDP, WFP, UN-Women
5. Urban Ecology and Environment	15. Urban Resilience	15. <b>UN-Habitat, UN Environment, UNISDR,</b> UNITAR, UNDESA, WMO, UNICEF, CBD, UNFPA, UNICRI, UN-Women
	16. Urban Ecosystems and Resource Management	16. <b>UN Environment,</b> CBD, UNDESA, WHO, UNESCO, UN-Habitat
	17. Cities and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	17. <b>UNDP, UN-Habitat,</b> UNITAR, WMO, WHO, UNOPS, UN Environment, CBD, UNFPA, ITU
6. Urban Housing and Basic Services	18. Urban Infrastructure and Basic Services, including energy	18. <b>UNOPS, UN-Habitat,</b> UNDESA, UN Environment, UNFPA, CBD, WHO
	19. Transport and Mobility	19. <b>UN-Habitat, UN Environment,</b> UNDESA, World Bank, WHO
	20. Housing	20. <b>UN-Habitat, UNOPS, OHCHR,</b> UN-Women, WHO
	21. Smart Cities	21. <b>UN-Habitat, UNDP, ITU,</b> CBD
	22. Informal Settlements	22. <b>UN-Habitat, OHCHR,</b> UNOPS

### Appendix 3. Habitat III Policy Units Co-Lead Organizations

AREAS	POLICY UNITS	CO-LEAD ORGANIZATIONS
1. Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities	1. Right to the City, and Cities for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ActionAid</li> <li>• CAF-Development Bank of Latin America</li> </ul>
	2. Socio-Cultural Urban Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine of Senegal (IAGU)</li> <li>• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</li> </ul>
2. Urban Frameworks	3. National Urban Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)</li> </ul>
	4. Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science</li> <li>• United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), facilitating the Global Taskforce</li> </ul>
	5. Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lincoln Institute of Land Policy</li> <li>• World Bank</li> </ul>
3. Spatial Development	6. Urban Spatial Strategy: Land Market and Segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute of Urban Planning of Italy (INU)</li> <li>• Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC)</li> </ul>
4. Urban Economy	7. Urban Economic Development Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU) - University College London</li> <li>• Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS)</li> </ul>
5. Urban Ecology and Environment	8. Urban Ecology and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rockefeller Foundation</li> <li>• United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)</li> </ul>
6. Urban Housing and Basic Services	9. Urban Services and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association of German Cities</li> <li>• Union International des Transports Publics (UITP)</li> </ul>
	10. Housing Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Habitat for Humanity</li> <li>• Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</li> </ul>







United Nations