

NEW URBAN AGENDA

with subject index



NEW URBAN AGENDA

with subject index



United Nations

© 2017 United Nations

A/RES/71/256*
New Urban Agenda
English
2017
ISBN: 978-92-1-132757-1

The New Urban Agenda was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016. It was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-eighth plenary meeting of the seventy-first session on 23 December 2016.

The subject index of the New Urban Agenda was developed by the Habitat III Secretariat. The concepts identified in it do not imply any opinion whatsoever of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries regarding its economic system or degree of development. The subject index does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its Member States.

Any discrepancies or differences that appear in the subject index from the official New Urban Agenda document endorsed by the General Assembly (A/RES/71/256*) are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance purposes. Please refer to the official document for the accurate and agreed meaning of all terms and concepts in the New Urban Agenda.

The subject index of the New Urban Agenda is the product of work led by Ana B. Moreno, Habitat III Secretariat Coordinator, and a team comprised of Roi Chiti, Ilija Gubic, Bart Lahcen, Thibaut Nguyen, Laney Stone, and Nhusha Vu. This publication is not subject to copyright, and it may be freely reproduced provided acknowledgement is given to the United Nations.

An electronic version of this publication, as well as other documents from the Habitat III preparatory process and the Conference itself, are available for download from the Habitat III website at www.habitat3.org.

This is a United Nations publication issued by the Habitat III Secretariat.

Cover: New York urban pattern

The printing of this publication was supported by the Government of the Republic of Ecuador.

FOREWORD

FOREWORD

The New Urban Agenda represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future – one in which all people have equal rights and access to the benefits and opportunities that cities can offer, and in which the international community reconsiders the urban systems and physical form of our urban spaces to achieve this.

In this unprecedented era of increasing urbanization, and in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, and other global development agreements and frameworks, we have reached a critical point in understanding that cities can be the source of solutions to, rather than the cause of, the challenges that our world is facing today. If well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

The New Urban Agenda presents a paradigm shift based on the science of cities; it lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management, and improvement of urban areas along its five main pillars of implementation: national urban policies, urban legislation and regulations, urban planning and design, local economy and municipal finance, and local implementation. It is a resource for every level of government, from national to local; for civil society organizations; the private sector; constituent groups; and for all who call the urban spaces of the world “home” to realize this vision.

The New Urban Agenda incorporates a new recognition of the correlation between good urbanization and development. It underlines the linkages between good urbanization and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved quality of life, which should be included in every urban renewal policy and strategy. This further highlights the connection between the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

Member States; intergovernmental organizations; the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) plus more than 40 United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes; 200 Policy Unit experts with 20 co-leading organizations; 16 partner constituent groups of the General Assembly of Partners; thousands of subnational and local governments and all major networks of local and regional governments coordinated by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments; 197 participating states; over 1,100 organizations; and more than 58,000 networks were involved in the preparations of the New Urban Agenda. These expert and stakeholder inputs formed the foundation of the zero draft of this document and further feedback was exchanged with Member States during the informal hearings with local governments and stakeholders, and taken into account throughout the intergovernmental negotiations that took place prior to the Conference, where the New Urban Agenda was adopted without reservations.

This participatory approach extended into the very framework of the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador, which is now widely considered to be among the most inclusive and innovative United Nations conferences. Side by side with the intergovernmental plenary sessions and high-level roundtables were the assemblies, which opened and framed the Conference by giving a space to constituent groups, as did the stakeholders’ roundtables, special sessions, dialogues, and other events organized by various organizations and partners throughout the Conference. It further maximized this participation and focused on implementation of the principles, policies, and actions for sustainable urban development by including

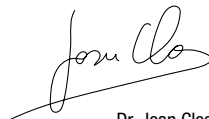
the One UN Pavilion to showcase and enable collaboration among the United Nations agencies, the Habitat III Exhibition to highlight independent organizations' innovations, and the Habitat III Village to exemplify urban solutions through actual interventions at the neighborhood level.

The Habitat III Conference and the city of Quito welcomed 30,000 participants from 167 countries, with online platforms and tools that enabled people all over the world to follow principal events online. It witnessed a historic realization of the principle of inclusivity, including gender and regional balance considerations on all panels; the meaningful inclusion of slum dwellers and grassroots leaders; the groundbreaking second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, as well as the involvement of a wide range of stakeholder groups, which all have a critical role to play in the implementation of this shared vision.

It has been my great honor to be the Secretary-General of the Conference. I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to the Republic of Ecuador for its hospitality and efforts as the host country of the Habitat III Conference. I also extend my gratitude to the members of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee who guided the entire process, the Co-facilitators of the informal intergovernmental negotiations of the New Urban Agenda, and the official delegations involved in these negotiations, as well as the governments and cities that hosted the Habitat III Regional and Thematic Meetings and sessions of the Preparatory Committee, in addition to the members and co-leaders of the Policy Units, the United Nations Task Team on Habitat III, the General Assembly of Partners, the Global Taskforce for Local and Regional Governments, and other organizations that observed the negotiations and contributed to subsequent drafts of the New Urban Agenda.

I also extend my thanks to all staff who worked tirelessly to ensure that the expertise and voices of many thousands of contributors around the world were amplified and carried into these pages.

There is no single prescription for improving urbanization and achieving sustainable urban development, but the New Urban Agenda provides the principles and tested practices to bring its vision to life, off of these pages and into reality. May it inspire and inform the decision-makers and urban inhabitants of the world to take ownership of our shared urban future: one policy, law, plan, design, or project at a time. At this critical juncture in human history, rethinking the way we plan, build, and manage our urban spaces is not an option but an imperative. Our work to realize this vision begins now.



Dr. Joan Clos

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

CONTENTS

Foreword	iii
New Urban Agenda	1
Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All	2
Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda	10
Acknowledgements	45
Subject Index	51
Habitat III Roadmap	84

NEW URBAN AGENDA

QUITO
DECLARATION
ON
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND
HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS
FOR ALL

1. We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and High Representatives, have gathered at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, with the participation of subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, the private sector, professionals and practitioners, the scientific and academic community, and other relevant stakeholders, to adopt a New Urban Agenda.

2. By 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century's most transformative trends. Populations, economic activities, social and cultural interactions, as well as environmental and humanitarian impacts, are increasingly concentrated in cities, and this poses massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources, among others.

3. Since the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976 and in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996, and the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, we have seen improvements in the quality of life of millions of urban inhabitants, including slum and informal-settlement dwellers. However, the persistence of multiple forms of poverty, growing inequalities and environmental degradation remain among the major obstacles to sustainable development worldwide, with social and economic exclusion and spatial segregation often an irrefutable reality in cities and human settlements.

4. We are still far from adequately addressing these and other existing and emerging challenges, and there is a need to take advantage of the opportunities presented by urbanization as an engine of sustained and inclusive economic growth, social and cultural development, and environmental protection, and of its potential contributions to the achievement of transformative and sustainable development.

5. By readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed, the New Urban Agenda will help to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions; reduce inequalities; promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development; improve human health and well-being; foster resilience; and protect the environment.

6. We take full account of the milestone achievements of the year 2015, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development², the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³,

¹Resolution 70/1.

²Resolution 69/313, annex.

³ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030⁴, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024⁵, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway⁶ and the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020⁷. We also take account of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development⁸, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁹, the Beijing Platform for Action¹⁰, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the follow-up to these conferences.

7. While recognizing that it did not have an intergovernmental agreed outcome, we take note of the World Humanitarian Summit held in May 2016 in Istanbul.

8. We acknowledge the contributions of national Governments, as well as the contributions of subnational and local governments, in the definition of the New Urban Agenda, and take note of the second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments.

9. The New Urban Agenda reaffirms our global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner, and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

10. The New Urban Agenda acknowledges that culture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for humankind and provide an important contribution to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements and citizens, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives. The New Urban Agenda further recognizes that culture should be taken into account in the promotion and implementation of new sustainable consumption and production patterns that contribute to the responsible use of resources and address the adverse impact of climate change.

⁴ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁵ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

⁶ Resolution 69/15, annex.

⁷ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Our shared vision

11. We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. We note the efforts of some national and local governments to enshrine this vision, referred to as “right to the city”, in their legislation, political declarations and charters.

12. We aim to achieve cities and human settlements where all persons are able to enjoy equal rights and opportunities, as well as their fundamental freedoms, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. In this regard, the New Urban Agenda is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹¹, international human rights treaties, the Millennium Declaration¹² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹³. It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development¹⁴.

13. We envisage cities and human settlements that:

(a) Fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation, as well as equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, air quality and livelihoods;

(b) Are participatory, promote civic engagement, engender a sense of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, prioritize safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces that are friendly for families, enhance social and intergenerational interactions, cultural expressions and political participation, as appropriate, and foster social cohesion, inclusion and safety in peaceful and pluralistic societies, where the needs of all inhabitants are met, recognizing the specific needs of those in vulnerable situations;

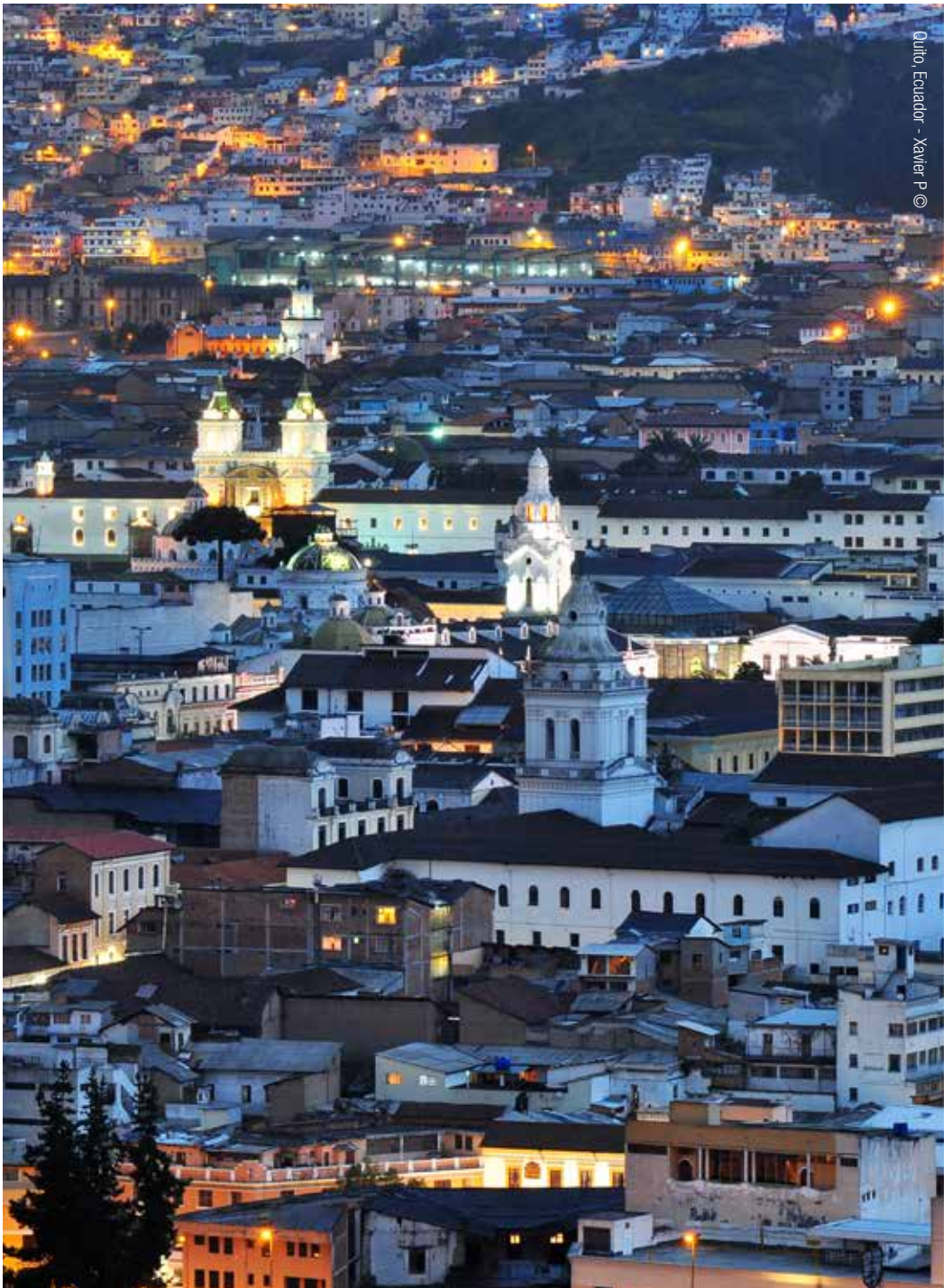
(c) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by ensuring women’s full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, by ensuring decent work and equal pay for equal work, or work of equal value, for all women and by preventing and eliminating all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment against women and girls in private and public spaces;

¹¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹² Resolution 55/2.

¹³ Resolution 60/1.

¹⁴ Resolution 41/128, annex.



(d) Meet the challenges and opportunities of present and future sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leveraging urbanization for structural transformation, high productivity, value-added activities and resource efficiency, harnessing local economies and taking note of the contribution of the informal economy while supporting a sustainable transition to the formal economy;

(e) Fulfil their territorial functions across administrative boundaries and act as hubs and drivers for balanced, sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development at all levels;

(f) Promote age- and gender-responsive planning and investment for sustainable, safe and accessible urban mobility for all and resource-efficient transport systems for passengers and freight, effectively linking people, places, goods, services and economic opportunities;

(g) Adopt and implement disaster risk reduction and management, reduce vulnerability, build resilience and responsiveness to natural and human-made hazards and foster mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;

(h) Protect, conserve, restore and promote their ecosystems, water, natural habitats and biodiversity, minimize their environmental impact and change to sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Our principles and commitments

14. To achieve our vision, we resolve to adopt a New Urban Agenda guided by the following interlinked principles:

(a) Leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty, by ensuring equal rights and opportunities, socioeconomic and cultural diversity, and integration in the urban space, by enhancing liveability, education, food security and nutrition, health and well-being, including by ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, by promoting safety and eliminating discrimination and all forms of violence, by ensuring public participation — providing safe and equal access for all, and by providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services, as well as adequate and affordable housing;

(b) Ensure sustainable and inclusive urban economies by leveraging the agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanization, including high productivity, competitiveness and innovation, by promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, by ensuring the creation of decent jobs and equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities and by preventing land speculation, promoting secure land tenure and managing urban shrinking, where appropriate;

(c) Ensure environmental sustainability by promoting clean energy and sustainable use of land and resources in urban development, by protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature, by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, by building urban resilience, by reducing disaster risks and by mitigating and adapting to climate change.

15. We commit ourselves to working towards an urban paradigm shift for a New Urban Agenda that will:

(a) Readdress the way we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage cities and human settlements, recognizing sustainable urban and territorial development as essential to the achievement of sustainable development and prosperity for all;

(b) Recognize the leading role of national Governments, as appropriate, in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development, and the equally important contributions of subnational and local governments, as well as civil society and other relevant stakeholders, in a transparent and accountable manner;

(c) Adopt sustainable, people-centred, age- and gender-responsive and integrated approaches to urban and territorial development by implementing policies, strategies, capacity development and actions at all levels, based on fundamental drivers of change, including:

(i) Developing and implementing urban policies at the appropriate level, including in local-national and multi-stakeholder partnerships, building integrated systems of cities and human settlements and promoting cooperation among all levels of government to enable the achievement of sustainable integrated urban development;

(ii) Strengthening urban governance, with sound institutions and mechanisms that empower and include urban stakeholders, as well as appropriate checks and balances, providing predictability and coherence in urban development plans to enable social inclusion, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and environmental protection;

(iii) Reinvigorating long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design in order to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form and deliver the positive outcomes of urbanization;

(iv) Supporting effective, innovative and sustainable financing frameworks and instruments enabling strengthened municipal finance and local fiscal systems in order to create, sustain and share the value generated by sustainable urban development in an inclusive manner.

Call for action

16. While the specific circumstances of cities of all sizes, towns and villages vary, we affirm that the New Urban Agenda is universal in scope, participatory and people-centred, protects the planet and has a long-term vision, setting out priorities and actions at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels that Governments and other relevant stakeholders in every country can adopt based on their needs.

17. We will work to implement the New Urban Agenda in our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national legislation and practices, as well as policies and priorities.

18. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7.

19. We acknowledge that in implementing the New Urban Agenda particular attention should be given to addressing the unique and emerging urban development challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries. Special attention should also be given to countries in situations of conflict, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural and human-made disasters.

20. We recognize the need to give particular attention to addressing multiple forms of discrimination faced by, inter alia, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples and local communities, slum and informal-settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, smallholder farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status.

21. We urge all national, subnational and local governments, as well as all relevant stakeholders, in line with national policies and legislation, to revitalize, strengthen and create partnerships, enhancing coordination and cooperation to effectively implement the New Urban Agenda and realize our shared vision.

22. We adopt this New Urban Agenda as a collective vision and political commitment to promote and realize sustainable urban development, and as a historic opportunity to leverage the key role of cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development in an increasingly urbanized world.

QUITO
IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN FOR
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

23. We resolve to implement the New Urban Agenda as a key instrument for enabling national, subnational and local governments and all relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable urban development.

Transformative commitments for sustainable urban development

24. To fully harness the potential of sustainable urban development, we make the following transformative commitments through an urban paradigm shift grounded in the integrated and indivisible dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental.

Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty

25. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We also recognize that growing inequality and the persistence of multiple dimensions of poverty, including the rising number of slum and informal-settlement dwellers, are affecting both developed and developing countries, and that the spatial organization, accessibility and design of urban space, as well as the infrastructure and the basic services provision, together with development policies, can promote or hinder social cohesion, equality and inclusion.

26. We commit ourselves to urban and rural development that is people-centred, protects the planet, and is age- and gender-responsive and to the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, facilitating living together, ending all forms of discrimination and violence, and empowering all individuals and communities while enabling their full and meaningful participation. We further commit ourselves to promoting culture and respect for diversity and equality as key elements in the humanization of our cities and human settlements.

27. We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind and commit ourselves to promoting equally the shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer and that enable all inhabitants, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential.

28. We commit ourselves to ensuring full respect for the human rights of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, and support their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances and recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can also bring significant social, economic and cultural contributions to urban life. We further commit ourselves to strengthening synergies between international migration and development at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels by ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration through planned and well-managed migration policies, and to supporting local authorities in establishing frameworks that enable the positive contribution of migrants to cities and strengthened urban-rural linkages.

29. We commit ourselves to strengthening the coordination role of national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, and their collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations in the provision of social and basic services for all, including generating investments in communities that are most vulnerable to disasters and those affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises. We further commit ourselves to promoting adequate services, accommodation and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings and to working with local communities and local governments to identify opportunities for engaging and developing local, durable and dignified solutions while ensuring that aid also flows to affected persons and host communities to prevent regression of their development.

30. We acknowledge the need for Governments and civil society to further support resilient urban services during armed conflicts. We also acknowledge the need to reaffirm full respect for international humanitarian law.

31. We commit ourselves to promoting national, subnational and local housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, that address all forms of discrimination and violence and prevent arbitrary forced evictions and that focus on the needs of the homeless, persons in vulnerable situations, low-income groups and persons with disabilities, while enabling the participation and engagement of communities and relevant stakeholders in the planning and implementation of these policies, including supporting the social production of habitat, according to national legislation and standards.

32. We commit ourselves to promoting the development of integrated and age- and gender-responsive housing policies and approaches across all sectors, in particular the employment, education, health-care and social integration sectors, and at all levels of government — policies and approaches that incorporate the provision of adequate, affordable, accessible, resource-efficient, safe, resilient, well-connected and well-located housing, with special attention to the proximity factor and the strengthening of the spatial relationship with the rest of the urban fabric and the surrounding functional areas.

33. We commit ourselves to stimulating the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, taking into consideration the socioeconomic and cultural integration of marginalized communities, homeless persons and those in vulnerable situations and preventing segregation. We will take positive measures to improve the living conditions of homeless people, with a view to facilitating their full participation in society, and to prevent and eliminate homelessness, as well as to combat and eliminate its criminalization.

34. We commit ourselves to promoting equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, housing, modern and renewable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation, safe, nutritious and adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, health care and family planning, education, culture, and

information and communications technologies. We further commit ourselves to ensuring that these services are responsive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, and to those of others in vulnerable situations. In this regard, we encourage the elimination of legal, institutional, socioeconomic and physical barriers.

35. We commit ourselves to promoting, at the appropriate level of government, including subnational and local government, increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to developing fit-for-purpose and age-, gender- and environment-responsive solutions within the continuum of land and property rights, with particular attention to security of land tenure for women as key to their empowerment, including through effective administrative systems.

36. We commit ourselves to promoting appropriate measures in cities and human settlements that facilitate access for persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment of cities, in particular to public spaces, public transport, housing, education and health facilities, public information and communication (including information and communications technologies and systems) and other facilities and services open or provided to the public, in both urban and rural areas.

37. We commit ourselves to promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks, that are multifunctional areas for social interaction and inclusion, human health and well-being, economic exchange and cultural expression and dialogue among a wide diversity of people and cultures, and that are designed and managed to ensure human development and build peaceful, inclusive and participatory societies, as well as to promote living together, connectivity and social inclusion.

38. We commit ourselves to the sustainable leveraging of natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in cities and human settlements, as appropriate, through integrated urban and territorial policies and adequate investments at the national, subnational and local levels, to safeguard and promote cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, indigenous cultures and languages, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts, highlighting the role that these play in rehabilitating and revitalizing urban areas and in strengthening social participation and the exercise of citizenship.

39. We commit ourselves to promoting a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in cities and human settlements enabling all to live, work and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation, taking into consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected. We will also work towards the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

40. We commit ourselves to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies.

41. We commit ourselves to promoting institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms in cities and human settlements to broaden inclusive platforms, in line with national policies, that allow meaningful participation in decision-making, planning and follow-up processes for all, as well as enhanced civil engagement and co-provision and co-production.

42. We support subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue, including through age- and gender-responsive approaches, and with particular attention to potential contributions from all segments of society, including men and women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status, without discrimination based on race, religion, ethnicity or socioeconomic status.

Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all

43. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with full and productive employment and decent work for all, is a key element of sustainable urban and territorial development and that cities and human settlements should be places of equal opportunities, allowing people to live healthy, productive, prosperous and fulfilling lives.

44. We recognize that urban form, infrastructure and building design are among the greatest drivers of cost and resource efficiencies, through the benefits of economy of scale and agglomeration and by fostering energy efficiency, renewable energy, resilience, productivity, environmental protection and sustainable growth in the urban economy.

45. We commit ourselves to developing vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potential, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources, as well as resource-efficient and resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable and inclusive industrial development and sustainable consumption and production patterns and fostering an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihoods.

46. We commit ourselves to promoting the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, including social habitat production, in economic development, and the contribution of the sector to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors, recognizing that housing enhances capital formation, income, employment generation and savings and can contribute to driving sustainable and inclusive economic transformation at the national, subnational and local levels.

47. We commit ourselves to taking appropriate steps to strengthen national, subnational and local institutions to support local economic development, fostering integration, cooperation, coordination and dialogue across levels of government and functional areas and relevant stakeholders.

48. We encourage effective participation and collaboration among all relevant stakeholders, including local governments, the private sector and civil society, women, organizations representing youth, as well as those representing persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, professionals, academic institutions, trade unions, employers' organizations, migrant associations and cultural associations, in order to identify opportunities for urban economic development and identify and address existing and emerging challenges.

49. We commit ourselves to supporting territorial systems that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational spatial frameworks and the systems of cities and human settlements, thus promoting sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, ensuring reliable supply and value chains that connect urban and rural supply and demand to foster equitable regional development across the urban-rural continuum and fill social, economic and territorial gaps.

50. We commit ourselves to encouraging urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and technology and communications networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on an integrated urban and territorial approach, in order to maximize the potential of these sectors for enhanced productivity, social, economic and territorial cohesion, as well as safety and environmental sustainability. This should include connectivity between cities and their surroundings, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as greater land-sea connections, where appropriate.

51. We commit ourselves to promoting the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, polycentrism and mixed uses, through infill or planned urban extension strategies, as applicable, to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration, strengthen food system planning and enhance resource efficiency, urban resilience and environmental sustainability.

52. We encourage spatial development strategies that take into account, as appropriate, the need to guide urban extension, prioritizing urban renewal by planning for the provision of accessible and well-connected infrastructure and services, sustainable population densities and compact design and integration of new neighbourhoods into the urban fabric, preventing urban sprawl and marginalization.

53. We commit ourselves to promoting safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces as drivers of social and economic development, in order to sustainably leverage their potential to generate increased social and economic value, including property value, and to facilitate business and public and private investments and livelihood opportunities for all.



54. We commit ourselves to the generation and use of renewable and affordable energy and sustainable and efficient transport infrastructure and services, where possible, achieving the benefits of connectivity and reducing the financial, environmental and public health costs of inefficient mobility, congestion, air pollution, urban heat island effects and noise. We also commit ourselves to giving particular attention to the energy and transport needs of all people, particularly the poor and those living in informal settlements. We also note that reductions in renewable energy costs give cities and human settlements an effective tool to lower energy supply costs.

55. We commit ourselves to fostering healthy societies by promoting access to adequate, inclusive and quality public services, a clean environment, taking into consideration air quality guidelines, including those elaborated by the World Health Organization, and social infrastructure and facilities, such as health-care services, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services to reduce newborn child and maternal mortality.

56. We commit ourselves to increasing economic productivity, as appropriate, by providing the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities that contribute to an innovative and competitive urban economy. We also commit ourselves to increasing economic productivity through the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work and livelihood opportunities in cities and human settlements.

57. We commit ourselves to promoting, as appropriate, full and productive employment, decent work for all and livelihood opportunities in cities and human settlements, with special attention to the needs and potential of women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons and migrants, particularly the poorest and those in vulnerable situations, and to promote non-discriminatory access to legal income-earning opportunities.

58. We commit ourselves to promoting an enabling, fair and responsible business environment based on the principles of environmental sustainability and inclusive prosperity, promoting investments, innovations and entrepreneurship. We also commit ourselves to addressing the challenges faced by local business communities by supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives throughout the value chain, in particular businesses and enterprises in the social and solidarity economy, operating in both the formal and informal economies.

59. We commit ourselves to recognizing the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy, particularly women, including unpaid, domestic and migrant workers, to the urban economies, taking into account national circumstances. Their livelihoods, working conditions and income security, legal and social protection, access to skills, assets and other support services, and voice and representation should be enhanced. A progressive transition of workers and economic units to the formal economy will be developed by adopting a balanced approach, combining incentives and compliance measures, while promoting preservation and improvement of existing livelihoods. We will take into account specific national circumstances, legislation, policies, practices and priorities for the transition to the formal economy.

60. We commit ourselves to sustaining and supporting urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high-value-added sectors, by promoting diversification, technological upgrading, research and innovation, including the creation of quality, decent and productive jobs, including through the promotion of cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, among others.

61. We commit ourselves to harnessing the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, and to promoting access for youth to education, skills development and employment to achieve increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities and human settlements. Girls and boys, young women and young men are key agents of change in creating a better future and when empowered they have great potential to advocate on behalf of themselves and their communities. Ensuring more and better opportunities for their meaningful participation will be essential for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

62. We commit ourselves to addressing the social, economic and spatial implications of ageing populations, where applicable, and harnessing the ageing factor as an opportunity for new decent jobs and sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, while improving the quality of life of the urban population.

Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development

63. We recognize that cities and human settlements face unprecedented threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of biodiversity, pressure on ecosystems, pollution, natural and human-made disasters, and climate change and its related risks, undermining the efforts to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to achieve sustainable development. Given cities' demographic trends and their central role in the global economy, in the mitigation and adaptation efforts related to climate change, and in the use of resources and ecosystems, the way they are planned, financed, developed, built, governed and managed has a direct impact on sustainability and resilience well beyond urban boundaries.

64. We also recognize that urban centres worldwide, especially in developing countries, often have characteristics that make them and their inhabitants especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and other natural and human-made hazards, including earthquakes, extreme weather events, flooding, subsidence, storms, including dust and sand storms, heatwaves, water scarcity, droughts, water and air pollution, vector-borne diseases and sea level rise, which particularly affect coastal areas, delta regions and small island developing States, among others.

65. We commit ourselves to facilitating the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and promotes disaster risk reduction and management, by supporting the development of disaster risk reduction strategies and periodical assessments of disaster risk caused by natural and human-made hazards, including standards for risk levels, while fostering sustainable economic development and protecting the

well-being and quality of life of all persons through environmentally sound urban and territorial planning, infrastructure and basic services.

66. We commit ourselves to adopting a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities from digitalization, clean energy and technologies, as well as innovative transport technologies, thus providing options for inhabitants to make more environmentally friendly choices and boost sustainable economic growth and enabling cities to improve their service delivery.

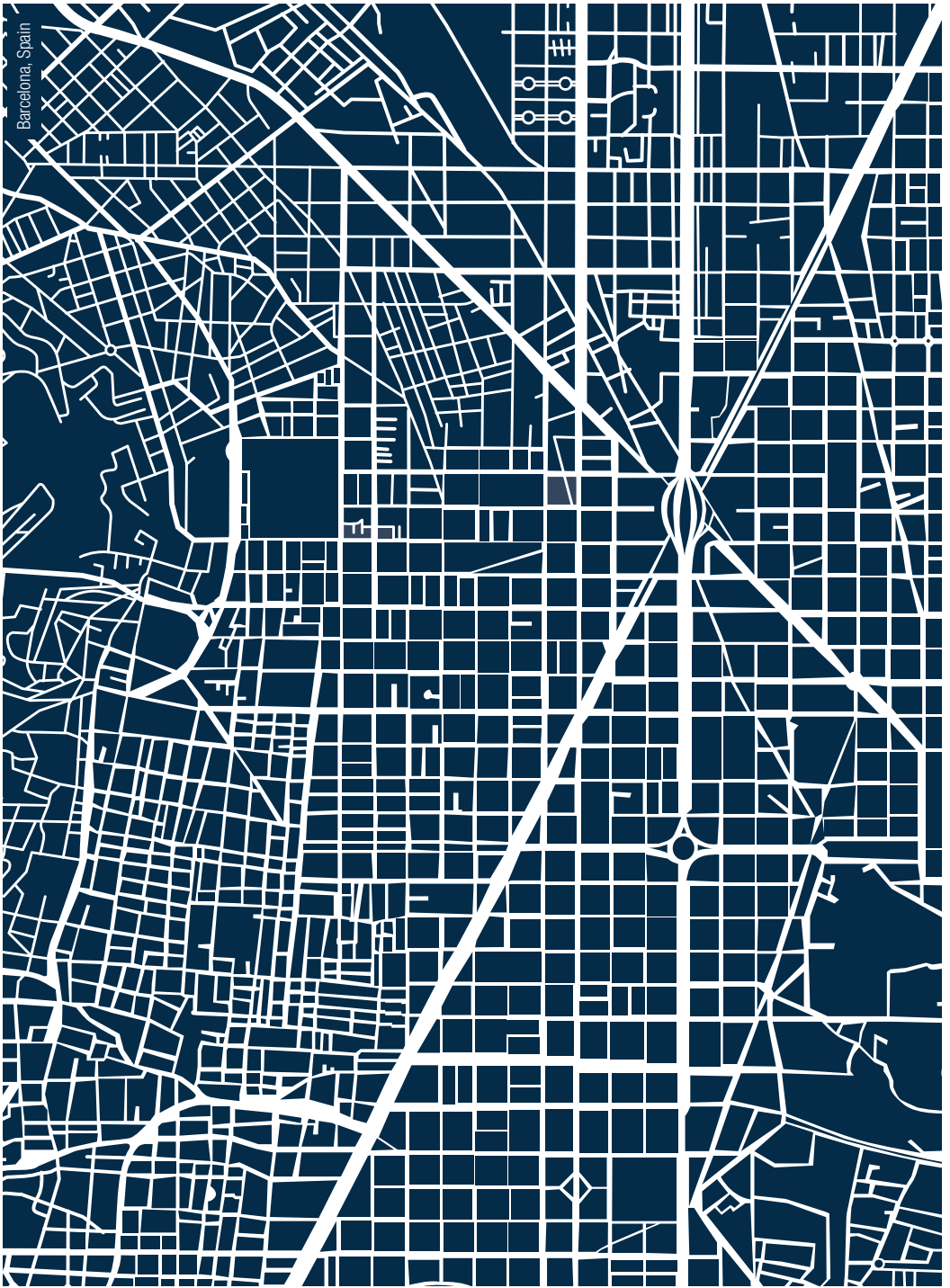
67. We commit ourselves to promoting the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, to improving the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change, including floods, drought risks and heat waves, to improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, and household and ambient air quality, to reducing noise and promoting attractive and liveable cities, human settlements and urban landscapes and to prioritizing the conservation of endemic species.

68. We commit ourselves to giving particular consideration to urban deltas, coastal areas and other environmentally sensitive areas, highlighting their importance as ecosystems' providers of significant resources for transport, food security, economic prosperity, ecosystem services and resilience. We commit ourselves to integrating appropriate measures into sustainable urban and territorial planning and development.

69. We commit ourselves to preserving and promoting the ecological and social function of land, including coastal areas that support cities and human settlements, and to fostering ecosystem-based solutions to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, so that the ecosystem's regenerative capacity is not exceeded. We also commit ourselves to promoting sustainable land use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness to prevent and contain urban sprawl, as well as preventing unnecessary land-use change and the loss of productive land and fragile and important ecosystems.

70. We commit ourselves to supporting local provision of goods and basic services and leveraging the proximity of resources, recognizing that heavy reliance on distant sources of energy, water, food and materials can pose sustainability challenges, including vulnerability to service supply disruptions, and that local provision can facilitate inhabitants' access to resources.

71. We commit ourselves to strengthening the sustainable management of resources, including land, water (oceans, seas and freshwater), energy, materials, forests and food, with particular attention to the environmentally sound management and minimization of all waste, hazardous chemicals, including air and short-lived climate pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise, and in a way that considers urban-rural linkages, functional supply and value chains vis-à-vis environmental impact and sustainability and that strives to transition to a circular economy while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration, restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.



72. We commit ourselves to long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices that incorporate integrated water resources planning and management, considering the urban-rural continuum on the local and territorial scales and including the participation of relevant stakeholders and communities.

73. We commit ourselves to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources within the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, reducing and treating wastewater, minimizing water losses, promoting water reuse and increasing water storage, retention and recharge, taking into consideration the water cycle.

74. We commit ourselves to promoting environmentally sound waste management and to substantially reducing waste generation by reducing, reusing and recycling waste, minimizing landfills and converting waste to energy when waste cannot be recycled or when this choice delivers the best environmental outcome. We further commit ourselves to reducing marine pollution through improved waste and wastewater management in coastal areas.

75. We commit ourselves to encouraging national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, to develop sustainable, renewable and affordable energy and energy-efficient buildings and construction modes and to promoting energy conservation and efficiency, which are essential to enable the reduction of greenhouse gas and black carbon emissions, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, help create new decent jobs, improve public health and reduce the costs of energy supply.

76. We commit ourselves to making sustainable use of natural resources and focusing on the resource efficiency of raw and construction materials such as concrete, metals, wood, minerals and land. We commit ourselves to establishing safe material recovery and recycling facilities, promoting the development of sustainable and resilient buildings and prioritizing the use of local, non-toxic and recycled materials and lead-additive-free paints and coatings.

77. We commit ourselves to strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and by mainstreaming holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, especially in risk-prone areas of formal and informal settlements, including slums, and to enable households, communities, institutions and services to prepare for, respond to, adapt to and rapidly recover from the effects of hazards, including shocks or latent stresses. We will promote the development of infrastructure that is resilient and resource efficient and will reduce the risks and impact of disasters, including the rehabilitation and upgrading of slums and informal settlements. We will also promote measures for strengthening and retrofitting all risky housing stock, including in slums and informal settlements, to make it resilient to disasters, in coordination with local authorities and stakeholders.

78. We commit ourselves to supporting moving from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of risks and promoting ex-ante investments to prevent risks and build resilience, while also ensuring timely and effective local responses to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and human-made disasters and conflicts. This should include the integration of the “build back better” principles into the post-disaster recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures and lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into future planning.

79. We commit ourselves to promoting international, national, subnational and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to supporting the efforts of cities and human settlements, their inhabitants and all local stakeholders as important implementers. We further commit ourselves to supporting building resilience and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from all relevant sectors. Such measures should be consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

80. We commit ourselves to supporting the medium- to long-term adaptation planning process, as well as city-level assessments of climate vulnerability and impact, to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions that build the resilience of urban inhabitants, including through the use of ecosystem-based adaptation.

Effective implementation

81. We recognize that the realization of the transformative commitments set out in the New Urban Agenda will require enabling policy frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels, integrated by participatory planning and management of urban spatial development and effective means of implementation, complemented by international cooperation as well as efforts in capacity development, including the sharing of best practices, policies and programmes among Governments at all levels.

82. We invite international and regional organizations and bodies, including those of the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements, development partners, international and multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, the private sector and other stakeholders, to enhance coordination of their urban and rural development strategies and programmes to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization, mainstreaming the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

83. In this regard, we emphasize the need to improve United Nations system-wide coordination and coherence in the area of sustainable urban development, within the framework of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting, as stressed in paragraph 88 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

84. We strongly urge States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

Building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework

85. We acknowledge the principles and strategies contained in the International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities and the International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in its resolutions 21/3 of 20 April 2007¹⁵ and 22/8 of 3 April 2009¹⁶.

86. We will anchor the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda in inclusive, implementable and participatory urban policies, as appropriate, to mainstream sustainable urban and territorial development as part of integrated development strategies and plans, supported, as appropriate, by national, subnational and local institutional and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that they are adequately linked to transparent and accountable finance mechanisms.

87. We will foster stronger coordination and cooperation among national, subnational and local governments, including through multilevel consultation mechanisms and by clearly defining the respective competences, tools and resources for each level of government.

88. We will ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies, inter alia, rural development, land use, food security and nutrition, management of natural resources, provision of public services, water and sanitation, health, environment, energy, housing and mobility policies, at different levels and scales of political administration, across administrative borders and considering the appropriate functional areas, in order to strengthen integrated approaches to urbanization and implement integrated urban and territorial planning strategies that factor them in.

89. We will take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, to enhance the ability of Governments to effectively implement national urban policies, as appropriate, and to empower them as policymakers and decision makers, ensuring appropriate fiscal, political and administrative decentralization based on the principle of subsidiarity.

90. We will, in line with countries' national legislation, support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders, and based on functional territories, ensuring the involvement of subnational and local governments in decision-making and working to provide them with the necessary authority and resources to manage critical urban, metropolitan and

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-Second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/62/8)*, annex 1.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/64/8)*, annex 15.

territorial concerns. We will promote metropolitan governance that is inclusive and encompasses legal frameworks and reliable financing mechanisms, including sustainable debt management, as applicable. We will take measures to promote women's full and effective participation and equal rights in all fields and in leadership at all levels of decision-making, including in local governments.

91. We will support local governments in determining their own administrative and management structures, in line with national legislation and policies, as appropriate, in order to adapt to local needs. We will encourage appropriate regulatory frameworks and support to local governments in partnering with communities, civil society and the private sector to develop and manage basic services and infrastructure, ensuring that the public interest is preserved and concise goals, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms are clearly defined.

92. We will promote participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes, from conceptualization to design, budgeting, implementation, evaluation and review, rooted in new forms of direct partnership between Governments at all levels and civil society, including through broad-based and well-resourced permanent mechanisms and platforms for cooperation and consultation open to all, using information and communications technologies and accessible data solutions.

Planning and managing urban spatial development

93. We acknowledge the principles and strategies for urban and territorial planning contained in the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, approved by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 25/6 of 23 April 2015¹⁷.

94. We will implement integrated planning that aims to balance short-term needs with the long-term desired outcomes of a competitive economy, high quality of life and sustainable environment. We will also strive to build flexibility into our plans in order to adjust to changing social and economic conditions over time. We will implement and systematically evaluate these plans, while making efforts to leverage innovations in technology and to produce a better living environment.

95. We will support the implementation of integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and plans, encouraging cooperation and mutual support among different scales of cities and human settlements, strengthening the role of small and intermediate cities and towns in enhancing food security and nutrition systems, providing access to sustainable, affordable, adequate, resilient and safe housing, infrastructure and services, facilitating effective trade links across the urban-rural continuum and ensuring that small-scale farmers and fishers are linked to local, subnational, national, regional and global value chains and markets. We will also support urban agriculture and farming, as well as responsible, local and sustainable consumption and production, and social interactions, through enabling and accessible networks of local markets and commerce as an option for contributing to sustainability and food security.

¹⁷ Ibid., *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/70/8)*, annex.

96. We will encourage the implementation of sustainable urban and territorial planning, including city-region and metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions among urban areas of all sizes and their peri-urban and rural surroundings, including those that are cross-border, and we will support the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects that stimulate sustainable economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions across the urban-rural continuum. In this regard, we will promote urban-rural partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms based on functional territories and urban areas as effective instruments for performing municipal and metropolitan administrative tasks, delivering public services and promoting both local and regional development.

97. We will promote planned urban extensions and infill, prioritizing renewal, regeneration and retrofitting of urban areas, as appropriate, including the upgrading of slums and informal settlements, providing high-quality buildings and public spaces, promoting integrated and participatory approaches involving all relevant stakeholders and inhabitants and avoiding spatial and socioeconomic segregation and gentrification, while preserving cultural heritage and preventing and containing urban sprawl.

98. We will promote integrated urban and territorial planning, including planned urban extensions based on the principles of equitable, efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, compactness, polycentrism, appropriate density and connectivity, and multiple use of space, as well as mixed social and economic uses in built-up areas, in order to prevent urban sprawl, reduce mobility challenges and needs and service delivery costs per capita and harness density and economies of scale and agglomeration, as appropriate.

99. We will support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options with access to quality basic services and public spaces for all, enhancing safety and security and favouring social and intergenerational interaction and the appreciation of diversity. We will take steps to include appropriate training and support for service delivery professionals and communities in areas affected by urban violence.

100. We will support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, accessible, green and quality streets and other public spaces that are accessible to all and free from crime and violence, including sexual harassment and gender-based violence, considering the human scale, and measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering both formal and informal local markets and commerce, as well as not-for-profit community initiatives, bringing people into public spaces and promoting walkability and cycling with the goal of improving health and well-being.

101. We will integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into age- and gender-responsive urban and territorial development and planning processes, including greenhouse gas emissions, resilience-based and climate-effective design of spaces, buildings and construction, services and infrastructure, and nature-based solutions. We will promote cooperation and coordination across sectors and build the



capacities of local authorities to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and response plans, such as risk assessments concerning the location of current and future public facilities, and to formulate adequate contingency and evacuation procedures.

102. We will strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners at national, subnational and local levels.

103. We will integrate inclusive measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence, including terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. Such measures will, where appropriate, engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing urban strategies and initiatives, including taking into account slums and informal settlements as well as vulnerability and cultural factors in the development of policies concerning public security and crime and violence prevention, including by preventing and countering the stigmatization of specific groups as posing inherently greater security threats.

104. We will promote compliance with legal requirements through strong, inclusive management frameworks and accountable institutions that deal with land registration and governance, applying transparent and sustainable management and use of land, property registration and sound financial systems. We will support local governments and relevant stakeholders, through a variety of mechanisms, in developing and using basic land inventory information, such as cadastres, valuation and risk maps, and land and housing price records, to generate the high-quality, timely and reliable data — disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context — needed to assess changes in land values, while ensuring that these data will not be used for discriminatory land-use policies.

105. We will foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living. We will develop and implement housing policies at all levels, incorporating participatory planning and applying the principle of subsidiarity, as appropriate, in order to ensure coherence among national, subnational and local development strategies, land policies and housing supply.

106. We will promote housing policies based on the principles of social inclusion, economic effectiveness and environmental protection. We will support the effective use of public resources for affordable and sustainable housing, including land in central and consolidated areas of cities with adequate infrastructure, and encourage mixed-income development to promote social inclusion and cohesion.

107. We will encourage the development of policies, tools, mechanisms and financing models that promote access to a wide range of affordable, sustainable housing options, including rental and other tenure options, as well as cooperative solutions such as co-housing, community land trusts and other forms of collective tenure that would address the evolving needs of persons and communities, in order to improve the supply of housing (especially for low-income groups), prevent segregation and arbitrary forced evictions and displacements and provide dignified and adequate

reallocation. This will include support to incremental housing and self-build schemes, with special attention to programmes for upgrading slums and informal settlements.

108. We will support the development of housing policies that foster local integrated housing approaches by addressing the strong links between education, employment, housing and health, preventing exclusion and segregation. Furthermore, we commit ourselves to combating homelessness as well as to combating and eliminating its criminalization through dedicated policies and targeted active inclusion strategies, such as comprehensive, inclusive and sustainable housing-first programmes.

109. We will consider increased allocations of financial and human resources, as appropriate, for the upgrading and, to the extent possible, prevention of slums and informal settlements, with strategies that go beyond physical and environmental improvements to ensure that slums and informal settlements are integrated into the social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of cities. These strategies should include, as applicable, access to sustainable, adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic and social services, and safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, and they should promote security of tenure and its regularization, as well as measures for conflict prevention and mediation.

110. We will support efforts to define and reinforce inclusive and transparent monitoring systems for reducing the proportion of people living in slums and informal settlements, taking into account the experiences gained from previous efforts to improve the living conditions of slum and informal-settlement dwellers.

111. We will promote the development of adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing sector, including, as applicable, resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land-use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, combating and preventing speculation, displacement, homelessness and arbitrary forced evictions and ensuring sustainability, quality, affordability, health, safety, accessibility, energy and resource efficiency, and resilience. We will also promote differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand based on high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data at the national, subnational and local levels, considering specific social, economic, environmental and cultural dimensions.

112. We will promote the implementation of sustainable urban development programmes with housing and people's needs at the centre of the strategy, prioritizing well-located and well-distributed housing schemes in order to avoid peripheral and isolated mass housing developments detached from urban systems, regardless of the social and economic segment for which they are developed, and providing solutions for the housing needs of low-income groups.

113. We will take measures to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design. Together with awareness-raising initiatives, we will promote the safe-system approach called for in the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with special attention to the needs of all women and girls, as well as children and youth, older persons and

persons with disabilities and those in vulnerable situations. We will work to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility, with a view to broader health outcomes, particularly the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases, and we will work to develop and implement comprehensive legislation and policies on motorcycle safety, given the disproportionately high and increasing numbers of motorcycle deaths and injuries globally, particularly in developing countries. We will promote the safe and healthy journey to school for every child as a priority.

114. We will promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility and land and sea transport systems, enabling meaningful participation in social and economic activities in cities and human settlements, by integrating transport and mobility plans into overall urban and territorial plans and promoting a wide range of transport and mobility options, in particular by supporting:

(a) A significant increase in accessible, safe, efficient, affordable and sustainable infrastructure for public transport, as well as non-motorized options such as walking and cycling, prioritizing them over private motorized transportation;

(b) Equitable “transit-oriented development” that minimizes the displacement, in particular, of the poor, and features affordable, mixed-income housing and a mix of jobs and services;

(c) Better and coordinated transport and land-use planning, which would lead to a reduction of travel and transport needs, enhancing connectivity between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, including waterways, and transport and mobility planning, particularly for small island developing States and coastal cities;

(d) Urban freight planning and logistics concepts that enable efficient access to products and services, minimizing their impact on the environment and on the liveability of the city and maximizing their contribution to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

115. We will take measures to develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes, including impacts on the environment, the economy, social cohesion, quality of life, accessibility, road safety, public health and action on climate change, among other things.

116. We will support the development of these mechanisms and frameworks, based on sustainable national urban transport and mobility policies, for sustainable, open and transparent procurement and regulation of transport and mobility services in urban and metropolitan areas, including new technology that enables shared mobility services. We will support the development of clear, transparent and accountable contractual relationships between local governments and transport and mobility service providers, including on data management, which further protect the public interest and individual privacy and define mutual obligations.

117. We will support better coordination between transport and urban and territorial planning departments, in mutual understanding of planning and policy frameworks, at the national, subnational and local levels, including through sustainable urban and metropolitan transport and mobility plans. We will support subnational and local governments in developing the necessary knowledge and capacity to implement and enforce such plans.

118. We will encourage national, subnational and local governments to develop and expand financing instruments, enabling them to improve their transport and mobility infrastructure and systems, such as mass rapid-transit systems, integrated transport systems, air and rail systems, and safe, sufficient and adequate pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and technology-based innovations in transport and transit systems to reduce congestion and pollution while improving efficiency, connectivity, accessibility, health and quality of life.

119. We will promote adequate investments in protective, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and service provision systems for water, sanitation and hygiene, sewage, solid waste management, urban drainage, reduction of air pollution and storm water management, in order to improve safety in the event of water-related disasters, improve health, ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, as well as access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs and safety of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. We will seek to ensure that this infrastructure is climate resilient and forms part of integrated urban and territorial development plans, including housing and mobility, among other things, and is implemented in a participatory manner, considering innovative, resource-efficient, accessible, context-specific and culturally sensitive sustainable solutions.

120. We will work to equip public water and sanitation utilities with the capacity to implement sustainable water management systems, including sustainable maintenance of urban infrastructure services, through capacity development, with the goal of progressively eliminating inequalities and promoting both universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

121. We will ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by promoting energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy and supporting subnational and local efforts to apply them in public buildings, infrastructure and facilities, as well as in taking advantage of the direct control, where applicable, by subnational and local governments of local infrastructure and codes, to foster uptake in end-use sectors, such as residential, commercial and industrial buildings, industry, transport, waste and sanitation. We also encourage the adoption of building performance codes and standards, renewable portfolio targets, energy-efficiency labelling, retrofitting of existing buildings and public procurement policies on energy, among other modalities as appropriate, to achieve energy-efficiency targets. We will also prioritize smart-grid, district energy systems and community energy plans to improve synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency.



122. We will support decentralized decision-making on waste disposal to promote universal access to sustainable waste management systems. We will support the promotion of extended producer-responsibility schemes that include waste generators and producers in the financing of urban waste management systems reduce the hazards and socioeconomic impacts of waste streams and increase recycling rates through better product design.

123. We will promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition. We will promote coordination of sustainable food security and agriculture policies across urban, peri-urban and rural areas to facilitate the production, storage, transport and marketing of food to consumers in adequate and affordable ways in order to reduce food losses and prevent and reuse food waste. We will further promote the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste policies, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, reduce the use of hazardous chemicals and implement other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste.

124. We will include culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategies in the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, building codes, coastal management policies and strategic development policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes, and will protect them from potential disruptive impacts of urban development.

125. We will support the leveraging of cultural heritage for sustainable urban development and recognize its role in stimulating participation and responsibility. We will promote innovative and sustainable use of architectural monuments and sites, with the intention of value creation, through respectful restoration and adaptation. We will engage indigenous peoples and local communities in the promotion and dissemination of knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and protection of traditional expressions and languages, including through the use of new technologies and techniques.

Means of implementation

126. We recognize that the implementation of the New Urban Agenda requires an enabling environment and a wide range of means of implementation, including access to science, technology and innovation and enhanced knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, as well as capacity development and mobilization of financial resources, taking into account the commitment of developed and developing countries and tapping into all available traditional and innovative sources at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, as well as enhanced international cooperation and partnerships among Governments at all levels, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors, based on the principles of equality, non-discrimination, accountability, respect for human rights and solidarity, especially for those who are the poorest and most vulnerable.

127. We reaffirm the commitments on means of implementation included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

128. We will encourage UN-Habitat, other United Nations programmes and agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, in close collaboration with Member States, local authorities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as well as through the mobilization of experts. We will build on the legacy of the Habitat III conference and the lessons learned from its preparatory process, including the regional and thematic meetings. We note, in this context, the valuable contributions of, inter alia, the World Urban Campaign, the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III and the Global Land Tool Network.

129. We urge UN-Habitat to continue its work to develop its normative knowledge and provide capacity development and tools to national, subnational and local governments in designing, planning and managing sustainable urban development.

130. We recognize that sustainable urban development, guided by prevailing urban policies and strategies, as appropriate, can benefit from integrated financing frameworks that are supported by an enabling environment at all levels. We acknowledge the importance of ensuring that all financial means of implementation are firmly embedded in coherent policy frameworks and fiscal decentralization processes, where available, and that adequate capacities are developed at all levels.

131. We support context-sensitive approaches to financing urbanization and enhancing financial management capacities at all levels of government through the adoption of specific instruments and mechanisms necessary to achieve sustainable urban development, recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development.

132. We will mobilize endogenous resources and revenues generated through the capture of benefits of urbanization, as well as the catalysing effects and maximized impact of public and private investments, in order to improve the financial conditions for urban development and open access to additional sources, recognizing that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underpinned by the principle of national ownership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable urban development, including implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

133. We call on businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges in urban areas, acknowledging that private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive growth and job creation, and that private investment, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are essential elements of development efforts.

134. We will support appropriate policies and capacities that enable subnational and local governments to register and expand their potential revenue base, for example, through multipurpose cadastres, local taxes, fees and service charges, in line with national policies, while ensuring that women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and poor households are not disproportionately affected.

135. We will promote sound and transparent systems for financial transfers from national Governments to subnational and local governments based on the latter's needs, priorities, functions, mandates and performance-based incentives, as appropriate, in order to provide them with adequate, timely and predictable resources and enhance their ability to raise revenue and manage expenditures.

136. We will support the development of vertical and horizontal models of distribution of financial resources to decrease inequalities across subnational territories, within urban centres and between urban and rural areas, as well as to promote integrated and balanced territorial development. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of improving the transparency of data on spending and resource allocation as a tool for assessing progress towards equity and spatial integration.

137. We will promote best practices to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments. Measures such as gains-related fiscal policies could be put in place, as appropriate, to prevent its solely private capture, as well as land and real estate speculation. We will reinforce the link between fiscal systems and urban planning, as well as urban management tools, including land market regulations. We will work to ensure that efforts to generate land-based finance do not result in unsustainable land use and consumption.

138. We will support subnational and local governments in their efforts to implement transparent and accountable expenditure control instruments for assessing the necessity and impact of local investment and projects, based on legislative control and public participation, as appropriate, in support of open and fair tendering processes, procurement mechanisms and reliable budget execution, as well as preventive anti-corruption measures to promote integrity, accountability, effective management and access to public property and land, in line with national policies.

139. We will support the creation of robust legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable national and municipal borrowing, on the basis of sustainable debt management, supported by adequate revenues and capacities, by means of local creditworthiness as well as expanded sustainable municipal debt markets when appropriate. We will consider the establishment of appropriate financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as regional, national, subnational and local development funds or development banks, including pooled financing mechanisms, which can catalyse public and private, national and international financing. We will work to promote risk mitigation mechanisms such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, while managing currency risk, to reduce the cost of capital and to stimulate the private sector and households to participate in sustainable urban development and resilience-building efforts, including access to risk transfer mechanisms.



140. We will support the development of appropriate and affordable housing finance products and encourage the participation of a diverse range of multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and development finance institutions, cooperation agencies, private-sector lenders and investors, cooperatives, moneylenders and microfinance banks to invest in affordable and incremental housing in all its forms.

141. We will also consider establishing urban and territorial transport infrastructure and service funds at the national level, based on a variety of funding sources ranging from public grants to contributions from other public entities and the private sector, ensuring coordination among actors and interventions as well as accountability.

142. We invite international multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, development finance institutions and cooperation agencies to provide financial support, including through innovative financial mechanisms, to programmes and projects for implementing the New Urban Agenda, particularly in developing countries.

143. We support access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Climate Investment Funds, among others, to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, policies, programmes and actions for subnational and local governments, within the framework of agreed procedures. We will collaborate with subnational and local financial institutions, as appropriate, to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions and to create appropriate mechanisms for identifying catalytic financial instruments, consistent with any national framework in place to ensure fiscal and debt sustainability at all levels of government.

144. We will explore and develop feasible solutions to climate and disaster risks in cities and human settlements, including by collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions and other relevant actors with regard to investments in urban and metropolitan infrastructure, buildings and other urban assets, as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economic needs.

145. We support the use of international public finance, including official development assistance, among other things, to catalyse additional resource mobilization from all available sources, public and private, for sustainable urban and territorial development. This may include the mitigation of risks for potential investors, in recognition of the fact that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources.

146. We will expand opportunities for North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation, as well as subnational, decentralized and city-to-city cooperation, as appropriate, to contribute to sustainable urban development, developing capacities and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning at all levels and by all relevant actors.

147. We will promote capacity development as a multifaceted approach that addresses the ability of multiple stakeholders and institutions at all levels of governance and combines the individual, societal and institutional capacity to formulate, implement, enhance, manage, monitor and evaluate public policies for sustainable urban development.

148. We will promote the strengthening of the capacity of national, subnational and local governments, including local government associations, as appropriate, to work with women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and those in vulnerable situations, as well as with civil society, academia and research institutions in shaping organizational and institutional governance processes, enabling them to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.

149. We will support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development, recognizing and strengthening, as appropriate, both their involvement in national consultations on urban policies and development priorities and their cooperation with subnational and local governments, along with civil society, the private sector, professionals, academia and research institutions, and their existing networks, to deliver on capacity-development programmes. This should be done by means of peer-to-peer learning, subject-matter-related partnerships and collaborative actions, such as inter-municipal cooperation, on a global, regional, national, subnational and local scale, including the establishment of practitioners' networks and science-policy interface practices.

150. We underscore the need for enhanced cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development, in full coherence, coordination and synergy with the processes of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism established under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and launched under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

151. We will promote capacity-development programmes to help subnational and local governments in financial planning and management, anchored in institutional coordination at all levels, including environmental sensitivity and anti-corruption measures, embracing transparent and independent oversight, accounting, procurement, reporting, auditing and monitoring processes, among others, and to review subnational and national performance and compliance, with particular attention to age- and gender-responsive budgeting and the improvement and digitalization of accounting processes and records, in order to promote results-based approaches and build medium- to long-term administrative and technical capacity.

152. We will promote capacity-development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue and financing tools, as well as on real estate market functioning for policymakers and local public officials, focusing on the legal and economic foundations of value capture, including the quantification, capturing and distribution of land value increments.



153. We will promote the systematic use of multi-stakeholder partnerships in urban development processes, as appropriate, establishing clear and transparent policies, financial and administrative frameworks and procedures, as well as planning guidelines for multi-stakeholder partnerships.

154. We recognize the significant contribution of voluntary collaborative initiatives, partnerships and coalitions that plan to initiate and enhance the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, highlighting best practices and innovative solutions, including by promoting co-production networks between subnational entities, local governments and other relevant stakeholders.

155. We will promote capacity-development initiatives to empower and strengthen the skills and abilities of women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as persons in vulnerable situations, for shaping governance processes, engaging in dialogue, and promoting and protecting human rights and anti-discrimination, to ensure their effective participation in urban and territorial development decision-making.

156. We will promote the development of national information and communications technology policies and e-government strategies, as well as citizen-centric digital governance tools, tapping into technological innovations, including capacity-development programmes, in order to make information and communications technologies accessible to the public, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons in vulnerable situations, to enable them to develop and exercise civic responsibility, broadening participation and fostering responsible governance, as well as increasing efficiency. The use of digital platforms and tools, including geospatial information systems, will be encouraged to improve long-term integrated urban and territorial planning and design, land administration and management, and access to urban and metropolitan services.

157. We will support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science-policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation and institutionalized mechanisms for sharing and exchanging information, knowledge and expertise, including the collection, analysis, standardization and dissemination of geographically based, community-collected, high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national, subnational and local contexts.

158. We will strengthen data and statistical capacities at national, subnational and local levels to effectively monitor progress achieved in the implementation of sustainable urban development policies and strategies and to inform decision-making and appropriate reviews. Data collection procedures for the implementation of follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda should primarily be based on official national, subnational and local data sources, and other sources as appropriate, and be open, transparent and consistent with the purpose of respecting privacy rights and all human rights obligations and commitments. Progress towards a global people-based definition of cities and human settlements may support this work.

159. We will support the role and enhanced capacity of national, subnational and local governments in data collection, mapping, analysis and dissemination and in promoting evidence-based governance, building on a shared knowledge base using both globally comparable as well as locally generated data, including through censuses, household surveys, population registers, community-based monitoring processes and other relevant sources, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national, subnational and local contexts.

160. We will foster the creation, promotion and enhancement of open, user-friendly and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, subnational and local governments and relevant stakeholders, including non-State actors and people, to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency and transparency through e-governance, approaches assisted by information and communications technologies, and geospatial information management.

Follow-up and review

161. We will carry out a periodic follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, ensuring coherence at the national, regional and global levels, in order to track progress, assess impact and ensure the Agenda's effective and timely implementation, accountability to our citizens and transparency, in an inclusive manner.

162. We encourage voluntary, country-led, open, inclusive, multilevel, participatory and transparent follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda. The process should take into account contributions of national, subnational and local levels of government and be supplemented by contributions from the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations, major groups and relevant stakeholders, and should be a continuous process aimed at creating and reinforcing partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning.

163. We acknowledge the importance of local governments as active partners in the follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda at all levels and encourage them to develop, jointly with national and subnational governments, as appropriate, implementable follow-up and review mechanisms at the local level, including through relevant associations and appropriate platforms. We will consider strengthening, where appropriate, their capacity to contribute in this respect.

164. We stress that the follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda must have effective linkages with the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure coordination and coherence in their implementation.

165. We reaffirm the role and expertise of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities, recognizing the linkages between sustainable urbanization and, inter alia, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change.

166. We invite the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General, with voluntary inputs from countries and relevant regional and international organizations, to report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, with the first report to be submitted during the seventy-second session of the Assembly.

167. The report will provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and internationally agreed goals and targets relevant to sustainable urbanization and human settlements. The analysis will be based on the activities of national, subnational and local governments, UN-Habitat, other relevant entities of the United Nations system, relevant stakeholders in support of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the reports of the UN-Habitat Governing Council. The report should incorporate, to the extent possible, the inputs of multilateral organizations and processes where appropriate, civil society, the private sector and academia. It should build on existing platforms and processes such as the World Urban Forum convened by UN-Habitat. The report should avoid duplication and respond to local, subnational and national circumstances and legislation, capacities, needs and priorities.

168. The preparation of the report will be coordinated by UN-Habitat in close collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, ensuring an inclusive United Nations system-wide coordination process. The report will be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council¹⁸. The report will also feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, with a view to ensuring coherence, coordination and collaborative linkages with the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

169. We will continue to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy and awareness-raising activities relating to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda using existing initiatives such as World Habitat Day and World Cities Day, and will consider establishing new initiatives to mobilize and generate support from civil society, citizens and relevant stakeholders. We note the importance of continuing to engage in the follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda with subnational and local government associations represented at the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments.

170. We reaffirm General Assembly resolutions 51/177 of 16 December 1996, 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 67/216, 68/239 and 69/226, as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, including resolutions 31/109 of 16 December 1976 and 32/162 of 19 December 1977. We reiterate the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat.

171. We underline the importance of UN-Habitat, given its role within the United Nations system as a focal point on sustainable urbanization and human settlements, including in the implementation, follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities.

¹⁸ The report is intended to replace the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It is also intended to be part of, and not additional to, the report of the Secretary-General requested by the General Assembly in its resolution under the relevant agenda item.

172. In light of the New Urban Agenda and with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of UN-Habitat, we request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly during its seventy-first session an evidence-based and independent assessment of UN-Habitat. The result of the assessment will be a report containing recommendations to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and oversight of UN-Habitat, and in this regard it should analyse:

- (a) The normative and operational mandate of UN-Habitat;
- (b) The governance structure of UN-Habitat, for more effective, accountable and transparent decision-making, considering alternatives, including universalization of the membership of its Governing Council;
- (c) The work of UN-Habitat with national, subnational and local governments and with relevant stakeholders in order to tap the full potential of partnerships;
- (d) The financial capability of UN-Habitat.

173. We decide to hold a two-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, to be convened by the President of the General Assembly during the seventy-first session, to discuss the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the positioning of UN-Habitat in this regard. The meeting will discuss, *inter alia*, best practices, success stories and the measures contained in the report. A Chair's summary of the meeting will serve as an input to the Second Committee during the seventy-second session for its consideration of action to be taken in the light of the recommendations contained in the independent assessment in its annual resolution under the relevant agenda item.

174. We encourage the General Assembly to consider holding the next United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat IV) in 2036 within a renewed political commitment to assessing and consolidating progress on the New Urban Agenda.

175. We request the Secretary-General, in his quadrennial report to be presented in 2026 pursuant to paragraph 166 above, to take stock of the progress made and challenges faced in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda since its adoption and to identify further steps to address them.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The formulation and successful adoption of the New Urban Agenda was made possible by the contributions of many organizations and individuals from different countries, regions, and cities, representing national, subnational, and local governments, as well as various stakeholders' constituencies. Special thanks and recognition go to:

The President of the Republic of Ecuador, Rafael Correa, and the people of the Republic of Ecuador, for their hospitality and commitment to the Habitat III Conference and to sustainable urban development;

The Permanent Representatives and Deputy Permanent Representatives of the Republic of Ecuador to the United Nations in New York who supported the preparatory process and the Conference itself:

Xavier Lasso Mendoza
Diego Morejón Pazmiño
Horacio Sevilla Borja
Helena Yáñez Loza;

The Mayor of Quito, Mauricio Rodas, as well as the city of Quito and its inhabitants, for hosting and supporting the Habitat III Conference, as well as warmly welcoming over 30,000 participants;

The vision and the tireless efforts and contributions of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee, guiding the innovative and participatory process towards the Habitat III Conference, particularly the Co-chairs of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee:

Diego Aulestia (Ecuador)
María de los Ángeles Duarte (Ecuador)¹
Maryse Gautier (France);

As well as the other members of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee:

Eric Miangar (Chad)
Bárbara Richards (Chile)
Jaime Silva (Chile)²
Daniela Grabmüllerová (Czech Republic)
Tania Roediger-Vorwerk (Germany)

¹ Elected at the first plenary meeting of the second session of the Habitat III Preparatory Committee on 14 April 2015 to replace Diego Aulestia (Ecuador).

² Elected at the first plenary meeting of the second session of the Habitat III Preparatory Committee on 14 April 2015 to replace Bárbara Richards (Chile).

Csaba Kőrösi (Hungary)
Purnomo A. Chandra (Indonesia)
Mamadou Mbodj (Senegal) (also designated as Rapporteur)
Elena Szolgayova (Slovakia)³
Majid Hasan Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates);

The Co-facilitators of the informal intergovernmental negotiations of the New Urban Agenda, Lourdes Ortiz Yparraguirre, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations, and Juan José Gómez Camacho, Permanent Representative of the United States of Mexico to the United Nations, and his representative, Dámaso Luna Corona, whose commitment and dedication enabled the agreement of the New Urban Agenda prior to the Habitat III Conference in Quito;

All Member States' and intergovernmental organizations' delegations that participated in the negotiations of the New Urban Agenda, particularly those who were engaged in the work of the Second Committee of the General Assembly;

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the city and the people of Surabaya, for hosting the third session of the Habitat III Preparatory Committee;

The hosts of the Habitat III Regional and Thematic Meetings that adopted declarations as part of the official inputs to the New Urban Agenda. The Regional Meetings were hosted by Jakarta (Indonesia), Prague (Czech Republic), Abuja (Nigeria), and Toluca (Mexico); and the Thematic Meetings were hosted by Tel Aviv (Israel), Montreal (Canada), Cuenca (Ecuador), Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates), Mexico City (Mexico), Barcelona (Spain), and Pretoria (South Africa);

The Habitat III Policy Units co-lead organizations as well as the 200 Policy Unit experts, for sharing their knowledge and expertise through the 10 Policy Papers that resulted in key policy recommendations on specific themes used as building blocks for the New Urban Agenda;

³ Elected at the first plenary meeting of the second session of the Habitat III Preparatory Committee on 14 April 2015 to replace Csaba Kőrösi (Hungary).

The voluntary efforts of all members of the General Assembly of Partners (GAP) for providing the views and inputs from 16 Partner Constituent Groups during the whole process, and in particular the 34 members of the Executive Committee who ensured that feedback and priorities of millions of people were channelled into each draft of the New Urban Agenda and its final version;

The Global Taskforce for Local and Regional Governments, which played an essential role in mobilizing the local authorities in the consultative process for the New Urban Agenda in recognition of the distinct and vital role of subnational and local governments in the transformation of urban spaces;

The United Nations system for its support to the Habitat III process, especially the members of the United Nations Task Team on Habitat III, for their comments and inputs to the drafts of the New Urban Agenda and the contributions made through the 22 Issue Papers;

The United Nations departments of the General Assembly Conference Management, Safety and Security, Public Information, and the Office of Legal Affairs for all the technical and procedural support during the intersessional process and the Conference itself, and finally;

The contributions and efforts of those mentioned above, and of many more that cannot all be named here, made the formulation of this shared vision possible. The active engagement of all citizens, governments, and stakeholders will be necessary to ensure the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the realization of its principles.



SUBJECT INDEX

This subject index contains key concepts from the New Urban Agenda and their corresponding paragraph numbers:

A

- academia.** *See also* community, scientific and academic; institutions, academic; research; science
 and cooperation with local government associations
 on capacity development, 149
 and inputs to the report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 167
 and work in shaping organizational and institutional governance processes, 148
- access.** *See also* accessibility
 for youth to education, 61
 to a wide range of affordable, sustainable housing options, 107
 to different multilateral funds, 143
 to economic and productive resources and opportunities, 14(b), 56, 57, 59, 70
 to energy, 121
 to infrastructure and basic services for all, 14(a), 85
 to products and services, 114(d)
 to public participation, 14(a)
 to public property and land, 138
 to public services and clean environment, 55
 to quality basic services and public spaces for all, 99
 to resources for urban development, 132
 to risk transfer mechanisms, 139
 to science, technology and innovation, 126
 to sustainable, affordable, adequate, resilient and safe housing, 95, 109. *See also* adequate housing
 to sustainable waste management systems, 122
 to the physical environment of cities for persons with disabilities, 36
 to urban and mobility and land and sea transport systems for all, 114
 to urban metropolitan services, 156
 to water, public goods and services, 13(a)
 to water, sanitation and hygiene, 119, 120
- accessibility.** *See also* access
 and housing, 111
 of urban mobility and transport 115, 118
 of urban space, 25
- accountability.** *See also* transparency
 and anti-corruption measures, 138
 contractual relationships between local governments and transport and mobility service providers, 116
 in expenditure control instruments of subnational and local governments, 138
 in institutions that deal with land registration and governance, 104
 mechanisms, 91
 of finance mechanisms, 86
 of partnerships, 126, 141
 of stakeholders and definition and implementation of urban policies and legislation, 15(b)
 of UN-Habitat, 172
 to citizens and transparency, 161
- accounting**
 capacity development of subnational and local governments in, 151
 digitalization of accounting processes and records, 151
- actors, 9, 141, 144, 146**
 non-governmental, 103. *See also* civil society; community/ies
 non-State, 160
- adaptation.** *See also* mitigation
 and cultural heritage, 125
 ecosystem-based, 80
 planning process, 80
 plans, policies, programmes and actions, 80, 143
 to climate change, 13(g), 63, 79, 101, 143
- Adaptation Fund, 143**
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 6, 150**
 means of implementation, 127
- adequate housing.** *See also* affordable housing; housing
 access to, 14(a), 95, 109
 and regulations in the housing sector, 111
 provision of, 32
 right to, 13(a), 31, 105
 supply of, 33

- administration (administrative)
 - and land, 156
 - boundaries, 13(e)
 - capacity, 151
 - frameworks and procedures, 153
 - scales of political administration, 88
 - structures, 91
 - systems, 35
 - tasks, 96
- advocacy
 - and awareness-raising activities, 169
 - of youth to advocate on behalf of themselves and their communities, 61
- affordability (affordable). *See also* affordable housing
 - access to sustainable physical and social infrastructure for all, 34
 - cities and human settlements, 11
 - land and sea transport systems, 114
 - of basic physical and social infrastructure, 34, 54
 - of drinking water and sanitation, 13(a), 119, 120
 - of food losses reduction, 123
 - of housing finance, 46, 140
 - of infrastructure for public transport, 114(a)
 - of modern and renewable energy, 34, 54, 75, 121
 - of serviced land, 34, 114
 - of urban mobility, 114
- affordable housing. *See also* adequate housing; housing
 - access to, 34, 95, 107, 109
 - and housing finance, 46, 140
 - and social habitat production, 46
 - investment in, 140
 - public resources for, 106
 - provision of, 14(a), 32, 99
 - supply of, 33
- African countries, 19
- age/ageing. *See also* children and youth; older persons
 - ageing factor as an opportunity, 62
 - and data collection, 104, 157, 159
- age-responsive. *See also* age
 - budgeting, 151
 - housing policies, 32
 - integrated approaches to urban development, 15(c), 26, 92, 101
 - land tenure, 35
 - resilience policies and plans, 77, 101
 - stakeholders' dialogue, 42
 - urban mobility and transport, 13(f), 114
- agglomeration. *See also* compactness
 - benefits of, 14(b), 44
 - economies of, 51, 98
- agriculture
 - policies, 123
 - urban agriculture and farming, 95
- AIDS, 14(a). *See also* HIV/AIDS
- air
 - and short-lived climate pollutants, 71
 - pollution, 54, 64, 65, 119
 - quality, 13(a), 55, 67
 - transport, 118
- anti-corruption measures. *See also* accountability; transparency
 - in financial planning and management of subnational and local governments, 151
 - preventive, 138
- areas. *See also* coastal areas; peri-urban areas; rural areas; urban areas
 - affected by urban violence, 99
 - built-up, 98
 - central and consolidated areas of cities, 106
 - environmentally sensitive, 68
 - functional, 32, 47, 88
 - metropolitan, 116
 - multifunctional areas for social interaction and inclusion, 37
 - risk-prone, 77
 - waterfront, 37
- arts, 38. *See also* culture
 - performing, 60
- assets, 59, 144
- associations
 - cultural, 48
 - migrant, 48
 - of subnational and local governments, 148, 149, 163, 169
- authorities. *See* local authorities

awareness. *See also* advocacy
 on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 169
 on road safety, 113
 public awareness of risks, 78

B

balances

checks and balances, 15(c)(ii)

bank/s. *See also* finance; financial institutions

development, 139

microfinance, 140

regional development, 82, 140, 142

barriers (physical), 34. *See also* accessibility

basic services

access to, 14(a), 99, 109

challenge of, 2

environmentally sound, 65

guidelines, 85

local level, 70

management of, 91

provision of, 25, 29, 70

Beijing Platform for Action, 6. *See also* gender; gender-

responsive; women; women and girls

best practices, 81, 137, 154, 173

biodiversity, 13(h), 14(c), 63

borders

administrative, 88, 90

cross-border synergies and interactions of urban and rural areas, 96

borrowing

municipal, 139

boundaries

administrative, 13(e)

urban, 63

boys, 61. *See also* age; children and youth; youth

budget/budgeting

execution, 138

capacity development on, 151

participation on, 92

"build back better", 78

building/s. *See also* building codes; construction; housing

commercial, 121

design, 44, 101

energy efficient, 75, 121

high quality, 97

industrial, 121

investments in, 144

public, 121

residential, 121

resilience-based and climate-effective

design of, 79, 101

resilient/resilience, 14(c), 76, 78, 111

building codes, 111, 121, 124

business, 133. *See also* enterprise/s; investment/s; private

investment/s; private sector

and local communities, 58

enabling environment, 45, 53, 58

responsible, 58

by-laws

on land-use, 111

C

cadastres, 104, 134. *See also* censuses; local data

capacity development. *See also* training

among all levels of government, 81

and local government associations as promoters and providers of, 149

as a means of the New Urban Agenda implementation, 15(c), 126

for stakeholders and institutions, 147

for water and sanitation utilities, 120

on financial planning and management for sub-national and local governments, 151

on governance processes for persons in vulnerable situation, 155

on information and communications technologies and digital governance, 156

on legal land-based revenue and financing tools, 152
 UN-Habitat capacity development provision, 129

capital

cost of, 139

formation, 46

- charters
 - political declarations and charters, 11
- Charter of the United Nations, 12, 84
- chemicals
 - hazardous chemicals, 71, 123
- child. *See also* children and youth
 - and healthy journey to school, 113
 - marriage, 39
 - newborn child mortality, 55
- children. *See* child; children and youth
- children and youth. *See also* age; age-responsive; boys; girls
 - girls
 - and access to information and communication technologies, 156
 - and decision-making, 148
 - and discrimination, 20
 - and governance processes, 155
 - and revenue collection, 134
 - and road safety, 113
 - and service provision, 34
 - and stakeholders' dialogue interfaces, 42
 - and violence, 39
- censuses, 159. *See also* data
- centres
 - urban, 64, 136
- city/ies. *See also* cities and human settlements; towns; urban areas; villages
 - and adequate infrastructure, 106
 - and climate change, 63
 - and cultural diversity, 10
 - and demographic trends, 63
 - and food security and nutrition systems, 95
 - and movement of populations, 28
 - and their surroundings, peri-urban and rural areas, 50
 - central and consolidated areas of, 106
 - challenges of, 28
 - city-level, 80
 - city-region, 96
 - city-to-city cooperation, 146
 - coastal cities, 114(c). *See also* coastal areas
 - for all, 11, 16
 - host cities, 28
 - liveable, 67, 114(d)
 - of all sizes, 16
 - physical environment of, 36
 - positive contribution of migrants to, 28
 - resilience to disasters and climate change, 67
 - right to the city, 11
 - smart-city, 66
 - small and intermediate, 95
 - World Cities Day, 169
- cities and human settlements. *See also* city/ies; peri-urban areas; rural areas; slums and informal settlements; urban areas
 - a global people-based definition of, 158
 - and access for persons with disabilities, 36
 - and building integrated systems of, 15(c)(f), 49
 - and climate change, 79
 - and culture and respect for diversity and equality, 26, 40
 - and disaster risk reduction, 144
 - and economic exclusion and spatial segregation, 2
 - and employment, 56, 57
 - and energy costs, 54
 - and equal opportunities, 43
 - and rights, 12
 - and equal use and enjoyment of, 11
 - and key role as drivers of sustainable development, 22
 - and land, 69
 - and mobility, 114
 - and natural and cultural heritage, 38
 - and natural resources, 65
 - and production and consumption patterns, 63
 - and productivity, 61
 - and promotion of institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms, 41
 - and readdressing the way we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage, 5, 15(a)
 - and resilience, 77
 - inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, 9
 - just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable, 11
 - safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment in, 39
- citizens. *See also* civil society; community/ies; inhabitants
 - accountability to, 161
 - and culture/cultural diversity, 10
 - mobilize and generate support from, 169

- citizenship (civic/civil), 38
 civic responsibility, 156
 civil/civic engagement, 13(b), 41
- civil society, 1. *See also* General Assembly of Partners;
 partnerships; stakeholders
 and mobilization and support to the implementation of
 the New Urban Agenda, 169
 and partnerships with all levels of governments, 91,
 92, 126, 148, 149
 and resilient urban services during armed conflicts, 30
 and the report on the implementation of the New
 Urban Agenda, 167
 and urban economic development, 48
 contributions of, 15(b)
- climate, 144. *See also* climate change; environment
 pollutants, 71
 resilient infrastructure, 119
 vulnerability, 80
 local climate action, 79
- climate change, 10, 63, 79. *See also* climate; environment;
 global average temperature
 and disaster risk reduction and management, 13(g),
 14 (c), 101
 and resilience, 67
 and resources, 143
 and role and expertise of UN-Habitat, 165
 and sustainable consumption and production
 patterns, 10
 and transport, 115
 communities and countries vulnerable to, 29, 64
- Climate Investment Funds, 143
- coastal (areas/cities). *See also* delta; land-sea; oceans; sea
 and mobility and transport, 114(c)
 and sea level rise, 64
 and their ecological and social function, 69
 and waste management, 74
 as ecosystems' providers of resources, 68
 management policies and culture, 124
- codes
 of buildings, 111, 121, 124
 of energy infrastructure, 121
- coexistence. *See* society/ies
- commerce, 95, 100
- communications. *See* information and communications
 technology/ies
- community/ies, 1
 and advocacy, 61
 and crisis affected persons, 29
 and cultural heritage, 125
 and employment and livelihoods, 57
 and housing and land policies, 107
 and housing policies, 31
 and infrastructure and service provision, 34
 and investment generation, 29
 and partnerships with all levels of governments, 91
 and service delivery, 99
 and stakeholders dialogue interface, 42
 and urban and territorial planning, 72
 and urban safety, 103
 and vulnerability and risk reduction, 77
 community-based monitoring processes, 159
 community-collected data, 157
 energy plans, 121
 empowerment of, 26
 land trusts, 107
 local business communities' challenges, 58
 local communities' discrimination, 20
 marginalized, 33
 not-for-profit communities initiatives, 100
 scientific and academic, 1. *See also* academia
- compactness. *See also* density
 and land use, 69
 and urban extensions, 51, 69, 98
 and urban planning and design, 51, 98
 to prevent urban sprawl, 69
- competitiveness (of urban economies), 14(b), 56
 competitive advantages (of urban economies), 45
- concrete, 76. *See also* materials
- conflict/s, 78
 armed, 30
 countries in situation of, 19
 post-conflict countries, 19
 prevention and mediation, 109
- congestion (of traffic), 54, 118
- connectivity, 37, 54, 98, 114(c), 118. *See also* mobility
 territorial, 50

- conservation
 - of ecosystem, 71
 - of endemic species, 67
 - of energy, 75
 - of heritage, 60
 - of water resources, 73
- construction. *See also* building/s
 - climate-effective design of, 101
 - materials, 76
 - modes, 75
 - resilience-based, 101
- consumers, 123
- consumption, 137. *See also* consumption and production
 - patterns of land
- consumption and production patterns
 - and change to sustainable patterns, 13(h)
 - and climate change, 10
 - and energy, 14(c), 75
 - and land, 69
 - and urban agriculture and farming, 95
 - and urban economy, 45
 - unsustainable, 63
- contingency procedure, 101. *See also* risk
- cooperation
 - across sectors, 101
 - agencies, 140, 142
 - among all levels of government and stakeholders, 15(c)(i), 21, 47, 87, 92
 - among different scales of cities and human settlements, 95
 - enhanced cooperation and knowledge exchange, 150
 - inter-municipal, 96, 149
 - international, 28, 81, 126
 - North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international, 146
 - subnational, decentralized and city-to-city, 146
- cooperatives. *See also* enterprise/s
 - and affordable housing, 140
 - support to, 58
- co-provision and co-production, 41
- cost/s
 - efficiency and the urban form, 44
 - of inefficient mobility, 54
 - reduction of energy supply costs, 54, 75
 - reduction of service delivery costs per capita, 98
- countries, 17, 132, 145, 166. *See also* developed countries; developing countries; least developed countries; middle-income countries
 - and territories under foreign occupation, 19
 - in situations of conflict, 19
 - countries' national legislations, 90
 - post-conflict, 19
- creativity, 133. *See also* innovation
- creditworthiness (local), 139
- crime
 - and public spaces, 100
 - prevention of, 103
- crises
 - humanitarian, 29
- cultural heritage. *See also* culture/s
 - and endogenous potential of, 45
 - and leveraging of, 38, 125
 - and urban plans and strategies, 124
 - intangible, 124, 125
 - preserving, 97
 - promotion and dissemination of, 125
 - tangible, 124, 125
- culture/s. *See also* cultural heritage; diversity
 - access to, 34
 - and infrastructure, 38, 119
 - and integration of marginalized communities, 33
 - and new sustainable consumption and production patterns, 10
 - as a component of urban plans and strategies, 124
 - associations (cultural), 48
 - contributions of, 28
 - development (cultural), 4
 - dimensions, 111
 - diversity, 10, 37
 - expressions (cultural), 13(b), 37
 - factors, 103
 - indigenous, 38
 - industries (cultural), 60
 - interactions (cultural), 2
 - intercultural, 40
 - multicultural, 40

- promotion of, 26
- role in development, 10
- cycling. *See also* mobility; public spaces
 - and health, 100
 - and public transport, 114(a)
 - infrastructure, 118
 - lanes, 37
 - mobility, 113

D

- data. *See also* information and communications
 - technology/ies
 - accessible data solutions, 92
 - analysis, 157, 159
 - and land-use policies, 104
 - and statistical capacities, 158
 - collection, 158, 159
 - data-informed disaster risk reduction, 77
 - local, 158, 159
 - management, 116
 - on spending, 136
 - open, 158, 168
 - platforms, 160
 - reliable disaggregated, 104, 111, 157
 - sources, 158
- debt
 - management, 90
 - municipal debt market, 139
 - sustainability of, 143
- decentralization, 89, 130. *See also* municipal finance; municipal level; principle of subsidiarity; subnational and local governments
 - International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities, 85
- decision-makers (decision-making). *See also* policy makers
 - effective participation in decision-making, 155
 - government's empowerment as, 89
 - women and girls participation in decision-making, 13(c)
- degradation
 - environmental, 3
- delta/s (of rivers). *See also* coastal areas; land-sea; oceans; sea
 - regions, 64
 - urban, 68
- demographic dividend, 61
- density/ies. *See also* compactness; connectivity; sprawl
 - adequate, 69
 - and connectivity, 98
 - and economies of scale and agglomeration, 98
 - and land use, 69
 - and urban planning and design, 51, 52
 - to prevent urban sprawl, 69
- developed countries, 25
- developing countries
 - and financial support, 142
 - and means of implementation, 126
 - and poverty, 25
 - and road safety, 113
 - and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures, 84
 - and urban centres, 64
 - and urban development challenges, 19
- development. *See also* economic development; integrated urban and territorial development; territorial development; urban development
 - banks, 82
 - equitable regional, 49
 - human, 37
 - industrial development and sustainable consumption
 - and production, 45
 - integrated development strategies, 86, 105
 - international migration and, 28
 - mixed-income, 106
 - of adequate and enforceable regulations, 111
 - of capacity, 15(c), 126, 129,
 - of clear, transparent and accountable contractual relationships, 116
 - of disaster risk reduction strategies, 65
 - of housing policies, 108
 - of housing policies and approaches, 32
 - of infrastructure, 77, 96
 - of policies concerning public security and crime, 103
 - of sustainable and resilient buildings, 76
 - of urban spatial frameworks, 51
 - partners, 82
 - permits, 111

- policies, 25, 103, 107, 124
 - skills development and employment, 61
 - spatial, 52, 72, 81, 92
 - sustainable, 15(a), 22, 127, 128
 - transit-oriented, 114(b)
 - urban and rural, 26, 82
 - design**
 - and natural resources and land, 51
 - and social cohesion, 25
 - and training, 102
 - and urban and territorial planning, 15(c)(iii)
 - and urban extensions, 52
 - building, 44
 - climate-effective, 101
 - compact, 52
 - dialogue**
 - across levels of government and functional areas and relevant stakeholders, 47
 - among subnational and local governments and stakeholders, 42
 - and public space, 37
 - for stakeholders engagement in governance processes, 155
 - intercultural dialogue, 40
 - digitalization.** *See also* technology
 - and smart-city, 66
 - of accounting processes and records, 151
 - dignity,** 40
 - disability**
 - and data disaggregation, 104, 157, 159
 - disaster/s.** *See also* disaster risk reduction
 - and resilience, 67
 - and vulnerable communities, 29
 - natural and human-made, 19, 63, 78
 - post-disaster recovery, 78
 - solutions to disaster risk, 144
 - vulnerable to, 29, 64
 - water related, 119
 - disaster risk reduction, 13(g), 14(c).** *See also* Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
 - and age- and gender-responsive planning processes, 101
 - and data, 77
 - and management of natural resources, 65
 - and the role and expertise of UN-Habitat, 165
 - discrimination.** *See also* harassment; violence
 - addressing all forms of, 20, 26
 - and access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure, 34
 - and dialogue opportunities from subnational and local governments, 42
 - and gender equality, 13(c)
 - and right to adequate housing, 13(a), 31
 - and safety, 14(a)
 - non-discrimination principle, 11, 89, 126, 155
 - disease/s.** *See also* health
 - prevention of non-communicable, 113
 - vector-borne, 64
 - displacement, 107, 111, 114(b).** *See also* evictions
 - dissemination.** *See also* awareness
 - of data, 157, 159
 - of knowledge, 125
 - diversification**
 - of the economy, 60
 - diversity**
 - and housing, 99
 - and social cohesion, 40
 - cultural, 10, 14(a)
 - of people and cultures, 37
 - of seeds, 123
 - respect for, 26
 - drainage, 119**
 - drought/s.** *See also* climate change; disasters; hazard/s;
 - water; weather
 - risks, 67
 - vulnerability to, 64
 - dwellers.** *See* slum and informal settlement dwellers
- ## E
- earthquake/s.** *See also* disaster; hazard/s
 - vulnerability to, 64
 - economic growth**
 - and employment, 43, 62
 - and smart-city, 66
 - and social inclusion, 15(c)(ii)
 - and urban freight planning, 114(d)
 - and urban form, 44
 - and urbanization, 4, 13(d), 43, 44

- promotion of, 5
 - sustainable, 44, 66
 - sustained and inclusive, 4
 - sustained, inclusive and sustainable, 5, 13(d), 15 (c)(ii), 43, 62
- Economic and Social Council, 168**
- economic development, 48, 65**
 - local, 47
- economy, 115. *See also* urban economy**
 - circular, 71
 - competitive, 94
 - formal, 13(d), 59
 - global, 63
 - informal, 13(d), 59
 - of scale and agglomeration, 44
 - solidarity, 58
 - urban, 14(b), 40, 44, 56
- ecosystem/s, 13(h), 63. *See also* environment; nature**
 - and clean energy, 14(c)
 - and land, 69
 - and management of resources, 65, 71
 - and resilience, 77, 80
 - and urban deltas, 68
- education, 2, 13, 14(a). *See also* knowledge; learning**
 - and access to physical and social infrastructure, 34
 - and economic productivity, 56
 - and housing policies, 32, 108
 - and persons with disabilities, 36
 - and youth, 61
- efficiency**
 - of e-governance and information and communication technologies, 156, 160
 - of energy, 44, 75, 121
 - of mobility, 118
 - of resources, 13(d), 51, 75, 76, 111
 - of UN-Habitat, 172
- emissions. *See also* greenhouse gas emissions**
 - black carbon, 75
- employment. *See also* job; work**
 - and housing policies, 32, 46, 108
 - and youth, 61
 - full and productive, 14(b), 43, 56, 57
- empowerment of women, 5, 35. *See also* gender; women;**
 - women and girls**
- energy**
 - affordable, 54, 75
 - and food policies, 123
 - and proximity of resources, 70
 - and quality services, 13(a)
 - and sectoral policies coherence, 88
 - and sustainable management of resources, 71
 - and waste conversion, 74
 - clean, 14(c), 66
 - efficiency, 44, 111, 121
 - efficiency labelling, 121
 - modern, 34, 121
 - reliable, 121
 - renewable, 34, 44, 54, 75, 121
- engagement. *See* citizenship (civic/civil); civil society;**
 - partnerships; stakeholders**
- enterprise/s. *See also* business; private sector**
 - local level, 58
 - micro-, small and medium-sized, 58
 - support to, 58
- entrepreneurship, 40, 58. *See also* business; innovation**
- environment, 39. *See also* climate change; environmental sustainability; Global Environment Facility; nature; Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**
 - and integrated planning, 94
 - and land tenure, 35
 - and sectoral policies, 88
 - and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 126, 130
 - and transport, 115
 - and urban freight planning and logistics, 114(d)
 - clean, 55
 - for businesses, 45, 58
 - physical environment of cities (access for persons with disabilities), 36
 - protection of, 5
- environmental sustainability, 14 (c), 50, 51, 58, 71. *See also* climate change; environment**
- epidemics, 14(a). *See also* health**
- equality**
 - and legal and policy frameworks, 89

- and partnerships, 126
- and respect for diversity, 26
- and spatial organization, 25
- gender, 5, 13(c), 40
- equal rights and opportunities, 12, 14(a), 43
- ethnicity, 42, 104, 157, 159. *See also* race
- evacuation procedures, 101. *See also* risk
- evaluation
 - of policy and planning processes, 92
 - of public policies for sustainable urban development, 147
 - of urban and metropolitan transport schemes, 115
 - of urban planning, 94
- evictions. *See also* displacements
 - arbitrary forced evictions, 31, 107, 111
- exclusion. *See also* discrimination; segregation
 - preventing, 108
 - social and economic, 3
- expenditure/s
 - of subnational and local governments, 135, 138
- expertise, 157
 - of UN-Habitat, 165
- extension. *See* urban extension
- extremism, 103. *See also* terrorism

F

- facilities
 - education and health, 36, 56
 - public, 101, 36
 - recycling, 76
 - social, 55
- family/ies. *See also* children and youth; gender
 - friendly for, 13(b)
 - planning, 34
- farmer/s
 - small-scale, 95
 - smallholder, 20
- farming, 95. *See also* agriculture; farmer/s
- female genital mutilation, 39. *See also* gender; girls; women and girls
- finance, 15(a). *See also* bank/s; financial institutions;

- financing
 - development, 140, 142
 - housing, 46, 140
 - infrastructure, 143
 - international public, 145
 - land-based, 137
 - mechanisms, 86
 - municipal, 15(c)(iv)

- financial institutions. *See also* bank/s; finance; financing
 - catalytic financial instruments, 143
 - conditions for urban development, 132
 - cost of inefficient mobility, 54
 - distribution of financial resources, 136
 - financial or trade measures, 84
 - instruments, 143
 - intermediaries, 139
 - international system, 133
 - local, 143
 - management capacities, 131
 - means of implementation, 130
 - mechanisms, 41
 - multilateral, 82, 140, 142
 - partnerships, 153
 - planning and management, 151
 - resources, 109, 126
 - systems, 104
 - transfers, 135

- financing
 - frameworks, 15(c)(iv), 130
 - instruments, 118
 - models, 107
 - of urban waste management systems, 122
 - pooled financing mechanisms, 139
 - reliable financing mechanisms, 90
 - tools, 152
 - urban, 139
 - urbanization, 131, 139

- fiscal decentralization, 130
- fiscal policies, 137
- fiscal sustainability, 143
- fiscal systems, 15(iv), 137
- flood/flooding, 64, 67. *See also* disaster
- follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda
 - and data collection, 158

- and linkages with the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, 164, 168
- and local governments, 163, 169
- and the role of UN-Habitat, 171
- periodic, 161
- voluntary, country-led, open, inclusive, multilevel, participatory and transparent, 162
- food, 34, 70, 71. *See also* farmer/s; food security
 - marketing of, 123
 - policies, 123
 - system planning, 51
 - waste and losses, 123
- food security, 2, 13(a), 14(a). *See also* farmer/s; food
 - and agriculture policies, 32
 - and public spaces, 67
 - and urban deltas, 68
 - and urban and territorial planning strategies, 88, 95, 123
- foreign direct investment, 133
- forests, 71. *See also* ecosystem/s; environment
- forum. *See* high-level political forum; World Urban Forum
- freedoms, fundamental, 12, 26
- freight, 13(f), 114(d)
- funds
 - adaptation fund, 143
 - Climate Investment Fund, 143
 - Green Climate Fund, 143
 - regional, national, subnational and local development funds, 139
 - transport infrastructure and service funds, 141
- housing policies, 32
- integrated approaches to urban development, 15(c), 26, 92, 101
- land tenure, 35
- resilience policies and plans, 77, 101
- stakeholders' dialogue, 42
- urban mobility and transport, 13(f), 114
- General Assembly. *See* United Nations, General Assembly; General Assembly of Partners, 128
- General Assembly of Partners, 128
- gentrification, 97. *See also* displacement
- geospatial information, 156, 160
- girls, 61. *See also* children and youth; women and girls; youth
- global (level). *See also* global, regional, national, subnational and local levels
 - and follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, 161
 - and migration, 28
 - and partnerships, 149
 - average temperature, 79
 - commitments to sustainable urban development, 9
 - economy, 63
 - implementation at the, 16, 17, 126
 - people-based definition of cities and human settlements, 158
 - value chains and markets, 95
- global, regional, national, subnational and local levels
 - actions and coordination, 9, 16
 - and means of implementation, 126
 - and migration, 28
- global average temperature. *See also* climate change
 - above pre-industrial levels, 79
- Global Environment Facility, 143
- Global Land Tool Network, 128
- Goal 11. *See* Sustainable Development Goals
- goods. *See also* freight
 - and mobility, 13(f)
 - local provision of, 70
 - public, 13(a)
- governance, 104, 147. *See also* governments; policy/ies
 - citizen-centric digital governance tools, 156
 - e-governance, 160

evidence-based, 159
 metropolitan, 90
 multilevel, 90
 processes, 148, 155
 structure of UN-Habitat, 172(b)
 tools, 156
 urban, 15(c)(ii)

governments. *See also* local governments; national governments; national, subnational and local governments; subnational and local governments and capacity development, 81
 and implementation of national urban policies, 89
 and partnerships, 92, 126
 and resilient urban services during armed conflicts, 30
 e-government, 156. *See also* governance

green areas. *See* gardens; parks; public spaces

Green Climate Fund, 143

greenhouse gas, 65, 71, 75, 79, 101. *See also* climate change; emissions

growth. *See also* economic growth
 and job creation, 133
 equitable among regions across the urban-rural continuum, 96
 inclusive, 133

guidelines
 air quality, 55
 International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All, 85
 International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities, 85
 International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, 93
 planning guidelines for multi-stakeholder partnerships, 153
 zoning, 124

H

habitat/s. *See also* UN-Habitat
 natural, 13(h)
 social production of, 31, 46

Habitat I. *See* United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements

Habitat II. *See* United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements

Habitat III, 1, 174
 legacy of, 128

Habitat IV, 174

harassment. *See also* gender; violence
 against women, 13(c)
 sexual, 100

hazard/s, 78, 122
 chemicals, 71, 123
 effects of, 77
 natural and human-made, 13(g), 64, 65

health, 2, 5, 13(a), 14(a), 88. *See also* disease/s;
 health care; well-being
 and adequate service provision, 119
 and food policies, 123
 and housing, 108, 111
 and journey to school, 113
 and public spaces, 37
 and transport and transit systems, 118
 and promotion of walkability and cycling, 100
 facilities, 36
 mental, 67
 physical and mental, 67
 public, 54, 75, 115

health care, 34. *See also* health
 health-care sector, 32
 (sexual and reproductive) health-care services, 55

heat. *See also* weather
 island, 54
 waves, 64, 67

heritage. *See also* cultural heritage
 conservation of, 60
 natural, 38

high-level political forum, 168

HIV/AIDS, 20. *See also* AIDS

homeless persons/people. *See also* homelessness;
 evictions; communities, marginalized
 and the right to adequate housing for all, 31
 and discrimination, 20

- living conditions of, 33
 - socioeconomic and cultural integration of, 33
 - homelessness, 111. *See also* evictions**
 - criminalization of, 33, 108
 - households, 67, 77, 134, 139, 159**
 - housing, 2, 36, 119. *See also* affordable housing, housing policies**
 - accessible, 32, 33
 - affordable, 14(a), 34, 99, 109
 - analysis of housing supply and demand, 111
 - co-housing, 107
 - finance, 46, 140
 - housing-first programmes, 108
 - incremental, 107, 140
 - mass housing development, 112
 - mixed-income housing, 114(b)
 - price records, 104
 - right to adequate housing, 13(a), 31, 105
 - schemes, 112
 - stock, 77
 - sustainable, affordable, adequate, resilient and safe, 95
 - well-connected, 32
 - well-distributed, 112
 - well-located, 32, 112
 - housing policies, 106, 108**
 - and age- and gender-responsive, 32
 - and the right to adequate housing, 31, 105
 - and urban territorial planning strategies, 88
 - humanization (of cities), 26**
 - human rights, 26, 28, 126, 155, 158**
 - international human rights treaties, 12
 - human settlements. *See* cities and human settlements**
 - hunger. *See also* food security; nutrition; poverty**
 - end, 5, 123
 - hygiene, 119, 120. *See also* health**
- I**
- implementation. *See* means of implementation; United Nations system**
 - incentives**
 - and transition from informal to formal economy, 59
 - performance-based incentives, 135
 - income, 46. *See also* low-income groups**
 - and data collection, 104, 157, 159
 - and housing options for different income groups, 33
 - income-earning opportunities (access to), 56, 57
 - middle-income countries, 19
 - mixed-income development, 106
 - mixed-income housing, 114(b)
 - security, 59
 - indigenous peoples, 1. *See also* local communities**
 - and cultures and languages, 38
 - and dissemination of knowledge, 125
 - and protection of traditional expressions and languages, 125
 - contributions of, 42
 - discrimination of, 20, 134
 - empowerment of, 155
 - engagement of, 125
 - participation of, 1, 48, 148, 155
 - potential of, 57
 - rights and needs of, 34
 - strengthen skills and abilities of, 155
 - industry/ies**
 - creative, 60
 - cultural, 60
 - inequality/ies**
 - decreasing, 136
 - eliminating, 120
 - growing, 3, 25
 - reduce, 5
 - infill. *See also* density**
 - and planned urban extensions, 97, 51
 - informal economy, 13(d), 58, 59**
 - informal local markets and commerce, 100
 - informal settlements, 27, 54, 77. *See also* slum and informal settlement dwellers ; slums and informal settlements;**
 - information and communications technology/ies. *See also* consultations; data; governance, e-governance; innovation; participation; technology**
 - accessible to the public, 156
 - access to, 34, 36

- development of national policies, 156
- use of, 92, 160
- infrastructure, 2, 25, 65, 114(a), 121. *See also* basic services; transport infrastructure, pedestrian infrastructure**
 - accessible, 52, 119
 - and best practices, 137
 - and drivers of cost and resource efficiencies, 44
 - and land in central and consolidated areas of cities, 106
 - and strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, 77
 - climate finance infrastructure solutions, 143
 - communication, 50
 - cultural infrastructures, 38
 - cycling, 118
 - development and management of, 91
 - mobility, 118
 - physical and social, 14(a), 34
 - providing access to, 95
 - quality services, 13(a)
 - resilience-based and climate-effective design, 101
 - resilient, 45
 - social, 55
 - sustainable regional infrastructure projects, 96
 - territorial, 141
 - urban, 120, 144
 - well-connected, 52
- inhabitants, 11, 13(b), 27. *See also* citizens; population/s**
 - and climate change adaptation and mitigation, 64, 79
 - and participatory approaches, 97
 - and resilience, 80
 - and risk management, 78
 - and service provision, 70
 - and smart-city approach, 66
 - urban, 3, 80
- innovation/s. *See also* creativity; research; technology**
 - and business environment, 45, 58, 133
 - and cooperation on science and technology, 150
 - as means of implementation, 126
 - leveraging the benefits of, 14(b)
 - nature-based innovation (in urban and territorial planning and policies), 157
 - promotion of, 60
 - strengthen of, 40
 - technological innovations (for planning and governance tools), 94, 156
 - technology-based innovations in transport and transit systems, 118
- intermediate cities, 95. *See also* cities and human settlements**
- institutions, 15(c)(ii), 77, 104, 147**
 - academic, 48. *See also* academia
 - financial, 82, 140, 142, 143
 - insurance and reinsurance, 144
 - local, 40, 47
 - research, 148, 149
- integrated urban and territorial development, 13(e), 15(a), 43, 86, 101**
 - and different scales of cities and human settlements, 95
 - and infrastructure, 119
- integration**
 - across levels of government and functional areas, 47
 - in the urban space, 14(a)
 - of "build back better" principles in post-disaster recovery, 78
 - of food security and nutrition in urban and territorial planning, 123
 - of new neighborhoods into the urban fabric, 52
 - resource allocation and spatial integration, 136
 - social integration sectors, 32
 - socioeconomic integration and housing, 33
- interactions**
 - among urban areas and with their rural surroundings, 50, 96
 - intergenerational, 13(b)
 - social and cultural, 2, 13(b), 95
- intimidation, 39. *See also* violence**
- investment/s. *See also* Climate Investment Funds;**
 - foreign direct investment; private investment/s; public investment/s
 - adequate, 38, 119
 - age-responsive, 13(f)
 - and catalyzing effects, 132
 - and growth and job creation, 133
 - and quality public spaces, 53
 - and responsible business environment, 58
 - and value capturing, 137
 - gender-responsive, 13(f)
 - in communities, 29
 - local, 138

- on cultural infrastructure and knowledge, 38
 - on infrastructure, social and basic services, 29, 119
 - on risk prevention and resilience, 78
 - on urban and metropolitan infrastructure, 144
 - on urban mobility, 13(f)
 - Istanbul, 3, 6, 7
 - Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed
 - Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, 6. *See also* least developed countries
- J**
- job/s, 114(b), 133. *See also* employment; work
 - decent jobs, 2
 - and productive, 60
 - creation of, 14(b)
 - new, 62, 75
- K**
- knowledge, 56, 117, 125, 157, 159, 160. *See also*
 - academia; community, scientific and academic; data;
 - institutions, academic; research
 - exchange, 150
 - knowledge-sharing, 126
 - normative knowledge of UN-Habitat, 129
 - traditional, 38
- L**
- labour force, 56. *See also* employment; trade unions; work/ workers
 - land, 71, 76, 105, 138. *See also* land use
 - administration and management, 156
 - and the use of public resources, 106
 - community land trusts, 107
 - continuum of land and property rights, 35
 - ecological function of, 13(a), 69
 - inventory, 104
 - land-based finance, 137
 - land-based revenue, 152
 - market regulations, 137
 - registration, 104
 - serviced, 34
 - social function of, 69
 - speculation, 14(b), 137
 - tenure, 14(b), 35
 - value, 104, 137, 152
 - land-sea. *See also* sea
 - accessible transport systems, 114
 - connections, 50
 - landfills, 74
 - landlocked developing countries, 6, 19
 - landscapes, 124. *See also* heritage
 - urban, 67
 - land use
 - and sectoral policies, 88
 - and land-based finance, 137
 - by-laws and ordinances, 111
 - ecological and social function of land, 69
 - efficient and sustainable, 98
 - sustainable, 14(c)
 - sustainable management, 49, 51, 104
 - transport and land-use planning, 114(c)
 - languages. *See also* culture; heritage
 - promote and safeguard indigenous, 38
 - protection of traditional, 125
 - law
 - humanitarian, 30
 - international, 12, 84
 - leadership. *See also* empowerment of women
 - of women and girls, 13(c), 90
 - learning. *See also* education; knowledge
 - peer-to-peer, 149
 - mutual, 146, 162
 - least developed countries, 6, 19
 - leave no one behind, 14(a)
 - legal barriers, 34
 - legal frameworks, 89, 90, 139
 - legal mechanisms, 41
 - legal requirements, 104

legislation

- and local governments' administrative and management structure, 91
- and partnerships' support, 21
- and road safety, 113
- and sustainable urban development, 15(b)
- and the New Urban Agenda implementation, 17
- and the New Urban Agenda implementation progress report, 167
- and the "right to the city", 11
- and the social production of habitat, 31
- and the strengthening of subnational and local governments' capacity, 90
- and the transition to the formal economy, 59

life. *See also* quality of life

- urban, 28, 39

livelihoods, 13(a), 45, 59. *See also* employment**livability, 14(a), 40, 114(d)****living conditions. *See also* quality of life**

- of homeless people, 33
- of slum and informal-settlement dwellers, 110

local authorities. *See also* local governments; municipal (level); subnational and local governments

- and capacity development for risk reduction and response plans, 101
- and decentralization, 85
- and evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 128
- and migration, 28
- and resilience, 77

local communities. *See also* indigenous peoples

- and access to infrastructure, 34
- and capacity development, 148
- and cultural heritage, 125
- and developing local solutions for crisis-affected persons in urban settings, 29
- and employment, 57
- and governance processes, 155
- and revenue base, 134
- and stakeholders' dialogue interface, 42
- and prevention of violence, 103
- discrimination of, 20
- participation of, 1

local governments. *See also* governments; local authorities;**subnational and local governments**

- administrative and management structures of, 91
- and contractual relationships with transport and mobility providers, 116
- and involvement in national consultations, 149
- and land inventory information, 104
- and urban economy, 48
- and women's participation and decision-making, 90
- as active partners in the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, 163
- associations, 148, 149, 169

local level, 163. *See also* global, regional, national, subnational and local levels; national, subnational and local levels; subnational and local levels**localization**

- of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 9

location

- and data collection, 104, 157, 159
- geographic location, 104, 157, 159
- of public facilities, 101
- of UN-Habitat headquarters, 170

low-income groups. *See also* poverty

- and housing needs, 112
- and housing supply, 31, 107

M**major groups, 128, 162. *See also* General Assembly of Partners; stakeholders****malaria, 14(a). *See also* disease; health****malnutrition, 123. *See also* food security; hunger; poverty****mandate**

- and financial transfer from national to subnational and local governments, 135
- normative and operational mandate of UN-Habitat, 172(a)
- of UN-Habitat, 165

mapping, 159**marginalization, 52****markets, 95, 100**

- municipal debt, 139

- marriage
 - early, 39
 - forced, 39
- materials, 70, 71, 76
- means of implementation,
 - of the New Urban Agenda, 81, 126, 130
 - of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 127
- men, 42, 61. *See also* boys; gender; gender-responsive; youth
- metals, 76. *See also* materials
- metropolitan level. *See also* local authorities; peri-urban areas; subnational and local governments; urban areas
 - access to services, 156
 - administrative tasks, 96
 - governance, 90
 - investments in infrastructure, 144
 - territorial planning, 96
 - transport and mobility plans, 117
 - transport and mobility services, 116
 - transport schemes, 115
- middle-income countries, 19
- migrants. *See also* migration, refugees
 - and discrimination, 20, 42, 57
 - and respect of human rights, 28
 - associations, 48
 - positive contribution of, 28
 - rights and needs of, 34
 - workers, 59
- migration. *See also* migrants
 - international, 28
 - policies, 28
 - safe, orderly and regular, 28
 - status, 42
 - and data collection, 104, 157, 159
 - and discrimination, 20
- Millennium Development Goals, 3
- Millennium declaration, 12
- minerals, 76. *See also* materials
- mitigation
 - financial risk mitigation mechanisms, 139, 145
 - of climate change, 13(g), 63, 79, 101, 143
 - plans, policies, programmes and actions, 143
- mix. *See also* income, mixed-; mixed uses
 - of jobs and services, 114(b)
 - social, 99
- mixed uses, 51, 98
- mobility. *See also* connectivity; transport; transport infrastructure; transport systems
 - access for all, 13(a), 34, 114
 - age-responsive, 13(f)
 - and connectivity, 50
 - and road safety, 113
 - challenges, 98
 - cycling, 113
 - gender-responsive, 13(f)
 - inefficient, 54
 - infrastructure and systems, 118
 - options, 114
 - plans/planning, 113, 114, 114(c), 117, 119
 - policies, 88, 116
 - services, 116
- mobilization, 128, 169
 - of resources, 126, 132, 145
- moneylenders and microfinance banks, 140. *See also* finance
- monitoring
 - community-based monitoring processes, 159
 - of slums and informal settlements, 110
 - processes of subnational and local governments, 151
- monuments. *See also* heritage
 - architectural, 125
- mortality (child and maternal), 55
- motorcycle. *See also* road safety
 - safety and deaths, 113
- multi-stakeholder partnerships. *See* partnerships
- multilateralism (multilateral). *See also* Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
 - environmental agreements, 82
 - financial institutions, 82, 140, 142
 - funds, 143
 - organizations and processes, 167
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, 139
- multilevel consultation mechanisms, 87
- municipal (level). *See also* decentralization; local

authorities; local governments; local level; subnational and local governments
 administrative tasks, 96
 inter-municipal cooperation, 96, 149

municipal finance. *See also* fiscal decentralization
 and local fiscal systems, 15(c)(iv)
 and municipal borrowing, 139
 and municipal debt markets, 139
 strengthen of, 15(c)(iv)

museums, 38

mutilation. *See* female genital mutilation

N

national, subnational, and local levels. *See also* global, regional, national, subnational and local levels
 and housing, 46, 111
 and natural and cultural heritage, 38
 and policy frameworks, 81
 and transport, 115, 117
 and urban planning and design training, 102
 contributions to the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, 162
 strengthening data and statistical capacities at the, 158

natural resources, 2, 49
 management of, 65, 88
 use of, 51, 76, 98

nature. *See also* ecosystem/s; environment
 harmony with, 14(c)
 nature-based innovations, 157
 nature-based solutions, 101

neighborhoods, 52

networks
 accessible local markets and commerce, 95
 co-production, 154
 of practitioners, 149
 of streets and public spaces, 67, 100
 technology and communication, 50

noise, 54, 67, 71

non-discrimination, 89, 126

non-governmental (actors and organizations), 29, 103. *See also* civil society

not-for-profit (community initiatives), 100. *See also* civil society; non-governmental (actors and organizations)

nutrition, 13(a), 88. *See also* food, security; hunger;
 malnutrition
 enhancing, 14(a)
 improving, 67
 nutritional needs, 123
 systems, 95

O

obligations
 human rights, 158
 mutual, 116

occupation. *See also* territory/ies
 under foreign, 19

oceans, 71. *See also* coastal areas; sea

official development assistance, 145

older persons. *See also* age; age-responsive
 and access to information and communications technologies, 156
 and decision making, 148
 and discrimination, 20
 and governance processes, 155
 and revenue collection, 134
 and road safety, 113
 and service provision, 34
 and stakeholders' dialogue interfaces, 42

open defecation, 119. *See also* sanitation

ordinances, 111

ownership
 principle of national ownership, 132
 sense of, 13(b)

P

- paints and coatings
 - lead-additive-free, 76
- paradigm shift (urban), 15, 24
- parks, 37. *See also* public spaces
- Paris Agreement, 6, 79. *See also* climate change
- parliamentarians, 1. *See also* decision-makers (decision-making); policy makers
- participation, 1, 9, 114, 155, 156
 - and cultural heritage, 125
 - of communities and stakeholders, 26, 31, 41, 48, 72
 - of financial institutions, 140
 - of homeless people, 33
 - of women, 90, 13(c)
 - of youth, 61
 - political, 13(b)
 - public, 14(a), 138
 - social, 38
- partnerships, 21, 126, 154, 162, 169
 - and UN-Habitat work, 172(c)
 - multi-stakeholder, 15(c)(i), 153
 - subject-matter-related, 149
 - urban rural, 96
- passengers, 13(f). *See also* transport systems
- pattern/s. *See* consumption and production patterns
- peace (peaceful), 13 (b), 37, 40
- pedestrian infrastructures, 118. *See also* public spaces;
 - safety, pedestrian; sidewalks; walkability
- peer learning, 149. *See also* knowledge; learning
- people, 13(f), 43, 100, 112, 160. *See also* indigenous
 - peoples; homeless persons/people; persons in vulnerable situations; persons with disabilities
 - dignity of all people, 40
 - diversity of people and cultures, 37
 - energy and transport needs, 54
 - living in slums, 110
 - people-based definition of cities and human settlements, 158
 - people-centered, 15(c), 16, 26
- performance
 - and compliance review, 151
 - building performance codes and standards, 121
 - performance-based incentives for financial transfers from national Governments to subnational and local governments, 135
- peri-urban (areas), 50, 73, 114(c), 123. *See also* peri-urban and rural (areas); urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- peri-urban and rural (areas), 50, 96, 114(c). *See also* urban and rural (areas); urban, peri-urban and rural areas; urban-rural (areas)
- persons, 12, 65, 107. *See also* homeless persons; older persons; persons in vulnerable situations; persons with disabilities
 - crisis-affected, 29
 - internally displaced, 20, 28, 42, 57
- persons in vulnerable situations
 - and road safety, 113
 - and violence, 39
 - and water and sanitation, 119
- persons with disabilities
 - and capacity development, 148, 155
 - and discrimination, 20
 - and employment, 57
 - and housing policies, 31
 - and ICT policies, 156
 - and participation, 42, 48
 - and physical and social infrastructure, 34, 36
 - and revenue base, 134
 - and road safety, 113
- planet
 - protection of, 16, 26
- planning, 41, 117, 129. *See also* urban planning; urban and territorial planning
 - age and gender responsive, 13(f)
 - and national, subnational and local housing policies, 31
 - and risk, 78
 - and urban renewal, 52
 - family, 34
 - financial, 151
 - food system, 51
 - freight, 114(d)

- infrastructure, 113
 - integrated, 94
 - land use, 114(c)
 - medium-to long-term adaptation planning process, 80
 - mobility, 114(c)
 - participatory, 81, 105
 - planning guidelines, 153
 - planning instruments, 50, 124
 - planning regulations, 111
 - spatial, 77
 - strategic, 83
- plans, 94**
- adaptation, 80
 - age-and gender-responsive, 77
 - city-region and metropolitan, 96
 - climate change adaptation and mitigation, 143
 - community energy, 121
 - disaster risk reduction and response, 101
 - integrated development, 86
 - master, 124
 - transport and mobility, 114, 117
 - urban and territorial development, 95, 114, 119, 124
 - urban development, 15(c)(ii)
- platforms**
- digital, 156
 - for consultation and cooperation, 92
 - for the New Urban Agenda follow up and review at local level, 163
 - for the New Urban Agenda implementation progress report inputs gathering, 167
 - for participation, 41
 - open, user-friendly and participatory data, 160
- pluralism, 40. See also tolerance**
- policy/ies. See also housing policies; urban policies and capacity development, 81**
- climate change adaptation and mitigation, 143
 - coastal management, 124
 - development, 25, 124
 - food security and agriculture, 123
 - gains-related fiscal, 137
 - ICT policies and e-government strategies, 156
 - land, 105
 - land-use, 104
 - migration, 28
 - mobility, 88, 116
 - national urban, 89
 - on multi-stakeholder partnerships, 153
 - on subnational and local government revenue collection, 134
 - policy frameworks, 81, 89, 117
 - public, 132, 147
 - public procurement, 121
 - public security and crime and violence prevention, 103
 - resilience, 77, 80
 - science-policy interfaces, 157
 - science-policy interface practices, 149
 - sectoral, 88
 - territorial development, 95
 - urban and territorial, 38, 92
- policy makers, 89, 152. See also governments; parliamentarians**
- pollutants. See also pollution**
- climate, 71
- pollution, 63, 118. See also pollutants**
- air, 54, 64, 65, 119
 - marine, 74
- polycentrism, 51, 98**
- polycentric territorial development policies, 95
- pooled financing mechanisms, 139. See also finance**
- poor/the poorest, 54, 57. See also low-income groups;**
- poverty**
- and food security, 123
 - and the informal economy, 59
 - and transit oriented development, 114(b)
 - countries, 145
 - local revenues and poor households, 134
 - solidarity for the poor, 126
- population/s. See also people; programmes; Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**
- ageing, 62
 - densities, 52
 - local, 144
 - movement of, 28
 - quality of life, 62

- registers, 159
- urban, 2, 62
- post-disaster recovery, 78. *See also* recovery
- poverty. *See also* low-income groups; poor/the poorest
 - dimensions of, 5, 14(a), 25, 63
 - ending, 5, 14(a), 63
 - eradicating, 25
 - extreme, 14(a), 25
 - forms of, 3, 5, 14(a), 25, 63
 - persistence of, 3
- practices, 17. *See also* best practices; professionals
 - and the transition to the formal economy, 59
 - harmful practices against women and girls, 39
 - science-policy interface, 149
 - spatial development, 72
- practitioners, 1
 - networks of, 149
- President of the General Assembly, 173
- prevention
 - conflict, 109
 - of crime and violence, 103
 - of injuries and diseases, 113
 - of slums and informal settlements formation, 109
- principles
 - “build back better” principles, 78
 - for a New Urban Agenda, 14
 - for housing policies, 106
 - for integrated urban and territorial planning, 98
 - for partnerships and cooperation, 126
 - of common but differentiated responsibilities, 18
 - of environmental sustainability, 58
 - of equality and non-discrimination, 89
 - of International Guidelines on Decentralization and Strengthening of Local Authorities and the International Guidelines on Access to Basic Services for All, 85
 - of International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, 93
 - of the Charter of the United Nations, 12
 - of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 18
- privacy
 - individual, 116
 - privacy rights, 158
- private investment/s, 53, 132, 133. *See also* private sector
- private sector. *See also* business; private investment
 - and coordination of the urban and rural development strategies and programmes, 82
 - and funding sources, 141
 - contributions from, 141
 - cooperation with, 149
 - inputs in the report of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 167
 - invest in affordable and incremental housing, 140
 - participation of, 1, 48, 139
 - partnerships, 91, 126
 - developing and manage basic services and infrastructure, 91
 - for resilience-building efforts, 139
- private space/s, 13(c). *See also* public space/s; space/s
- procurement, 116, 138, 151. *See also* tendering processes
- production, 123. *See also* consumption and production
 - patterns
 - consumption and production, 95
 - co-production, 41, 154
 - social production of habitat, 31, 46
- productivity, 13(d), 14(b), 50
 - and affordable and sustainable housing, 46
 - and drivers of cost and resource efficiencies, 44
 - and high-value-added sectors, 60
 - and labour force, 56
 - and youth, 61
 - major drivers of, 133
 - sustainable economic, 96
- product/s. *See also* goods
 - and affordable housing finance, 140
 - and efficient access, 114(d)
 - design, 122
- professionals, 1, 48, 149. *See also* practitioners
 - service delivery, 99
 - training of, 99
- programmes, 80, 81, 143
 - capacity development, 149, 151, 152, 156
 - for implementing the New Urban Agenda, 142
 - for upgrading slums and informal settlements, 107
 - housing, 108
 - Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, 6

- Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 6
 - sustainable urban development, 112
 - urban and rural development, 82
 - United Nations, 128
 - United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), 85
 - Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, 6
- property**
- public, 138
 - registration, 104
 - rights, 35
 - value, 53, 137
- protection**
- environmental, 15(ii), 44, 106
 - legal and social, 59
 - of traditional expressions of languages, 125
- providers**
- ecosystems' providers of resources, 68
 - of capacity development, 149
 - transport and mobility service, 116
- proximity**
- and housing, 32
 - of resources and goods and service provision, 70
- public investments**, 53, 132, 137
- public spaces**. *See also* parks; space/s; street/s
- access to, 36
 - accessible 13(b), 37, 53, 67, 100, 109
 - and affordable housing, 99
 - and crime and violence, 13(c), 100
 - and slum upgrading and prevention, 109
 - as a driver for socio economic development, 53
 - as a priority for cities and human settlements, 13(b)
 - as a priority in urban extensions and infill, 97
 - for all, 99, 100
 - for cities' resilience improvement, 67
 - friendly for families, 13(b)
 - green, 13(b), 37, 53, 67, 109
 - inclusive, 13(b), 37, 53, 67, 109
 - multifunctional, 37
 - multipurpose, 67
 - networks of, 67
 - open, 67
 - promotion of, 37
 - quality, 13(b), 37, 53, 67, 109
 - safe, 13(b), 37, 53, 67, 109
 - well-connected, 67
 - well-distributed, 67
- Q**
- quality of life**, 3, 11, 65. *See also* living conditions and financing instruments, 118 and integrated planning, 94 and urban and metropolitan transport schemes, 115 of the urban population, 62
- R**
- rail**. *See* transport
- real estate**
- market, 152
 - speculation, 137
- race**, 42, 104, 157, 159. *See also* ethnicity
- reallocation**
- dignified and adequate, 107
- recovery**. *See also* post-disaster recovery; restoration
- safe material, 76
- recycling**, 74, 76, 122
- refugees**, 20, 28, 42, 57. *See also* migrants; migration
- regeneration**
- ecosystem, 71
 - urban, 97
- regularization (of tenure)**, 109
- regulations (regulatory)**
- enforceable, 111
 - land market, 137
 - planning, 111
 - regulatory frameworks, 86, 91, 139
- rehabilitation/rehabilitating**, 77
- and revitalizing urban areas, 38
 - of water resources, 73

- religion, 42
- renewable portfolio targets, 121
- report
 - on the New Urban Agenda implementation
 - progress, 166, 167, 168, 175
 - on UN-Habitat assessment, 172, 173
- reporting
 - capacity of subnational and local governments, 151
 - United Nations system wide reporting on sustainable urban development, 83
- research. *See also* academia; community, scientific and academic; innovation; institutions, academic; science and knowledge exchange, 157
 - and urban economy, 60
 - institutions, 148, 149
- resilience (resilient), 5, 63
 - and circular economy, 71
 - and design of spaces, 101
 - and disasters and climate change, 67
 - and drivers of cost and resource efficiencies, 44
 - and environmental sustainability, 14(c)
 - and environmentally sensitive areas, 68
 - and natural and human-made hazards, 13(g)
 - and urban spatial frameworks, 51
 - build(ing), 78, 79, 80, 139
 - building codes, 111
 - of cities and human settlements, 77
- resource mobilization. *See also* financing
 - for sustainable urban and territorial development, 145
- resources. *See also* natural resources
 - and access to different multilateral funds, 143
 - and subnational and local governments, 135
 - domestic, 132, 145
 - economic and productive, 14(b)
 - endogenous, 132
 - financial, 126, 136
 - for each level of government, 87
 - for transport, 68
 - human, 109
 - local, 45
 - proximity of, 70
 - public, 106, 145
 - resource efficiency, 13(d), 51, 76, 111
 - responsible use of, 10
 - sustainable management of, 71
 - sustainable use of, 14(c)
 - to manage critical urban, metropolitan and territorial concerns, 90
 - use of, 63
 - water, 72, 73
- responses/responsiveness,
 - to disasters and conflicts, 78
 - to natural and human-made hazards, 13(g)
- responsibility/ies, 125
 - civic, 156
 - common but differentiated, 18
 - extended producer-responsibility schemes, 122
 - of countries for its own economic and social development, 131
 - of local governments, 91
- restoration. *See also* recovery
 - of architectural monuments, 125
 - of ecosystem, 71
- retrofitting
 - of buildings' energy efficiency, 121
 - of housing stock, 77
 - of urban areas, 97
- returnees, 20. *See also* migrants; refugees
- reuse/reusing
 - of food waste, 125
 - of waste, 74
 - of water, 73
- revenues. *See also* tax
 - adequate, 139
 - endogenous, 132
- rights. *See also* human rights
 - equal, 12, 13(c), 14(a), 90
 - of women, 34
 - privacy, 158
 - property, 35
- Right to Development, 12
- Right to the city, 11
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 6
 - principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, 18
- risk/s. *See also* disaster risk reduction
 - and climate change, 63

- assessment, 65, 101
 - currency, 139
 - drought, 67
 - housing stock, 77
 - maps, 104
 - mitigation, 145
 - mitigation mechanisms, 139
 - risk-based approaches, 78
 - risk prone areas, 77
 - transfer mechanisms, 139
 - road safety.** *See also* motorcycle safety; transport
 - and mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design, 113
 - and pedestrian safety, 113
 - and urban and metropolitan transports schemes, 115
 - Decade of Action for Road Safety, 113
 - rural (areas).** *See also* peri-urban and rural areas; urban-rural linkages; urban and rural areas; urban, peri-urban and rural areas
 - development, 88
- ## S
- safeguard**
 - of cultural heritage, landscape, infrastructure and sites, 38, 124
 - safety.** *See also* road safety, security, violence
 - and housing, 111
 - challenge of, 2
 - in peaceful and pluralistic society, 13(b)
 - in the event of water-related disasters, 119
 - of those on vulnerable situations, 119
 - of women and girls, 119
 - promoting, 14(a)
 - strengthening, 40, 50, 99
 - urban, 103
 - SAMOA Pathway, 6**
 - sanitation, 13(a), 88, 121.** *See also* services; sewage
 - equitable and affordable access to, 34, 120
 - investments in, 119
 - utilities, 120
 - savings, 46**
 - school.** *See also* education
 - child journey to, 113
 - science.** *See also* academia; community, scientific and academic; practitioners; research
 - access to, 126
 - knowledge exchange on, 150
 - science-policy interfaces, 149, 157
 - sea.** *See also* coastal areas; delta; land-sea; oceans; Small Island Developing States; water
 - and management, 71
 - connections, 50
 - level rise, 64
 - transport systems, 114
 - security, 99, 103**
 - of income, 59
 - of tenure, 14(b), 35, 109
 - sectors, 32, 50, 79, 101**
 - economic, 46
 - end-use, 121
 - high-value-added, 60
 - segregation.** *See also* discrimination; exclusion
 - preventing, 33, 107, 108
 - socioeconomic, 97
 - spatial, 3, 97
 - self-build schemes, 107**
 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 6, 77.** *See also* resilience (resilient)
 - sense of belonging, 13(b)**
 - services.** *See also* basic services
 - accessible, 36, 52, 119
 - adequate, 29
 - age- and gender-responsive planning of, 13(f)
 - and disaster risk reduction, 101
 - and working poor, 59
 - ecosystem and environmental, 65, 68
 - energy, 121
 - health-care, 55
 - infrastructure, 120
 - mobility, 116
 - public, 55, 88, 96
 - quality, 13(a)
 - resilient, 30, 77

- responsive to the rights and needs of those in vulnerable situations, 34
- transport and mobility, 54, 114(b), 114(d), 116
- urban and metropolitan, 156
- well-connected, 52
- settlements. *See also* cities and human settlements; slums and informal settlements
 - formal and informal settlements, 77
 - informal settlements, 54
- sewage, 119. *See also* sanitation; services; waste
- sex, 104, 157, 159. *See also* data, reliable disaggregated data; gender
- sexual and reproductive health-care services, 55. *See also* health; health care
- sexual harassment, 100. *See also* discrimination; gender; violence
- shelter, 144. *See also* housing
- shocks, 77. *See also* resilience (resilient)
- sidewalks, 37. *See also* public spaces; street/s
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, 6. *See also* Small Island Developing States.
- sites (cultural and architectural), 38, 125
- skills. *See also* capacity development; training
 - and jobs, 56
 - and the working poor, 59
 - and youths, 61
 - of women, 155
- slum and informal settlement dwellers. *See also* inhabitants; local communities
 - discrimination of, 20
 - living conditions of, 110
 - quality of life of, 3
 - rising number of, 25
- slums and informal settlements. *See also* slum and informal settlement dwellers
 - and urban safety, 103
 - and vulnerability reduction, 77
 - reduction and prevention of, 109, 110
 - upgrading of, 77, 97, 107, 109
- small and intermediate cities and towns, 95
- small and medium-sized enterprises. *See* business; cooperatives; enterprises
 - Small Island Developing States, 19, 64, 114 (c)
 - smallholder farmers and fishers. *See also* small-scale farmers and fishers, 20
 - small-scale farmers and fishers, 95. *See also* farmers; smallholder farmers and fishers
- smart-city, 66
- smart-grid, 121
- social cohesion, 13(b), 25
 - and diversity, 40
 - and housing policies, 106
 - and transport, 50, 115
- society/ies. *See also* civil society
 - all of society approach to risk prevention, 78
 - all segments of, 42
 - and participation, 33
 - and peaceful coexistence, 40
 - healthy, 55, 57
 - heterogenous, 40
 - multicultural, 40
 - participatory, 37
 - pluralistic, 13(b)
- solidarity, 58, 126
- solutions, 29, 119, 146, 154
 - accessible data, 92
 - climate finance infrastructure, 145
 - cooperative, 107
 - ecosystem based, 69
 - environment responsive, 35
 - nature based, 101,
 - to housing needs, 112
 - to climate and disaster risks, 144
 - urban, 146, 162
- space/s. *See also* public space
 - design of, 25, 101
 - multiple use, 98
 - private, 13(c)
 - urban, 14(a), 25
- speculation
 - and housing, 111
 - and land, 14(b), 137
 - of real estate, 137
 - preventing, 14(b), 111, 137

- sprawl (urban). *See also* slums and informal settlements
 containing, 69, 97
 preventing of, 52, 69, 97, 98
- squares, 37. *See also* public spaces; streets
- stakeholders, 1. *See also* civil society; General Assembly of
 Partners; partnerships
 and capacity development, 147
 and climate change, 79
 and data, 160
 and follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda,
 128, 162, 167
 and housing policies, 31
 and integrated approach to sustainable urbanization,
 82
 and land, 104
 and local economic development, 47, 48
 and participatory planning, 97
 and partnerships, 21, 42, 169
 and resilience, 77
 and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda,
 16, 23, 154
 and the work of UN-Habitat, 172(c)
 and urban governance, 15(c)(ii)
 and urban policies, 15(b)
 and water resources, 72
- standards, 31
 and housing, 111
 for risk levels, 65
 of energy efficiency, 121
- states, 84, 128
 Small Island Developing States, 19, 64, 114(c)
- statistical capacities, 158. *See also* data
- stigmatization, 103. *See also* discrimination
- storage
 of food, 123
 of water, 73
- storms, 64. *See also* weather
 dust and sand storms, 64
- strategies
 active inclusion, 108
 disaster risk reduction, 65
 e-government, 156
 integrated development, 86
 national, subnational and local development, 105
 of the International Guidelines on Decentralization
 and Strengthening of Local Authorities and the
 International Guidelines on Access to Basic
 Services for All, 85
 planned urban extension, 51
 slums and informal settlements prevention, 109
 spatial development, 52
 urban, 103, 124, 130
 urban and rural development, 82
 urban and territorial development, 15(c), 158
 urban and territorial planning, 88, 93, 99
- street/s, 37, 100. *See also* public spaces; squares
 street-level, 100
- subnational and local governments. *See* national,
 subnational and local governments; World Assembly of
 Local and Regional Governments
 and capacity development, 117, 149
 and climate change adaptation and mitigation plans,
 143
 and expenditure control instruments, 138
 and financial planning and management, 151
 and financial transfers, 135
 and local energy infrastructure, 121
 and metropolitan multilevel governance, 90
 and revenue base, 134
 and stakeholders' dialogue interface, 42
 contributions of, 8, 15(b)
 participation of, 1
- subnational and local levels. *See* global, regional, national,
 subnational and local levels; national, subnational and
 local levels
- subsidence, 64. *See also* hazard/s
- subsidiarity, principle of, 89, 105
- supply
 of energy, 54, 75
 of housing, 33, 105, 107, 111
 of resources and land, 49
 of services, 70
 supply chains, 71
- sustainability, 2, 63, 95, 111. *See also* environmental
 sustainability
 challenges, 70
 fiscal and debt, 143

sustainable development. *See also* 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 and businesses, 133
 and challenges, 3, 63
 and culture, 10
 and dimensions of, 24
 and poverty, 25
 and the role and expertise of UN-Habitat, 165
 and urbanization, 4, 5, 9, 15(a), 22
 high-level political forum on, 168

Sustainable Development Goals, 6. *See also* 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 Goal 11, 9
 urban dimension of, 128

sustainable urban and territorial development, 15(a), 148.
See also sustainable urban development
 and international public finance, 145
 and sustainable economic growth, 43
 and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 86

sustainable urban development, 132, 150. *See also*
 sustainable urbanization
 achieve, 23, 131
 and capacity development, 147
 and coordination and coherence within the United Nations system-wide, 83
 and cultural heritage, 125
 and financing frameworks, 130
 and UN-Habitat, 129
 commitment to, 9, 22
 contribution to, 146
 implementation of, 112, 158
 participation, 139
 potential of, 24
 urban policies and legislation for, 15(b)
 value generated by, 15(c)(iv)

sustainable urbanization. *See also* sustainable urban development; urbanization
 goals and targets to, 167
 integrated approach to, 82
 UN-Habitat as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, 165, 171
 system/s. *See also* transport systems;

administrative, 35
 energy, 121
 financial, 104, 135
 fiscal, 15(c)(iv), 137
 food security and nutrition, 95
 geospatial information, 156
 information and communication, 36
 integrated, 15(c)(f)
 monitoring, 110
 service provision, 119
 territorial, 49
 urban, 112
 waste management, 122
 water management, 120

T

targets, 9, 121, 167. *See also* Sustainable Development Goals

tax/es
 local, 134

technical capacity, 151. *See also* technology

technology. *See also* information and communications technology/ies; innovation; research; science
 and communications networks, 50
 and mobility, 116
 as means of implementation, 126
 in transport and transit systems, 118
 in urban and territorial planning, 157
 knowledge exchange, 150
 leverage innovations in, 94
 Technology Facilitation Mechanism, 150
 technological tools, 160
 technological upgrading, 60

tendering processes. *See also* procurement
 legislative control and public participation in, 138

tenure, 107
 collective, 107
 plurality of tenure types, 35, 150
 rental and other tenure options, 107
 security of, 14(b), 35, 109

- territorial development. *See also* urban and territorial development
- integrated and balanced, 136
 - integrated, polycentric and balanced, 95
- territorial planning. *See* urban and territorial planning
- terrorism, 103
- territory/ies
- functional, 90, 96
 - subnational, 136
 - under foreign occupation, 19
- Third International Conference on Financing for Development. *See* Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
- tolerance, 40
- tools
- and resources for each level of government, 87
 - digital, 156
 - for access to housing options, 107
 - for designing, planning and managing sustainable urban development, 129
 - land-based revenue and financing, 152
 - of urban management, 137
 - social, 160
 - technological, 160
- tourism, 60
- town/s, 16, 28, 95. *See also* cities and human settlements; village/s
- trade
- links across the urban-rural continuum, 95
 - measures, 84
- trade unions, 48. *See also* employment; work/workers
- training. *See also* capacity development; skills
- for service delivery professionals and communities, 99
 - for urban planners at the national, subnational and local levels, 102
- transformation
- economic, 46
 - structural, 13(d)
- transit. *See also* transport; transport infrastructure; transport systems
- mass rapid-transit, 118
 - transit-oriented development, 114(b)
- transition
- from informal to formal economy, 13(d), 59
 - of workers and economic units to the formal economy, 59
 - to a circular economy, 71
 - to higher productivity, 60
- transparency. *See also* accountability
- and e-governance, 160
 - in expenditure control in subnational and local governments, 138
 - in finance mechanisms (transparent), 86
 - in financial planning and management (transparent and independent oversight), 151
 - in procurement and regulation of transport and mobility services, 116
 - in sustainable management and use of land and property registration, 104
 - in systems for financial transfers from national Governments to subnational and local governments, 135
 - in the follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda, 161, 162
 - in the systematic use of multi-stakeholder partnerships in urban development processes (transparent policies), 153
 - of data on spending and resource allocation, 136
 - transparent monitoring system, 110, 158
- transport. *See also* connectivity; mobility; transport infrastructure; transport systems
- access to, 13(a)
 - and disabilities, 36
 - and energy, 121
 - and food, 123
 - and needs of all people, 54
 - and technology, 66
 - and urban deltas, 68
 - and urban-rural connectivity, 50
 - metropolitan, 115, 116, 117
 - motorized, 114(a)
 - national urban, 116
 - non-motorized, 114(a)
 - planning, 114, 114(c), 117

- policies, 116, 123
- procurement and regulation, 116
- providers, 116
- public, 36, 114(a), 121
- transport infrastructure, 118. *See also* transport; transport systems
 - and road safety, 113
 - sustainable and efficient, 54
 - urban and territorial, 141
- transport systems. *See also* transit; transport; transport infrastructure
 - air and rail, 118
 - integrated, 118
 - land and sea, 114
 - mass rapid-transit, 118
 - resource-efficient, 13(f)
- transportation. *See* transport; transport infrastructure; transport systems
- travel. *See also* connectivity; mobility; transport
 - reduction of, 114(c)
- trend/s
 - demographic, 63
 - transformative, 2
- tuberculosis, 14(a). *See also* disease/s
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 6, 83, 150.
 - See also* Sustainable Development Goals
 - follow-up and review, 164, 168
 - localization of, 9
 - means of implementation, 127

U

- United Nations, 128
 - Charter of the United Nations, 12, 84
 - General Assembly, 168, 174
 - 71st session, 172, 173
 - 72th session, 166, 173
 - President of the, 173
 - Resolutions, 170
 - Second Committee, 173
 - United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. *See* Habitat III; Habitat IV
 - United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements, 3
 - United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 6
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 6, 79. *See also* Paris Agreement; climate change
 - United Nations Human Settlements Programme. *See* UN-Habitat
- United Nations system, 165. *See also* United Nations and contributions in the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, 162, 167, 168
 - and enhancing coordination of urban and rural development, 82
 - and system-wide coordination, 83, 168
 - and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 126, 171
- UN-Habitat, 128, 167, 173
 - effectiveness of, 172
 - evidence-based assessment of, 172
 - financial capability of, 172(d)
 - focal point role, 165, 171
 - governance structure of, 172(b)
 - Governing Council resolutions, 85, 93
 - headquarter location of, 170
 - mandate of, 172(a)
 - normative knowledge of, 129
 - report coordination, 167, 168
 - work of, 172(c)
- urban areas. *See also* peri-urban and rural (areas); urban and rural (areas), urban, peri-urban and rural (areas); urban-rural (areas)
 - and businesses, 133
 - and food policies, 123
 - and transport, 116
 - rehabilitating and revitalizing, 38
 - renewal, regeneration and retrofitting of, 97
 - synergies and interactions among, 96
- urban and rural (areas), 36, 49, 136. *See also* urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- urban and rural development, 26, 82. *See also* urban and rural (areas)

- urban and territorial development. *See also* sustainable urban and territorial development; urban and territorial planning; urban development; urban planning
 - age- and gender-responsive, 101, 15(c)
 - and decision-making, 148, 155
 - integrated plans, 119
 - urban and territorial planning. *See also* sustainable urban and territorial development; urban planning
 - age- and gender-responsive, 101
 - and integrated development plans, 119
 - and integrated food security and nutritional needs, 123
 - and integrated strategies, 88
 - and integrated transport and mobility plans, 114
 - See also* mobility; transport
 - and participatory age-and gender-responsive approaches, 92
 - departments, 117
 - international guidelines, 93
 - long-term and integrated, 15(c)(iii), 156
 - principles and strategies for, 93
 - processes, 72
 - sound, 65
 - urban development, 14(c). *See also* sustainable development
 - challenges, 19
 - financial conditions for, 132
 - plans, 15(c)(ii)
 - potential disruptive impacts of, 124
 - processes, 137, 153
 - urban economy/ies
 - and contribution of the working poor, 59
 - and urban form, 44
 - competitive, 56
 - development, 48
 - innovative and competitive, 56
 - support to, 60
 - sustainable and inclusive, 14(b), 45
 - vibrant, 40, 45
 - urban extension, 52. *See also* infill
 - and adequate densities and compactness, 69
 - planned, 51, 97, 98
 - urban fabric, 32, 52
 - urban form, 15(c)(iii), 44
 - urban mobility. *See* mobility
 - urban planning, 137. *See also* planning
 - capacity for, 102
 - effective, 160
 - instruments, 51
 - strategies, 99
 - urban policies, 15(b), 15(c)(i), 86, 130. *See also* policy/ies
 - national, 89
 - national consultations on, 149
 - urban, peri-urban and rural (areas)
 - and food security, 123
 - and transport and land-use planning, 114(c)
 - and water resources, 73
 - urban-rural (areas). *See also* urban and rural (areas); urban, peri-urban and rural (areas)
 - continuum, 49, 72, 95, 96
 - interactions, 50
 - linkages, 28, 71
 - partnerships, 96
 - urbanization
 - agglomeration benefits of well-planned, 14(b)
 - as a transformative trend, 2
 - capture of benefits of, 132
 - financing, 131
 - integrated approaches to, 88
 - opportunities of, 4, 13(d), 27
 - positive outcomes of, 15(c)(iii)
 - utilities
 - water and sanitation, 120
- ## V
- value
 - capture, 152
 - chain/s, 49, 58, 71, 95
 - creation, 125
 - economic, 53
 - equal, 13(c)
 - generated, 15(c)(iv), 137
 - increments, 152
 - land, 104, 137, 152
 - property, 53, 137
 - value-added, 13(d), 60

Vancouver, 3

Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, 6

village/s, 16. *See also* cities and human settlements; rural areas; town/s

violence. *See also* crime; discrimination; harassment
 against women and girls, 13(c)
 and adequate housing, 31
 and public spaces, 100
 ending all forms of, 14(a), 26
 prevention of, 103
 urban, 99
 without fear of, 39

vulnerability. *See also* persons in vulnerable situations
 and urban safety, 103
 to climate, 80
 to natural and human-made hazards, 13(g)
 to service supply disruptions, 70

W

walkability, 100, 114(a) (walking). *See also* accessibility; mobility; public spaces

waste, 121
 and adequate investments, 119
 and food security, 123
 disposal, 34, 122
 management, 74
 minimization of, 71

wastewater, 73, 74

water, 13(h), 64
 and access to safe and affordable drinking water, 13(a), 34, 119, 120
 and conservation and sustainable use of, 73
 and food policies, 123
 and infrastructure and service provision, 119
 and local provision, 70
 and sanitation utilities, 120
 and sustainable planning and management of resources, 71, 72, 88
 pollution, scarcity and natural hazards, 64
 storm water management, 119

waterfront areas, 37. *See also* public spaces; streets

waterways, 114(c). *See also* mobility; transport

weather
 extreme, 64

well-being, 5, 14(a). *See also* health
 and promotion of walkability and cycling, 100
 and public spaces, 37
 and urban and territorial planning, 65

women. *See also* empowerment of women; gender; gender-responsive; girls; sex; women and girls
 and contribution in the informal economy, 59
 and effective participation and equal rights, 13(c), 48, 90
 and employment, 57
 and security of land tenure for, 35
 and service provision, 34
 and stakeholders' dialogue interface, 42
 young women as agents of change, 61

women and girls. *See also* children and youth; empowerment of women; gender; gender-responsive; leadership; sex; youth
 and access to information and communication technologies, 156
 and decision-making, 148
 and discrimination, 20
 and empowerment of, 5, 13(c)
 and governance processes, 155
 and revenue collection, 134
 and road safety, 113
 and service provision, 119
 and stakeholders' dialogue interfaces, 42
 and violence, 39

wood, 76. *See also* materials

work/workers, 39. *See also* employment; trade unions
 decent work, 13(c), 29, 56
 for all, 14(b), 43, 57
 workers, 20, 59

workers' organizations. *See* trade unions

World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, 8, 169. *See also* local governments

World Cities Day, 169

World Habitat Day, 169

World Health Organization, 55
World Humanitarian Summit, 7
World Summit for Social Development, 6
World Summit on Sustainable Development, 6
(2005) World Summit Outcome, 12
World Urban Campaign, 128
World Urban Forum, 167

Y

youth. *See also* age; age-responsive; boys; children and youth; girls; women and girls
and access to education and skills development, 61
and employment, 57, 61
effective participation and collaboration, 48

ROADMAP TOWARDS THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Vancouver 1976

HABITAT I



Governments recognize the need for sustainable human settlements and sustainable urbanization.

World Leaders adopt the Habitat Agenda as a global plan of action for adequate shelter for all, with the notion of sustainable human settlements driving development in an urbanizing world.

- a. Cities are the engines of global growth;
- b. Urbanization is an opportunity;
- c. Call for a stronger role of local authorities
- d. Recognition of the power of participation.

Istanbul 1996

HABITAT II



Capturing, creating, organizing and disseminating knowledge towards the New Urban Agenda.
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL REPORTS



URBAN FORUM

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND WORLD URBAN FORUMS

Medellín, April 2014

WUF7

Governments, private sector, international organizations, academia, professionals and CSOs reaffirm the commitment to integrate urban equity into the development agenda.

OUTCOME: THE MEDELLÍN DECLARATION

22,000

Participants



URBAN EQUITY

New York, September 17 - 18, 2014

PREPCOM1

Nairobi, April 14 - 16, 2015

PREPCOM2

ENGAGEMENT

Ensuring inclusive participation, engaging partnerships and advocacy to raise awareness and build consensus towards the New Urban Agenda.

- Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments
- United Nations Task Team
 - National Urban Forums
 - Urban Breakfasts
- Urban Journalism Academies
 - Urban Walks



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP21 / CMP11)

HABITAT III
URBAN DIALOGUES

POLICY

Securing renewed political commitment. Addressing action for new challenges.

HIGH LEVEL REGIONAL & THEMATIC MEETINGS



KNOWLEDGE



ISSUE PAPERS

The Issue Papers provide in depth review and analysis of specific issues relevant to the discussions of the Conference.

CHECK OUT THE ISSUE PAPERS ON HABITAT3.ORG

A series of e-discussions with the aim to gather views from all interested players to bring forward new and emerging thinking on urban issues.
Thematic Consultations
July 6 - 31, 2015



SDG - GOAL 11:
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



POLICY UNITS

Mobilization of high-level expertise to develop independent policy recommendations on sustainable urban development

URBAN OCTOBER

WORLD HABITAT DAY

WORLD CITIES DAY

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
JOINT-MESSAGE
TOWARDS THE
NEW URBAN AGENDA

INDONESIA NIGERIA CZECH REPUBLIC MEXICO

TEL-AVIV MONTREAL CUENCA ABU DHABI

MEXICO CITY BARCELONA PRETORIA

ZERO DRAFT DOCUMENT

May to July 2016

INTERSESSIONAL MEETINGS



Surabaya, July 25 - 27, 2016

PREPCOM3

URBAN OCTOBER

WELCOME TO QUITO



2nd World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments

Urbanization is an endogenous source of sustainable development as well as a tool for social integration and equity.



NEW URBAN AGENDA

LEGACY







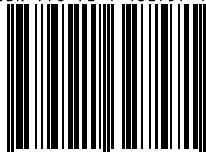




United Nations

www.habitat3.org
#NewUrbanAgenda #Habitat3

ISBN 978-92-1-132757-1



9 789211 327571 >