THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

Preamble

G77 and China:

- Though we deem the outcomes and agreements achieved in 2015 to be significant, we may not need to have them in both the Preamble and the Declaration. We would also like to point out in this regard that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is omitted from the list outcomes and agreements referenced in the Preamble.
- Sustainable Consumption and Production is not sufficiently reflected in the document.

EU:

- We support the general vision outlined in the zero draft and the guiding principles which aim at leaving no one behind, achieving sustainable prosperity and fostering ecological and resilient cities.
- The preamble and the Declaration could be streamlined.
- Nevertheless it should be more clearly highlighted that the New Urban Agenda carries the 2030 Agenda forward towards implementation in an integrated manner, and the draft should refer explicitly to various goals and targets where cities will make the difference.
- The primary responsibility of each country for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be recalled.

Arab Group:

- There is an alarming increase in the number of refugees, migrants and displaced people in recent years - which disproportionate burdens urban areas in neighboring countries. Therefore, it is necessary that the third Habitat Conference mobilize international support for the people affected by the crisis and their host communities on a temporary basis until they return to their countries of origin.
- Find a vision to deal with the aftermath of civil conflict and forced migration of domestic and international, and to support reconstruction efforts.

Colombia:

- The preamble must balance the message that urbanization is an opportunity for sustainability while highlighting the challenges to achieve it. At the moment it is unbalanced towards more emphasis on the opportunities.
- Urbanization cannot be expressed as the only way to achieve sustainability and prosperity. In some parts of the preamble there is such implication. There are contexts where urbanization cannot be the solution to create sustainable development models.
- Urbanization cannot be expressed as the only way to achieve sustainability and prosperity. In some parts of the preamble there is such implication. There are contexts where urbanization cannot be the solution to create sustainable development models.
- There is no reference in the preamble to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Always all SDGs should be mentioned and not only the SDG 11, since this should follow the logic of an integrated approach that sees all SDGs linked to the NUA.

Japan:

- This Preamble section could be merged with the Declaration and Quito Implementation Plan section in order to avoid duplication and streamline the text.

Mexico:

- The Declarations of all HIII thematic and regional meetings should be clearly reflected in the document.

Russian Federation:

- Avoid mentioning the terms and concepts that are not recognized by the specialized platforms and do not have the universal definition in all countries, for example, ‘rights to the city’, ‘just cities, ‘urban
equity. Instead of terms, such as ‘carbon footprint’, we should use the terms, traditionally used in the international documents.

PP1. For the first time in history, more than half of humanity lives in urban areas. By 2050, this proportion will reach nearly 70%, making urbanization one of the 21st century’s most transformative trends, intensifying its social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges and opportunities.

G77 and China:

- There is need for strengthening on the issue of environmental protection; we feel strongly that when we have references to issues related to sustainable development the three dimensions need to be balanced.
- There is need to refer to all SDGs that apply here, not only to SDG11 and its related targets.

US:

- Avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain: “this proportion is expected to reach” instead of “this proportion will reach”

PP2. Since the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver in 1976, we have seen dramatic improvements in the quality of life of millions of urban inhabitants, including slum dwellers and others taken out of poverty. However, we are still far from understanding and capitalizing on the positive aspects of urbanization and its potential contributions to sustainable development.

G77 and China:

- The New Urban Agenda should not leave out the reference to human settlements. We need to establish a clear link between rural and urban. The vision now leans predominantly towards cities.
- Whist we recognize the benefits of compact cities, it has to be taken into account that in the case of developing countries there is need for new neighbourhoods. As a universal process these dynamics have to somehow be taken into account and captured in a succinct fashion.

PP3. Urbanization is not only an outcome of development, but a formidable engine to achieve development. Cities are key to tackling global challenges, such as poverty, social inequalities, and climate change. With more than 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urbanization, if managed well can contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth, in harmony with nature, by addressing inequalities, increasing productivity, and promoting job creation, social well-being, citizen participation, innovation and emerging ideas. Cities are interlinked in regional, national, or even global networks. Strong national systems of cities and other human settlements are the hubs of balanced territorial development.

African Group:

- “to achieve transformative development” instead of “to achieve development”
- “Cities are interlinked in national and regional, or even global networks” instead of “Cities are interlinked in regional, national, or even global networks”
- “balanced territorial development across rural-urban continuum” instead of “balanced territorial development”

EU:

- “an outcome of sustainable development” instead of “an outcome of development”
- “Cities and their transformative power are key” instead of “Cities are key”
- “by addressing inequalities, reducing underlying risk drivers, building resilience, increasing productivity” instead of “by addressing inequalities, increasing productivity”
- “innovation and emerging ideas and practices” instead of “innovation and emerging ideas”
- “Strong polycentric national systems of cities” instead of “Strong national systems”
Arab Group:
- Stronger urban-rural linkages language

Colombia:
- It is welcome the reference to a balanced territorial development however this should be strengthened with specific references to the integrated focus.

Japan:
- “Sustainable, inclusive and resilient strong national systems of cities and other human settlements are achieved by promoting the hubs of balanced territorial development”. Comment: Japan sees promoting balanced territorial development is rather a means to achieve preferable human settlements, including cities than the outcome of growing cities. In many countries, recent economic disparity between cities and rural areas is one of the aspects that are prompting the influx of people from rural areas to cities and thus further promote rapid urbanization. Hence, as indicated in the conclusion of paper frameworks Policy Unit 6 (page16), it needs to be responded by long-term, comprehensive territorial / regional spatial planning based on the notion of balanced territorial development aiming to sustainable, inclusive and resilient human settlements (See [A44 and 45]).

US:
- “such as poverty, hunger, social inequalities” instead of “such as poverty, social inequalities”
- “social well-being, public participation” instead of “social well-being, citizen participation” in order to avoid the issue of whether this excludes non-citizens.

PP4. The battle for sustainable development will be won or lost in cities. By 2050, the urban population alone will be larger than the current total world population, posing massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, and jobs among others. There is a need for a radical paradigm shift in the way cities and human settlements are planned, developed, governed and managed. The decisions we make today will shape our common urban future.

G77 and China:
- Delete “The battle for sustainable development will be won or lost in cities”. It is important that we do not send a message that urbanization is the only process through which sustainability can be achieved.

EU:
- “By 2050, the urban population alone will be larger than the current total world population” to be replaced by “By 2050, the urban population is likely to exceed 6.5 billion”
- “infrastructure, food security, basic services” instead of “infrastructure, basic service”
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change, [the Addis Ababa Action Agenda], the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Argentina:
- Replace “sustainability” with “sustainable development”.

Japan:
- Delete this paragraph. Consistent with recommendation to merge the Preamble section with the Declaration and Quito Implementation Plan section

Russian Federation:
- Delete “The battle for sustainable development will be won or lost in cities”.

US:
- “There is a need to address the way cities and human settlements are planned (...)” instead of “There is a need for a radical paradigm shift in the way cities and human settlements are planned (...)” Comment: To avoid the imposition of utopian or radical top-down approaches and visions such as those proposed by right to the city advocates and others.
“The battle for sustainable development may be won (…)” instead of “will be won”. To avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

“the urban population alone is expected to be larger” instead of “will be larger”. To avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

“decision we make today shape our common” instead of “will shape”. To avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

PP5. After the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development -- including the Sustainable Development Goals--, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Istanbul Plan for Action on Least Developed Countries, and other multilateral processes, we take full account of the need to effectively and efficiently implement our commitments. The New Urban Agenda is the first step for operationalizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated way at global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels. By creating an action-oriented roadmap for implementation, the New Urban Agenda will drive the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 11, of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, as well as other targets across the Sustainable Development Goals.

G77 and China:
- When speaking to the outcomes of 2015, we need to reference the New Urban Agenda as a compliment to this new agenda for sustainable development.

EU:
- “and sustainable, as well as other relevant targets across” instead of “and sustainable, as well as other targets across”.
- “the New Urban Agenda will contribute” instead of “the New Urban Agenda will drive”.

Japan:
- Delete this paragraph (consistent with recommendation to merge the Preamble section with the Declaration and Quito Implementation section proposal).
- “Paris Agreement on Climate Change”. Comment: Small-lettered because they are not a part of a proper noun.

US:
- To be clear that the Paris Agreement is not part of the 2030 Agenda replace “including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement” per “including the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement”.
- If “climate change” is desired for clarity, must be lowercase. “Paris Agreement on climate change” per “Paris Agreement on Climate Change”.
- “We take full account of the need to effectively and efficiently accomplish our objectives” instead of “We take full account of the need to effectively and efficiently implement our commitments”. Preference for this language as not all of the goals and aspirations in these documents are commitments.
- “New Urban Agenda can drive” per “New Urban Agenda will drive”. To avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.
- “and sustainable, as well as other goals and targets across” per “and sustainable, as well as other targets across”. To clarify that there are more than targets w/r/t the SDGs.

PP6. The Habitat Agenda in 1996 called for a partnership action plan to improve the quality of life in our cities and human settlements. The New Urban Agenda will secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development, assessing accomplishments to date, addressing poverty, and identifying and addressing new and emerging challenges, within innovative and ambitious collaboration frameworks integrating all actors. It is time to build strategic partnerships among governments at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels to create strong national systems of cities and urban areas, to ensure a broader financing base for investments and to facilitate more balanced territorial development. Local and sub-
national governments play a fundamental role in ensuring the safety, security, livelihoods, and wellbeing of our communities.

EU:
- “to ensure better governance, a broader financing” instead of “to ensure a broader financing”
- “to facilitate more balanced and polycentric territorial development and cohesion” instead of “to facilitate more balanced territorial development”
- Horizontal substantive issues that should be reinforced in the preamble (even if they are reflected in the Vision) are: resilience to natural and man-made disasters, food security, nutrition, water and air quality, efficient use of natural resources, (PP 3,4), good urban governance (PP6) as well as polycentric integrated territorial development and cohesion, while approaching the spatial dimension of urban development (PP 6).

Japan:
- Delete this paragraph (consistent with recommendation to merge the Preamble section with the Declaration and Quito Implementation section proposal)

US:
- “The New Urban Agenda aims to renewed political commitment” instead of “The New Urban Agenda will secure renewed political commitment”. To avoid declarative statements.

PP7. The New Urban Agenda aims to be concise, action-oriented, forward-looking, universal, and spatially integrative, recognizing distinct globally evolving trends, regional specificity, and transformative potential, as well as taking into account a wide range of realities and contexts, cultures, and historical urban and human settlements landscapes, avoiding a one-size fits-all approach.

G77 and China:
- In paragraph 7 which states that the New Urban Agenda aims to be concise, action-oriented, etc, we think that it should be more direct in stating what the Agenda should look like and accomplish.

EU:
- Add a new sentence at the end of the paragraph: To ensure encompassing views, to minimize trade-offs and respective gains the New Urban Agenda promotes an integrated and place-based approach

Argentina:
- To align the text with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs (Para 5, 2030 Agenda Declaration considering the different circumstances and respect of national policies and priorities) proposes “recognizing distinct globally evolving trends different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities, regional specificity”

Colombia:
- There is no need to say that the Agenda seeks to be concise and action oriented. The text itself must be concise and action oriented.

India:
- The outcome document should avoid the tendency of ‘one size fits all’

Japan:
- Delete this paragraph (consistent with recommendation to merge the Preamble section with the Declaration and Quito Implementation section proposal)
PP8. Cities are human creations, places in which we aspire to enable inhabitants to lead peaceful, healthy, prosperous, and free lives with full respect of human rights for all. They are places in which we, the people, aim to achieve gender equality, empower women and girls, reduce poverty, and create jobs and generate equitable prosperity. Cities present an opportunity for us, the inhabitants, to commit to share resources and space in a way that ensures the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. Human settlements are the embodiment of the human spirit, where we determine our rights and responsibilities, both as individuals and collectively.

EU:
- Cities are human creations, places in which we aspire to enable inhabitants to lead peaceful, healthy, prosperous, and free lives with full respect of human rights for all... and to enjoy their human rights without discrimination of any kind. They are places in which we, the people, aim to achieve gender equality, empower women and girls, reduce poverty, and create jobs and generate equitable prosperity. Cities present an opportunity for us, their inhabitants, to commit to share resources and space in a way that ensures the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. Human settlements are the embodiment of the human spirit, where we determine exercise our rights and responsibilities, both as individuals and collectively.

Argentina:
- Add: “to enable inhabitants to lead peaceful, healthy, prosperous, and free lives without discrimination and with full respect of human rights for all”

Indonesia:
- Question on the meaning of “embodiment of the human spirit”. Embodiment of Human Spirit is not only about rights and responsibilities, but also about values, traits as well as collective responsibilities often bear by the society where the states do not play a role.

Japan:
- Delete this paragraph (consistent with recommendation to merge the Preamble section with the Declaration and Quito Implementation section proposal)

US:
- “They are places in which we, the people, aim”. Since governments will be negotiating and adopting the New Urban Agenda, it doesn’t seem correct to suggest that the negotiators are “the people” or “the inhabitants.”
- “Cities present an opportunity for us, the inhabitants, to commit”. Since governments will be negotiating and adopting the New Urban Agenda, it doesn’t seem correct to suggest that the negotiators are “the people” or “the inhabitants.”
- “the embodiment of the human spirit, a place where we determine our rights and responsibilities”. Human settlements are not the only places we determine our rights and responsibilities.

Venezuela:
- Suggest deletion of the sentence: “Cities present an opportunity for us, the inhabitants, to commit to share resources and space in a way that ensures the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources.”

QUITO DECLARATION ON CITIES FOR ALL

G77 and China:
- The function of the Declaration should be to express a political vision; if this is the case it should be more precise (right now it is like an executive summary).
- The title may require further consideration. We again underscore that the New Urban Agenda should also be looking at “human settlements” and all dimensions of sustainable development should be mentioned.

African Group:
- The group wishes to register that the Declaration so far has not included components of the following and review mechanism.
Colombia:

- There is no need to repeat in the declaration points already addressed in the preamble, (like the outcomes of 2015 conferences). The declaration is the space to express the political vision of the states and it is not necessary for it to be a summary of the implementation plan as it is now.
- The title has a double connotation it speaks about inclusion which we support however instead of cities for all, inclusive cities would be more precise.
- We consider positive the inclusion of language from regional meetings in terms of controversial issues; this should help building consensus.
- It is important to balance the language on cities to avoid sending the message that cities are the only spaces to achieve high quality of life. Other human settlements, including rural areas can be spaces to enjoy rights and high quality of life.
- Being the Habitat III result universal, there is no need to use list of country types which can generate controversies.

Singapore:

- Singapore’s view is that the (aforementioned) desired outcomes (a competitive economy; a high quality of life; and a sustainable environment) and the systems that underpin them should be clearly stated in the Declaration section.

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates, have gathered at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, with the full participation of regional and local authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, the technical and academic community, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, to adopt a New Urban Agenda that harnesses cities and human settlements as a critical means to eradicate poverty, promote inclusive growth, and achieve sustainable development.

US:

- “to adopt a New Urban Agenda that harnesses the potential of cities and human settlements to help as a critical means to eradicate poverty, promote inclusive growth, and achieve sustainable development”.

2. Building on the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and the Habitat Agenda of 1996, and fully linking with and reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this New Urban Agenda reinvigorates the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, which is now more critical than ever as populations, social interactions, economic activities, and environmental impacts are increasingly concentrated in cities.

African Group:

- Our region attaches great importance to dealing with some of the unfinished business of the past twenty years which exert a major bearing to wellbeing of our people.

EU:

- “...and fully linking with and reinforcing building upon the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,...”
- “...economic activities, crises and environmental impacts...”
- “… and environmental impacts are increasingly concentrated in cities – while recognizing the significance of rural-urban linkages.”

3. We commit to a paradigm shift in the way we plan, develop, and manage urban development, recognizing it as an essential instrument in the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals. We moreover affirm that, while the specific circumstances of different urban areas vary, the New Urban Agenda is universal in scope, setting out priorities and actions at the global, regional, national, sub-national, and local levels, that stakeholders in every country can adapt to their needs, either alone or in partnership, under a long-term and people-centered vision. In particular, we reaffirm our commitment
to work with local authorities and communities in an inclusive and effective manner to renew and plan our cities and human settlements in a way that fosters social cohesion, stimulates innovation and employment, and ensures environmental sustainability.

G77 and China:
- In paragraph 3, we would like to insert a mention of how to achieve sustainable development. Long term integrated planning is required and we need to mention sound institutions and good governance as a critical element.

EU:
- “...fosters social, economic and territorial cohesion, ensures food security, stimulates innovation and...”
- “In particular, we reaffirm our commitment to work with local authorities and communities in an inclusive and effective manner to renew and plan our cities and human settlements in a way that fosters social cohesion, stimulates innovation and decent employment, and ensures environmental sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made disasters.”

Argentina:
- Replace “environmental sustainability” with “sustainable development”.

Iran:
- Replace ‘all stakeholders’ with “all relevant stakeholders”

Japan:
- “We commit to a paradigm shift in the way we plan, develop, and manage urban development, recognizing it as an essential instrument in the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals. We moreover affirm that”
- “long-term and people-centered vision, which is well aligned with the concept of human security”.

US:
- “We seek to address commit to a paradigm shift in the way we plan, develop, and manage urban development, recognizing it as an important instrument in the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals.” To avoid any move towards radical or utopian shifts that imply a top-down approach to urbanization.
- “and ensures promotes environmental sustainability”. Justification: We cannot guarantee that these efforts will lead to environmental sustainability, though that is the goal.

4. We commit to the realization of the concept of cities for all, which in some countries is defined as Right to the City and compiles the shared systemization of existing rights, seeking to ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, are able to inhabit, use, and produce just, inclusive, and sustainable cities, which exist as a common good essential to a high quality of life.

G77 and China:
- The term “High quality of life” in paragraph 4 is not in our view appropriate, as it may send a message that a high quality of life can only be achieved in cities, which would not be the case.

EU:
- We commit to seek to realize human rights for all, while acknowledging the ongoing efforts of cities to reflect in their policies, statements and programs the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as other human rights treaties. and realization of the concept of cities for all, which in some countries is defined as Right to the City and compiles the shared systemization of existing rights, seeking to ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, are able to inhabit, use, and produce just, inclusive, and sustainable cities, which exist as a common good essential to a high quality of life.
- As regards the “right to the city” (OP 4): in the absence of a common understanding of such a notion, we have a strong preference for emphasising a human rights-based approach. Therefore, the text here should rather underline commitment to the realisation of human rights for all, without discrimination of any kind, while acknowledging the ongoing efforts of cities to reflect in their policies, statements and programs the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Civil and Political and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as well as other human rights treaties
● “seek to realize human rights for all” is language used in 2030 ASD

Argentina:

● Comment: when mentioning the “right to the city”, we suggest to incorporate a comprehensive definition of the concept. A comprehensive definition will allow member states to understand the implications and commit to its implementation accordingly, in alignment with their national legislations

Brazil:

● Comment: we found the incorporation of the concept of “right to the city” in the Quito Declaration extremely positive. Nevertheless, we believe that it is important to have a more direct reference and affirm not only the commitment to the realization of the concept of cities for all, but also to the realization of the right to the city.

Canada:

● We strongly recommend that any references to human rights should focus on already agreed upon terminology and therefore caution the use of new language that has not been agreed upon such as the “right to the city”.

Ecuador

● Ecuador highlights the need to strengthen the following four topics within the conceptual framework of the right to the city and from a human rights perspective: Promoting equality and no discrimination. Exercising of the citizenship and democratic values. The social and ecological function of the city and the property. Emphasis on the right to the adequate housing property.

India:

● Avoid spending time on new formulations of different rights and obligations, our focus should remain on ensuring universal and equitable access for all our citizens to basic services in cities.

Japan:

● Proposal: “We commit to the realization of the concept of cities for all, which in some countries is defined as Right to the City and compiles the shared systemization of existing rights, seeking to ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, are able to inhabit, use, and produce just, inclusive, and sustainable cities, which exist as a common good essential to a high quality of life”.

Comment: This paragraph should be based on the existing internationally-agreed concepts of rights, such as “the right to freedom of residence” in the Article 13 of the World Declaration on Human Rights or “the right to adequate housing” in the Declaration of Habitat II (Paragraph 8). We have already reached consensus on these rights. It is unnecessary to establish a new concept of “the right to City” in this Habitat III, because “the right to City” in this paragraph appears unclear in its meaning and contents, and also because the concept has not been agreed yet with wide consensus in relevant human rights treaties or declarations.

Russian Federation:

● We should avoid mentioning the terms and concepts that are not recognized by the specialized platforms and do not have the universal definition in all countries, for example, ‘right to the city’, ‘just cities’, ‘urban equity’.

US:

● “We commit to support the realization of the concept of cities for all”. We can support this vision, but it is still not clearly defined. We reserve the use of “commit” to something well defined that we know we are going to do.

● “which in some countries is defined understood as Right to the City”. Note: we would prefer to have no reference to the “Right to the City,” but to the extent it is, it should be strictly cabined. Edits to that effect. “Defined” does not make sense in this context—the “right to the city” is a different way of talking about this vision, not a definition of it.

● Delete “compiles the shared systemization of existing rights”. Justification: We do not understand what this means and it should not be included unless it is clarified.
● “which exist as a common good essential to a high quality of life” to “and sustainable cities, without discrimination”. Justification: Cities are not essential to a high quality of life—many people have high quality of life outside of cities.

Our vision

Brazil:

- Comment: express reference to the universality, indivisibility, interrelation and interdependence of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, which is present in the Habitat Agenda. We believe we cannot move backwards, instead we should go further, calling for an integrated approach in the implementation of human rights in the urban territory, thus linking human rights and the spatial approach provided by the Urban Agenda.

Colombia:

- The list of themes in the vision and language used is not precise and some topics like the sustainable consumption and production as well as the environmental impact of urbanization should be included in the vision.

5. We envisage cities and human settlements:

G77 and China:

- Replace “envisage’ with ‘promote’

EU:

- We should not refer to the systematization of rights. It is also important to underline that human rights, such as non-discrimination, are not being granted but are being enjoyed (OP 5).

Brazil:

- Comment: Paragraph 5 defines, in a balanced manner, important principles and guidelines as regards the way we would like to see our cities and human settlements in the future.

Switzerland:

- Comment: Missing in the vision an overall statement of role of cities as key actors for sustainable development, as well as a visionary statement on ending marginalization and exclusion of vulnerable groups, including migrants.

(a) Putting people in the center, and offer quality of life beyond the mere provision of infrastructure and services.

Japan:

- “Putting people in the center which is the core value of human security, and offer quality of life beyond the mere provision of infrastructure and services with appropriate support of infrastructure and services”. Comment: The quality of life can be realized with full support of appropriate provision of infrastructure. Therefore, we consider that the phrase ‘beyond the mere provision of infrastructure and services’ is not appropriate and should be deleted or modify it in this context.

(b) Inclusive and free from any form of discrimination, where all inhabitants, whether permanent or transitional, are granted equal rights and opportunities, according to the United Nations Charter principles and the relevant provisions of international law.

EU:

- Inclusive and free from any form of discrimination, where all inhabitants, whether permanent or transitional, are granted enjoy equal rights and opportunities, according to the principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as of...
Ecuador:
- The concept of equality and no discrimination should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized human rights

US:
- “transitional, are granted enjoy equal rights and opportunities”. Justification: We want to be clear that cities should be places where everyone not only has rights, but is able to enjoy them, which is a stronger statement. This also clarifies—we want to avoid “passive” voice of granting rights/opportunities, because it allows states to avoid responsibility.
- “opportunities, according to the United Nations Charter principles and the relevant provisions of international law.” Justification: These principles are not specifically contained in the UN Charter—if we want to cite it, we should use exact language.

(c) Fulfilling their social function and the social function of land, ensuring equitable access for all to public goods and services, livelihoods, and decent work, prioritizing the collectively defined public interest.

EU:
- “Fulfilling their social function and the social function of land, ensuring equitable access for all to public goods and services, livelihoods, and decent work, prioritizing the collectively defined public interest.”
- “ensuring equitable access for all to public goods and services, livelihoods, and decent work, creating positive environment encourages entrepreneurial development and opportunities for personal development, prioritizing the collectively defined public interest.”

Ecuador:
- The principle of social and environmental function of the city and the property should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized Human rights

US:
- “ensuring equitable access for all to public goods and services”. Justification: While the United States fully endorses the importance of universal access to basic services, we have concerns that some may construe the term “equitable” to imply a subjective assessment of fairness that, among other things, may lead to discriminatory practices.
- Replace “prioritizing the collectively defined public interest” with “reflective of the values, needs, and inputs of all residents and stakeholders”. Justification: The exact wording can be re-worked, but the concept is important that this means responsive to needs voiced by (all members/stakeholders of) the community. These can/should be in line with national principles, but not fully top-down.

(d) Promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing

EU:
- “Promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living”

Ecuador:
- The principle of the right to adequate housing should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized Human rights

Indonesia:
- Promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing, and the role of communities, indigenous knowledge and local wisdoms in the process to complement and enrich the balanced territorial development.

US:
- Note: As stated in the room, we prefer to see a New Urban Agenda focused on concrete policy initiatives rather than human rights. However, assuming this language stays in, we offer the following suggested edits to better track the international law and language in the ICESCR:
- “Promoting, protecting and ensuring and respecting the full and progressive realization of the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing”. Justification: Because this is talking
about cities and human settlements, it is not clear that we are exclusively talking about governments; only governments can have obligations to protect and ensure, but many actors can promote and respect. Further, this edit better tracks ICESCR art. 2, paragraph 1. States Parties to the ICESCR do not have an obligation to “fully” realize the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing, but an obligation to progressively realize this right. Last, when referring to a right, the NUA should use the exact language from the relevant human rights instrument, in this case the ICESCR art. 11, paragraph 1. The suggested edit is to track the language of the ICESCR.

(e) Prioritizing quality and accessible public space and cultural diversity, enhancing social interactions and political participation, promoting socio-cultural expressions, embracing diversity, and fostering safety and social cohesion, while meeting the needs of all inhabitants.

EU:
- “Prioritizing good quality inclusive design for all development including individual buildings public and private spaces and wider development schemes and accessible public space enhancing cultural diversity, social interactions and political participation, promoting socio-cultural expressions, embracing diversity, and fostering safety territorial development and social cohesion, while meeting the needs of all inhabitants.”

Indonesia:
- “Prioritizing quality and accessible public space and cultural diversity, enhancing social interactions and political participation, promoting heritage for socio-cultural expressions, fostering safety and social cohesion, while meeting the needs of all its inhabitants.”

(f) Resilient to natural and man-made hazards, protecting and valuing their ecosystems, natural habitats and biodiversity, and reducing the global environmental and carbon footprint.

EU:
- “Resilient to natural and man-made hazards, protecting and valuing their ecosystems, natural habitats water and biodiversity, and acknowledging their role in achieving sustainable growth preventing and reducing their global environmental and carbon footprint, thus contributing to tackling global environmental challenges, carbon footprint and land consumption while keeping scope of human action within planetary boundaries.”

Argentina:
- Replace “valuing” with highlighting. In order to avoid misinterpretation with economy related terms. The concept of “valuing” is still not internationally agreed in scope.
- Replace “carbon footprint with “environmental impact”. The concept of footprint is not an internationally agreed and is not used in the 2030 Agenda or other international frameworks.

Japan:
- “Reducing disasters risks caused by resilient to natural and man-made hazards, protecting and valuing their ecosystems, natural habitats and biodiversity, and reducing the global environmental and carbon footprint”. Comment: 1) Resilience can be achieved through disaster risk reduction (DRR). To make the expression action- oriented, we should clearly state this in this agenda. 2) The expected outcome of the Sendai framework is “substantial reduction of disaster risk “. Thus, the same expression should be used. Please refer Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030(overall and especially paragraph16) which was adapted the Third World Conference on Disaster Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

(g) Participatory and engendering a feeling of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, practicing civic engagement, and enhancing participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and budgeting of urban policies and plans, strengthening effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.

EU:
- “Participatory and engendering a feeling of belonging and ownership among all their inhabitants, prioritizing the collectively defined public interest, practicing civic engagement, and enhancing
(h) Empowering women, especially through participation in decision-making, equal employment opportunities and pay.

Mexico:
- Include paragraph to provide incentive to citizen participation. Include women and other socially vulnerable groups

Switzerland:
- Point to the latest agreed language of the Commission of the Status of Women

Turkey:
- We would like to point to the latest agreed language of the Commission of the Status of Women.

US:
- "opportunities and equal pay for equal work". Justification: The language should be clarified so that it is equal pay for equal work, not equal pay in the abstract. Further, the above provision could be read in the following incorrect way: "Empowering women, especially through...pay".

(i) Capable of fulfilling their functions and responsibilities and prepared and able to meet the challenges and opportunities of future growth, harnessing productive local economies, including the formal and informal sectors.

Japan:
- To add two paragraphs:
  - "Promoting planning and investment for sustainable urban development, all of which incorporate the concept of disaster risk reduction through reducing exposure and vulnerability in urban and human settlement". Note: Existing article (k) refers only to the investment in urban mobility systems. However, the importance of investment should be emphasized in various aspects. Please refer Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction’s guiding principles (j), Priorities 3 in Priorities for action. Therefore, we propose new articles on investment.
  - "Well-functioning urban infrastructure through appropriate operation and maintenance to maximize the effect of investment in urban development". Note: In most of the developing countries, operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure is not appropriately implemented. Thus the functions of the facilities are not fully utilized, and the operation period is shortened. To enhance the efficiency of the investment in infrastructure, "operation and maintenance" is quite important.

US:
- "informal economic sectors". Justification: Since the rest of the document uses “economy” or "economies" when referring to formality/informality, "sectors" should be switched to "economies".

(j) Transforming the urban economies and creating high productivity and value-adding activities.

(k) Promoting planning and investment for sustainable urban mobility systems that link people, places, and economic opportunities.

(l) Fulfilling their territorial functions beyond the administrative boundaries, promoting urban-rural linkages, cross-sectoral management of resources and cooperation among different scales of cities and towns within and across territories for balanced and sustainable development and that have access to mechanisms that enhance their needed capacities continuously.

Maldives, on behalf of SIDS/ AOSIS:
Urban-rural linkages often include land-sea linkages for many states, and it will be important to have effective territorial management from land to land and land to sea to implement this New Urban Agenda.

EU:
- “Fulfilling their territorial functions beyond the administrative boundaries, including the cross-border ones, promoting urban-rural linkages, cross-sectoral management of resources and cooperation among different scales of cities and towns within and across territories for balanced and sustainable development and territorial cohesion and that have access to mechanisms that enhance their needed capacities continuously”

US:
- To add a new paragraph: (m) Enabling sustainable human and economic development, and promoting urban policies and programs that aim to eliminate poverty and improve food, energy, and water security among the urban poor.

Transformative commitments

Singapore:
- We are pleased to see “Strategic and integrated urban and territorial planning and management” listed as a driver of change to realise the transformative commitments detailed in the zero draft.
- We suggest that more emphasis be placed on the “long-term” aspect of integrated planning here.
- Singapore further proposes that dynamic urban governance with integrity be added as a driver of change to realise the transformative commitments detailed in the zero draft. Public leaders, government agencies, private for-profit and non-profit actors and citizens are part of this governance structure; to arrive at optimal jointly-agreed decisions, every stakeholder has to be involved. Sound, accountable institutions are essential to uphold integrity, creating a virtuous cycle.

US:
- “Transformative commitments Principles”. Justification: The heading says “commitments” but the paragraphs describe “Principles”; we suggest using “Principles” for consistency. Further, we prefer to reserve the term “commit” for actions that we understand and that are achievable.

6. We commit to a New Urban Agenda that embodies these three main guiding principles:

EU:
- We commit to a New Urban Agenda that embodies these three main interlinked guiding principles

Japan:
- “these three main goals guiding-principles”. Note: The three components are more like goals than guiding principles

US:
- “We commit to a The New Urban Agenda that embodies”. Justification: Stylistically, we should focus on what the New Urban Agenda contains. This is just a factual statement; it’s redundant to say “we commit” if the states are adopting it. Further, we prefer to reserve the term “commit” for actions that we understand and that are achievable.

(a) Leave no one behind, ensure urban equity and eradicate poverty by providing equitable access for all, to physical and social infrastructure, recognizing and leveraging culture, diversity and safety, while enabling participation and enhancing liveability and quality of life.

EU:
- “Leave no one behind, ensure urban equity and eradicate poverty by providing equitable access for all to food security and nutrition, to physical and social infrastructure (…)”

Canada:
● Add LGBTQ and address throughout the document
● Add homelessness and address throughout the document

Japan:
● “Leave no one behind, as 2030 agenda clearly stated, ensure”. Note: Japan supports to refer to No one left behind (Leave no one behind), which is a fundamental concept of the 2030 Agenda.

US:
● “urban equity equality and”
● “providing equitable equal access for all”. Justification: While the United States fully endorses the importance of universal access to basic services, we have concerns that some may construe the term “equitable” to imply a subjective assessment of fairness that, among other things, may lead to discriminatory practices.

(b) Achieve sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all, enhancing the agglomeration benefits of urbanization, avoiding land speculation, fair and equitable employment creation, productivity, competitiveness, diversification and innovation through a sustainable economic development.

EU:
● “Achieve sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all, enhancing the agglomeration benefits of urbanization, avoiding land speculation, achieving tenure security, fair and equitable employment creation, productivity, competitiveness, diversification and innovation through a sustainable economic development.”

US:
● “avoiding land speculation, and promoting fair and equitable employment creation, increasing productivity, competitiveness, diversification and innovation through a sustainable economic development”. Justification: It is not clear what the term “agglomeration benefits” means and it is not clear what diversification refers to – diversification of what? These listed phrases/items start with two present participles (enhancing and avoiding). To ensure consistency, the following phrases should also start with present participles. This also prevents confusion for the reader, who otherwise could read “avoiding” as applying not only to land speculation, but to all that follows, including fair and equitable employment creation, productivity, etc.

(c) Foster ecological and resilient cities and human settlements, driving sustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and valuing ecosystems and biodiversity, and adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change while increasing urban systems resilience to physical, economic, and social shocks and stresses.

Argentina:
● Comment: Replace “valuing” with highlighting. In order to avoid misinterpretation with economy related terms. The concept of “valuing” is still not internationally agreed in scope
● Suggest inclusion at the end of the paragraph that the developed countries should take the lead, in line with the 2030 Agenda, including the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”. among others

Canada:
● Comment: The scientific evidence is clear: climate change is one of the greatest threats of our time. We are pleased to see that climate change is reflected in the New Urban Agenda, but would recommend a stronger emphasis on energy efficiency, particularly as it relates to housing

EU:
● “Foster ecological and resilient cities and human settlements, driving sustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and valuing ecosystems and biodiversity, evolving towards a carbon- and resource-neutral society fostering sustainable land use and adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change while increasing the resilience of populations and urban systems to physical, economic, and social shocks and stresses.”
Japan:

- “Protecting and valuing ecosystems and biodiversity, reducing disaster risks, and adapting”. Comment: Clearly state “disaster risk reduction (DRR)” (See comment in OP6).

US:

- “Foster ecological environmentally sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements, driving sustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and valuing ecosystems and biodiversity, and adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change while increasing individual, household, and urban systems resilience to physical, economic, and social shocks and stresses”. Justification: Resilience should be built at all levels.

Effective Implementation: Urban Paradigm Shift

Japan:

- Delete Urban Paradigm Shift. Note: It’s unclear about the necessity of urban policy reform as “Paradigm Shift.”

US:

- “We call for a transformation further improvement of urban policies, legal frameworks, strategies, and actions at the regional, national, sub-national, and local levels to change the way that cities and human settlements are planned, built, governed, and managed, taking into account the contribution of sustainable urbanization to job creation and sustainable development. The three drivers of change to realize the transformative commitments are:

EU:

- “We call for a transformation further improvement of urban policies, legal frameworks, strategies, and actions at the regional, national, sub-national, and local levels to change the way that cities and human settlements are planned, built, governed, and managed, taking into account the contribution of sustainable urbanization to job creation and sustainable development. Good urban governance is evidence-based, integrated, inclusive and participatory. The three drivers of change...”

India:

- It is important that the outcome document does not just focus on national action but also and more importantly on international cooperation and support. Role of means of implementation in this regard is crucial.

Japan:

- “We call for a transformation of urban policies”. Note:
- Add: “Demographic change will entail important policy responses and significant costs. Ensuring continued prosperity will require a coordinated approach encompassing national and territorial planning” before “The three drivers of change to realize the transformative commitments”. Note: It should respond to demographic change such as ageing which will happen in many countries in near future. OECD “territorial reviews Japan” clearly stated that “at the beginning of this new millennium, many OECD countries find themselves embarking on a demographic transition that is without precedent in history.” This indicates that many countries, including some developing countries will face aging and population decline in near future. Therefore, the New Urban Agenda is required to meet the needs of different circumstances around cities, such as aging cities as well as young and developing cities.

US:

- “transformative commitments principles”. Justification: This refers to “commitments” but the paragraphs describe “Principles”; we suggest using “Principles” for consistency.

(a) A renewed local-national partnership, in which stakeholders and local and sub-national governments are strategic partners of national governments, building a strong national system of cities and well-balanced territorial development, in support of national development targets. National urban policies, including land and housing policies, formulated and reviewed through ongoing research and evaluation, and able to establish the connection between the dynamics of urbanization, demographics, and the overall process of national development. Effective decentralization, based on
the principles of subsidiarity and the recognition of local-self-governance, that strengthen urban governance and management, with co-responsibility and effective contributions from local authorities as well as civil society, within a transparent and accountable framework.

**EU:**

- “A renewed local-national partnership, in which stakeholders and local and sub-national governments are formally recognised as strategic partners of national governments through their representative local government associations, building a strong national system of cities and well-balanced polycentric territorial development, in support of national development targets to define: i) National urban policies, including land and housing policies, formulated and reviewed through ongoing research and evaluation, and able to establish the connection between the dynamics of urbanization, demographics, and the overall process of national development. ii) Effective decentralization, based on the principles of subsidiarity and the recognition of local-self-governance, that strengthen urban governance and management, with co-responsibility and effective contributions from local authorities as well as civil society, within a transparent and accountable framework”

- It is useful to recognize the role of local government associations in a renewed local-national partnership, between national, subnational and local governments.

**Iran:**

- Replace ‘all stakeholders’ with “all relevant stakeholders”

**US:**

- Add “strategies, principles, and programs as applicable to the context and national/federal governance structure” after national urban policies. Justification: The exact wording can be re-worked, but the concept is important. We agree with having national guidance, principles, strategies regarding urban development, but not the strict need/requirement for a formal national urban policy. It is important to acknowledge the appropriate national context.

**Argentina:**

- Replace “sustainability” with “sustainable development”.

**Brazil:**

- Important to maintain strategic and integrated urban and territorial planning as drivers of change.
- Brazilian government understands the environmental, economic and social benefits of compact cities, but we believe we should not forget the rapid urbanization process that is occurring in many countries and the consequent need to plan cities for their inevitable expansion. Currently, it is common to be faced with a paradigm where urban infrastructure plans and investments in cities in urbanizing countries typically follow, rather than guide urban expansion. Our concern is that if we focus on containing and constricting cities, rather than preparing for their expansion, we may incur the risk of maintain this paradigm, where expansion occurs and then planning, investment and infrastructure follow. Therefore, we believe we also need to have a paradigm that accommodates urban expansion, so we may qualify it and prepare for it. Otherwise we may guide our cities in the wrong direction.

**Japan:**

- “and sustainable challenges and increase of disaster risks, strengthening”. Note: Resilience can be achieved through disaster risk reduction (DRR) (See comment in OP6a).
(c) **An innovative and effective financing framework and other means of implementation**, enabling strengthened municipal finance and local fiscal systems, productivity, competitiveness, optimized partnership with the private sector, capacity development, knowledge transfer, and reliable urban data and analysis, with the engagement of all stakeholders.

**EU:**
- An innovative, and effective and transparent financing framework and other means of implementation,
- “enhanced capacity development”
- We welcome the call for a paradigm shift in how urban development is approached at all levels of governance. However, the NUA also needs to recognize that there are already a number of best practices that can be built upon (OP 7).

**Iran:**
- Replace ‘all stakeholders’ with “all relevant stakeholders”

**US:**
- “An innovative and effective financing framework and other means of implementation new accounting system that measures physical, natural, human, social, financial and institutional capital, enabling strengthened municipal finance and local fiscal systems, productivity, competitiveness, optimized partnership with the private sector, capacity development, knowledge transfer, and reliable urban data and analysis to monitor enhancement or degradation of local capital, with the engagement of all stakeholders”. Justification: Measurability of the NUA should be enhanced throughout

**Call for adoption and implementation**

**Japan:** This whole section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points.

8. We emphasize that the New Urban Agenda represents the synthesis and implementation of our unprecedented decisions on development in 2015. We especially reaffirm the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which designate the outcomes that we must strive to achieve through our commitments in Quito.

**EU:**
- “We emphasize that the New Urban Agenda represents the synthesis and implementation of our unprecedented decisions on sustainable development and climate change in 2015. We especially reaffirm the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which designate the outcomes that we must strive to achieve through our commitments in Quito.”

**Japan:**
- “We specially reaffirm the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2030 Agenda”

**US:**
- “We emphasize that the New Urban Agenda can contribute to the synthesis and implementation of our unprecedented decisions on development in 2015” . Justification: The NUA is one of several tools that can contribute.
- “Paris Agreement on Climate Change”. Justification: The title is simply the “Paris Agreement”, so “climate” and “change” should not be capitalized, suggesting they are part of the title.
- “which designate the outcomes that we must should strive to achieve”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”


**EU:**
10. We recall “The Future We Want”, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20); the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

Maldives, on behalf of SIDS/ AOSIS:
- Important to identify how these linkages will work

Japan:
- “We recall “The Future We Want”, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20); the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development”

11. We reaffirm the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

EU:
- We reaffirm the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles, as well as including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments. The International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Argentina:
- Suggest inclusion of the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, in line with 2030 Agenda, after the first sentence

Colombia:
- References to protection of human rights is really welcome since it is important that the NUA focuses on the rights in general.

12. We acknowledge that particular attention should be paid to addressing the unique and emerging urbanization challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries -- including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States -- and middle-income countries, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, and countries affected by natural disasters. Particular attention should also be paid to addressing the specific challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, women, grassroots organizations, informal inhabitants and workers, farmers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, and migrants in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

African Group:
- In line with the African Union Agenda 2063, the African Group would like to emphasize the contribution of urban and human settlements development to the continental integration process. Therefore, regional integration is an important element for the Group.

EU:
- “We acknowledge that particular attention should be paid to addressing the unique and emerging urbanization challenges facing all countries, while recognizing that most vulnerable and, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing states and small island developing states, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural and man-made disasters. Many challenges also remain for middle and high income countries. In particular developing countries -- including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States -- and middle-income
countries, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, countries in conflict or post-conflict situations, and countries affected by natural disasters and humanitarian crises.”

- **New paragraph:** Particular attention should also be paid to addressing the specific challenges facing children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, local and indigenous communities, women, grassroots organizations, informal inhabitants and workers, farmers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, and migrants in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of NUA remains crucial for its realization.

**Argentina:**
- Suggest inclusion of “middle-income countries” among the developing countries
- Suggest incorporation of “middle income countries”

**Canada:**
- Caution against existing references of matters that are distinctly political in nature and reiterate the importance of avoiding such references in subsequent drafts (Language as suggested by PRMNY when dealing with the issue of foreign occupation)

**Switzerland:**
- We strongly recommend to always include migrants, refugees, and displaced persons when referring to groups with specific vulnerabilities or needs. Also, we suggest to include ‘women’, accounting for half of the population, at the top (instead in the middle) of the list.
- Generally, we encourage always using the same formulation when mentioning such groups.

**US:**
- “as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation”. Justification: The U.S. believes that the insertion of this language in this text at all is an inappropriate insertion of a clearly political issue into the work of the General Assembly

13. **We thank the people and the Government of Ecuador as well as the City of Quito for hosting the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and extend our appreciation to Ecuador for its commitment towards a transformative New Urban Agenda, with the power to change and improve the quality of life of billions of people.**

**EU:**
- “and extend our appreciation to Ecuador for supporting its commitment towards a transformative New Urban Agenda, with the power to change and improve the quality of life of billions of people”.

14. **We extend our appreciation to the Governments of Indonesia, the Czech Republic, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates for their engagement in the preparatory process of the Habitat III Conference. We also extend our gratitude to the city governments of Barcelona, the City of Mexico, Cuenca, Montreal, Surabaya and Tel-Aviv.**

15. **We furthermore recognize the engagement and commitment of all major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the Habitat III preparatory process, especially the second World Assembly of Local and Regional Authorities and the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III. We emphasize that the New Urban Agenda is a collective vision, and its effectiveness will rely on the full and meaningful participation of all in its implementation, follow-up, and review.**

**Russian Federation:**
- Comment: at this moment it is too early to decide on the follow-up and review process in its current state, since it modalities of the sustainable development processes are not yet in place.

**US:**
- “and its effectiveness will rely on the”
16. We urge all countries, all local and sub-national governments, and all stakeholders to promote sustainable urban development and to adopt and implement the New Urban Agenda.

**EU:**
- “(...) to promote sustainable urban development and to implement the New Urban Agenda” instead of “to promote sustainable urban development and to adopt and implement the New Urban Agenda”.

**Canada:**
- Comment: The New Urban Agenda provides significant opportunities for all levels of Government to engage in this universal agenda. However, we must keep in mind that Member States have differing governance structures, constitutional frameworks and divisions of responsibilities. It is important for the text to recognize and accommodate this variety of jurisdictional arrangements.

**Iran:**
- Replace “all stakeholders” with “all relevant stakeholders”

**QUITO IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NEW URBAN AGENDA**

17. Noting the significant progress made in implementing the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda in making cities a better place to live and work, challenges remain in realizing sustainable urban development, such as growing inequalities, emerging urban poverty and segregation, increasing urban sprawl, pollution, and the high emission of greenhouse gases, and vulnerability to disasters and climate change.

**EU:**
- “(...) and segregation, increasing urban sprawl, increased insecurity and violence, reduction of natural resources and loss of biodiversity, pollution, and the high emission of greenhouse gases and vulnerability to disasters and climate change.”

**Japan:**
- “and the high emission of greenhouse gases, and augmented risks of vulnerability to disasters and climate change”. Comment: Not only vulnerability but also exposure is increasing. The word “risk” covers both. Refer to the definition used in IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change).

**Mexico:**
- The document should establish the role of all actors involved in the implementation of the Agenda
- The structure of the document must integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development. So that the integral development be reflected in the NUA in the application and follow up.

**US:**
- “emerging urban poverty, hunger and segregation”
- “pollution, non-extant or deteriorating water and sanitation infrastructure, and the high emission”
- “disasters and the impacts of climate change.” Justification: cities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, not climate change itself (especially to distinguish from preceding reference to contributions to climate change)

18. Recognizing the key role of cities as drivers for sustainable development and acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages ongoing efforts by States in other forums to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, and respecting the mandates of these processes, we resolve to adopt the Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda as a key tool for national, subnational, and local governments to achieve sustainable urban development.

**US:**
- “we resolve to adopt recognize the Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda can be a key tool for national, subnational, and local governments and all stakeholders to achieve sustainable urban development.”
A. THE TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

G77 and China:

- Section A in our view is the section of the document which states “the what” and as such we believe it needs to be more robust and specific, without being overly prescriptive. (Notwithstanding the engagement of various stakeholders, the main audience will be practitioners implementing policy). We see the attempt to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development in this Part A (divided into three main sections).
- We do not believe it is necessary for the New Urban Agenda to redefine what we agreed last year. Rather it should state what needs to be done locally, and identify the interlinkages and cross-cutting issues.
- There are inconsistencies in the climate section and this point should be taken in the same line as what was just mentioned on the environmental aspect.
- The issue of resilience to disasters and climate change needs to be further strengthened.
- In addressing the issue of oceans and seas, this needs to reflect the connectivity with cities.
- Whilst there is reference to slums in the document, we find that the document does not adequately address the issue of informal settlements and slum upgrading and efforts to prevent the formation of new slums. This has been a key part of the Habitat agenda and should be maintained.
- Food and agriculture is another important area that needs further attention in the document.
- Finally, we note that education is not mentioned in the document and believe that given its importance as a driver for development (emphasize education for jobs and for economic development) this also needs to be addressed.

African Group:

- We note that the document did not address issues of territorial integrity and sovereignty, population dynamics, development planning, public sanitary conveniences and municipal markets. We would also like to see a strong reference to strengthening food security through urban agriculture, upgrading of existing slums and prevention of new ones and partnerships especially at local government levels.
- These transformative commitments should take into account certain inarguable realities we face in the coming twenty years if they are truly to hit the mark.
  - Firstly, social inequality should and can be addressed in the New Urban Agenda if we sincerely wish to leave no-one behind.
  - Secondly, we need to take into full account the rapid and massive population increases that some regions will experience. This will be compounded by international and internal migration.
  - Thirdly, we need to prioritize tackling informal settlements and slums through participatory upgrading, slum prevention and the provision of adequate and affordable housing.

EU:

- We fully support the understanding that the realization of the transformative commitments announced in Section A requires the engagement of national, sub-national and local governments. This multi-level engagement will ensure the integration of enabling policy frameworks and the provision of the effective means of implementation at all levels.

Colombia:

- This section must propose specific action to transform the vision into reality.
- Consistent criteria should be applied to the use of the sub headings in order to make the document better accessible.
- The document should not redefine the goals already defined in the 2030 agenda but specify the actions necessary to achieve the SDGs, hence this section can be improved through:
  - Avoiding the sectorial approach
  - Highlight the interlinkages between the various objectives and goals evident in the local contexts, generating synergies and potential competencies between sectorial interests
- The interrelations between the three sections within part A should be strengthened especially between the social and the economic and the sub section on environment.
- Some topics require more attention in this chapter:
  - The document must indicate specific and implementable actions towards gender equality and women empowerment
  - Demographic issues should be addressed in all sub sections.
Education and especially education for employment is missing while it is critical to create prosperity.

Participation while present in the social and economic dimensions is absent in the environmental section. Participation is key for the implementation and should be included in the section B on effective implementation.

In the part on ecology, global and local environmental impacts of cities should be addressed beyond the pollution. The document should focus on protection of ecosystems and ecosystems’ services.

The document should include specific actions for cities and human settlements to mitigate and adapt to the climate change.

In this chapter food systems and agriculture should be strengthened.

Ecuador:
- The transformative commitments should have more emphasis on:
  - Poverty eradication, promotion of equality and combating discrimination and segregation;
  - Improving the living condition of poor neighbourhood (slum upgrading);
  - Full access for all to public space without any physical and administrative barriers with special attention to disable persons, homeless and those living in the street.
- The commitments should address the practice of building “gated communities” which affects the accessibility values and the individual capacity to fully participate in the community. Hence Ecuador consider important to strengthen the national and local capacity to promote public services and security for the enjoyment of public space.

Japan:
- This whole section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points.

Mexico:
- It is important to strengthen in the document, women’s participation in all spheres of the human life recognizing their rights. This should include the not remunerated domestic work, and its linkage with public service provision, infrastructure and social protection policies.

Turkey:
- NUA should also indicate stronger support to Paris Climate Agreement and new horizons of technological advances.

US:
- Replace “transformative commitments” with “transformative principles”. Justification: These are better characterized as principles. Further, the title refers to “commitments” but the paragraph above describes “Principles”; we suggest using “Principles” for consistency.

EU:
- “We make these three transformative commitments in the New Urban Agenda: leaving no one behind and fighting against poverty; achieving sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all; and fostering ecological and resilient cities and human settlements.”
- New paragraph: “We acknowledge that only if we commit to embrace these commitments we can fully harness the potential of urbanization for sustainable development and achieve the ambitious goals set by the 2030 Agenda.”

US:
- Replace “transformative commitments” with “transformative principles”. Justification: These are better characterized as principles. Further, the title refers to “commitments” but the paragraph above describes “Principles”; we suggest using “Principles” for consistency.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND, URBAN EQUITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION
African Group:

- When we talk about leaving no one behind, it is critical that we prioritize policy and research that gives priority on how to better understand the urban system in order to accurately understand how to connect them to the global economy.
- We should commit to enhancing people-centered urban and human settlements development through:
  - providing basic services and housing to all, including people in vulnerable situations as part of integrated and inclusive community development;
  - integrating gender equality and women empowerment in urban development;
  - promoting consultative frameworks among all human settlements stakeholders and adopting community driven participatory approaches to human settlements development; and
  - ensuring safety and security in human settlements

Colombia:

- Data and statistics are important for planning and implementation especially in order to “leave no one behind”

Japan:

- The phrase of “Urban Equity” is not well established and need further clarification of its definition.

Norway:

- Appreciation of the “leaving none behind” language.

20. We call attention on the growing inequality and the persistence of multiple forms of poverty, as well as social and spatial vulnerability and marginalization affecting both the Global North and South. We also call attention to the dramatic increase in displaced persons moving to urban areas, and underscore our commitment to support them and their host communities.

   EU:
   - “We call attention on the growing social inequality and the persistence of multiple forms of poverty, as well as social and spatial vulnerability and marginalization affecting countries, independent of their level of development. We also call attention to the dramatic increase in displaced persons moving to urban areas, and underscore our commitment to support them and their host communities.”

   Japan:
   - Change the expression of “Global North and South.”

   Russian Federation:
   - Comment: When we refer to ‘dramatic increase in displaced persons moving to urban areas’, it is not clear whether we talk about migrants or IDPs. Regarding the wording on issues of migration, human rights, environment, including climate change, we stress the importance of using internationally agreed terms, refrain from going too much into details and avoiding judgmental notions.

21. The success of the universal New Urban Agenda will depend on how we effectively promote urban equity, ensuring that no one is left behind from the equally-shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer, enabling all inhabitants, with temporary or permanent status, whether living in formal or informal settlements, to lead decent, dignified, and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential.

   EU:
   - “The success of the universal New Urban Agenda will depend on how we effectively promote urban equity...”

   US:
   - “New Urban Agenda will depends on how we effectively promote urban equity”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future.

22. Stressing that spatial organization, patterns and design of urban space together with development policies can promote or hinder social cohesion, equity, and inclusion, as well as the reduction of poverty and hunger. The New Urban Agenda promotes people-centred urban development and the realization
of human rights of all, facilitating living together, combating discrimination in all its forms, and empowering all individuals and communities, while enabling their full and meaningful participation.

EU:
- “Stressing that spatial organization, patterns and design of urban space together with development policies can promote or hinder social cohesion, equity, equality...” and inclusion, as well as the reduction of poverty and hunger and malnutrition.”

US:
- Add “access” after “spatial organization”

23. We recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination and is a phenomenon that is transforming countries, cities and towns around the world. In this regard, we reiterate the need to strengthen synergies between international migration and development at all levels, including the global, regional, national and local levels.

EU:
- “We recognize that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination and is a phenomenon that is transforming countries, cities and towns around the world. We will cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. In this regard, we reiterate the need to strengthen synergies between international migration and development at all levels, including the global, regional, national and local levels also promoting specific networks and partnerships.”

24. Also we recognize that the influx of large numbers of displaced people into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, yet the social, economic and cultural contribution of migrants to urban life remains unrecognized, often leaving them vulnerable and excluded.

EU:
- “Migration towards cities will keep increasing. For that reason it is crucial to include a definition of the various forms of migration (OP20) and use clear language (OP 24). We should recognize the contribution of migrants to society as well as their need for support by host communities and we should advocate for increased international cooperation to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, ensuring full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of their migratory status (OP 24).
- “Also we recognize that the influx of large numbers of displaced people into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, yet the social, economic and cultural contribution of migrants to urban life remains unrecognized, often leaving them vulnerable and excluded the social, economic and cultural contribution of migrants, regardless of their migration status, to urban life, while underscoring our commitment to support them and their host communities.”

Brazil:
- Comment: Taking into consideration the social, cultural and economic contributions of migrants, the wording of paragraph 24 could be more positive, acknowledging the contributions of migrants to urban life.

Norway:
- Comment: Stronger focus on displaced.

US:
- “(...) contribution of migrants to urban life remains unrecognized insufficiently recognized.” Justification: It seems too broad to say that contributions of migrants to urban life is entirely unrecognized.

Equitable access to physical and social infrastructure

African Group:
- Comment: Beyond equitable access to physical and social infrastructure, we need to also focus on access to basic services. We wish to emphasize the critical role of smart cities and human settlements with improved urban systems for improved functionality, efficiency and effective delivery of urban basic services and infrastructure. We note with concern the inadequacy of public sector housing and basic services which led
to the adoption and introduction of private sector models of provision and management that are not affordable to the majority of urban residents in some countries.

25. We recognize that we must ensure equitable and affordable access to basic physical and social infrastructure for all, including affordable serviced land, housing, energy, water and sanitation, waste disposal, mobility, health, education, and information and communication technologies. We further recognize that provision must be sensitive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and other people in vulnerable situations such as refugees, migrants, and displaced persons, removing all legal, institutional, physical, and socio-economic barriers that prevent them from participating equally in urban life and the opportunities it offers.

EU:

- “We recognize that we must ensure equitable and affordable access to basic physical and social infrastructure for all, including affordable serviced land, housing, energy, water and sanitation, waste disposal, mobility, health, education, culture and information and communication technologies. Especially clean water is a task of public service of general interest. We further recognize that provision must be sensitive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, and other people in vulnerable situations such as refugees, migrants, and displaced persons, removing all legal, institutional, physical, socio-cultural and socio-economic barriers that prevent them from participating equally in urban life and the opportunities it offers.”

US:

- “sanitation, nutritious food, waste disposal”
- “recognize that we must should ensure equitable”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
- “ensure equitable equal and affordable access”. Justification: while the United States fully endorses the importance of universal access to basic services, we have concerns that some may construe the term “equitable” to imply a subjective assessment of fairness that, among other things, may lead to discriminatory practices.
- “We further recognize that provision such access must be sensitive”. Justification: Edit for clarity
- “must should be sensitive”. Justification: we cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
- “and displaced persons, removing all and should seek to minimize legal, institutional, physical (...)” Justification: states may lawfully distinguish between citizens and noncitizens in certain respects. Suggest softening this language, and ideally removing the reference to legal barriers.
- “housing, energy, safe drinking water”. Justification: This is the internationally standard language for basic services concerning water. We should use standard language.
- Add poor, or socio-economically disadvantaged. Justification: include specific consideration for socio-economic disparities when talking about access to physical and social infrastructure
- Add regardless of race or ethnicity
- Add energy efficiency

(Comments Consolidated): “We recognize that we must should ensure equitable equal and affordable access to basic physical and social infrastructure for all, including affordable serviced land, housing, energy efficiency, safe drinking water and sanitation, nutritious food, waste disposal, mobility, health, education, and information and communication technologies. We further recognize that provision such access must should be sensitive to the rights and needs of women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, poor or socio-economic disadvantaged and other people in vulnerable situations such as refugees, migrants, and displaced persons, regardless of race and ethnicity, and should seek to minimize legal, institutional, physical, and socio-economic barriers that prevent them from participating equally in urban life and the opportunities it offers.”

26. We commit to adopt appropriate measures in cities that ensure equal access for all to the cities, in particular persons with disabilities, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility.

EU:

- Access to public services is also key for realizing the demand to leave nobody behind. In this context we would like to stress the importance of access to affordable safe drinking water and to sanitation and of eliminating forced evictions. (OP26)
● “We commit to adopt appropriate measures in cities that ensure equal access for all to the cities, in particular persons with disabilities, to the physical environment, to transportation, to education, to health, to information and communications, “These measures shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility and forced evictions.”

US:
● “We commit to promote adopt appropriate measures in cities (…)”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to ensuring equal access to transportation, information, and communication that are not publicly provided.
● “that ensure equal access for all to the in cities”
● Add “To public transportation, to public information and communications”.
● “(...) cities that ensure equal facilitate access for persons with disabilities all to the cities, in particular persons with disabilities, to the physical.” Justification: This would more closely track Art. 9 of the CRPD, which focuses on appropriate measures to provide access on an equal basis with others
● “(...) measures should shall include”. Justification: We cannot accept “shall” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”

(Comments Consolidated): We commit to promote adopt appropriate measures in cities that ensure equal facilitate access for persons with disabilities all on an equal basis with others to the cities, in particular persons with disabilities, to the physical environment, to public transportation, to public information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures shall should include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility.

Adequate housing and shelter at the center of the New Urban Agenda

EU:
● We call for housing to be elevated as one of the highest priorities for national governments, and we reaffirm the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living without discrimination of any kind.

Brazil:
● Comment: The text should incorporate stronger language on slum upgrading and prevention, as well as on the integration of slums into the political, social, cultural, and economic fabric of cities, with a view to reducing urban poverty and inequality.

27. Housing is both inseparable from urbanization, and a socioeconomic development imperative. The expansion of adequate and affordable housing is central to achieving inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities in a world where rapid urbanization has exacerbated housing shortages. We call for housing to be elevated as one of the highest priorities for national governments, and we reaffirm the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living without discrimination of any kind.

EU:
● “We call for adequate housing to be elevated as one of the highest priorities for national governments...”

Indonesia:
● We recommend to add the reference on local governments on paragraph 27, or change the reference to government at all levels

“We call for housing to be elevated as one of the highest priorities for national governments and local governments, and we reaffirm...”. Justification: In most countries, the implementation of housing is the responsibility of the local governments. National governments provide policies and guidelines, and the framework for implementation. Without stating the importance of housing for local governments, we fear that local governments will not take up the responsibility.

US:
28. Developing housing programs and their spatial relationship with the rest of the urban fabric and the surrounding functional areas impacts not only social inclusion, but also the economic well-being of the inhabitants. We endorse the integration of housing policies and approaches across all sectors, and at all levels of government, to ensure the proximity of adequate basic infrastructure, as well as to counter segregation.

EU:

- “Developing housing programs and their spatial relationship with the rest of the urban fabric and the surrounding functional areas impacts not only social inclusion, but also the economic well-being of the inhabitants. We endorse the integrated housing policies and approaches across all sectors, in particular employment, education, healthcare and social integration sectors, and at all levels of government, to ensure the proximity of adequate basic infrastructure and high-quality services as well as to counter social and spatial segregation and exclusion.”

US:

- Add “educational and health outcomes, reduction in crime and recidivism, and pathways out of poverty” after economic well-being of inhabitants. Justification: There are multiple benefits of housing and neighborhood investments for families and communities.

29. We emphasize that housing policies should promote equity with provisions that address discrimination, forced evictions, and the needs of the homeless and people in vulnerable situations, enabling participation and engagement of communities and stakeholders.

Iran:

- Replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:

- “(...) with provisions that address discrimination, forced arbitrary evictions”. Justification: The United States prefers the term “arbitrary evictions.” The United States believes that evictions without appropriate procedural protections raise important concerns, even if they are done without physical force. Further, this language better tracks UDHR Articles 12 and 17.
- “(...) and the needs of the homeless and people persons in vulnerable situations”. Justification: This is to clarify that we are concerned about individuals, not just a group as a whole.

30. We commit to developing integrated housing approaches that incorporates the provision of adequate, affordable, safe, and well-located housing, with access to quality public space, basic infrastructure, and services like sanitation systems and public transport, as well as livelihood opportunities, combating spatial and socio-economic segregation, and improving the living conditions of the urban poor, including those in living slums and informal settlements.

EU:

- “Housing policy should be based on a comprehensive approach for the whole housing market. Instruments to ensure adequate housing provision and effective social protection should be provided for all groups. We commit to developing integrated housing and place-based approaches that incorporates the provision of adequate, affordable, safe, hazard-resistant and well-located and distributed housing, giving priority to urban renewal and rehabilitation and with access to quality public space, basic network infrastructure and public services, and services like sanitation systems and public transport, as well as livelihood opportunities, combating spatial and socio-economic segregation, and improving the living conditions of the urban poor, including those in living slums and informal settlements.”

Japan:
31. Urban informality should be recognised as a result of lack of affordable housing, dysfunctional land markets and urban policies. We must redefine our relationships with informal settlements and slums, including the informal economy, in ways that leave no one behind, taking into account that those areas are also engines for economic growth, prosperity, and job creation.

EU:
- “Urban informality should be recognised as a result of lack of affordable housing, dysfunctional land markets and urban policies, including gentrifying urban renewal and rehabilitation policies.”
- While we agree on the need to redefine our relationship with informal settlements and slums, there should also be a continuous effort for formalization in order to guarantee that no one is trapped in informality. We also encourage the formalization of the informal economy (OP31 and OP58).

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 31

US:
- “We must should redefine”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should”.
- “in ways that leave no one behind, while taking into account”. Justification: Edit for clarity

32. We commit to promote national and local housing policies that stimulate the delivery of a variety of housing options at scale and diversified in size, standard, location and price to meet the needs of the population, and which are affordable and accessible for different groups of society.

EU:
- “We commit to promote national and local housing policies that stimulate the delivery of a variety of housing options at scale and diversified in size, standard, location and price to meet the needs of the population, and which are affordable and accessible for different groups of society. When regarding marginalized communities and homeless persons, housing interventions should be coupled with integrated and long-term dedicated policies aiming to meet their socio-economic and cultural integration.”
- In order to address the needs of marginalized communities and homeless persons, housing interventions should be coupled with integrated and long-term dedicated policies aiming to meet their socio-economic and cultural integration (OP32).

US:
- “We commit to promote national and local housing policies, as appropriate, that stimulate”. Justification: Not all countries have national urban policies, including the United States.
- “accessible for members of different groups”. Justification: This is to clarify that we are concerned about all individuals, not just a group as a whole.
- “affordable with respect to the local prices-market”. Justification: There wording can be re-worked, but the intention is to recognize that affordable price should be considered at the metropolitan and local contexts – not only the level of national statistics and averages.

33. We commit to promote increased security of tenure, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to develop fit-for-purpose gender-responsive solutions within the continuum of land rights. It is necessary to strengthen programs and institutions that have been successful in addressing security of tenure to foster housing improvement and planned urbanization, while innovating strategies to cater to groups
that have lagged behind the most, with particular attention to women’s tenure security as a cornerstone to their empowerment and gender equality and the realization of human rights. Such innovations should include logic of the proximity of services, adequate financing schemes, and technical, legal, and financial assistance to those who produce their own housing.

**EU:**
- A legal framework for secure tenure providing tenants reliable and enforceable rights matching the protection of property rights of landlords, as well as gender neutral laws for inheriting land, should also be promoted. (OP33)
- “We commit to promote increased security of tenure, recognizing the plurality of tenure types, and to develop fit-for-purpose gender-responsive solutions within the continuum of land rights. [This comprises a stable legal framework for private tenancy agreements which gives tenants reliable and enforceable rights as a counterpart to the property rights of landlords. This should also be supported by adequate social instruments. Also the opportunity to acquire reliable and enforceable property rights of building land for housing construction should be guaranteed]. It is necessary...
- “...cornerstone to their empowerment and gender equality and the realization—promotion and fulfillment of human rights.”

**Japan:**
- Delete entire paragraph 33

**US:**
- “equality and important in the realization—promotion of women’s human rights”. Justification: As drafted, this sentence could be read as suggesting (incorrectly) that states have international human rights obligations with respect to women’s tenure security. The edits are intended to make more clear the link between tenure security and human rights.

**34.** We stress the need to acknowledge and support the service provision of local governments and to generate investments in communities and places that are affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises. We further stress the need to provide adequate services, accommodation, and opportunities for decent and productive work for crisis-affected persons in urban settings. It will also ensure that aid flows to host communities in order to prevent backsliding in their own development levels and to ensure the inclusion of refugees and displaced persons in urban formal and informal economies, enhancing their social capital as well as their ability to benefit from the opportunities that cities have to offer.

**EU:**
- We stress the need to acknowledge the coordinating role and support the service provision of local governments and to generate investments in communities and places that are affected by recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises. It will also ensure that aid flows to host communities in order to prevent backsliding in their own development levels and to ensure the inclusion of refugees and displaced persons in urban formal and informal economies, enhancing their social capital as well as their ability to benefit from the opportunities that cities have to offer.

**Russian Federation:**
- This paragraph contains the call for ‘the inclusion of refugees and displaced persons in urban formal and informal economies’ gives the impression that we are suggested to support the development of the informal economy.

**US:**
- It will should also. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future.
- Add “working with the local community to identify opportunities for engaging and developing local solutions”. Justification: Encourage both bottom-up efforts and focusing on creating/identifying opportunities, recognizing the importance of local knowledge.

**Public spaces as an enabler of the socio-economic function of the city**

**35.** We reaffirm the central role of universally accessible, safe and quality public space in the New Urban Agenda. The accessibility of public space and its inherent communal character needs to be guaranteed
and its privatization avoided. Its inclusive design, sufficient provision and adequate distribution across urban areas (formal and informal) will increase productivity and prosperity while reducing social exclusion.

EU:
- We reaffirm the central role of universally accessible, safe and quality public space in the New Urban Agenda. The accessibility of public space and its inherent communal character [and public property] needs to be guaranteed and its privatization avoided. Its inclusive [planning and] design, sufficient provision and adequate distribution across urban areas (formal and informal) will increase productivity and prosperity while reducing social exclusion.

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 35

US:
- “(formal and informal) will increase”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.
- Add “and that safety is considered in developing public-private solutions”. Justification: Purely public options are not always possible/realistic, but policies can be developed to require certain standards for public goods/services provided through public-private partnerships, and to minimize negative externalities.
- “We reaffirm the central role of universally accessible”

36. Public spaces, which consist of open areas such as streets, sidewalks, squares, gardens and parks, must be seen as multi-functional areas for social interaction, economic exchange, and cultural expression among a wide diversity of people and should be designed and managed to ensure human development, building peaceful and democratic societies and promoting cultural diversity. Public spaces should be free-of-charge and free from physical, legal and architectural barriers that discourage the presence of people who are in vulnerable situations, homeless, poor and/or low-income dwellers, women, children and youth, older persons, and people with disabilities. Green public spaces have positive impacts on health and well-being, and they provide ecosystem services that range from climate change mitigation and adaptation to contributing to water and food security.

EU:
- “Public spaces should be free-of-charge and free from physical, and legal, architectural [and socio-cultural] barriers (…)”
- Green and blue public spaces safeguard biodiversity and have positive impacts on health and well-being...

Colombia:
- Culture and cultural diversity should be strengthened as important element for the sustainability

Japan:
- Public spaces, which consist of open areas such as streets, sidewalks, squares, gardens and parks, must be seen as multi-functional areas for social interaction, economic exchange, and cultural expression among a wide diversity of people and should be designed and managed to ensure human development, building peaceful and democratic societies and promoting cultural diversity. Public spaces should be free-of-charge and free from physical, legal and architectural barriers that discourage the presence of people who are in vulnerable situations, homeless, poor and/or low-income dwellers, women, children and youth, older persons, and people with disabilities. Green public spaces have positive impacts on health and well-being, and they provide ecosystem services that range from climate change mitigation and adaptation to contributing to water and food security.

Norway:
- Supports this paragraph

Switzerland:
- We strongly recommend to always include migrants, refugees, and displaced persons when referring to groups with specific vulnerabilities or needs. Also, we suggest to include ‘women’, accounting for half of the population, at the top (instead in the middle) of the list.
32

US:

- “water, energy, and food”
- “parks, must should be seen”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
- “presence of people persons who are in vulnerable situations”. Justification: This is to clarify that we are concerned about all individuals, not just a group as a whole.
- “people persons with disabilities”. Justification: This is to clarify that we are concerned about all individuals, not just a group as a whole.
- Add “and that these benefits are promoted for all residents/stakeholders in developing public-private solutions”. Justification: Purely public options are not always possible/realistic, but policies can be developed to require certain standards for public goods/services provided through public-private partnerships, and to minimize negative externalities.

Recognize and leverage culture, diversity and safety in cities

African Group:

- Safe and secure cities and human settlements are of such critical importance that they deserve a separate sub-heading, distinct from culture and diversity.

Brazil:

- we believe it is important to include language that acknowledges that certain groups are particularly affected by urban violence and reaffirms the importance of working with vulnerability and cultural factors in the development of public security policies, including by fighting stigmatization of certain groups as security threats.

37. Given the increasing diversity of ideas and cultures within urban settings, we commit to embrace diversity in cities, to strengthen social cohesion, gender equality, innovation, inclusion, identity and safety, as well as to foster livability and a vibrant urban economy. We recognize the need to adapt our local institutions to ensure the peaceful co-existence within increasingly heterogeneous and multi-cultural societies.

US:

- “We commit to support/embracing diversity in cities”. Justification: “Commit” is unnecessary grammatically. We should delete.
- “to strengthening social”
- “as to fostering livability, and a vibrant urban”

38. We commit to leverage culture and heritage in cities through integrated urban policies and to invest adequate budget shares, at both the local and national levels, to safeguard and promote cultural and natural heritage, cultural infrastructures and sites, museums, as well as traditional knowledge and the arts, highlighting the role that these play in the rehabilitation and revitalization of urban areas, as a way to strengthen social participation and the exercise of citizenship.

Ecuador:

- The concept of the exercising of citizenship should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized Human rights

Japan:

- Delete entire paragraph 38
- Japan considers it difficult to describe the rule of budgetary allocation at the local and national levels in the New Urban Agenda, since the relationship between local and national governments should be different in each country.

US:

- “We commit to support leveraging”. Justification: Without more specificity on what this means, we cannot at this time “Commit” to the following.

39. We commit to a safe and secure environment in cities so that everyone can live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation. Measures for urban safety and violence and crime prevention must be integrated into all urban planning efforts, including in informal areas, on resilience-
building, disaster prevention and mitigation, safer public places and working places, and transportation while increasing community awareness around safety.

EU:
- “We commit to a safe and secure environment in cities so that everyone can live, work, and participate in urban life without fear of violence and intimidation. Measures for urban safety and violence and crime prevention must be integrated into all urban planning efforts, including in informal areas, resilient building,...”
- “Measures for urban safety [and inclusiveness as well as for the prevention of] and violence and crime prevention must be integrated into all urban planning efforts, including in informal areas, on resilience-building, disaster prevention and mitigation, safer public places and working places, and transportation while increasing community awareness around safety.”

US:
- “commit to promoting a safe”. Justification: The sentence is incomplete without specifying the action states should take. We suggest “promoting.”
- “prevention must should be integrated”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”

40. Cities must be safe for everyone, particularly women and girls. To eliminate and prevent all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, comprehensive multi-sectoral measures should be adopted to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in public and private spaces. We urge the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of the perpetrators of violence against women and girls, as well as the provision of universal access to comprehensive social, health, and legal services for all victims and survivors, to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society. We also recognize that the treatment of women and girls can be a broader reflection of societal norms, and we commit to using education and public awareness campaigns as a further tool against abuse.

EU:
- Replace We also recognize that the treatment of women and girls can be a broader reflection of societal norms, and we commit to using education and public awareness campaigns as a further tool against abuse. We also recognize the need to address discrimination faced by women at large and commit to promoting women’s rights and gender equality through legislation, policy, budgetary measures, and other necessary measures, including awareness campaigns, to ensure de facto equality in rights and opportunities.

Indonesia:
- Cities must be safe for everyone, particularly women and girls children. The paragraph only mentioned about violence against women and girls in public and private spaces, and further stressed on abuse. Violence and abuse do not only concern women and girls, but all children (boys and girls)

Japan:
- We urge the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of the perpetrators of violence against women and girls, as well as the provision of universal access to [basic services, such as water and sanitation], comprehensive social, health, and legal services for all victims and survivors, to ensure their full recovery and reintegration into society. We also recognize that the treatment of women and girls can be a broader reflection of societal norms, and we commit to using education and public awareness campaigns as a further tool against abuse.
- Japan considers it difficult to describe the rule of budgetary allocation at the local and Japan supports to refer to strong correlation between housing, water and sanitation, and gender in the document, as stated in Goal 6 of the SDGs and Human Development Report 2015, pp 68. levels in the New Urban Agenda, since the relationship between local and national governments should be different in each country.
- Japan supports to refer to strong correlation between housing, water and sanitation, and gender in the document, as stated in Goal 6 of the SDGs and Human Development Report 2015, pp 68.

US:
- “Cities must should be safe”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
- “we commit to using supporting” (Or “commit to supporting”). Justification: We cannot commit to particular curriculum requirements
41. Measure must be taken to counter prevailing negative anti-migrant sentiments, such as information campaigns, capacity building, promotion of diversity, and addressing the critical role that the media plays. These strategies must be supported by well-managed migration and integration policies that promote the positive contributions of migrants.

African Group:
- We further call for the New Urban Agenda to recognize the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- We should also recognize that international migration requires coherent and comprehensive responses. In this regard we should cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the human treatment of migrants regardless of migration status, of refugees and of displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries.

EU:
- Measure must be taken to counter prevailing negative xenophobia, such as information campaigns, capacity building, promotion of diversity, and addressing the critical role that the media plays. These measures must especially consider vulnerable and marginalized groups, strengthen participation and prevent stigmatization. These strategies must be supported by well-managed migration and integration policies that promote the positive contributions of migrants and respect for their human rights.

US:
- “Measures must should be”
- “strategies must should be supported”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”

Enabling and strengthening participation

Brazil:
- Comment: The section should be reinforced throughout the text. In this regard, it is important to recall that Habitat II and the Habitat Agenda were characterized by social participation and, in this context, we believe it is important to maintain the spirit of Istanbul. Therefore, we would like to see more direct language on the importance of creating institutional, political and financial mechanisms of social participation.

EU:
- ..... children, men and women, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, local and indigenous communities [...]

Canada:
- .....we note with concern that the Zero Draft only contains two references to indigenous communities and not a single reference to the LGBTQ community. We urge the co-facilitators to address these shortcomings in the next version of the Zero Draft.
- Canada is also concerned that the vulnerabilities related to homelessness in the New Urban Agenda could be further addressed throughout the document. Homelessness requires a collaborative approach as homeless individuals face many obstacles related to poverty; housing affordability; mental and physical health; labour market vulnerabilities; and skills, education and literacy levels.
Ecuador:
- The concept of the democratic values and the exercising of citizenship should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized Human rights

Norway:
- Comment: Stronger youth participation

US:
- “We commit to invest in sustainable mechanisms”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to any particular investment at this time, particularly one that is not limited in geographic scope.
- “disabilities, elderly persons”. Justification: “Older” is the more commonly used term, and our preference.
- “their migration status”. Justification: This is the term used in the UN and UN documents.
- Add “regardless of race, ethnicity, and socio-economic status”

43. We will seek to implement inclusive approaches through transparent and accountable institutions, in dealing with the organization and management of the city and its spaces, and reconfiguring the system that includes land and properties in a manner that maximizes use-value for all inhabitants.

EU:
- “… and reconfiguring the system that includes land and properties in a manner that maximizes use-value for all inhabitants [and decision-making that promotes equality and non-discrimination.]”

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 43

US:
- “We will seek to implement inclusive”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts so broad as “inclusive approaches.”

44. Democratizing technical contents of political decisions is essential. We also commit to ensure that sound monitoring systems are put in place for a transparent and participatory data collection and management, as well as open access to data, which is critical for informed decision-making, including the appropriate allocation of opportunities and equal and fair distribution of resources.

G77 and China:
- We find that there are a number of phrases and terminology that are not clear and can be open to multiple interpretations. The first sentence of OP44 and OP50 are examples and these references should be avoided, since the meaning is not clear.

US:
- “Democratizing technical contents of political decisions is essential. At the heart of long-term development potential is physical, natural, human, social, institutional and financial capital; disaggregated measurement of these forms of local capital will enable people to judge their fair and protection. Therefore, we also commit to ensure that sound monitoring systems are put in place for a transparent and participatory, appropriate and relevant, data collection and management, as well as open access to data, which is critical for informed decision-making, including the appropriate allocation of opportunities and equal and fair distribution of resources.” Justification: Needs clearer and more explicit rationale for data collection and dissemination for development, decision-making, and monitoring.

SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

African Group:
- We should acknowledge the role of housing in economic development and the contribution of the sector, through backward and forward linkages, to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors.
Housing enhances capital formation, labour productivity, income, employment generation and savings and should be considered as a vehicle for driving inclusive economic transformation at local and national levels.

- We wish to stress the role of well-planned cities in transforming the productivity of national economies, and the need to create the necessary cross-sectoral linkages.

**Switzerland:**

- Include a reference to the importance of operation and maintenance of urban infrastructure

45. We recognize that inclusive economic growth, decent work and jobs for all should be a key objective of the New Urban Agenda for sustainable urban development. Equal opportunities should be promoted to allow people to live healthy, productive, and fulfilling lives. We also recognize that good policy and governance, sustainable infrastructure and urban form, including improved connectivity and strengthened urban-rural and territorial linkages, if implemented within a context of stakeholder participation and equitable sharing of economic benefits, are bedrock drivers of inclusive growth and quality job creation.

**EU:**

- We recognize that **sustainable** inclusive economic growth, decent work and jobs for all should be a key objective of the New Urban Agenda for sustainable urban development. Equal opportunities should be promoted to allow people to live healthy, **independent**, productive, and fulfilling lives, **while at the same time low-carbon and resource-efficient development should be fostered**. We also recognize that good policy and governance, sustainable infrastructure and urban form, including improved connectivity and strengthened urban-rural and territorial linkages, if implemented within a context of stakeholder participation and equitable sharing of economic benefits and policies measures and measures to address exclusion and marginalization are bedrock drivers of **sustainable** inclusive growth and quality job creation

- We would like to underline the importance of fostering an enabling environment for investment and innovation attracting businesses including regulatory and legislative frameworks that increase predictability and security for businesses (OP45 and OP48)

**Iran:**

- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

**US:**

- “We recognize that inclusive economic growth, with **full and productive employment and decent work and jobs** for all should be a key objective of the New Urban Agenda for sustainable urban development. Equal opportunities should be promoted to allow people to live healthy, productive, and fulfilling lives.” Justification: This is the language used in Strategic Development Goal 8. It has also been used in many UN resolutions and declarations. Also “Equal opportunity” is the more commonly used phrase. It is also not necessarily true that this will allow people to lead lives including everything else in the sentence, so it should be nuanced.

46. We therefore commit to an urban economy model, built on local resources and competitive advantages, which fosters an enabling environment for investment and innovation, as well as one that allocates resources to ensure all residents have the opportunities and skills to meaningfully participate in the economy.

**EU:**

- As regards the aspect of an urban economy model, built on local resources and competitive advantages, it is important to be mindful of international trade agreements and that no impediments to trade are created. (OP46)

- OP46: We therefore commit to an urban economy model, built on local resources and competitive advantages, which fosters an enabling environment for investment and innovation, as well as one that allocates resources to ensure all residents have the opportunities and skills to meaningfully participate in the economy.

**US:**
● “therefore commit to support.” Justification: It does not make sense to “commit” to a model; we prefer “support”.
● “resources to take steps to ensure”. Justification: We should not “ensure” something that is not entirely within our control.
● “an urban economy model, built on leveraging local resources and competitive advantages, which to fosters an enabling environment for investment and innovation, as well as one that allocates resources to and”. Justification: Not sure we should have countries commit to specific economic models.

Inclusive and sustainable urban economies

Japan:
- Delete entire section on Inclusive and sustainable urban economies (from Subtitle to para 49)

47. We commit to developing vibrant, inclusive and sustainable urban economies, building on local resources and competitive advantages, including modern infrastructure and cultural heritage, with increased levels of productive employment and decent work. In this regard, support to innovative and sustainable solutions will be provided in order to trigger the potential for a high degree of connectivity and consequent intense economic and social interaction between a larger and diverse range of people, skills, business and market opportunities, all of which contribute to the positive externalities that cities can create, maximizing economies of agglomeration.

EU:
- We commit to developing vibrant, inclusive and sustainable urban economies, building on local resources, endogenous potentials, and competitive advantages, including modern infrastructure and cultural heritage, fostering an enabling environment for investment and innovation attracting businesses. Adequate resources need to be allocated to ensure all residents have the opportunities and skills to meaningfully participate in the economy leading to with increased levels of productive employment and decent work.

In this regard, We also commit to providing support to innovative and sustainable solutions will be provided in order to trigger the potential for a high degree of connectivity and consequent intense economic and social interaction between a larger and diverse range of people, skills, business and market opportunities, all of which contribute to the positive externalities that cities can create, maximizing economies of agglomeration.

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 47

Netherlands:
- Comments: Promote efforts towards a circular economy achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in deltas, to enable cities to make the best use of natural resources, focusing on resource efficiency and promoting effective land management and “multiple use of space principles” in order to prevent urban sprawl.

US:
- “We commit to support developing”. Justification: We can work towards this goal, but the outcome is not sufficiently specific to make a commitment appropriate.
- “Sustainable solutions will should be provided”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

48. We commit to address the underlying conditions that support inclusive economic development such as efficient, transparent, and equitable regulatory and legislative frameworks, promoting the development of inclusive planning systems and effective financial management that enables local governments to plan, mobilize, and use financial resources efficiently, with increased transparency and accountability to all inhabitants and stakeholders. Predictable, secured and substantial sources of revenue should be mobilized for local governments to support services and infrastructure at the level required for long-term urban economic development.
EU:
- We would like to underline the importance of fostering an enabling environment for investment and innovation attracting businesses including regulatory and legislative frameworks that increase predictability and security for businesses (OP45 and OP48).
- "We commit to addressing the underlying conditions that support inclusive [and sustainable] economic development such as efficient, transparent, and equitable regulatory and legislative frameworks, [that increase predictability and security for businesses], promoting the development of inclusive planning systems and effective financial management that enables local governments to plan, mobilize, and use financial resources efficiently, with increased transparency, and accountability, [responsiveness, and legitimacy] to all inhabitants and stakeholders". Predictable, secured and substantial sources of revenue should be mobilized [by and] for local governments [to match their responsibilities] to support services and infrastructure at the level required for long-term urban economic development.

Iran:
- replace "stakeholders" with "relevant stakeholders"

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 48

US:
- “Commit to address promote/support the underlying.” Justification: Saying we are going to “address” the conditions that support inclusive economic development suggests that these conditions are problematic. We should use a more positive word instead, such as support/promote/encourage.

49. We commit to strengthening local, regional and national institutions to support local economic development, fostering integration, cooperation, coordination and dialogue across different actors and levels of government and functional areas. In this regard, multi-stakeholder partnerships should be developed together with enhancing the capacity of local and national governments to work with the private sector, academic institutions, community development partners and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing local economic development strategies.

EU:
- In this regard, multi-stakeholder partnerships should be developed together with enhancing the capacity of local and national governments to work with the private sector, civil society, academic institutions, community development partners and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing local economic development strategies.

Iran:
- replace “stakeholders’ with “relevant stakeholders”

Japan:
- Delete entire paragraph 49

US:
- “We commit to support strengthening”. Justification: We can work towards this goal, but the outcome is not sufficiently specific to make a commitment appropriate.

Urban form and urban infrastructure for prosperity

African Group:
- We wish to stress the role of well-planned cities in transforming the productivity of national economies, and the need to create the necessary cross-sectoral linkages.

G77 and China:
● The term "new set of standards" is not clear
● We find that there are a number of phrases and terminology that are not clear and can be open to multiple interpretations. The first sentence of OP44 and OP50 are examples and these references should be avoided, since the meaning is not clear.

EU:
● Integrated and place-based support measures should be facilitated as a place based approach is key for taking into account the territorial and cultural specificities of cities and their surroundings in the selection and design of the urban form and infrastructure (OP50)
● "We commit to a new set of standards, [applied by taking into account the territorial and cultural specificities of cities according to a place-based approach], in the selection and design of the urban form and infrastructure, recognizing that they are among the greatest drivers of cost efficiencies, clustering co-benefits, [significant contributors to energy efficiency], and growth in the urban economy."
● We find that there are a number of phrases and terminology that are not clear and can be open to multiple interpretations. The first sentence of OP44 and OP50 are examples and these references should be avoided, since the meaning is not clear.

Argentina:
● The term "new set of standards" is not clear

Japan:
● We commit to a new set of standards in the selection and design of the urban form and infrastructure, recognizing that [ensuring their quality leads] to they are among the greatest drivers of cost efficiencies, productivity, clustering co-benefits, and [sustainable and balanced] growth in the urban economy.
● Developing quality infrastructure ensures economic efficiency and productivity and is essential for achieving sustainable development, as stated in Goal 9.1 of the SDGs.

Russian Federation:
● This talks about ‘a new set of standards in... urban form and infrastructure’. However, there is no exact listing or definition of these standards.

US:
● “We commit to support a new”. Justification: It does not make sense to “commit” to “standards;” we suggest “support”
● Add “New standards and design of urban form and infrastructure, including infrastructure and innovations promoting resilience can also, themselves create jobs.” Justification: Wording can be reworked, but want to highlight the concept that infrastructure investments are also opportunities for innovation and employment.

51. The urban economy does not function as an isolated system. It needs to operate in a territorial system that integrates urban and rural functions into the regional and national spatial framework and system of cities. We commit to develop urban spatial frameworks that promote efficient use of land, compactness, mixed uses and appropriate density, through infill or planned extension strategies, to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration, increase accessibility, reduce travel needs and the costs of service provisions, enable a cost-effective public transport system, enhance resource efficiency, and ensure environmental sustainability. Moreover, a safe, comfortable and efficient street network, allowing a high degree of connectivity and encouraging public transport, walking and bicycling, will enhance sustainable mobility, economic productivity, and facilitate local economic development.

EU:
● Reliable supply and value chains play an important role in connecting urban demand and rural supply. Just as important is an efficient spatial network promoting affordable, accessible, low carbon transport and mobility systems, and increasing public transport, walking and cycling (OP51).
● We commit to develop urban spatial frameworks that promote efficient use of land and natural resources, including re-use of brownfields, and reliable supply chains in order to connect urban demand with rural supply, compactness, mixed uses and appropriate density, through infill or planned
extension strategies, to trigger economies of scale and agglomeration, increase accessibility, reduce travel needs and the costs of service provisions, enable a cost-effective public transport system, enhance resource efficiency, and ensure food security and nutrition and environmental sustainability. Moreover, a safe, comfortable and efficient spatial street network, allowing a high degree of connectivity, promoting affordable, accessible, low carbon, transport and mobility, and increasing encouraging public transport, walking and bicycling, will enhance sustainable mobility, economic productivity, and facilitate local economic development.

Argentina:
- replace “environmental sustainability” with “sustainable development”. The notion of sustainable development covers in a balanced way the three dimensions as agreed in 2030 Agenda and Rio+20

Norway:
- Supports this paragraph

Russian Federation:
- In paragraphs 51 and 53 it is necessary to reflect in greater details the importance of ensuring road safety since the majority of road deaths occur in cities.

US:
- “We commit to support developing urban spatial”. Justification: We can work towards this goal, but the outcome is not sufficiently specific to make a commitment appropriate.
- “will can enhance”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

52. We commit to set up effective processes for the formulation of medium and long-term strategic visions, urban and territorial plans and policies, as well as infrastructure development plans, based on rigorous, transparent and participatory needs assessments, as well as the appraisal of the cost-effectiveness of meeting these needs. Adequate physical and social infrastructure will be supported to improve productivity in cities, ensure its efficient and equitable function, as well as generate sufficient wealth to support the level of investment required.

EU:
- “...based on rigorous, transparent, inclusive and participatory needs assessments...”

US:
- “infrastructure will-should be supported”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

53. We commit to increase economic productivity through the generation and use of sustainable energy and effective transport infrastructure, achieving the benefits of connectivity and avoiding the financial, environmental (including climate change), and public health costs of congestion and air pollution. Particular attention will be given to the transport needs of the working poor as the economic benefits of extending mobility to informal settlements can be dramatic. Better connectivity will also be pursued between cities and regions, nations and global markets, through transport and communication networks, ports, and airports among others. This will improve the efficiency of the supply chain, reducing production and transaction costs, providing a predictable framework attractive for investments.

EU:
- Add: We commit to increase economic productivity through the generation and use of sustainable energy and effective transport infrastructure, achieving the benefits of connectivity and avoiding the financial, environmental (including climate change), and public health costs of congestion and air pollution, [and noise]. Particular attention will be given to the transport needs of the working poor as the economic benefits of extending mobility to informal settlements can be dramatic. Better connectivity will also be pursued between cities, [their rural hinterland] and regions, nations and global markets, through transport and communication networks [and services]...”
**Brazil:**
- Climate change is not directly related to air pollution. Therefore, it is preferable that direct reference is made to the benefits of effective transport infrastructure to the mitigation of greenhouse gases, instead of linking air pollution and climate change.

**Norway:**
- Supports this paragraph

**Russian Federation:**
- In paragraphs 51 and 53 it is necessary to reflect in greater details the importance of ensuring road safety since the majority of road deaths occur in cities.

**US:**
- “Commit to working towards increased economic”. Justification: We should not commit to something that is not entirely in our control.
- “Particular attention will should be given”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “Better connectivity will should also be pursued”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “This will can improve”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.
- after mobility, add “and access, with consideration for frequency and cost of transportation”
- add “encouraging innovative solutions to these infrastructure challenges”. Justification: Want to highlight opportunities for innovation.

54. We commit to encourage rural-urban interactions by strengthening transport facilities, infrastructure, communication, and ICTs underpinned by planning instruments based on a territorial approach in order to maximize the potential of these sectors for productivity, social cohesion, and environmental protection across urban and rural areas.

**EU:**
- We commit to encourage rural-urban interactions by strengthening transport facilities, infrastructure, communication, and ICTs underpinned by planning instruments based on a territorial approach in order to maximize the potential of these sectors for productivity, social, [economic and territorial] cohesion, and environmental protection across urban and rural areas [and beyond administrative boundaries].

**US:**
- “Interactions, which can be improved by strengthening”. Justification: We should not commit to something that is not entirely in our control, so “strengthening” should be broken out from “encourage.”

55. Availability and universal access to adequate and quality social infrastructure and facilities, such as health and education facilities, among others, is fundamental to building a healthy society and labor force with the knowledge and skills to contribute to an innovative and competitive urban economy. This will allow cities to compete in the global creative economy, adding value, increasing productivity, and attracting investment and employment.

**EU:**
- Availability and universal access to adequate and quality public services, social infrastructure and facilities, such as health, culture and education facilities

**Norway:**
- Supports this paragraph

**US:**
- “This will can allow”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

56. We also commit to the creation of adequate, cross-linked, accessible and well-equipped green and public spaces as drivers for economic and social development, generating increased of value to be captured for new investment and shared as public revenue towards improved equity.
EU:

- We also commit to the creation of adequate, cross-linked, accessible and well-equipped green and public spaces as drivers for economic and social development [as well as protection of biodiversity and provisioning of ecosystem services].

Japan:

- Delete entire paragraph 56

US:

- “We also commit to support the creation”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this, but support.
- “adequate, cross-linked, accessible and well-equipped green”. Justification: Not clear what these terms mean

Enabling business environment, jobs and livelihoods

Africa Group:

- We support the way that an enabling business environment and jobs and livelihoods are addressed in the Zero Draft but propose that they be addressed in two distinct sub-headings.

Brazil:

- We suggest that, in the title of the section, the term "jobs" is replaced by "decent work" and the use of this concept, or of the expression "decent jobs", throughout the text.

57. We commit to ensure equitable access to public goods, natural resources, basic services and the use of public spaces that are essential to the livelihoods of people, in particular the urban poor, as well as formal and informal workers. In this regard, the generation of employment and livelihood opportunities should be pursued, with special attention to the needs and potential of young people, people with disabilities, women and others in vulnerable situations, towards ensuring that all citizens have access to income-earning opportunities, respecting and leveraging culture and territorial specificity.

EU:

- “In this regard, the generation of [decent] employment and livelihood opportunities should be pursued, with special attention to the needs and potential of young people, people with disabilities, women and [persons] in vulnerable situations, towards ensuring that all citizens have..

Iran:

- Suggest more precise language for "commitment to access to natural resources". The term, "commitment to access to natural resources", is a broad definition and the mentioned term goes beyond the mandate of Habitat III.

Japan:

- On “informal workers” notes that the treatment of informal workers is different in each country and it is difficult to commit to the equitable access for all targets in para 57.

Norway:

- Supports this paragraph

US:

- “all people citizens have access to”. Justification: We should not limit this to legal citizens.
- “ensure equitable equal access to”. Justification: While the United States fully endorses the importance of universal access to basic services, we have concerns that some may construe the term “equitable” to imply a subjective assessment of fairness that, among other things, may lead to discriminatory practices.

Venezuela:

- We can’t accept the current language of this paragraph. However, we can be flexible as we mentioned this morning, if it’s included a reference to policy space as follows:
58. We commit to create an enabling and fair business environment and support innovations and entrepreneurship with strategies that are able to increase and harness the capacity of both the formal and informal economy, as well as the opportunities offered by the diverse creative potential of cities, while protecting labor rights, and environmental and health standards. We also commit to address the challenges faced by local business communities and to promote and support the millions of homebuilders and small, medium, and micro enterprises, and social enterprises that work in the formal and informal sectors and collaborate in the co-production of cities, their spaces, and their economies.

Argentina:
- suggest to add: "...and health standards as multilaterally agreed"

EU:
- We would welcome the inclusion of a reference to the principles of the green economy and support the promotion of a green and inclusive urban economy (OP58).
- We commit to create an enabling and fair, and responsible business environment and support inclusive and green innovations and entrepreneurship with strategies that are able to increase and harness the capacity of both the formal and informal economy to drive productive industry and create jobs, as well as the opportunities offered by the diverse creative potential of cities, while protecting labor rights, and environmental and health standards and encouraging the formalization of the informal economy. We also commit to address the challenges faced by local business communities and to promote and support the millions of homebuilders and small, medium, and micro enterprises, and social enterprises that work in the formal and informal economies and collaborate in the co-production of cities, their spaces, and their economies.

US:
- “We support [commit to create] an enabling and fair business environment and support innovations and entrepreneurship with strategies that are able to increase and harness the capacity of both the formal and informal economy, as well as the opportunities offered by the diverse creative potential of cities, while respecting, promoting and realizing the fundamental principles and rights at work, and protecting environmental and health standards. We also commit to address the challenges faced by local business communities and to promote and support the millions of homebuilders and small, medium, and micro enterprises, and social enterprises that work in the formal and informal sectors and collaborate in the co-production of cities, their spaces, and their economies.”

Justification: We recommend using the language found in the ILO’s 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work when referring here to rights at work. The Declaration represents the commitment of all ILO member states to respect, promote, and realize workplace right and principles related to: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; effective abolition of child labor; and elimination of discrimination of employment regardless of whether they have ratified the corresponding ILO core conventions. Regarding the informal sector language, since the rest of the document uses the term “economy” or “economies” when referring to formality/informality, the preference would be to switch “sectors” to “economies.”

59. We will further improve the business environment to make it more attractive to investments through enhanced access to multiple ICT solutions and clean technology, as well as transparent and predictable policies and regulations. This will also need adequate infrastructure facilities, in particular business centers, markets, educational, and research centers.
EU:

• Improving the business environment to promote prosperous and innovative cities calls for access to smart multiple ICT solutions and clean technology in line with the Smart city concept. The Smart City concept should be included in the New Urban Agenda as it can make every day life easier for the public. (59)

• “it more attractive to investments through enhanced access to multiple ICT solutions and clean technology, [in line with the smart city concept], as well as transparent and predictable policies and regulations”

US:

• “We will intend to further improve”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

• “This will may also need adequate”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

60. We recognize that standardization and publication of permitting, registration, and taxation processes is a critical first step, along with labor and environmental standards. We also recognize the value of anticorruption programs, performance evaluations linked to processing time, and a culture of contract enforcement. We further recognize the role that companies, civil society, media, and other stakeholders can play in improving the ease of doing business.

EU:

• “…is a critical first step, along with labor, [social] and environmental standards.

Argentina:

• Suggest adding “…..labor and environmental standards as internationally agreed.”

Iran:

• replace “stakeholders’ with “relevant stakeholders”

Japan:

• Delete entire paragraph 60

US:

• “We recognize the importance of reducing barriers to the creation of businesses and formalization of the informal economy through standardization and publication of permitting, registration, and taxation processes is a critical first step, along with labor and environmental standards. We also recognize the value of anticorruption programs, performance evaluations linked to processing time, and a culture of contract enforcement. We further recognize the role that companies, civil society, media, and other stakeholders can play in improving the ease of doing business”. Justification: the paragraph above is unclear, so we have made an attempt to clarify its purpose. We recommend drawing from the language in the ILO Recommendation on Concerning the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy on strategies for facilitating the creation of business/removing barriers, see: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_377774.pdf

• “step, along with labor and environmental standards”. Justification: This clause is not attached to any language that says what is to be done regarding labor and environmental standards -- para. 58 above already states that labor rights and environmental and health standards are to be protected, so we suggest deleting this phrase here.

61. Urban economies should be sustained and supported to promote the progressive transition to higher productivity jobs through high value added sectors, promoting diversification, technological upgrading and innovation. Qualified jobs in both the formal and informal sectors, including through cultural and creative industries, tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, will create the conditions for sustainable revenue generation. We commit to empower local governments and other
local actors to promote local economic development with the inclusion of all the appropriate industries in each locality.

**Japan:**
- Delete entire paragraph 61

**US:**
- “Urban economies should be sustained and supported to promote the progressive transition to higher productivity jobs through high value added sectors, promoting diversification, technological upgrading and innovation and formalization. Qualified jobs in both the formal and informal sectors, including through cultural and creative industries, tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, will create the conditions for sustainable revenue generation.” Justification: Urban economies can be sustained by the progressive transition to higher productivity jobs in the formal economy, hence adding “formalization” to the first sentence. Also, on the deletion of the second sentence: It is unclear what is meant by “qualified jobs”. Furthermore, revenue generation can be sustainable in a wide variety of sectors outside of the ones specifically mentioned in this sentence.

62. We commit to promote the inclusion of labor standards in procurement and other forms of subcontracting, enforce labor standards in the implementation of public works via direct contracting, use municipal extension workers to train Small and Medium Enterprises and workers, and promote linkages between building inspection and labor inspection.

**Japan:**
- Delete entire paragraph 62

**US:**
- “inclusion of protections for labor standards rights in”
- “enforce labor standards rights”. Justification: It’s not clear what “labor standards” refers to, so we prefer “labor rights, which are better understood and defined.

63. We commit to recognize the working poor in the informal economy as contributors and legitimate actors in the economic development process of cities. A gradual approach to formalization will be developed to preserve and enhance informal livelihoods while extending legal and social protections, as well as support services for the informal workforce.

**EU:**
- Add: A gradual approach to formalization will be developed to preserve and enhance informal livelihoods while extending legal and social protections, as well as support services and access to social protection for the informal workforce.

**Japan:**
- Delete entire paragraph 63

**US:**
- “formalization will-should be developed”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

64. We commit to harnessing the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, as critical to increased productivity and shared prosperity in cities. An inclusive approach to formalization will respect the interests of informal workers (whether urban or rural-based), be accompanied by suitable training, capacity development and access to business services as required, and be informed by the needs and challenges facing female workers. Youth access to skills development will be promoted to enable their full and effective participation in the urban economy, as well as the creation of an enabling environment that promotes economic inclusion and entrepreneurship.

**Japan:**
- Delete entire paragraph 64
US:

- “We commit to harnessing the believe/understand that the urban demographic dividend, where applicable, as is critical to”. Justification: This is extremely unclear and could be tightened for style and to avoid committing to something we don’t understand.
- “approach to formalization will should respect”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “Youth access to skills development will should be promoted”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “the needs and challenges facing female workers, taking into account gender-specific obstacles”. Justification: the process of formalization should not only reflect the needs and challenges of female workers.

Participation for inclusive urban prosperity

65. We commit to facilitate effective participation and collaboration among all stakeholders including local government, the private sector, civil society, including professionals, academic institutions, trade unions, employer’s organizations, grassroots communities, and others, in identifying the opportunities for urban economic development as well as in identifying and addressing existing challenges. Particular attention will be given to the empowerment of women and their full and equal participation in the economy to enhance economic growth and productivity.

Iran:

- replace “all stakeholders” with “all relevant stakeholders”

Japan:

- Add: We commit to facilitate effective participation and collaboration among all stakeholders including local government, the private sector, civil society, including professionals, academic institutions, trade unions, employer’s organizations, grassroots communities, and others, in identifying the opportunities for urban economic development as well as in identifying and addressing existing challenges. Particular attention will be given to the empowerment of women and their full and equal participation in the economy to enhance economic growth and productivity. [In this context, we recognize the necessity to equip and install sanitary toilet facility for all to enable the society to broaden the opportunities for education and economic activities for the vulnerable including women and children.]

- Japan supports, from the standpoint of women’s empowerment, to refer to the importance of sanitation including toilet facilities. In developing countries, women, particularly female pupils have to go back home from their school to use a latrine. This can escalate female dropouts further and decrease the completion ratio.

Norway:

- specify importance of participation of youth

US:

- “attention should will be given”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

66. In order to improve social mobility and opportunities for women as well as other marginalized groups, we commit to remove legal and regulatory barriers to equitable participation in the urban labor market, as well as those on salary differentials, discrimination, or traditional expectations.

EU:

- Add/ In order to improve social mobility and opportunities for women as well as other marginalized groups, we commit to remove legal and regulatory barriers that hinder directly or indirectly an equitable participation in the urban labor market, as well as those leading to unequal pay, discrimination, or (gender) stereotypes traditional expectations.

US:

- “In order to improve social mobility and opportunities for women as well as other marginalized groups, we commit to remove legal and regulatory barriers to equitable equal participation in the urban labor market and promote, as well as those on salary equal pay, while combating discrimination and or traditional societal expectations which can limit women’s workforce participation”. Justification: the efforts listed in the paragraph are broader than the reach of legal and regulatory efforts; for example,
addressing “traditional expectations” cannot be regulated. In terms of women’s participation in the workforce, the U.S. policy emphasizes equality and not equity. Salary differentials are a specific economic term and not clear to us or a lay person reading the paragraph, and the emphasis of this paragraph is on addressing inequality; therefore we revised this to equal pay. Finally, we revised the mention of traditional expectations to “societal expectations which limit women’s workforce participation” as this phrasing is clearer and more accurate.

**FOSTER ECOLOGICAL AND RESILIENT CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

**African Group:**

- call for enhancing environmental sustainability, resilience and effective responses to climate change in cities and human settlements by
  - Strengthening capacities of local governments for strategic response to climate change adaptation and mitigation across the rural-urban continuum;
  - Developing infrastructure that is resilient and which will reduce the impact of disasters especially in slums and informal settlements, and building institutional capacities and mechanisms, and disaster risk management and mitigation including early warning systems and urban observatories
  - Promoting Green building and infrastructure technologies as well as the application of designs which mitigate climate change and adapt to its impact, including the urban heat island effect
  - Fostering the utilization of sustainable renewable energy and natural resources as well as investment in Low Carbon production systems in urban centres
  - Promoting resource efficiency in cities, to facilitate urban development in a manner that preserves rapidly diminishing natural resources, and allow cities to better manage water, waste, food, land, and energy; and
  - Developing systems for sustainable solid and liquid waste management, including promoting the principle of reducing, reusing and recycling of resources

**EU**

- A reference to planetary boundaries and a reference towards minimization of hazardous chemicals should be included. More focus should be given to improve water and air quality. Not only are we committed to the environmentally sound management of waste.

**Singapore:**

- Singapore firmly believes that improvement in the quality of our urban environment – to achieve a competitive economy, high quality of life and sustainable environment – is an achievable objective for every government.

**Switzerland:**

- We notice an imbalance between climate change adaptation and DRR versus climate change mitigation, with too little attention payed on mitigation. We strongly suggest including a reference to air pollution and short lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and their negative impact on the climate as well as on public health.

67. The New Urban Agenda can be a turning point in the ecological sustainability and resilience of cities and human settlements. We recognize that there is an unprecedented opportunity through planning, technological, and business model breakthroughs to tackle the equally unprecedented threats to urban life from unsustainable production and resource consumption, pollution levels, disaster risk, and climate change.

**EU:**

- Add/Edit “The New Urban Agenda can be a turning point in the ecological sustainability and resilience of cities and human settlements. We recognize that cities and towns are the arenas where the battles against climate change will be won or lost. We commit to make special efforts to face urban environmental pollution from increasing greenhouse gas emissions and to help local actors to assume their growing role in global environmental protection. “We recognise that there is an unprecedented opportunity through planning, local community engagement, awareness raising,
technological and business model breakthroughs to tackle the equally unprecedented global threats to urban life, biodiversity both inside and in proximity of urban settlements from unsustainable production and resource consumption, pollution levels, disaster risk, and climate change.

Argentina:
- replace “ecological sustainability” with “sustainable development”
- Suggest to clarify the term “technological, and business model breakthroughs”

Brazil:
- instead of referring to unsustainable production and resource consumption, we should refer to “unsustainable consumption and production patterns”. We also suggest that the text incorporates reference to the implementation of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, adopted at the Rio+20 Conference and reaffirmed in Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Norway:
- Strong commitment on climate change

68. The New Urban Agenda aims to achieve ecologically sustainable cities and human settlements, strengthening resilience in urban areas with varying characteristics and locations, while changing the root causes of prevailing perception of cities as a significant source of negative ecological impacts to a source of solutions to sustainability issues. The Agenda reiterates the ecological and social function of land and promotes a change in the consumption and production patterns, ensuring that they will not exceed the ecosystem’s regenerative capacity.

Argentina:
- Suggest replacement of land with “territory” or “city”

Ecuador:
- The principle of social and environmental function of the city and the property should be strengthened throughout the document from the perspective of universally recognized Human rights

EU:
- Add: The Agenda reiterates the ecological and social function of land and ecosystem-based solutions and promotes a change in the consumption and production patterns, ensuring that they will not exceed the ecosystem’s regenerative capacity and within planetary boundaries.

US:
- “ensuring that they will not minimizing the risk that they will not exceed the ecosystems’ regenerative capacity”. Justification: We should not make declarative statements about the future.
- “while changing the root causes of prevailing perception of cities from being a potentially as a significant source of negative ecological impacts to a source of solutions to sustainability issues”. Justification: It’s not enough to change the causes of perceptions, but do want to foster a change from cities as problems to cities as solutions.
- “The Agenda reiterates the ecological and social functions of land and promotes a change in the consumption and production patterns, ensuring that they will not exceed the ecosystem’s regenerative capacity”. Justification: The concept of the “social function of land” is not well defined or accepted.

Ecosystems and Cities

Indonesia:
- In this section, with the heading of ecosystems and cities, it will be more appropriate when the reference to natural resources is also referring to ecosystem services that create, nurture and preserve natural resources. Resource preservation is related to preserving natural capital, as well as the preservation of both biodiversity and genetic diversity from anthropogenic impacts of urban development.

Japan:
- Delete this subtitle as well as paragraphs 69-73. Section of ‘Ecosystems and Cities’ and ‘Resilience to Climate Change’ have close relations and some components can be fit to both sections. For example,
the policy to ensure resilience using natural resources in city has gradually become widespread as Eco-DDR. However, it is also important as Ecosystem and Cities and resilience.

69. We commit to facilitate urban development in a manner that preserves rapidly diminishing natural resources while promoting economic development, access to modern energy services, food and water security, health, air quality, more attractive and liveable urban landscapes, and increased human well-being.

EU:
- Add: We commit to facilitate urban development in a manner that preserves rapidly diminishing natural resources while promoting economic development and recognizing sustainable rural-urban linkages access to modern energy services, food and water security, health, improves household and ambient air quality, more attractive liveable urban landscapes, and increased human well-being.

Indonesia:
- we call on preserving “rapidly diminishing natural resources and environmental services”. As it relates to among others access to air quality, attractive and livable urban landscape, and increased human well being.

Japan:
- Delete as paragraphs 69 and incorporate some issues from 69 to “resilience to climate change”

Netherlands:
- Comments: Work on restoring the resiliency of natural areas and adding the catchment areas to the scale of the future cities strengthening urban-rural linkages

Norway:
- Pleased with the paragraph
- Proposed revision: “We commit to facilitate urban development in a manner that preserves rapidly diminishing natural resources while promoting economic development, access to modern energy services, food and water security, health, air quality, more attractive and liveable urban landscapes, green spaces and increased human well-being.”

US:
- “food security and nutrition and,”
- “manner that works to preserve”. Justification: We should not say definitively that we can facilitate urban development in such a way to preserve natural resources, but we can work towards that goal.
- “add including the consideration of natural ecosystems in the spatial development patterns, plans and policies”. Justification: Consideration of spatial extents of ecosystems and integration into urban planning can provide opportunities to build on and harness those systems for multiple benefits: provision of ecosystem services, directly such as clean water, or indirectly, in providing buffers to hazards.
- “add “encouraging different sectors to work together to achieve these goals”. Justification: Consideration of spatial extents of ecosystems and integration into urban planning can provide opportunities to build on and harness those systems for multiple benefits: provision of ecosystem services, directly such as clean water, or indirectly, in providing buffers to hazards.

Venezuela:
- OP 69 and 70: both include references to modern energy services, a concept for that Venezuela made formal reservation in the Rio+20 (2012) and 2030 Agenda (2015) final documents. This because it involves the use of new technologies without the necessary evaluation of its implementation at national level, according to the technological development priorities. In this regard, we ask for the deletion of the word modern in both paragraphs.

70. We will ensure that sources of critical resources which are part of a city’s basic services and daily consumption (e.g. clean water, food, access to modern energy services) are secured and protected by policy at all levels of governance. We also commit to enact national and territorial policies that safeguard against environmental degradation and to mainstream ecology in the institutional setting, allocating responsibilities for environmental governance to appropriate institutions at all levels of government.
EU:
Split into two paras
● “…basic services and daily consumption (e.g. safe drinking clean water, food…”
● 70 bis

We also commit to enact national and territorial policies that safeguard against environmental degradation and to mainstream ecology in the institutional setting and into policy making at all levels, allocating responsibilities for environmental governance to appropriate institutions at all levels of government.

Argentina: Suggest replacement “...secured and protected by policy at all levels of governance...” with “...guaranteed by the relevant levels of governments ...”

Suggest second part to read “…we also commit to enact where appropriate national and territorial policies that safeguard against environmental degradation and to mainstream ecology in the institutional setting...”

Japan:
● Delete as paragraphs 70

US:
● “We will plan to take appropriate steps to ensure”. We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
● “clean safe drinking water”. Justification: This is the international standard language.
● “commit to enact adopt national”, Justification: Policies are not enacted; they are adopted.
● Add “and in regional and local spatial planning” after policy at all levels of governance. Justification: To ensure multiple benefits from sources of critical resources.
● Add “include citizen engagement and local and traditional ecological knowledge in developing policies and plans for natural resources”. Justification: To ensure multiple benefits from critical resources, and to capture knowledge of them not otherwise understood.

71. The provision of a well-connected network of open and green public spaces in central and peripheral urban areas, facilitating linkages with and access to the surrounding natural environment, can improve public health and contribute to the quality of life and well-being of all people, through increased leisure and physical activity, while protecting and improving the urban ecosystem and the services it provides, and mitigating climate change risks such as urban heat island, among others.

EU:
● Add/ The provision of a well-connected network of open and green public spaces in central and peripheral urban areas in the context of green infrastructure, facilitating creation of ecological corridors through linkages with and access to the surrounding natural environment, can improve public health and contribute to the quality of life and well-being of all people, through increased leisure and physical activity, while protecting, improving and restoring the urban ecosystem, the services and the biodiversity it provides, and mitigating addressing climate change risks such as urban heat island, among others.

Argentina: 
● Suggest replacement of “mitigating” with "reducing adverse effects of climate change..."

Indonesia: 
● The focus is on green public spaces in central and peripheral urban areas. Please consider green public spaces in delta, coastal cities and settlements. There is also connectivity with paragraph 36 on public spaces.

Japan: 
● Delete as paragraphs 71

Norway: 
● We suggest to add more language in para 71 on parks and green spaces as an important factor in promoting well-being and health in cities, both physical and mental health, as well as protecting and promoting the urban ecosystem.
● Add: “The provision of a well-connected network of many open and green public spaces and parks in central and peripheral urban areas, facilitating linkages with and access to the surrounding natural environment, can improve public health and contribute to the quality of life and well-being of all people, through increased leisure and physical activity, while protecting and improving the urban ecosystem.”
ecosystem and the services it provides, and mitigating climate change risks such as urban heat island, among others. Parks, trees and green spaces are an important factor in promoting well-being and health in cities and towns, and are important for both the physical and mental health.”

US:

- “mitigating climate change risks such as heat waves that can be exacerbated by the urban heat island effect, among others”. Justification: “Urban heat island” is not a climate change risk. The “urban heat island effect” would occur without climate change. It is the increasing risk posed by heat waves on vulnerable urban populations (e.g., children and elderly) that can be exacerbated by climate change.
- Add “and natural ecosystems” after green public spaces. Justification: These ecosystems, more than just green spaces, can provide multiple benefits as listed.
- Add “encouraging different sectors to work together to achieve these goals”. Justification: Wording can be reworked, but want to highlight opportunity of cross-cutting issues to encourage different sectors of government to cooperation in planning and policy decisions.

72. We acknowledge that the practices and attitudes of residents and users of urban space – both individuals and organizations – strongly determine the extent of environmental impact. We resolve through policy and regulation to increasingly internalize externalities as a driver of behavioral change. We will also use school curriculums and public awareness campaigns as additional tools.

Argentina:

- the reference to “internalize externalities should be contextualized. It is premature to incorporate the concept of internalization of externalities since there is no international consensus on the ways to do that

Japan:

- Delete as paragraphs 72

US:

- “We will plan to also”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “curriculums, as appropriate, and public”. Justification: We cannot commit to particular curriculum requirements
- “We acknowledge that the practices and attitudes of residents and users of urban space – both individuals and organizations – strongly determine the extent of environmental impact. We resolve through policy and regulation to increasingly internalize externalities as a driver of behavioral change. We will also use school curriculums and public awareness campaigns as additional tools”. Justification: Doesn’t make sense without suggested edits
- Add “encouraging innovative local approaches and solutions”. Justification: Want to highlight opportunities for innovation, local solutions and potential creation of employment.

73. We commit to decentralization of basic resources, recognizing that a heavy reliance on distant sources of energy, water, food, and materials has made some cities vulnerable to sudden disruption of supply.

Argentina:

- Suggest deletion. There is no clear source for this assertion and the para could be disruptive for international trade policies

Japan:

- Delete as paragraphs 73

US:

- “We commit to support where appropriate the decentralization local provision of basic services”
  Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this; other edits for clarity.

**Sustainable consumption and production**

74. The consumption and production patterns of cities are a critical element of achieving global resilience and sustainability. We therefore commit to strengthening the crucial linkages and efficient management of resources like land, water, energy, materials, food, as well as the reduction and management of waste and the mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, taking into consideration
the full-range of resource requirements vis-à-vis the environmental impact and sustainability. We support the development of transparent frameworks for public and private entities to report on their environmental footprints to ensure sustainability.

EU:
- We should be striving towards a long-term transition towards a circular economy and improved resource efficiency and promote sustainable consumption and production (OP 74).
- Add: The consumption and production patterns of cities are a critical element of achieving global resilience and sustainability. We therefore commit to strengthening the crucial linkages and efficient management of resources like land, water, energy, materials, food, as well as the prevention and environmentally sound management of waste, minimization of hazardous chemicals and the mitigation of emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, taking into consideration rural-urban linkages, functional supply and value chains the full-range of resource requirements vis-à-vis the environmental impact and sustainability striving towards a long-term transition towards a circular economy. We support the development of transparent frameworks for public and private entities to report on their environmental footprints to ensure sustainability.

Argentina:
- Suggest to replace “environmental footprint” with “Environmental impact”. The concept of footprint is not an internationally agreed and is not used in the 2030 Agenda or other international frameworks
- Suggest incorporation of “The consumption and production patterns of cities are a critical element of achieving SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TAKING THE LEAD”.
- Suggest replacement of “mitigation of emission of greenhouse gases..” with “seeking to reduce greenhouse emissions”

Japan:
- Add [In order to strengthen policy and measures to cope with sustainable and consumption patterns, behavioral insights for the selection of normative actions by citizens are also needed in order to facilitate sustainable patterns]. The consumption and production patterns of cities are a critical element....
- With regard to the Sustainable and Consumption Pattern in the city dwellers, it is necessary to refer to soft approaches such as preference pattern analysis and measures against the analysis. Please refer Policy Paper UNIT8 p.14 ,”Invest in “soft” measures, like stronger coordination among diverse actors, development of social capital, or incentives to change norms and behaviors that can contribute to resilience building”.

Norway:
- Supports this paragraph

75. We call for an integrated system of water planning and management that considers urban-rural linkages, minimises conflicts and ecological risks, maximises positive synergies and mutual benefits, at the local and regional scales. The sustainable use of water should be promoted through a holistic water cycle approach, rehabilitating water resources within the urban area, reducing and treating water waste, increasing water storage, and providing safe and healthy drinking water within short distance in cities and human settlements, emphasizing measures to avoid conflicts and minimize the impacts of climate-related disasters especially floods and droughts and sharing experiences among cities. Human resources capacity development should be a transversal component of the above-mentioned activities, focusing on water utilities and decision-makers.

EU:
- We call for an integrated system of water planning and management that considers urban-rural linkages, minimises conflicts and ecological risks, maximises positive synergies and mutual benefits, at the local and regional scales. The sustainable use of water should be promoted through a holistic water cycle approach, rehabilitating water resources within the urban area, reducing and treating waste water minimizing water losses, increasing water storage, and providing safe and healthy affordable drinking water that is available at any time and within short distance in cities and human settlements, emphasizing measures to avoid conflicts and minimize the impacts of climate-related disasters especially floods and droughts and sharing experiences among cities. Human resources
capacity development should be a transversal component of the above-mentioned activities, focusing on water utilities and decision-makers.

Japan:
- We call for an integrated system of water resources planning and management that considers urban-rural linkages especially river basins, minimises conflicts and ecological risks, maximises positive synergies and mutual benefits, at the local and regional scales. The sustainable use of water should be promoted through a holistic water cycle approach, rehabilitating water resources within the urban area, reducing and treating wastewater, promoting water reuse, strengthening appropriate and effective water use, increasing water storage, retention and recharge, and providing safe and healthy drinking water within short distance in cities and human settlements, emphasizing measures to avoid conflicts and minimize the impacts of climate-related disasters especially floods and droughts and sharing experiences among cities. Human resources capacity development should be a transversal component of the above-mentioned activities, focusing on water utilities and decision-makers.

- It is necessary to consider river basins on urban-rural linkages. Please refer Paragraph 26 Daegu-Gyeongbuk Recommendations to the Ministers at the 7th World Water Forum, which is the largest international conference on water.

- In order to promote sustainable use of water, it is important to strengthen appropriate and effective water use, to increase retention and recharge. Please refer Paragraph 4 and 25 in Daegu-Gyeongbuk Recommendations to the Ministers at the 7th World Water Forum, which is the largest conference on water.

- Replace the word “integrated system of water planning and management” with “integrated water resources planning and management” based on IWRM (Integrated Water Resources Management), target 6.5 in SDGs.

- Correction (we normally use the word “wastewater” in this context). Please refer target 6.3 in SDGs.

- Added “water reuse” which is focused in the SDGs (target 6.3).

Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):
- Comments: to strengthen the language referencing urban-rural linkages and integration to be universal. For example, urban-rural linkages often include land-sea linkages for many states, not only SIDS, and it will be important to have effective territorial management from land and land to sea to implement this New Urban Agenda.

Netherlands:
- Comments: Include preventive risk reduction strategies on water-related disasters in all urban planning, as well as implement a preventive, inclusive, integrated and gender responsive approach, combining interventions concerning prevention, spatial adaptation and disaster management taking into account nature-based solutions, water and climate resilient infrastructure.

Norway:
- suggest insertion: “…impacts of climate-related disasters and severe weather events, especially floods and droughts and sharing experiences among cities. Human resources capacity development should be a transversal component of the activities, focusing on water utilities and decision-makers.”

Russian Federation:
- In this paragraph related issues on environment, the ‘conflicts’ are mentioned without any clear context.

US:
- “providing safe and healthy drinking water”. Justification: This suggests that there are certain steps we would take to make water “healthy” that goes beyond making water “safe.”
- “focusing on water utilities and decision-makers.” Justification: Should not limit to 2 actors.
- Add energy efficiency of buildings

76. We commit to the sustainable management of waste, reaffirming the three Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), setting zero landfill targets, and converting to energy only the inevitable residual waste. These measures will reduce pollution, lessen contamination of water bodies and groundwater, and contribute
to addressing spatial, technical, and economic waste management challenges in urban areas, while contributing to creation of jobs.

EU:
- Waste should be converted to energy when it delivers the best environmental outcome (OP 76).
- Add: We commit to the sustainable environmentally sound management of waste, reaffirming the three Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), setting zero landfill targets, and converting to energy only the inevitable residual waste that cannot be recycled. These measures will reduce pollution, lessen contamination of water bodies and groundwater, fight climate change and contribute to addressing spatial, technical, and economic waste management challenges in urban areas, while contributing to creation of jobs.

Japan:
- We commit to the sustainable management of waste, reaffirming the three Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), setting minimizing zero landfills targets, and converting the waste to energy only the inevitable residual waste in line with the waste management hierarchy residual waste. These measures will reduce pollution, lessen contamination of water bodies and groundwater, and contribute to addressing spatial, technical, and economic waste management challenges in urban areas, while contributing to creation of jobs.

Norway:
- Suggested insertion “We commit to the sustainable management of waste, reaffirming the three Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle), setting zero landfill targets for waste that can be recycled or biologically treated, and converting to…….”

US:
- “sustainable management of waste water and solid waste”
- “measures can will reduce”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

77. A shift towards a low-carbon energy system in urban areas should be promoted, consistent with the agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C, including through cooperation and partnerships at all levels of government and among cities and utility providers.

EU:
- A shift towards a low-carbon energy system in urban areas should be promoted is essential, consistent with the agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C, including through cooperation and partnerships at all levels of government and among cities and utility providers.

Brazil:
- Suggest: we would suggest replacing "carbon" by "greenhouse gas emissions" and would suggest referring to “1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels”, instead of only “1.5 °C”

Japan:
- Delete as paragraphs 77

US:
- “A shift towards a low-carbon energy system in urban areas should be promoted, consistent with the agreement to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the
temperature increase to 1.5 °C, including through cooperation and partnerships at all levels of government and among cities and utility providers. Justification: the temperature goal is a "goal", that is aspiration. Further, we suggest moving the language that does not come from Paris up to the top, so it is clear that this language is not part of a goal.

78. We recognize that renewable energy and energy efficiency are essential to the achievement of sustainable consumption and production, and that their joint deployment can create new jobs, improve public health, reduce the costs of energy supply, and enable the fastest and greatest carbon gains. We call on governments at the national, subnational, and local level to coordinate on energy target setting and implementation, so that deployment is achieved expeditiously and cost-effectively.

EU:

- A shift towards a low-carbon energy system in urban areas is essential, building on an increased focus on energy efficiency and integrated mobility planning for climate mitigation (OP 78).
- Add: Make best use of natural resources and focus on resource-efficiency of raw materials like concrete, metals minerals and land, facilitate urban mining, establish material recovery facilities, and build sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.
- Add: We call on governments at the national, subnational, and local level to promote the development and use of renewable energy, and the energy efficiency of buildings, and to coordinate on energy target setting and implementation, so that deployment is achieved expeditiously and cost-effectively. Increasing resource-efficiency, in particular in the building and construction sector, is important for ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources.

Brazil:

- Suggest replacing "the fastest and greatest carbon gains" for "fast reductions of greenhouse gas emissions" in order to make the language more precise.

Japan:

- add as last sentence: [Also, the compact and resilient cities approach would be facilitated by policies to raise public awareness and ownership as well as provide incentives for their actions.]

**Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change and other shocks and stresses**

Iran:

- Suggest- We would like to see in the section an inclusion of a language on the issue of dust and sand storm. The UN member states, through a resolution (70/195) adopted by consensus last year, indeed recognized that dust and sandstorms, and the unsustainable land-management practices, among other factors, that can cause or exacerbate these phenomena, pose a great challenge to the sustainable development of affected countries and regions. The Document also recognizes that dust and sandstorms have inflicted substantial socioeconomic damage on the inhabitants of the world’s arid, semi-arid and dry sub humid areas, especially in Africa and Asia.

Japan:

- change sub-heading Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change and other shocks and stresses

79. Strengthened resilience of city systems enables households, communities, institutions and states to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard, including shocks or latent stresses, in a timely and efficient manner. A resilient city helps to protect its residents, their cohesion as a community, and their habitat by responding, adapting, and transforming whilst taking advantage of reduced risk exposure in ways that restore, maintain, and even improve its essential functions, structures, and identity.
EU:

- Add: Strengthened resilience of city systems enables households, communities, institutions and states to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard, including shocks or latent stresses, in a timely and efficient manner. A resilient city helps to protect its residents, their cohesion as a community, and their habitat by responding, adapting, and transforming whilst developing risk-informed and taking advantage of reduced risk exposure in ways that restore, maintain, and even improve its essential functions, structures, and identity.

Indonesia:

- On Paragraph 79, there is a reference to city system to resilience, the wording is “resilience of city systems” – While on one of the three “Transformative Commitments” of Habitat III (p. 3) and Paragraph 67 calls for a broader scope, “resilient (of) cities and human settlements” (which covers all other human settlements beyond cities). There is also a reference of urban system to resilience in Paragraph 6 c.

Japan:

- Add: Strengthened Strengthening the resilience of city systems and the quality of its infrastructure enables households, communities, institutions and states to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard, including shocks or latent stresses, in a timely and efficient manner. A resilient city and its quality infrastructure helps to protect the its residents, their cohesion as a community, and their habitat by responding, adapting, and transforming whilst taking advantage of reduced risk, exposure and vulnerability in ways that restore, maintain, and even improve its essential functions, structures, and identity.

- On Infrastructure: Developing quality infrastructure ensures resilience and safety, which ensures the resilience of the city system by mitigating damage from natural hazards and helping maintain city functions such as transportation, and is essential for achieving Goal 11.5 of the SDGs. Also, developing quality and resilient infrastructure is essential for achieving sustainable development, as stated in Goal 9.1 of the SDGs.

- Delete: “timely”. The word “timely” gives impression of referring only to “response”. So it should be deleted. The intention of the sentence is not sufficiently clear but “risk” consists of “hazard”, “exposure” and “vulnerability” and reference to addressing “exposure” is not enough to reduce risks.

Netherlands:

- Comments: Include preventive risk reduction strategies on water-related disasters in all urban planning.

Norway:

- Suggest to add at the end of the paragraph: We recognize that a well-connected network of open and green public spaces in combination with protecting and improving the urban ecosystem, can be a major factor in improving the cities resilience to disaster and climate change, especially for reducing flood risks.

US:

- Add “and while providing jobs around the creation and maintenance of resilient, adaptive, and innovative infrastructures”. Justification: Wording can be reworked, but want to highlight the concept that resilient infrastructure investments are also opportunities for innovation and employment.

80. We commit to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters. This should include the conduct of pre-disaster risk assessments in urban areas in order to develop a thorough understanding of disaster risks across the various dimensions of hazards, vulnerability, exposure of people and assets, and improve capacity of local and national governments, city administrators, development planners, and decision-makers on disaster and climate risks, to implement risk-informed development at the city and community level.
EU:
- We commit to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters. This should include the conduct of pre-disaster risk assessments in urban areas in order to develop a thorough understanding of disaster risks across the various dimensions of hazards, vulnerability, adaptive capacity and exposure of people and assets, and improve capacity of local and national governments, city administrators, development planners, and decision-makers on disaster and climate risks, to implement risk-informed development at the city and community level aimed at prevention of (water-related) disasters and mitigating their impacts.

Japan:
- add the phrase below to be aligned with SDGs target 11b.
- We commit to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. This should...

US:
- “We commit to working with substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements with the goal of substantially increasing the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans.” Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this, and believe it is not well defined.

81. We commit to significantly reduce the number of deaths and people affected and, displaced, and to substantially decrease the direct economic losses in cities and human settlements relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. This should take into consideration appropriate land use and urban planning, enforcement of building codes, early-warning systems, business continuity plans and contingency plans for critical infrastructure. Low-risk zones should be prioritized for future urban developments and extensions in order to most efficiently protect them from rising sea levels, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes, and other hazards.

EU:
- Add: “...This should take into consideration appropriate land use and urban planning, enforcement of building codes, risk assessments and early warning systems, business continuity plans and contingency plans for critical infrastructure, nature-based solutions, as well as risk communication and risk awareness raising of the local communities...”

OP 81 Bis
We commit to enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation in an integrated manner especially by including aspects of climate change mitigation as well as resilience in the design of urban services and infrastructure and by promoting cooperation and coordination across sectorial mandates, different government levels and spatial boundaries.

Japan:
- the first sentence should come before para 80
- Revise 2nd sentence:
  - This should be achieved through incorporation of [ex-ante investment in structural and non-structural measures including infrastructure development], appropriate land use and...
  - Japan: on sentence 2

The priority of Action three in “the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” clearly states the need for “investment through structural and non-structural measures”. The use of these words is indispensable when referring the method to achieve DRR (disaster risk reduction) targets.

- Add 3rd sentence
82. We commit to ensure the effective planning, management, and conservation of urban deltas, coastal and other environmentally critical areas and hotspots that combine socio-economic and natural/environmental dynamics in different regions of the world. This is important to address global issues, such as the provision of drinking water and sanitation, rising sea level, food security, and uncontrolled urban development, which are often concentrated in these areas, in order to achieve all ecological, economic, and social sustainability in addition to urban resilience.

Argentina:
● replace “all ecological, economic, and social sustainability” with “sustainable development”. The notion of sustainable development covers in a balanced way the three dimensions as agreed in 2030 Agenda and Rio+20

Indonesia:
● “…the global and local issues…”

Japan:
● This is important to address global issues, such as the provision of [safe and affordable] drinking water and sanitation, rising sea level, food security, and uncontrolled urban development, which are often concentrated in these areas, in order to achieve all ecological, economic, and social sustainability in addition to urban resilience
● proposal to align with SDG 6.1

US:
● “We commit to ensure the note the value of effective planning, management, and conservation of urban deltas, coastal and other environmentally critical areas and hotspots that combine socio-economic and natural/environmental dynamics in different regions of the world.” Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this, and believe it is not well defined.
● “provision of safe drinking water”. Justification: This is the standard language, plus we should only be providing safe drinking water—concerns about providing drinking water that is not safe.

83. We finally emphasize the need to shift from reactive to more proactive approaches, while also committing to ensure timely and effective local disaster response to address the immediate needs of inhabitants following a disaster, as well as the integration of the “Build Back Better” principles in the post-disaster recovery process to integrate the lessons from past disasters to future planning and resilience-building measures.

EU:
● Add: “We finally emphasise the need to shift from reactive to more proactive, risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches…”

US:

“also committing to ensure—ensuring timely”. Justification: Clarity and style—we need to shift to
different approaches while actually ensuring, not while committing to do so.

B. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Colombia:

- This section doesn’t follow the narrative of section A and the preamble. It is not clear how the actions are helping to achieve the vision articulated above. The text is actually produces technical guidance and not specific actions to achieve the NUA objectives.
- The structure of the section can be improved. In fact, the criteria to define the subheadings varies from tools, level of government to sectors, while the criteria should be the tools for the implementation. On each tool levels of government and sectors could also be included in a systematic and ordered way.
- If the criteria was the one on enabling tools for the implementation, other sections should be added on governance and participation respectively.
- The environmental dimension is not sufficiently captured and the social vision has to be strengthened. The economic dimension is prevailing.
- Reference to the subsidiarity and decentralization as well as strengthening of local authorities to plan, implement and follow up on public policies is really welcome.
- The section while referring to the strengthening of sub national governments this should specify how and to achieve which objective.
- One of the actions that are needed in this section should be oriented to promote the consolidation of functional territories following the vision of the NUA and allowing the administrative strengthening.
- The part on Planning must be coherent when talking about urban and territorial. We welcome the reference on balanced and polycentric territorial development. However this is a transversal topic and not related only to mobility, hence it should be reflected along the whole section B.
- The vision of city region and metropolitan areas is limited to the economic productivity disregarding the value and the social and environmental responsibility to be attached to the economic growth. It is underestimated the the potential of the proposal to bridge the social and territorial gap.
- On land issues the actions are more like principles. It speaks about promoting and strengthening visions without saying how to do it. It is important to specify the enabling tools for the implementation to achieve the vision (articulated in section A).
- Important issues to be addressed by the NUA are missing, like the informal settlements, the equitable access to basic services, education, the environmental footprint of cities and the multidimensional poverty. Specific actions on these issues should be developed.
- Infrastructure is a transversal topic and should be addresses also within the subsections of housing, basic services, building resilience among others. At the same time, the section on means of implementation should not be limited to infrastructure.
- It is necessary to make transversal the topic of Data and statistics generation, and mention it along the whole section.
- Reference to the climate finance is welcome since it is key to achieve low emission development and resilient to climate change. However the current reference includes different concepts in the same paragraph. We suggest to divide the paragraph into two.
- HII is not the space to discuss the institutional architecture of the green climate fund. It is important to highlight the commitment of developed country to provide 100 million per year for the climate finance as part of the Paris Agreement, and the relevance of this commitment for the sustainable development of cities and human settlements.

Japan:

- Comment: This whole section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points, since this section covers what we agreed in Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAA) and the 2030 Agenda.

Mexico:

- The important role and contributions of legislators must be recognized in the adoption of normative frameworks supporting the implementation of the NUA. The legislators must be recognized as relevant actors to ensure a conducive environment for sustainable urban development.
Singapore:

- Comment: New Urban Agenda should be based on three outcomes that balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely: a competitive economy; a high quality of life; and a sustainable environment.
- Underpinning these outcomes are systems, namely dynamic urban governance with integrity and long-term integrated planning. These support balanced development not only in cities but in other agglomerations of different scales. They are the foundational principles for effective implementation of the desired outcomes of sustainable urbanisation, as they underpin, for example, the establishment of supportive national, sub-national and local frameworks; the planning and management of urban spatial development; and the enhancement of means of implementation. They are the bedrock upon which sustainable cities can be built.

84. The realization of transformative commitments set out through the New Urban Agenda will require national, sub-national, and local governments to ensure an enabling policy framework, integrated by planning and management of urban spatial development, and effective means of implementation at the national, sub-national, and local levels.

G77 and China:

- The group feels that the text will require to be re-arranged especially the subtitles. The subsections and sub-titles under effective implementation require sequencing. We have three subsections organized in accordance to the levels of planning, the level on sectors, while the portion on MoI (means of implementation) is organized around tools. We need to have a systematic way of using titles. The big subsections are missing. The group proposes starting with tools, followed by planning and lastly the MoI.
- The group feel that governance and participation should be strongly embedded in the section on effective implementation and means of implementation. However we do not need to re-sectorise the structure. We welcome reference to an integrated approach to and linkages between national policies, and linkages between urban and rural areas. But this should be spread to other sectors.
- On education- the group feels that it is important to emphasize the reference to education in this section.

US:

- “transformative commitments principles”. Justification: The initial paragraph refers to them as “principles”; this is for clarity and consistency
- “New Urban Agenda will may require”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

BUILDING THE URBAN STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A SUPPORTIVE NATIONAL, SUB-NATIONAL AND LOCAL FRAMEWORK

Arab Group:

- Stronger urban-rural linkages language
- Find a vision to deal with the aftermath of civil conflict and forced migration of domestic and international, and to support reconstruction efforts.

Colombia:

- The title of the first sub section should be replaced with legal and policy frameworks

85. The effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be anchored to the establishment of national and local frameworks as well as inclusive and implementable national urban policies, including land and housing policies, to guide sustainable urban development as an integral part of the national development strategy. Sub-national and local governments should be empowered to implement spatial development strategies based on coherent urban planning principles, and the implementing actions required by national and local governments should be integrated with stakeholders’ participation as well as new partnership arrangements.

African Group:
The key emphasis of the African Group will be to ensure the strengthening of institutions and systems as well as improvement of planning systems is directed at promoting transformative change in cities and human settlements.

EU:
- Add: The effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be anchored to the establishment of national and local frameworks as well as inclusive and implementable national urban policies, including land and housing policies, to guide sustainable urban development as an integral part of the national development strategy. Sub-national and local governments, as key partners to achieve the urban agenda, should be empowered to implement spatial development strategies [...]..
- Suggest: Add: "National urban policies should set the overall institutional architecture, with respective competences, tools and resources clearly defined for each level of governance. In this regard it is necessary to enable stronger coordination between national, subnational and local governments, across sectors and other relevant stakeholders."
- We highly welcome the explicit link that is made between financial mechanisms and national urban policies as complemented by sub-national and local polices. However, we suggest this link to be extended to national development policies.
- We fully support the understanding that the realization of the transformative commitments announced in Section A requires the engagement of national, sub-national and local governments. This multi-level engagement will ensure the integration of enabling policy frameworks and the provision of the effective means of implementation at all levels.

Iran:
- Suggest: replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

Mexico:
- Establish link with local policies for implementation of policies such as land management, urban planning, etc to ensure sustainable urban planning system.

US:
- “The effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be anchored to the establishment of national and local frameworks, as well as inclusive and implementable national urban policies, tools, and/or incentives as appropriate.” Justification: Not all member states have national urban policies. We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “Implementing actions required taken by national”. Justification: Actions to implement or apply a non-binding declaration are not “required.”

National Level Framework

Japan:
- Comment: This section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points.

86. We will ensure that national urban policies are complemented by sub-national and local policies, and are adequately linked with finance mechanisms, as well as urban planning guidelines and regulatory frameworks, to integrate urbanization into national development planning.

Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):
- Comments: Include access to support the development of long-term, cross-sectoral urban planning, which empowers locally driven priorities. The information produced either through this text or accompanying materials be able to be contextualized to very different local settings, empowering local ownership, moving beyond “one size fits all” solution.

EU:
- Edit/Add: We will ensure that national urban policies are complemented by sub-national and local policies, and are adequately linked with all finance mechanisms, as well as urban planning guidelines and regulatory frameworks, to integrate urbanization into national development strategies planning.
US:

- “We will plan to ensure national urban policies, as appropriate, are complemented by sub-national and local policies (…)” Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. Not all member states have national urban policies. Some states use incentives and tools to influence state and local policies.

87. We commit to develop an integrated national framework to guide urban development in the medium and long term, and develop integrated, multi-sectoral, and participatory national and territorial policies. We will promote the integration of land, housing, public space and the environment in national urban policies, linking them to national development and socio-economic strategies, taking into consideration existing institutional capacities and decentralized competencies, as well as the specificities of each territory in line with a place-based and context-specific approach.

EU:

- Add: We commit to develop an integrated national framework, in close consultation with local governments and their associations, as well as other stakeholders, to guide urban development in the medium and long term, and develop integrated, multi-sectoral, and participatory national and territorial policies. We will promote the integration of land, housing, transport, public space and the environment in national urban policies linking them to national development and socio-economic strategies, taking into consideration existing institutional capacities and decentralized competencies, as well as the specificities of each territory in line with a place-based and context-specific approach.

US:

- “We commit to support developing an integrated national framework, as appropriate (…)”
- “We will should promote”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- Add “or national urban strategies, principles, and programs, as appropriate”. Justification: Wording can be reworked, but want to broaden from just national urban policies.

88. We recognize that multi-level and multi-actor governance requires national urban policies that set out the overall institutional architecture, with the respective competences, tools, and resources clearly defined for each level of governance. In this regard, we recognize the need to enable stronger coordination between national, sub-national, and local governments and relevant stakeholders. We will ensure that legal and policy frameworks based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination that enable local authorities to effectively implement national urban policies and empower them as policy and decision makers, ensuring appropriate fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization based on the principle of subsidiarity and the respect for local self-government.

G77 and China:

- There are some portions of the section that are not broadly agreed e.g the principal of subsidiarity, while local self-government require further clarification

EU:

- Add/ We recognize that multi-level and multi-actor governance requires national urban policies that set out the overall institutional architecture, with the respective competences, tools, and resources clearly defined for each level of governance. In this regard, we recognize the need to enable formal multi-level consultation mechanisms stronger coordination between national, sub-national, and local governments and relevant stakeholders. We will ensure that legal and policy frameworks based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination that enable local authorities to effectively implement national urban policies and empower them as policy and decision makers, ensuring appropriate fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization based on the principle of subsidiarity and the respect for local self-government.

Iran:

- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:

- “We recognize that multi-level and multi-actor governance can benefit from requires national urban policies.” Justification: Not all member states have national urban policies.
- “We will should ensure”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
Sub-National, Metropolitan and Local Framework

Japan:

- This section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points.

89. We will adopt an integrated approach to urbanization that includes the effective deployment of appropriate and progressive urban and housing legislation and policy frameworks, sound and innovative financing mechanisms, appropriate land governance, quality urban planning and design, and mechanisms for strong civil society engagement in decision-making, as well as implementation and monitoring of urban development.

G77 and China:

- The portion of monitoring and evaluation should be included.

EU:

- Add: ... mechanisms for strong civil society and other stakeholders’ engagement in decision-making, as well as implementation and monitoring of urban development.

Iran:

- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:

- “We will adopt support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “well as implementation supporting and monitoring”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “urban development.”
- “of urban development by measuring and managing different forms of local capital”. Justification: Add more focus on measurability.

90. We will strengthen the capacity of sub-national governments to implement effective local and metropolitan governance, ensuring the involvement of both local and regional governments, but providing metropolitan regions with authority over critical metropolitan concerns. Metropolitan governance will encompass democratic legitimacy, legal frameworks, and reliable financing mechanisms.

G77 and China:

- We welcome inclusion of capacity building especially at the sub national levels of government and in local authorities. Specific capacities will be required to gather quantitative data on the widening of the tax base and integration of the informal sector by promoting formalization into the formal economy to raise revenues. Addressing capacity deficits in local authorities especially in urban planning, data collection, information sharing and management and policy enforcement is important to the group. Also, encompassing democratic legitimacy requires clarification

US:

- “We will plan to strengthen”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “governance will should encompass”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

91. We will support local authorities in determining their own administrative structures in order to adapt to local needs. We encourage appropriate regulatory frameworks and support to local governments in partnering with the private sector and communities to develop and manage basic services and infrastructure.

US:

- “We will plan to support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
Stakeholder Engagement Framework

G77 and China

- The stakeholder roles should be clarified in each context.

EU:

- We fully support the stakeholder engagement framework presented as a combined and coordinated effort of all stakeholders involved. This joint effort is necessary at all levels of the policy process in order to ensure a multi-level and multi-actor governance approach and engagement in the implementation of the new urban agenda.

Brazil:

- It is important to emphasize the participation of "stakeholders", with clear roles, at all stages of the elaboration of urban agendas. In this context, it is important to have a combination of both "top down" and "bottom up" approaches in building the urban agenda of a country.

Japan:

- This section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points.

92. We recognize that successful realization of sustainable urban development in all areas considered by this agenda strongly depends on the combined and coordinated effort of all stakeholders involved, both governmental and non-governmental. We will therefore implement broader partnerships in a multi-level governance structure, through the open, democratic and inclusive participation of stakeholders at all levels.

Iran:

- Replace "stakeholders" with "relevant stakeholders"

US:

- "We will plan to therefore". Justification: We strongly prefer not to use "will" in a non-binding declaration.
- "therefore implement work towards broader". Justification: We prefer not to say we are "implementing" something as general as "broader partnerships."

93. This partnership approach includes all stages of the policy process, from planning to budgeting, implementation, and monitoring through well-resourced permanent mechanisms that include designated times and spaces for all, with particular attention to grassroots and marginalized groups.

G77 and China:

- Propose including the term "design" before "planning"

94. This will also be extended to all kinds of partnerships, through ex ante and ex post community-based assessments, to ascertain their environmental, social, and economic impacts. As part of this process, we will help to ensure that multi-stakeholder partnerships contribute to the long-term success of sustainable urban development and are enabled to build effective links with national, regional and local policy initiatives and priorities.

US:

- "This will should also". Justification: We strongly prefer not to use "will" in a non-binding declaration.
- "we will should help". Justification: We strongly prefer not to use "will" in a non-binding declaration.

95. We will put in place broad-based cooperation mechanisms, consultation processes, reviewing mechanisms, and platforms that create ownership among different parties, for the monitoring and continuous review of national urban policies, including land and housing policies, with the goal of informing any amendments, as appropriate.
US:
● “We will intend to put”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

PLANNING AND MANAGING THE URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

EU:
● We welcome the suggestion to implement integrated urban spatial development strategies that support the realization of compact, integrated, and well-connected cities and human settlements, including peri-urban areas and the rural hinterland, including catchment areas, which harness the social and economic benefits of the urban form.
● The territorial approach fosters the development of exchanges between complementary spaces, notably in terms of energy and food resources. Solidarity between those spaces is an intrinsic condition for the harmonious and cohesive development of territories.

Arab Group:
● There is an alarming increase in the number of refugees, migrants and displaced people in recent years - which disproportionate burdens urban areas in neighboring countries. Therefore, it is necessary that the third Habitat Conference mobilize international support for the people affected by the crisis and their host communities on a temporary basis until they return to their countries of origin.

96. We reaffirm and reiterate the principles and strategies for urban and territorial planning agreed upon in the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, adopted by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 25th session in April 2015.

EU:
● We subscribe to strategic urban and territorial planning and management. Combined with integrated urban governance and proper land use regulation, integrated urban planning is a strong tool for decreasing the rate of urban sprawl, the loss of fertile arable soil and increasing resource and energy efficiency in urban areas.

US:
● “planning agreed upon determined/decided in (…)”. Justification: the Guidelines are not binding, and therefore not “agreed”

97. In this regard, the New Urban Agenda aims to implement integrated urban spatial development strategies supporting the realization of compact, integrated, and well-connected cities and human settlements, including peri-urban areas and the rural hinterland, which will harness the social and economic benefits of the urban form.

G77 and China:
● Terms well-connected cities and rural hinterland require clarification

Japan:
● Proposed revision: In this regard, we will create national urban strategies that recognize the role of cities as engines of the economy and call for balanced territorial development by attending to national infrastructure investments that support economic prosperity, environmental protection and social justice for all.
● Additional para:[98. We will support integrated and comprehensive strategic territorial and local spatial planning and management to assure synergies between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, as well as economic prosperity, environmental quality and social justice for all.]
● This section can be streamlined, focusing only on the most crucial and necessary points. As indicated in paragraph 1 in the conclusion of UNIT 6 policy frameworks paper (page 16), the purposes of using the guideline should be clearly stated (See [A2]).

US:
● “aims to implement promote integrated”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “integrated urban spatial development strategies.”
● “which will can harness”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
Urban Planning and Management

EU:
- Overall, the planning and management of urban spatial development has to take different national legislation and planning systems as well as local self governance into account (98-104)

98. We will implement urban and territorial plans including city-region and/or metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions between and among separate urban areas, and develop regional infrastructure projects that stimulate economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions and reinforcing links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.

G77 and China:
- We need to see more specificity on how and why we have to create alliances. Urban planning and management need to have a long term perspective. It should have flexibility to be adjusted as and when there is need. There should be less emphasis on short term planning.

EU:
- Add: We will implement long term urban and territorial plans including city-region and/or metropolitan plans through short term interventions, to encourage synergies and interactions between and among separate urban areas and their surroundings, including the cross-border one, and develop regional infrastructure projects that stimulate economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions and reinforcing links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, including the catchment area. In this regard we will promote rural-urban partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanisms as effective instruments to perform municipal administrative tasks, deliver public services and promote local development.

Japan:
- Add: We will implement urban and territorial plans including city-region and/or metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions between and among separate urban areas, and develop regional infrastructure projects that stimulate economic productivity, promoting equitable growth of regions [contributing to reduce influxes of domestic migration from rural to urban areas], and reinforcing links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas.
- Japan: Suggest: Balanced development contributes reducing domestic migration from rural areas to urban areas

US:
- “We will plan to”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “implement apply”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “urban and territorial plans.”

99. We will implement planned urban extensions, infill and regeneration, upgrading and retrofitting, as appropriate, ensuring integrated and participatory approaches involving all stakeholders and inhabitants, avoiding gentrification and reducing social segregation. We will design innovative and locally adapted instruments to allow for the planning of organized urban growth, minimizing the prevalence of intra-urban voids and consolidating optimal densities within cities. In this regard, the cooperation for the design, financing, and implementation of state-of-the-art urban indicator systems and geographic information systems is essential.

G77 and China:
- The term “state of the art urban indicator” should be clarified.

EU:
- Concerning the reference to the urban indicator systems and geographic information systems, we would have a number of questions:
Is there really a necessity for urban indicator systems? If so, what is the link to the 2030 Agenda indicators? Who would be in charge? Is there an intention to base this only on local initiatives or is there a will to come up with an overarching framework?

- We will implement planned urban extensions, infill and regeneration, upgrading and retrofitting, as appropriate, ensuring integrated and participatory approaches involving all stakeholders and inhabitants, avoiding gentrification and reducing social segregation. We will design innovative and locally adapted instruments to allow for the planning of organized urban growth, minimizing the prevalence of intra-urban voids and consolidating optimal densities within cities. In this regard, the cooperation for the design, financing, and implementation of state-of-the-art urban indicator systems and geographic information systems is essential.

Iran:
- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:
- Prefer “appropriate” to “optimal” densities, as “optimal densities” is scientifically/academically unfounded: “(…) consolidating optimal appropriate densities to respond to local context and need within cities”. Justification: We prefer to avoid the word optimal, especially with regards to densities. The concept of optimal densities is generally questionable, scientifically/academically unfounded, and likely to be problematic. Given the overall push for contextually and locally appropriate planning, citizen engagement, and implementation, which we support, we recommend using wording such as “appropriate densities to respond to local context and need”
- “We will plan to implement planned urban extensions” Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “implement apply”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “planned urban extensions.”
- “avoiding gentrification encouraging affordable housing and reducing social segregation”. Justification: The term gentrification is not well defined.
- “We will plan to design”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

100. We will plan cities and territories based on the principles of efficient use of land, compactness, adequate density and connectivity, as well as mixed economic use in the built up areas, to reduce mobility needs and service delivery costs per capita, and harness density and economies of agglomeration. The application of these principles will foster sustainable urban development, including job creation, reduced infrastructure spending, efficient public transport, reduced congestion, as well as reduced urban sprawl and land consumption.

G77 and China:
- “efficient land consumption or land use...”

EU:
- Add: “based on the principles of efficient use of land and natural resources, compactness, adequate density and connectivity, multiple use of space, adequate density and connectivity, as well as...”

US:
- “We will intend to plan/support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “principles will can foster”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future.

101. We will implement urban planning strategies that facilitate a social mix and provision of quality public spaces, ensuring economic vibrancy, enhancing safety and security, favouring social interaction and the
appreciation of diversity, and attracting high-quality urban services and adequate housing. In this regard, a network of quality public spaces and streets will be designed, considering measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering local markets and commerce, formal and informal, promoting walkability and cycling towards improving the overall quality of life and social cohesion.

US:
- “We will implement plan to apply/support urban”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “urban planning strategies.”
- “streets will should be designed”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

102. We will support practices such as participatory planning and budgeting, citizen-based monitoring, self-enumeration and co-planning that are rooted in new forms of direct partnership between state organizations and civil society.

G77 and China:
- Self-enumeration is not common language.

US:
- “We will support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

103. We will ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectorial policies at different levels/scales of political administration in order to strengthen integrated approaches in areas such as land-use and planning, housing construction, food security, management of natural resources, provision of public goods and services, climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience-building, and risk management.

EU:
- On transport and mobility: improving accessibility in the city is vital and we consider transport planning as a key component of integral territorial and urban planning, currently not explicitly referred to in OP 103. In the same context, we think that action is not only needed at the city or metropolitan level but also at the national level, aiming to develop sustainable National Urban Transport Policies.
- Add/ We will ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectorial policies at different levels/scales of political administration in order to strengthen integrated approaches in areas such as land-use and planning, transport planning, housing construction, food security, management of natural resources, provision of public goods and services, climate change adaptation and mitigation, resilience-building, and risk management; and we will implement urban planning strategies that factor in these sectors.

Iran:
- Suggest more precise language for “management of natural resources”. The term, “management of natural resources”, is a broad definition and the mentioned term goes beyond the mandate of Habitat III.

Japan:
- Add: “...climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, resilience-building, and risk management.” Clearly state Disaster Risk Reduction.

US:
- “food security and nutrition”
- “We will plan to take appropriate steps to ensure”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- Add at the end: “The first step is to establish measures of physical, natural, human, social, institutional and financial capital”. Justification: Add more focus on measurability
104. We will also implement strategic urban planning and management at the local level introducing information and communication technologies to enhance access to and reduce the cost of quality public services, as well as improving regulatory compliance, transparency, and accountability of public agencies. We will strive to include maintenance and management as an integral part of the design process and establishing participative mechanisms across the whole process from their design, management, and maintenance.

US:
- We will support also implement strategic. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”

- We will intend to strive (or just “we strive”) Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Land

G77 and China:
- there is need to emphasize rural urban-linkages and land to sea linkages. Implementation should be complementary with the other processes. We emphasize efficient use of land.

105. We promote the social and ecological function of land, considering food safety and nutrition, in order to promote just cities through policies that distribute the burdens and benefits of urbanization fairly and avoid the processes of segregation. We will encourage the improvement of combined fiscal, urban planning, and urban management tools, including land market regulations to ensure the capture and distribution of the value created as a result of the process of urbanization and avoid speculative practices. Innovative instruments should be designed to allow for the planning of rational urban growth, minimizing the prevalence of intra-urban voids, consolidating optimal densities within cities and protecting ecological or agricultural land reserves.

G77 and China:
- Food safety and nutrition para 105 It is important to use food security and nutrition as agreed correct language.

Argentina:
- Suggest: Food security instead of food safety

US:
- “food safety security and nutrition”

- We prefer “appropriate” to “optimal” densities, as “optimal densities” is scientifically/academically unfounded: [...] consolidating optimal appropriate densities to respond to local context and need within cities. Justification: We prefer to avoid the word optimal, especially with regards to densities. The concept of optimal densities is generally questionable, scientifically/academically unfounded, and likely to be problematic. Given the overall push for contextually and locally appropriate planning, citizen engagement, and implementation, which we support, we recommend using wording such as “appropriate densities to respond to local context and need”

106. We will enhance the public supply of affordable land for housing, including land in the center and consolidated areas of cities, and encourage mixed-income development to offset segregation, to secure land tenure in informal settlements, and to introduce efficient legal and technical systems to capture part of the land value increment accruing from public investment.
EU:
- Add: “We will enhance the public supply of affordable land for housing, urban basic services and infrastructure, including land.”

US:
- “We will plan to enhance/support enhancing”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

107. We will promote compliance with legal requirements through strong land management institutions that deal with land registration and governance, implementing a transparent and efficient land use, property registration, and sound financial system. Support will be provided to local authorities and stakeholders in developing and using basic land inventory information, such as a cadaster, valuation maps, as well as land and housing price records to generate the data needed to assess changes in land values. In this regard, the cooperation for the design, financing, and implementation of state-of-the-art urban indicator systems and geographic information systems is essential.

Iran:
- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:
- “We will promote”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “implementing applying/incorporating a transparent and efficient land use”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “transparent and efficient land use.”
- “Support will should be”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “provided through a variety of avenues and vehicles”. Justification: Need to clarify responsibility and funding

Housing

G77 and China:
- On housing section there is no reference to right to adequate housing. This requires to be included in this section.

EU:
- As regards the housing sub-section, we feel that social inclusion can be particularly reached through measure promoting socio-economic mixity of inhabitants. This is currently missing in the draft.
- Planning for housing schemes cannot be detached from the urban system, but they also need to be well-located, which implies for good access to public transport (OP100), and distributed, prioritizing urban renewal and rehabilitation and preventing gentrification, while preserving cultural heritage.
- We believe that informal settlement upgrading programs also need to have the clear objective of desegregation.

Brazil:
- Comment: The right to adequate housing was recognized in the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Political Rights and the Habitat Agenda. According to General Comment No. 4 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the right to adequate housing encompasses notions of security of tenure, availability of services and infrastructure, accessibility, adequate location, among others. We believe it qualifies the implementation of policies in the area and, for this reason, we believe it is crucial to incorporate language, in the implementation section, on the need to take steps towards the realization of the right to adequate housing.

Indonesia:
- Comment: What about the ‘role of Communities’? In particular for housing, as stated in our statement of May 18, communities plays a significant role in housing, from planning, budgeting, implementation to maintenance, and especially in the process of post-disaster reconstruction. However, the role of
community is not mentioned in paragraphs 108 – 111. We recommend acknowledging communities as key actors in housing development.

108. The provision of affordable housing at scale remains a key challenge to most countries, especially developing countries. Access to adequate and affordable housing is needed to reduce the vast numbers of households living in inadequate housing in slums and informal settlements. We will develop national housing policies based on participatory planning and the principles of social inclusion and participation, economic effectiveness, environmental protection, and cultural adequacy.

EU:
- “..We will develop national housing policies based on participatory planning and the principles of social inclusion, especially through measures in favour of socio-economic mixity of inhabitant, and participation, economic effectiveness, environmental protection, and cultural adequacy.

US:
- “We will plan to develop”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

109. We will include data disaggregation to allow a differentiated analysis of housing supply and demand considering the specific social, economic, and cultural dynamics on subnational levels. This will inform the implementation of housing and urban development programs, with housing at the center of the strategy and to the extent possible, situated at the center of the city. We encourage applying the principle of subsidiarity in the implementation of national housing policies through subnational and decentralized structures in order to ensure the coherence between national and local urban development strategies, land policies, and housing supply.

US:
- “We will plan to include promote/work towards.” Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “This will should inform”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

110. We will consider policies that promote a wide range of alternative housing options, considering shifting from a predominantly private ownership to other rental and tenure options, including cooperatives solutions such as co-housing and community land trust, in order to improve the supply of affordable housing, as well as to adopt policies that support incremental housing and slum/informal settlements upgrading programs.

EU:
- “..solutions such as co-housing and community land trust and other form of collective tenure, in order to improve the supply of affordable housing, as well as to adopt policies that support incremental housing and slum/informal settlements upgrading programs combating segregation through no segregation and de-segregation approaches.

US:
- “We will plan to consider”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

111. We will promote regulations within the housing sector, including building codes, standards, development permits, land use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, ensuring quality and habitability. In this regard, planning initiatives should avoid peripheral and isolated mass housing schemes detached from the urban system.

G77 and China:
- Quality and habitability should be clarified.
EU:

- We will promote regulations within the housing sector, including building codes, standards, development permits, land use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations, ensuring quality, habitability and accessible public space. In this regard, planning initiatives should avoid peripheral and isolated mass housing schemes detached from the urban system but well-located and distributed, prioritizing urban renewal and rehabilitation and preventing gentrification, while preserving cultural heritage.

Brazil:

- suggest deletion of the last part. In this regard, planning initiatives should avoid peripheral and isolated mass housing schemes detached from the urban system. And replaced with “planning initiatives should take into account the use of urbanized land, especially vacant urban spaces, the orderly and progressive production of new neighborhoods in adequate land for urban expansion, and the production of housing in rural areas with patterns that are appropriate in the surrounding environment”.
- too prescriptive on regulations

US:

- “We will plan to promote” (or just “we support regulations”) Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Mobility

G77 and China:

- On mobility – in paragraphs 112-118, we need to make stronger the message of road safety as also contained in the Resolution 70/260. Road safety should be strongly reflected in the New Urban Agenda since most accidents occur in cities and urban areas.
- Car Oriented needs clarification.
- Stronger reference to road safety required - UN resolution 70/260 on road safety as benchmark.

Brazil:

- road safety has not been adequately addressed. GA res. 70/260 recognize that if not addressed this challenge may affect progress on achieving SDGs.

Russian Federation:

- Suggest: We suggest to add to the ‘Mobility’ section the following language: “We commit to develop national policies to improve road safety, notably by expanding public and non-motorized transport, implementing United Nations vehicle safety regulations, raising awareness, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.”
- Stress the importance of “road safety” as most of the deaths on the roads occur in cities. (para 112-118)

112. High transport demand and land consumption through transport infrastructures put urban environments and the accessibility of cities for people and goods under significant pressure. Without a transformation in policy, and step change in effort, they will not be able to cope with the anticipated urban growth. To set a vision and specific targets for the urban mobility and land use policy – in particular to provide access for all to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, we need a massive transformation from the current pattern of “car-oriented” development towards people-oriented development that improves urban access for all delivered through:

EU:

Add: “We acknowledge the importance of a fundamental paradigm shift in mobility. High Transport demands...”

- “...in particular to provide access for all to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, to enable participation in social and economic activities, we need a massive transformation from the current...”
US:
- “effort, they will may not”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.

(a) A massive increase in public transport, walking, and cycling;
(b) Equitable Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) that minimizes displacement of the poor and features affordable housing and a mix of jobs and services; also enabled by an integrated spatial and transport planning through Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

EU:
- We would welcome the inclusion of a reference to the principles of the green economy and support the promotion of a green and inclusive urban economy.
- “Equitable Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) that minimizes displacement of the poor and features affordable housing and a mix of jobs and services; also enabled by an integrated spatial and transport planning through Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans”

(c) Better and coordinated transport-land use planning, including waterways and transport planning, especially for coastal cities and small island developing states.

113. We will implement polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and interventions, promoting the role of small and intermediate cities in strengthening food security systems through provision of sound infrastructure, access to land and effective trade links, to ensure that small scale farmers are linked to larger supply chains including a density-based fair distribution of diverse services across cities and their territories, which will minimize demand for travel. At the same time, we will foster compact, transit-supported city models, with a well-connected network of mixed-use arteries, integrating mobility plans into overall urban plans, to decrease the demand for private vehicles, as well as to promote efficient and safe multi-modal transport systems.

G77 and China:
- Density based fair distribution should be clarified.

EU:
- Add: We will implement rural-urban linkages and the role of small and intermediate cities as livable places in order to disburden the agglomerations by in strengthening industries, services and food security and nutrition systems through provision of sound infrastructure, access to land and effective trade links, to ensure that small scale farmers are linked to larger supply chains including a density-based fair distribution of diverse services across cities and their territories, which will minimize demand for travel. We acknowledge the potential of urban farming for food security. At the same time, we will foster compact, transit-supported city models, with a well-connected network of mixed-use arteries, integrating mobility plans into overall urban plans, to decrease the demand for private motorized vehicles, as well as to promote efficient and safe multi-modal transport systems.

US:
- “food security systems”
- “We will implement support polycentric”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”
- “which will can minimize”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.
- “we will plan to foster”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

114. We will consider establishing urban transport infrastructure funds at the national level, based on a diversity of funding sources, ranging from public grants to contributions from other public entities and the private sector. We will also develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, regional/metropolitan and local levels to appraise the wider benefits of urban transport schemes, including impacts on the economy, quality of life, accessibility and road safety, among others.
115. We will support the development of frameworks for the organization, procurement, and regulation of transport and mobility services in urban and metropolitan areas, including new technology that enables shared mobility services, as well as the development of clear contractual relationship between local authorities and transport and mobility providers which defines mutual obligations.

EU:

- Add/ We will support the development of frameworks for the organization, procurement, and regulation of transport and mobility services in urban and metropolitan areas based on sustainable national urban transport and mobility policies, that These frameworks will also include new technology that enables shared mobility services, as well as the development of clear contractual relationships between local authorities and transport and mobility providers which defines mutual obligations.

US:

- “We will plan to support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

116. We will create conditions for better coordination and mutual understanding between transport and urban planning departments at the local level as well as between planning and policy frameworks at local and national level.

EU:

- Add: “…frameworks at local and national level. Integration between planning and policy frameworks at local and national level will be created through National Urban Mobility Plans.”

US:

- “We will plan to create”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

117. We will provide local authorities with the necessary knowledge and capacity to implement integrated transport, and the legal capacity to enforce them upon adoption.

EU:

- Add: “…We will provide local authorities with the necessary knowledge and capacity to implement integrated transport. This includes the provision of guidelines and the legal capacity to enforce plans upon adoption.”

US:

- “We plan to will-provide/support providing”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “to help implement”. Justification: Knowledge and capacity may not be the only things needed, which this suggests. Refer to policy offices.

118. We will support cities to develop financing instruments, enabling them to improve their cities’ transport infrastructure by public transport systems, such as BRT-systems, city trains, cycling lines and technology based transport systems to reduce congestion and pollution improving efficiency. These measures will be complemented by people-centered urban planning based on compactness, improved density, connectivity, and mixed uses, as well as the introduction of vehicle fuel efficiency standards and incentives for vehicles powered by renewables.

Argentina:

- Delete “as well as the introduction of vehicle fuel efficiency standards and incentives for vehicles powered by renewables.”
US:

- “We will support”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “measures will should be complemented”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Urban Basic Services

G77 and China:

- On basic services, the group welcomes reference to the reference to water and sanitation. There should be stronger mention of sewerage system and storm water management. While we call for quality urban basic services, the list of services should be expanded.

Brazil:

- Comment: We believe the language concerning the issue of water and sanitation could be strengthened in the text through direct mention of the services to be offered to ensure universal access, such as provision of water, sewage systems, public cleanliness, solid waste management, urban drainage, and storm water management.

119. We recommend anticipating water issues when planning urban development, rather than adjusting it to the built environment. Factoring in water early on at different spatial scales saves huge economic, social, and environmental costs. Active participation of multiple sectors and communities is required, all of which are dependent on sustainable water management.

G77 and China:

- Paragraph requires recasting to make them clear; reference to mobility incentives that lead to subsidies is not accurate.

EU:

- Add/ We recommend urging anticipating water issues applying an integrated water resources management approach as well as sanitation issues when planning urban development, rather than adjusting it to the built environment. Factoring in water early on at different spatial scales saves huge economic, social, and environmental costs. Active participation of multiple sectors and communities is required, all of which are dependent on sustainable water management. This is the case for all dimensions of water, i.e. water and sanitation as well as the disaster risk it brings (too much, too little, too polluted) and the opportunities it brings (trade, food, energy, etc).

US:

- “We recommend anticipating future water sanitation, and storm water issues when planning urban development, rather than adjusting it to the already built environment. Factoring in water early on at different spatial scales saves huge economic, social, and environmental costs. Active participation of the multiple sectors and communities is required, all of which that are dependent on sustainable water management should be encouraged.” Justification: There’s no qualification of “multiple sectors and communities” – these are very general terms -- so it doesn’t make sense to say their participation is required without further specificity. We have recast to make this clear that the sectors and communities that are dependent upon sustainable water management should be actively participating in planning. We are also concerned by saying something very vague is “required.”

120. We will equip water utilities to realize the human right to water and sanitation and to promote sustainable water development through not-for-profit capacity development, including knowledge sharing and peer-learning partnerships. Global, regional, national, and local mechanisms should be strengthened financially and operationally to fill the capacity gap and meet ambitious development objectives.

G77 and China:

- Para 120 – financially and operationally phrase is not clear
US:

- Comment: As stated in the room, we prefer to see a New Urban Agenda focused on concrete policy initiatives rather than human rights. However, assuming this language stays in, we offer the following suggested edits to better track the international law and language in the ICESCR.
  - “We will plan to equip water utilities as a means to promote the progressive realization the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
  - “Sustainable water development management through not-for-profit utilities to as a means to promote the progressive realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”. Justification: We want to be clear that states have the responsibility to protect HR; not all water utilities are public. The other edits bring the language in line with Article 2, para. 1 of the ICESCR, which obligates States Parties to progressively realize the rights contained in (or derived from) the ICESCR, and in line with internationally standard language regarding this right.

Russian Federation:

- Suggest: Regarding paragraph 120, when reflecting the question related to water resources, we suggest to use the SDG 6 as a basis for the formulation.

121. Public health cannot be guaranteed without strong local leadership and adequate investments in sanitation infrastructure, services that have been long neglected. Innovative, context-specific, and culturally-sensitive solutions exist and must be considered in the planning of a city-wide universal sanitation access strategy.

EU:

- Add: “...investments in secure water supply and sanitation infrastructure, the latter providing services that have been long neglected. Innovative, accessible, context-specific...”

Indonesia:

- Suggest/ Add/ “Public health cannot be guaranteed without strong local leadership and adequate investments in sanitation infrastructure, services that have been long neglected, as well as in behavior change and hygiene. Innovative, context-specific, and culturally-sensitive solutions exist and must be considered and promoted as solutions in the provision of urban public health in the planning of a city-wide universal sanitation and public health access strategy.” Paragraph 36 states that green public space has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. Therefore, we propose the rewriting of paragraph 121 in a positive sentence.

Norway:

- Suggest: mention “operational requirements” to run basic services
- Add: the following reformulation “Public health cannot be guaranteed without strong local leadership and adequate investments in sanitation infrastructure and operational requirements, services that have been long neglected, as well as in behavior change and hygiene. Innovative, context-specific, and culturally-sensitive solutions exist and must be considered in the planning of a universal city-wide sanitation access strategy. To be effective and sustainable, wastewater management must be an integral part of urban development planning, across all sectors, and transcending political, administrative and jurisdictional borders in all levels.

US:

- “investment in sanitation infrastructure, a service that has been long neglected. Innovative, context-specific, and culturally-sensitive solutions exist and must should be considered in the planning of a universal city-wide sanitation access strategies.”
- “Public health cannot be is difficult to guaranteed without”. Justification: The statement as written is not necessarily factually accurate. It is not impossible, it is just unlikely. We’ve suggested edits to reflect that.
- “exist and must should be”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
122. We recognize that even for cities that do not directly control power generation, they may control local infrastructure and codes that can drive sustainable energy in end-use sectors, such as buildings, industry, transport, waste, or sanitation. We note the effectiveness of net metering standards, portfolio standards, and public procurement policies on energy, among other instruments, to support deployment. Smart grid and district energy systems should also be prioritized to improve synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency.

G77 and China:
- On energy, the group welcomes Paragraph 122 especially the reference to renewable and efficiency energy which should be maintained. Energy access should also be mentioned.

EU:
- Add: “...such as buildings, industry, transport, waste, or water and sanitation.” “We note the effectiveness of coupled infrastructures and their resilience, net metering standards...”

123. To be effective and sustainable, wastewater management must be an integral part of urban development planning, across all sectors, and transcending political, administrative and jurisdictional borders in all levels. We commit to provide universal access to de-centralized waste management systems, and to pursue alternatives to unregulated and inappropriate forms and locations of waste disposal. In this regard, extended producer responsibility schemes should be established, including producers in the financing of urban waste management systems and reducing the hazards of waste streams and recycling rates through better product design.

EU:
- Add/ “... to de-centralized advanced waste management systems with de-centralized collection and centralized recycling and disposal facilities and to pursue. We promote alternatives to unregulated and inappropriate forms and locations of waste disposal. In this regard, the polluter-pays-principle with financial instruments like fee (pay-as-you-throw) systems or extended producer responsibility schemes should be established, including waste generators and producers in the financing of urban waste management systems, and reducing the hazards of waste streams and increasing recycling rates i.e. through better product design.”

Arab Group:
- Water scarcity is a serious urban challenge across the Arab world. Therefore, we must determine the actions that can be for all stakeholders to do in order to improve water production and consumption. We recommend in this context, in particular, by following the nexus approach for energy and water, and to take advantage of developments in prices in the Middle East in the field of renewable energy.

Norway:
- Suggest: We would suggest that the first sentence of Para 123 (To be effective and sustainable, wastewater management must be an integral part of urban development planning, across all sectors, and transcending political, administrative and jurisdictional borders in all levels.) be moved up and added to para 121. Para 121 covers sanitation and para 123 covers general waste management system

US:
- “management must should be”. Justification: We cannot accept “must” in a non-binding declaration. Instead we suggest using “should.”
- “We commit to support provide universal access to de-centralized waste management systems”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this.
- “of urban development planning, across all sectors, and transcending political, administrative and jurisdictional borders in at all levels”. Justification: Because it is not clear what is meant by “political, administrative, and jurisdictional borders,” we suggest deleting in favor of “all levels.”
- “We commit to provide promote universal access to centralized and/or de-centralized waste.” Justification: We are not in a position to commit to provide “universal access to de-centralized waste management systems,” nor do we necessarily think this must be decentralized. However, we can commit to promoting universal access to waste disposal more generally.
- “and to pursue alternatives to unregulated and inappropriate forms and locations of waste disposal”. Justification: We feel that given the fact that 80-90% (per UNEP) of waste/wastewater is dumped straight into the environment in developing countries, this language should be
strengthened. According to UNEP, most developing countries are not regulating waste disposal, or where there are regulations, they are not strong enough or are not enforced.

Additional paragraph: “We recommend anticipating the food and nutrition needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, when planning urban development. Eliminating hunger and malnutrition among urban residents is critical to human and economic growth, and to sustainable urban development. We recognize that the majority of food consumed worldwide is, and continues to be, grown in rural and peri-urban areas. Food security and agriculture policies should be coordinated across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas to facilitate the production, storage, transportation, and marketing of food to consumers. Recognizing the food-water-energy nexus, food policies should be coordinated with energy, water, transportation, and other policies in urban areas to maximize efficiencies and minimize waste”.

Heritage and Culture

EU:

- We fully support that heritage and culture is considered a priority component of urban plans and strategies, but would like to see them referred to also as a fundamental means for dialogue, especially in post-conflict settings.

124. We will place urban culture and heritage as a priority component of urban plans and strategies through the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, and strategic growth policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural assets and landscapes and mitigate the disruptive impact of development. We will also conduct a comprehensive inventory and/or mapping of these tangible and intangible assets, utilizing new technologies and techniques and involving local communities, as appropriate.

EU:

- Add: “We will place urban culture and heritage as a priority component of urban plans and strategies through the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, and strategic growth policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural assets and landscapes and mitigate the disruptive impact of development. We deem culture and heritage as a fundamental mean for reestablishing dialogue and development, especially in a post-conflict phase.”

Norway:

- Add: We will place urban culture and heritage and their context as a priority component of urban plans and strategies through the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, and strategic growth policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural assets and landscapes and mitigate the disruptive impact of development. We will also conduct a comprehensive inventory and/or mapping of these tangible and intangible assets, utilizing new technologies and techniques and involving local communities, as appropriate. We will emphasize the role of cultural heritage in urban development, stimulate to participation and responsibility, and incite to new use of architectural monuments and sites with the intention of value creation, through respectful restoration and adaption.

US:

- “We will plan to place/support placing”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “We will plan to also conduct”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

ENHANCING MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA: FINANCING AND OTHER TOOLS OF IMPLEMENTATION

G77 and China:

- The group calls for inclusion of all portions of the means of implementation targets 11.a, 11.b and 11.c of the SDG 11. The group emphasizes inclusion of the role of international enabling environment to implement the NUA. We need to strengthen the section on borrowing and fiscal policy autonomy to the subnational level of government. There should be language on supporting local governments to mobilize revenues, strengthen debt management and strengthen municipal bond markets.
● There is too much focus on financing on cities without striking a balance with unique challenges facing different regions. Solutions for cities are supposed to focus on all cities in both developed and developing countries. This should be reflected in Paragraphs 127, 130, 131, and 132 of the draft.
● There is need to include the role Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) as these are key in providing financing especially in developing countries (LDC, LLDC SIDS) to finance services and infrastructure. We need to see specific language on well-functioning national and regional development banks and their role in financing development at both the national and subnational levels of government.

African Group:
● Suggest establishment of a well-resourced operational fund for the implementation of the NUA.
● The Group considers that some adjustments to the structure of the finance section of this draft needed to be done and will bring further some proposals, with a view to ensuring a more orderly presentation. On this part, we shall be also guided by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We will contribute towards highlighting and rationalizing the different components of financing and seek to situate the role of partnerships, international cooperation as well as science and technology in a proper context.

Brazil:
● We believe it is important to incorporate language recognizing that MDBs’ should continue to play a key role in providing finance for infrastructure, due to their diverse financing and implementation instruments and accumulated knowledge in the sector.

Japan:
● Regarding financing issue, Japan considers it most important to implement AAAA and is of the view that we do not need to refer to each points in this section.

125. We recognize that sustainable urban development, guided by national urban policies, rests on integrated national and international financing frameworks that are supported by an international economic environment, since without adequate financial resources and capacities at all levels, none of the challenges and opportunities of urbanization can be addressed and none of the objectives laid out in this agenda could be achieved.

G77 and China:
● paragraph require recasting to make them clear

EU:
● “We fully embrace the means of implementation agreed in the 2030 Agenda and commit to the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the enhancement of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.”

We recognize that sustainable urban development, guided by national urban policies, rests on integrated national and international financing frameworks that are supported by an international economic environment, since without adequate financial resources and capacities at all levels, none of the challenges and opportunities of urbanization can be addressed and none of the objectives laid out in this agenda could be achieved. In turn, it is crucial that all financial means of implementation are firmly embedded into national legal and policy frameworks.

Japan:
● Suggest: delete paragraph 125, as we should focus on implementing AAAA

US:
● “We recognize that sustainable urban development, guided by national urban policies.” Justification: It is not always guided by national urban policies. If no deletion, add as appropriate.

126. The implementation of an ambitious New Urban Agenda will need the deployment of a wide range of means, tapping into all available traditional and innovative sources. Mobilization of resources will be embedded in the concept of partnership including international, national, and local, as well as public and private, based on the principle of equity and solidarity with people that are the poorest and that are in vulnerable situations.
127. The immense infrastructure financing gap is one of the most pressing challenges to be addressed in order to secure adequate service provision to the people. We realize that bridging this gap, especially at the local level, is a prerequisite for achieving the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs. In this course, we recognize that the enormous investments needed, can only be realized by leveraging on domestic resources and tapping into external financial sources and enabling local government to access these resources.

EU:

Add: In this course, we recognize that the enormous investments needed, can only be realized by leveraging on domestic resources and tapping into external financial sources, both public and private, and enabling local governments to access these resources.

Japan:

Suggest: delete paragraph 127, as we should focus on implementing AAAA

128. Each country context requires specific instruments and mechanisms in order to improve the financial situation necessary to achieve sustainable development. We therefore, call for context-sensitive approaches in financing urbanization and in enhancing financial management capacities at all levels of government.

G77 and China:

paragraph require recasting to make them clear

Japan:

Suggest: delete paragraph 128

Domestic public resources

Japan:

Suggest: delete this sub-heading

129. Resource mobilization will focus on endogenous resources and revenues generated through the capture of the benefits of urbanization, as well as the catalyzing effects and maximized impact of public and private investments. It is crucial that all financial means of implementation are firmly embedded into national legal and policy frameworks.

G77 and China:

Adds portions of Para 20 and 22 in AAAA with emphasis on Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) and role of ODA in supporting capacity.
EU:

- We fully support the emphasis on the importance of all financial means of implementation being firmly embedded into national legal and policy frameworks, which not only refers to domestic public resources, as currently suggested, but also to generally all financial means (hence move from OP 129 to OP 125). They furthermore need to be guided by the principle of accountability and respect for human rights.
- Remove: It is crucial that all financial means of implementation are firmly embedded into national legal and policy frameworks.

Indonesia:

- Add: Resource mobilization will focus on endogenous resources and revenues generated through the capture of the benefits of urbanization, as well as the catalyzing effects and maximized impact of public and private investments. It is crucial that all financial means of implementation are firmly embedded into national legal and policy frameworks that also allows the acknowledgement and promotion of “social and solidarity economy and finance” (quoted from Point 7, p. 7 of Mexico City Declaration).

Japan:

- Suggest: delete paragraph 129

US:

- “Resource mobilization will focus”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Sound financial policy framework

Japan:

- Suggest: delete this sub-heading

Kenya:

- Suggest: Need to have financing solutions to balance cities across all countries due to different levels; utilizing universality of language.

130. We will ensure a strong and transparent system of intergovernmental transfers from higher levels of government to subnational and local governments that provides for adequate and predictable transfers matching the functions and mandates of local governments, guaranteeing a minimum of at least 20% of national resources to local government and thereby contributing to minimizing the fiscal gap directly and by leveraging further resources.

EU:

- Add/ We will ensure a strong and transparent system of intergovernmental transfers from higher levels of government to subnational and local governments that provides for adequate and predictable transfers matching the functions and mandates of local governments, guaranteeing a minimum of at least 20% of an adequate share of national resources to local government (EU): and thereby contributing to minimizing the fiscal gap directly and by leveraging further resources.

Indonesia:

- Suggest: Paragraph 130 guarantees “a minimum of at least 20% of national resources to local governments and thereby contributing to minimizing the fiscal gap directly and by leveraging further resources”. The source of reference for this number (20%) is not mentioned, and this percentage will potentially burden governments with limited resources. It also does not assure fairness, as local governments have different financial capacities. On the Enhancing Means of Implementation, we recommend not to refer to any numbers as reference, unless it is already agreed by Member States in a binding document, such as the Paris Agreement.

Japan:

- Suggest: delete paragraph 130

US:
“We will plan to consider/support/ensure...”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

131. We commit to implementing sound sub-national fiscal policies, increase local government autonomy over taxes, revenues, expenditures, debt financing as appropriate and will implement specific mechanisms, as appropriate, to enable shared authority and financing between municipalities or metropolitan areas and state or national governments agencies.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 131

US:
- “We commit to implementing support sound”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this.
- “and will take steps to implement”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

132. We plan to develop vertical and horizontal adequate models of distribution of financial resources to decrease inequalities between territories and urban and rural areas, as well as to promote integrated and balanced territorial development. In this regard, transparency in data spending should be ensured to allow public analysis of resource allocation from national government as a tool to assess progress towards equity and spatial integration.

G77 and China:
- transparency in data spending is not clear.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 132

US:
- “We plan to consider developing, as appropriate, vertical”. Justification: We are still considering this proposal.

133. We will implement specific mechanisms to capture the increase in land and property value generated by public investments, including the increased value of residential and commercial buildings brought about by provision of economic and social infrastructure and quality public space. Measures will be put in place to prevent its solely private capture as well as land speculations, by introducing fair taxation and site and city-wide redistribution of gains with the aim to ensuring the contribution of land owners to a more equitable urban development.

Japan
- Suggest: delete paragraph 133

US:
- “We will implement plan to consider/explore specific mechanisms”. Justification: We strongly prefer to keep “will” out of a non-binding document, and prefer not to say we are going to implement something that is not well-defined.
- “Measures may/should be put”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Financial Management

Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):
- Comments: Importance of an accessible financial architecture. We appreciated the linkages made between financing and capacity building, as well as reflection that implementation “will need the deployment of a wide range of means” and resources. We encourage all of these resources in their development to integrate the three principles of eradicating poverty, economic prosperity, and
ecological and resilient cities and human settlements for the sake of coherence. We will need to ensure financing also supports broader efforts by urban authorities around long-term planning.
● Aligned with language from UNFCCC negotiations

Canada:
● Comment: be aware of language with respect to transfers from national resources to subnational and local governments. Differing governance structures to be reflected.
● Comment: reference to private sector.

Japan:
● Suggest: delete this sub-heading

134. Effective financial management systems are the precondition for any improvement of the municipal finance situation and to achieve creditworthiness. We therefore commit to strengthen local administrations capacities in planning, budgeting, accounting, procurement, reporting, auditing and oversight including the capacities to develop, implement and operate bankable projects and to manage public-private and people partnerships. Capacity development should be anchored in a multi-level institutional coordination framework.

Japan:
● Suggest: delete paragraph 134

US:
● “are important the precondition for“. Justification: It is not impossible to have improvement of municipal finances with ineffective financial management systems, just unlikely. The language should be nuanced to reflect that.
● “We therefore commit, as appropriate, to strengthen local administrations capacities”. Justification: This is a broad list and it may not be appropriate for national governments to be involved in every case.
● “implement incorporate and operate bankable projects”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “bankable projects.”

135. We encourage local governments to implement municipal financial management reforms through incentives such as performance based intergovernmental fiscal transfer systems.

Japan:
● Suggest: delete paragraph 135

US:
● “fiscal transfer systems as appropriate”.

136. We recognize that it is vital to establish transparent and accountable mechanisms for expenditure control as well as clear regulations and control mechanism that ensure a prudent debt management and prevent unsustainable debt financing.

G77 and China:
● Unsustainable debt financing is not clear.

Japan:
● Suggest: delete paragraph 136

Revenue and Expenditure

Japan:
● Suggest: delete this sub-heading

137. We commit to establish policies and capacities that will enable local governments to register and expand their potential revenue base, and to establish and collect user charges and fees to cover expenditure costs, while ensuring that poor households and marginalized groups are not disproportionately affected. Tax avoidance should also be addressed along with considering the insertion of anti-abuse clauses and transparency mechanisms.

EU:
Add: We commit to establish policies and capacities that will enable local governments to register and expand their potential revenue base, and to establish and collect user charges and fees to cover expenditure costs, while ensuring that poor households and marginalized groups are not disproportionately affected. Tax avoidance should also be addressed along with considering the insertion of anti-abuse clauses in all tax treaties and enhancing disclosure and transparency mechanisms.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 137

US:
- “We commit to establish appropriate policies”. Justification: This is a broad list and it may not be appropriate for national governments to be involved in every case.
- “that will in order to enable”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

138. We commit to promote transparent and accountable expenditure control instruments, based on legislative control and public participation which support open and fair tendering processes, procurement mechanism and reliable budget execution.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 138

Borrowing

Japan:
- Suggest: delete this sub-heading

139. We acknowledge that access to debt financing is a key element of urban infrastructure investment schemes to bridge the infrastructure investment gap, especially for necessary investments with high public dividend and benefits. We commit to establishing robust regulatory frameworks for municipal borrowing, flanked by revenues and capacities and expressed by local creditworthiness as well as to expand sustainable municipal debt markets when appropriate. Resources will be mobilized to support credit guarantees or other credit enhancements such as interest subsidies, limited guarantees and limited reserve funds to facilitate favorable borrowing in a transparent and responsible way.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 139

US:
- “We commit to establishing support robust regulatory”. Justification: We are not in a position to commit to this.
- “Resources will should be mobilized”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

140. Together with partners, donors, development financiers and private sector, we will consider the establishment of financial intermediaries for urban financing, such as national municipal development funds or national development banks.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 140

US:
- “we will-plan to consider the establishment”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

141. We understand that, as a number of cities lack experience in borrowing and that some governments are responsible for debts that cities may incur, there is a need for strong cooperation with national and sub-
national governments. We are willing, at the request of all implicated levels of government, to participate in the dialogue over fair and rational ways to allocate financial responsibilities to both encourage local governments to source funds for capital-intensive projects that help to achieve the objectives of this Agenda as well as to limit the exposure of the reputation and finances of the central government.

G77 and China:
- All implicated levels of government is not clear.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 141

US:
- “We are willing to consider”

Climate Finance

G77 and China:
- On climate finance the group welcomes the inclusion of this portion in the text. Climate finance is problematic and we should avoid mixing concepts without using the agreed language. We need to use language like Green Climate Fund. We call for strengthening climate finance and splitting this paragraph while using language from UNFCCC and other commitments. We should avoid creating new windows that are not agreed.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete this sub-heading

142. We recognize that the infrastructure planning and financing decisions that are made today will determine the world’s climate and development outcomes for the next century and that cities have the potential to lead the global community in implementing low-emission, climate resilient projects when the conducive frameworks for their actions are in place. We will implement measures to reduce the cost of capital and stimulate private sector and households to participate in urban resilience programs and resilience-building efforts, including access to risk transfer mechanisms. New opportunities for developing countries have emerged through the Climate Fund, to be used for adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change. We will seek and support a sub national window in the Green Climate Fund to enable cities to secure adaptation and mitigation funding. We will collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions and to create appropriate mechanisms to identify catalytic financial instruments. We will collaborate with national and international insurance and reinsurance institutions to develop feasible solutions for future climate risks in cities, with regard to investments in urban infrastructures, urban assets as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economical needs.

EU:
- Add: We recognize that the infrastructure planning and financing decisions that are made today will determine the world’s climate and development outcomes for the next century and that cities have the potential to lead the global community in implementing low-emission, climate resilient projects when the conducive frameworks for their actions are in place. We will implement measures to reduce the cost of capital and stimulate private sector and households to participate in urban resilience programs and resilience-building efforts, including access to risk transfer mechanisms. New opportunities for developing countries have emerged through the Green Climate Fund, to be used for adaptation and mitigation measures practices to counter climate change.
- We will seek and support a sub national window in the Green Climate Fund to enable cities to secure adaptation and mitigation funding. We will collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions and to create appropriate mechanisms to identify catalytic financial instruments. We will collaborate with national and international insurance and reinsurance institutions to develop feasible solutions for future climate risks in cities, with regard to investments in urban infrastructures, urban assets as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economical needs.
Brazil:
- Suggest: deletion of “We will seek and support a sub-national window in the Green Climate Fund to enable cities to secure adaptation and mitigation funding”.

Kenya:
- This portion is problematic in so far as there is a mix of concepts in agreed language. Add: Green climate function, and strengthen climate finance; paraphrase.

US:
- “made today will can determine”. Justification: We should avoid declarative statements about the future since we can’t know for certain.
- “We will implement plan to adopt measures”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “measures.”
- “Green Climate Fund”. Justification: We should be clear what we are talking about, assuming this is what we are talking about.
- “We will plan to seek”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “We plan to will collaborate”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “We will plan to collaborate”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “implement incorporate” and operate bankable projects. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “bankable projects.”

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 142

Partnerships

Japan:
- Suggest: delete this sub-heading

143. Partnerships with a variety of stakeholders are an important means to financing urbanization. Thus, we promote the use of partnerships in urban development processes, establishing clear and transparent legal and financial frameworks and administrative procedures, as well as planning guidelines for multi-stakeholder partnerships and will consider the establishment of public-private partnership units and/or sectorial nodes to advise municipalities on all aspects of partnerships and provide systematic training and capacity building for local officials and other stakeholders.

G77 and China:
- Suggest: …..Thus, we promote the use of stakeholder partnerships in urban…’
- Add: language on stakeholder partnership, as contained in Para 48 of AAAA

EU:
- The OP under the heading “partnerships” also could be more strongly worded, as mentioned earlier, as regards the important role of the private sector. However, private business activities are not necessarily always “drivers of productivity and inclusive economic growth”. Hence, the potential harming role of the private sector should be addressed too.

Iran:
- Suggest: replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 143

US:
- “use of appropriate partnerships”. Justification: Not all partnerships are appropriate or beneficial.
- “and will plan to consider”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
144. We acknowledge that private business activity, investment and innovation in the urban sector are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth, and job creation and we call on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation toward solving sustainable development challenges in urban areas.

**G77 and China:**
- Suggest: We propose requesting the UN–Habitat to establish a UN Trust Fund to support the intent of Para 144.

**Japan:**
- Suggest: delete paragraph 144

**International development cooperation**

**G77 and China:**
- On international development cooperation, the group calls for ODA providers to scale up and also meet their ODA commitments as contained in the Addis Ababa Action agenda. On ODA scaling up and honoring of commitment, we can use the agreed language in Paragraphs 51-53 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The group would like to see language on incentives at both the national and subnational level to catalyze mobilizing stable longer term private finance, from both domestic and international sources.

**EU:**
- For the section on International Development Cooperation, we suggest a closer alignment with the principles stipulated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda:
  - ODA is only one part of the international public finance and cooperation spectrum. Appropriate framing language is already provided in para.50 of AAAA. In this respect, an explicit reference to frameworks that facilitate blending ODA with debt financing could be moved here from OP 147.
  - Furthermore, the need to scale up international cooperation, in particular through decentralized and city-to-city cooperation, in order to strengthen capacity of local authorities, should be explicitly mentioned (para 34 AAAA)

**Japan:**
- Suggest: delete this sub-heading

145. We underline the high relevance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and cooperation initiative, next to their direct financial support for urban development measures via grants and loans, as promoters of further public and private investments in local economies, catalyzing new sources of finance by acting as de-riskers for potential investors and enabling capacity-development.

**G77 and China:**
- Suggest: The group would like to include language on urging states to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures... (Full language of Para 30 of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development). This should be included in Para 145 of the NUA

**EU:**
- 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.
- Add: “we underline the important support that such resources, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as frameworks that facilitate blending ODA with debt financing can provide for urban development measures via grants and loans, as well as by promoting further public and private investments in local economies by catalyzing new sources of finance by acting as de-riskers for potential investors and by enabling capacity-development at all levels.”

**Japan:**
- Suggest: delete paragraph 145
- Comment: Meaning of ‘high relevance of ODA’ to be clarified.

**US:**
- Suggest: deleting OP145. If an alternative is desired, we have suggested language in the full guidance.
as promoters of further public and private investments in local economies, catalyzing new sources of finance by acting as de-riskers for potential investors and enabling capacity development.

- 145 Alt. (AAAA 50, first sentence – adapted elements flagged) International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically for urban development especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources.

- 145 Alt bis. (AAAA 54 – adapted elements flagged) We underline that an important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private in support of urban development. It can support improved tax collection and help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services. It can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development. Justification: International development cooperation is broader than just ODA (South-South Cooperation; various forms of concessional lending that don’t qualify as ODA, etc.). AAAA, paras 50 and 54 can be lightly adapted to fit this context and better address the range of publicly-touched flows that can help support urban development as well as their inherently complementary (vice primary) relationship to domestic resources.

146. We will promote better articulation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and cooperation initiatives at national, regional, and international levels on issues related to financial engineering transfer, especially in low-income countries. We will expand the opportunities for international cooperation, including North-South, South-South, triangular, decentralized, and city-to-city cooperation, to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

EU:

- Add: We will also expand the opportunities for further international cooperation and capacity building, including North-South, South-South, triangular, decentralized, and city-to-city cooperation, to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Specifically, we will promote better cooperation initiatives at national, regional, and international levels on issues related to financial engineering transfer, especially in low-income countries. We underline the importance of continued efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of all development cooperation.

Japan:

- Suggest: delete paragraph 146

US:

- “We will promote better articulation of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and cooperation initiatives at national, regional, and international levels on issues related to financial engineering transfer, especially in low-income countries. We plan to expand the opportunities for international development cooperation, including North-South, South-South, triangular, sub-national decentralized, and city-to-city cooperation, to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda”. Justification: We do not understand the first sentence. Please identify sources and definitions for these terms or stick to standard vocabulary from UN or closely related intergovernmental texts.

147. We support the effective engagement of local authorities in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, also by implementing the paradigm set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that includes access to adequate flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and additional frameworks that facilitate blending ODA funds with debt financing.

EU:

- Add: We support the effective engagement of local authorities in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, including by implementing the undertaking in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to scale up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local governments. We will support cities and local governments of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials

Japan:

- Suggest: delete paragraph 147

US:
It is unclear where this language comes from and we suggest using language drawn from Addis, such as: We support the effective engagement of local authorities in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, also including by applying the paradigm set out in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda that includes access to adequate flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and additional frameworks that facilitate blending ODA funds with debt financing which calls for scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities.

Justification: Not clear where this is drawn from. The principle para that invokes municipalities in Addis is 34. It makes reference to debt management of localities and developing municipal bond markets, but we would object to one sentence from the para being drawn out in isolation – except perhaps a very broad framing sentence at the start of the para. AAAA 34 is below for reference.

“34. We further acknowledge that expenditures and investments in sustainable development are being devolved to the subnational level, which often lacks adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. We therefore commit to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities. We will support cities and local authorities of developing countries, particularly in least developed countries and small island developing States, in implementing resilient and environmentally sound infrastructure, including energy, transport, water and sanitation, and sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials. We will strive to support local governments in their efforts to mobilize revenues as appropriate. We will enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and strengthen economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning, within the context of national sustainable development strategies. We will work to strengthen debt management, and where appropriate to establish or strengthen municipal bond markets, to help subnational authorities to finance necessary investments. We will also promote lending from financial institutions and development banks, along with risk mitigation mechanisms, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, while managing currency risk. In these efforts, we will encourage the participation of local communities in decisions affecting their communities, such as in improving drinking water and sanitation management. By 2020, we will increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters. We will develop and implement holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework. In this regard, we will support national and local capacity for prevention, adaptation and mitigation of external shocks and risk management.”

148. We will support countries as well as international networks to establish project-preparation facilities that provide significant support to create, plan, implement and operate bankable projects.

Japan:
- Suggest: delete paragraph 148

US:
- “We support countries as well as international networks to establish project-preparation facilities that provide significant support to continue to help municipalities and local authorities develop capacity to create, plan, implement and operate bankable projects”. Justification: The original puts the onus on outside actors to develop bankable projects, rather than national or local authorities. Please provide the source for this material. It puts the onus on outside actors to develop bankable projects, rather than national or local authorities.

149. We urge international and multilateral financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group and regional development banks, to consider and integrate the priorities of the New Urban Agenda in their disbursement criteria for infrastructure and development projects to developing countries.

G77 and China:
- The group strongly feels to mention language on aspect of unilateral understanding. Refers to agreed language in 2030 agenda.

Japan (based on statement):
- ‘We urge invite international and multilateral financial institutions, such...’
- Suggest: delete paragraph 149

US:
- “We urge invite international and multilateral financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group and regional development banks, to consider and integrate the priorities of the New Urban Agenda in their disbursement criteria for infrastructure and development projects to developing countries”. Justification: We are strongly opposed to saying anything about the WBG’s formal criteria.
Science, technology, innovation and capacity-development

Capacity-development

150. We promote capacity building as a multi-facetted approach that addresses the ability of multiple stakeholders and institutions at all levels of governance and combines the individual and institutional capacity to formulate, implement, manage, and enforce public policies towards sustainable urbanization. We commit to strengthen the capacity of local, national, and regional governments, international authorities, local government associations, as well as the academia and research institutions in order to enable them to actively engage and contribute to the implementation of the Quito Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda.

US:
- “We therefore commit to take steps to strengthen”. Justification: This is not entirely within our control.

151. Apart from strengthening individual competencies related to sectorial service delivery and planning tasks, management skills for shaping organizational and institutional governance processes and for involving multiple stakeholders in public decision-making have to be improved.

US:
- “making have to should be improved”. Justification: “have to” implies something is required, which we do not support in a non-binding declaration.

152. We will implement investments by national and sub-national governments in improving technical and human resources needed for an effective urban planning and management, and to maintain effective local tax systems, as appropriate. Awareness-raising activities and capacity development programmes should be launched to promote the shift from a local financial system (based mainly on grants and subsidies from the national government) to a system based on a financing mix. Performance-based grants and incentives to change behaviors and management culture will be applied.

US:
- “We will implement plan to consider/support investments”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”
- “management culture will should be applied as appropriate. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. Further, there may be places where it is not appropriate for national governments to be involved at this level of granularity.

153. We will implement programs to increase knowledge and capacity in the use of legal land-based revenue and financing tools as well as real estate market functioning. Policymakers will be informed on the legal and economic foundations of value capture, and local public officials will be capacitated to determine and capture land value increments.

US:
- “We will plan to implement consider programs”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”
- “Policymakers will should be informed”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.
- “Officials will should be capacitated”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

154. We will strengthen cooperation between local governments and civil society to deliver on capacity development programmes by means of peer-to-peer learning, subject-matter related partnerships, and collaborative action such as inter-municipal cooperation, including the establishment of practitioners’ networks and other policy interface mechanisms, and apply peer-to-peer learning formats based on exchange of experience and dialogue formats for collegial advice.

EU:
- Add: “We will strengthen cooperation between local governments and civil society as well as their existing networks to deliver on capacity development programmes by means of peer-to-peer learning...”

US:
● “We will should strengthen”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

155. We will implement training programs and government initiatives that should be geared specifically toward strengthening the skills and abilities of the persons in vulnerable situations to enable them to overcome the causes of their vulnerability and exclusion. These initiatives should be oriented to improve the capacity of community leaders, with particular attention to women’s effective participation in decision-making for urban development.

US:
● “We will implement support/plan to develop training”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”

156. Local government associations need to be recognized as one of the providers of capacity development and important instruments for knowledge sharing. Public institutions should engage in dialogue and support collaborative partnership approaches.

EU:
● Add: Local government associations need to be recognized as one of the providers of capacity development and important instruments for knowledge sharing. Peer-to-peer exchange among local government associations is an opportunity to strengthen the involvement of these organizations in national consultations on development priorities. Public institutions should engage in dialogue and support collaborative partnership approaches.

157. We will implement capacity development programs to help local governments achieve targets and set the foundation, as appropriate, for transparent and independent oversight/monitoring processes to review local and municipal performance and compliance, with a focus on improvement and digitalization of the accounting process and records.

US:
● “We will implement plan to incorporate/support capacity”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”

Technology and Innovation

G77 and China:
● On technology and innovation, the group would like to see language on support for technological transfer from developed to developing countries in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and also Addis Ababa Action Agenda. All the means of implementation are equal and should be reflected as such.

158. We will implement the appropriate use of new and existing technologies to improve city management as well as accountability and transparency, mindful of the protection of public goods and of specific constraints in terms of access to digital information and local habits.

Japan:
● Add: We recognize that appropriately mobilizing science and technology is a key to achieve the Urban Paradigm Shift. We will establish mechanism to utilize implement the appropriate use of new and existing science and technologies in a timely and efficient manner to improve city management as well as accountability and transparency, mindful of the protection of public goods and of specific constraints in terms of access to digital information and local habits. In particular, inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary approach should be promoted to support the effort of disaster risk reduction.

● Comment: As it is no doubt that the appropriate use of technology is important to achieve better urban development, the NUA should show the way to how the appropriate use is realized. In this points, urban society should have a mechanism to mobilize the appropriate science and technology in a timely and efficient manner. Please refer Key action 5 in Unit 3 Policy Paper (p.22).
Please refer to "Tokyo Statement: Towards a new science and technology to consolidate disaster risk reduction and sustainable development", that is a joint statement of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR), the Science Council of Japan (SCJ), The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the University of Tokyo Science.

US:
- "We will implement plan to incorporate/support the (...)" Justification: We strongly prefer not to use "will" in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are "implementing" concepts not clearly defined, such as "strategic urban planning."

159. We will implement capacity development programs in order to make information and communications technology accessible to citizens, to enable them to develop and exercise civic responsibility, broadening participation and fostering responsible governance. On-line platforms can be developed to improve access to urban services.

US:
- “We plan to incorporate/support will implement capacity”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration. We also prefer not to say we are “implementing” concepts not clearly defined, such as “strategic urban planning.”

160. Ensure the successful development and implementation of citizen-centric digital era governance that continuously taps into technological innovations. This will require strong political will, collaborative leadership and new institutional frameworks, “including a national ICT policy and e-government strategy, as well as strengthening institutions and building the capacities of public servants.

US:
- “Ensure We support the successful”. Justification: This sentence was missing a subject. Further we should not “ensure” something that is not entirely within our control.
- “and implementation application of citizen-centric digital era governance”. Justification: We prefer not to say we are “implementing” something as general as “citizen-centric digital era governance.”
- “This is best accomplished with will require” Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

Data collection and analysis

G77 and China:
- On data, the group feels that the emphasis on data is weak should be strengthened and mainstreamed across governance, planning, and most importantly mention the role of data for decision and policy making.

161. Good governance is evidence-based and builds on a shared knowledge base using both globally-comparable as well as disaggregated and locally-generated data. The crucial role that cities may play in data collection, monitoring, and reporting on progress at the local level regarding sustainable development should also be honoured, and corresponding capacities built.

EU:
- The crucial role that cities may play in data collection, monitoring, and reporting on progress at the local level regarding sustainable development should also be acknowledged honoured, and corresponding capacities built.

US:
- Add sentence: “Good governance is evidence-based and builds on a shared knowledge base using both globally comparable as well as disaggregated and locally-generated data. The crucial role that cities may play in data collection, monitoring, and reporting on progress at the local level regarding sustainable development should also be honoured, and corresponding capacities built. Monitoring and reporting should move beyond measuring the current situation and measure change in local capital (physical, natural, human, social, institutional and financial) for the broadest understanding of long-term development dynamics.” Justification: The section on Data Collection and Analysis it doesn’t
elaborate on new types of data to be collected for cities to measure quality of life and inclusive development.

162. Data collection and indicators are essential at the international, national, and local levels to monitor progress achieved and to make decisions to adjust implementation strategies. The generated data should be transparent, openly accessible, and disaggregated as appropriate to capture existing inequalities and efforts to promote inclusive development.

**G77 and China:**
- Suggest: In Paragraph 162 we should include a strong reference to the right to privacy of data. Sources of data should be the national statistical offices. We should avoid using of data from other sources. This was elaborated in the 47th session United Nations Statistical Commission.

**Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):**
- Comments: Importance of building capacity for data collection and analysis in implementation. Many governments will need support to address data deficits and empower local decision-making. Data also has relevance to follow-up and review.

**Brazil:**
- Comment: we would like to remember that the data collection procedures must be compatible with the right to privacy and international instruments on the matter.

163. We will implement the creation, promotion, and enhancement of participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, sub-national, and local governments and other stakeholders, including non-state actors and people to enhance effective urban planning and management, efficiency, and transparency through e-governance, ICT-assisted approaches, and open data.

**EU (alt):**
- Suggest: “Building resilience in cities through reduced losses and damages will rely on improved collection of loss and damage data and development of local and national loss and damage databases. Furthermore, it will assist in showing the economic relevance of investments in disaster-prevention measures”

**Iran:**
- Suggest: replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

**US:**
- “We will implement plan to consider/support the creation”. Justification: We strongly prefer not to use “will” in a non-binding declaration.

**C. FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW**

**African Group:**
- We support the content and positive spirits of paragraphs 164-166.

**EU:**
- We prefer to see stronger coherence with 2030 ASD. This is essential in order to preserve the agreed indivisibility of the 2030 ASD, through the inter-linkages between the SDGs. This idea should be more clearly reflected across several OPs (OP 164, 166 – 169).
- The NUA FUR should build on existing global, regional and national platforms and processes, including the sub-national dimension and avoid duplications.
Colombia:

- We agree on the need for a follow up and review to the implementation of the results of HIII and that there is no need to duplicate efforts and respect progress and commitments made in other multilateral frameworks. However the section is not very clear on how to do that.
- In particular, it will be fundamental that the follow up and review to be coherent and complement the one of the 2030 agenda given the strong relation of the two processes. However the complementarity should not mean to be subordinated. Hence the follow up and review of the NUA should be independent and constitute an added value in itself, contributing to the follow up on the 2030 Agenda.
- The follow up should not be an accountable mechanism for member states rather a mechanism to strengthen the implementation.
- Lessons learnt from Habitat II should be implemented. Periodic reports could constitute a heavy load on member states given the wide nature of the agenda. The follow up and review should comply with two main functions:
  - Allow the states and local governments to make informed decisions based on the achievements and the challenges identified.
  - Allow the international community to evaluate the global progress towards the effective implementation of the outcomes of Habitat III in an effective and systematic way.
- Given the long-term nature of the agenda, it is envisaged that thematic reports and or periodic thematic meetings oriented to discuss national and regional progress and good practices, will be undertaken on specific aspects of the outcomes of Habitat III
- Technical cooperation for the follow up and review between countries should be strengthened in this section
- It is necessary to evaluate carefully the implications of the institutional proposals included in the zero draft, in particular:
  - The creation of UN advisory committee for local authorities
  - The creation of a Multi-actors Panel on Sustainable urbanization
  - The launch of an international decade on sustainable urbanization
  - The universalization of the governing council of UN Habitat

Japan:

- Opposes to FUR which gives a new mandate to a UN-Habitat. Japan considers that the follow-up of New Urban Agenda should be a coherent, efficient and inclusive and it should contribute to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. It should build on existing platforms and processes avoid duplication and feed into the High Level Political Forum without creating duplicative and heavy layers on top of the existing ones. We think FUR should be implemented by below the principle.

Mexico:

- The follow up and review of the NUA should align with the modalities of the HLPF in order to avoid duplications

Senegal:

- The mechanisms of follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda should be inclusive, participatory and benefit from a strong expertise regarding planning and the management of urban policies.
- The mechanisms of follow up and review should also be based on existing mechanisms, which is in this case UN-Habitat.
- Follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda should also operate both at the national and regional levels. At the national level, it should involve all stakeholders and be multidimensional, taking into consideration the cross-cutting dimension of the housing and urban development issue.
- The follow up should also connect all stakeholders, including the civil society, the private sector, the scientific community as well as parliamentarians and media.
- The follow up mechanism at the national level should refer to statistics institutions as well as entities responsible for national policies in regard to statistics. These institutions have the information and data which form the base for decision-making. They should be strengthened to enable them to collect, analyze and inform more precisely and adequately policy makers and citizens.
- Good practice and success usually implies measures taken by communities at the scale of a small territory. In order to valorize these efforts and experiences, which could be duplicated at the global level, they should be included in the follow up mechanism of the New Urban Agenda.
- The input of local governments will be fundamental and their capacity should be reinforced in order to strengthen their role of control and follow up of progress regarding sustainable urban development.
- Peer review is an adequate mechanism, which should be seen as a mean of control and follow up at the regional level.
Russian Federation

- It is important to emphasize the leading role of the governments in implementing the further follow-up and review and their responsibility for this intergovernmental process. All the other interested stakeholders can provide support.

164. We stress the urgent need to carry out the follow-up and review of this New Urban Agenda in order to ensure its effective implementation and progressive impact.

EU:
- Add: We stress the urgent need to carry out the follow-up and review of this New Urban Agenda in order to ensure its effective implementation and progressive impact, fully consistent with the follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda and based on transparent, openly accessible and disaggregated data.

Argentina:
- Suggest: Follow-up and review should be participatory

Canada:
- Suggest: On follow-up and review, governance mechanism should reaffirm its existing mandate rather than expand its role.

US:
- “order to ensure promote its effective”. Justification: We cannot guarantee a specific outcome, but we can promote it.

165. We acknowledge that the implementation, as well as the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, should be a continuous process at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local level, aimed at creating and reinforcing partnerships among all stakeholders, fostering exchanges and testing of urban solutions and mutual learning, and supporting mutual accountability at all levels and by all actors. The follow-up and review should recognize and strengthen existing platforms and processes, avoid duplication, and respond to local and national circumstances, capacities, needs, and priorities. It should be inclusive, open for all people, participatory and transparent, supporting the reporting process by all relevant actors.

Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):
- Comments: Building in coordination and cooperation with the other tracking and reporting processes. Avoid placing an un-due burden on governments.

EU:
- Add: We acknowledge that the implementation, as well as the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, should be a continuous process at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local level, aimed at creating and reinforcing partnerships among all stakeholders, particularly citizens as urban society actors, fostering exchanges and testing of urban solutions and mutual learning, including peer learning and city-to-city cooperation, and supporting mutual accountability at all levels and by all actors.

Argentina:
- Suggest: reformulation to read: “We acknowledge that the implementation, as well as the follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda, should be a continuous process at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local LEVELS, AS APPROPRIATE, aimed at...”.

Iran:
- replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

US:
- Suggest: delete “and strengthen existing platforms”. Justification: We want existing mechanisms to be used.

166. We stress the need for a periodic, effective, inclusive, and transparent follow-up and review framework of the New Urban Agenda, at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, feeding into and coherent with the 2030 Agenda follow-up and review, to track its progress and to support its effective implementation. This also refers to the enabling vectors and conditions, such as national urban
policies, capacity development, and effective municipal finance systems and legal frameworks. The review should provide for complementarity to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals indicators, and identify fields of observation to inform on progress made by cities.

Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States):

- Comments: Welcome the reference to having follow up and review feed into and be coherent with the 2030 Agenda, and the call for a complementarity with the 2030 Agenda indicators.

EU:

- Add/Suggest: We stress the need for a periodic, effective, inclusive, and transparent follow-up and review framework of the New Urban Agenda, at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, to track its progress and to support its effective implementation. **This framework should feed into and be coherent with the 2030 Agenda follow up and review.**

- The framework should also cover the enabling vectors and conditions, such as national urban policies, capacity development, and effective municipal finance systems and legal frameworks. The follow-up and review framework should be based on and, where necessary, complement the relevant Sustainable Development Goals indicators, including by identifying fields of observation to inform on progress made by cities.

- **NEW OP 166 bis (EU; supplementary)** The follow-up and review should recognize and strengthen existing platforms and processes, avoid duplication, and respond to local and national circumstances, capacities, needs, and priorities. It should be inclusive, open for all people, participatory and transparent, supporting the reporting process by all relevant actors.

Japan:

- Suggest: delete paragraph 166 to avoid the expression suggesting PBI.

Russian Federation:

- “…at the global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, feeding into and coherent with the 2030 Agenda follow up and review...”. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains paragraphs regarding follow-up and review of the 17 SDGs, but not international documents. Hence, the reporting on the results of the New Urban Agenda can only be included as part of the overview/report of the appropriate SDG.

US:

- “This also refers to the enabling vectors and conditions, such as national urban policies as appropriate, capacity development”. Justification: Not all member states have national urban policies including the United States.

167. We recognize the expertise of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and we reaffirm its existing mandate and leading role in coordinating the United Nations System on urban development issues, supporting governments at all levels to formulate and to implement policies for sustainable urban development to achieve the goals of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. We invite the General Assembly to strengthen UN-Habitat and entrust it with the responsibility to coordinate the follow-up and review process, and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. We emphasize the need to strengthen the UN system-wide coordination and coherence in the area of sustainable urbanization.

G77 and China:

- Comment: remain supportive of strengthening UN-Habitat, and welcomes inclusion of the specific details of strengthening

- The issue of human settlements and strengthening of UN-Habitat are intrinsically linked to the core interests of G77 and China.

- Comment: The issue on reporting requires further discussion and careful consideration, bearing in mind the ongoing consultations on follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level.
EU:

- While we acknowledge the important role of UN Habitat, we need to make sure that the entire UN system is properly engaged (OP 167). Thus, UN system-wide coordination in this respect needs to be strengthened. UN Habitat should continue to play an important role in coordinating the UN System on sustainable urban development in accordance with its mandate.
- Add: [...] We invite the General Assembly to strengthen UN-Habitat and entrust UN Habitat with the responsibility, contributing to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda, to coordinate the follow-up and review process, and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- [...] We emphasize the need to strengthen the UN system-wide coordination and coherence in the area of sustainable urbanization through ... [United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanisms, CEB, EMG or?].

African Group:

- Comment: “we acknowledge the expertise of the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat). We reaffirm its existing mandate, and entrust it to guide and drive the UN-system wide coordination of the implementation of the cities and other human settlements dimensions of the Agenda 2030 including SDG 11, Paris Climate Agreement, the Sendai Framework on Disaster and Risks Reduction.”

Mexico:

- The strengthening of UN-Habitat is a central element of the NUA and its important function in the UN system must be recognized, besides considering specific measures to improve its effectiveness, including through institutional adjustments and provision of adequate funding

Japan:

- Suggest: delete para 167

Senegal:

- Comment: We acknowledge the diversity of actors and contributors in the field of urbanization. However, for the sake of a better organization and rationalization of the work, we are convinced that UN Habitat is the best platform able to coordinate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with the collaboration of the other UN Agencies. It would avoid putting into place new institutions, which could face various challenges in order to operate.
- Endorses the idea and suggestion to strengthen UN Habitat in order to make it more visible politically, as the institution has a key role in mobilizing state and non-state actors.

US:

- “We recognize the expertise of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and we reaffirm its existing mandate and leading role in coordinating the United Nations system on urban development issues, supporting governments at all levels at their request to help formulate and to implement policies for supporting sustainable urban development to achieve the goals of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. We invite the General Assembly to strengthen UN-Habitat and entrust it with the responsibility to coordinate the follow-up and review process, and report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.” Justification: This is not the appropriate venue to discuss strengthening UN-Habitat.

Russian Federation

- We support the paragraph mandating to exercise the coordination and review of the outcome document of the Habitat III

168. We request UN-Habitat, in coordinating the UN System on urban development issues, to prepare a periodic progress report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in order to provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made. The process of report preparation should incorporate the views of national and local governments, as well as the United Nations System, including regional commissions, stakeholders from multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector, communities, and other groups and non-state actors. We recommend, to the extent possible, to make use of existing platforms for inclusive and participatory discussion and exchange of views, such as the World Urban Forum, as mandated in General Assembly Resolution 56/206 and recognized by General Assembly Resolution 70/210 as the foremost global arena for interaction among policy makers,
local government leaders, non-governmental stakeholders and experts, and practitioners in the field of human settlements.

**African Group:**
- Comment: para 168 is clear and should remain as it currently stands.

**EU:**
- Add: We request UN-Habitat, in coordinating the UN System on urban development issues, to prepare a periodic progress report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in order to provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made, consistent and in line with reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The process of report preparation should incorporate the views of national and local governments, as well as the United Nations System, including regional commissions, stakeholders from multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector, communities, and other groups and non-state actors. We request UN-Habitat, to the extent possible, to make use of existing platforms for inclusive and participatory discussion and exchange of views, such as the World Urban Forum, as mandated in General Assembly Resolution 56/206 and recognized by General Assembly Resolution 70/210 as the foremost global arena for interaction among policy makers, local government leaders, non-governmental stakeholders and experts, and practitioners in the field of human settlements. We also request UN-Habitat to build on, complement and support other reporting, including on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through ECOSOC and the HLPF.

**Argentina:**
- Suggest: reformulate the third phrase "We recommend, to the extent possible, to make use of existing platforms for inclusive and participatory discussion and exchange of views, AMONG OTHERS THROUGH the World Urban Forum.".

**Iran:**
- Suggest: replace "stakeholders" with "relevant stakeholders"

**Japan:**
- Suggest: delete 2nd sentence of para 168

**Norway:**
- Premature to decide on international response. To be dealt with resolution for Habitat II

**Russian Federation:**
- Comment: Review of outcome document can be carried out by UN General Assembly. Periodic report on progress must be presented to UN GA.

**US:**
- Replace for: "We request UN-Habitat to report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as part of its existing reporting process for the Second Committee and the World Urban Forum. The report should incorporate the views of policy makers, local government leaders, non-governmental stakeholders and experts, and practitioners in the field of human settlements". Justification: We are not calling for a new report but that the existing report that UN-Habitat already produces is improved to better assess the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

169. We stress the need to continue strengthening the international dialogue with local and sub-national governments as key players in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, by convening them through their associations and appropriate mechanisms such as the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities (UNACLA). We call upon local governments to develop implementable mechanisms to follow-up and review the achievements of the New Urban Agenda at the local level.

**African Group:**
- Comment: On para 169, the Group aims to streamline the operations of all Government representatives at various levels. As we are aware, in some countries, foreign policy matters is the domain of central or national governments, in others the mandate is devolved.

We can strike a balance for coherence by universalizing the governing Council of the UN-Habitat to provide a platform for all Member States to take decisions, as well as to establish an all-inclusive Multi-stakeholder mechanism convened by Habitat and given mandate to convene prior meetings before the
main session of the body and to submit recommendations feeding into the discussions of the Member States and decisions taken thereof.

**EU:**
- We agree with the proposals to strengthen the international dialogue with local and sub-national governments. This should be reflected through acknowledging cities as crucial development actors and ensuring a role for local governments that will allow them to be closely associated and involved in the FUR. Also here, consistency with the overall FUR of the 2030 ASD is important (OP 169).
- Add: We stress the need to continue strengthening the international dialogue with local and sub-national governments as key players in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, by convening them through their associations and appropriate mechanisms such as the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities (UNACLA). **This should be reflected through ensuring a special status for local governments that will allow local governments to play a full role as active partners within the New Urban Agenda. We call upon local (COM) governments to develop together with sub-national and national governments and regional organisations implementable mechanisms to follow-up and review the achievements of the New Urban Agenda at the local level, consistent with follow up and review mechanisms at other levels and with the overall follow up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

**170.** We reaffirm the need to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy, and awareness activities via existing initiatives such as World Habitat Day and World Cities Day, as well as to establish initiatives to mobilize society, citizens, and stakeholders around the New Urban Agenda, such as a United Nations Decade on Sustainable Urbanization.

**EU:**
- Add: We reaffirm the need to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy, and awareness activities via existing initiatives such as World Habitat Day and World Cities Day, as well as to consider establishing initiatives to mobilize society, citizens, and stakeholders around the New Urban Agenda, such as a United Nations Decade on Sustainable Urbanization.

**Iran:**
- Suggest: replace “stakeholders” with “relevant stakeholders”

**US:**
- Delete “such as a United Nations Decade on Sustainable Urbanization.” **Justification:** We do not support creating new events.

**171.** We also stress the need for UN-Habitat 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 and through the mobilization of experts, including the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III, and building on the legacy of the Habitat III Issue Papers and Policy Units preparatory process, to consolidate links with existing knowledge and urban solution platforms relevant to the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the creation of an International Multi-stakeholder Panel on Sustainable Urbanization, coordinated by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the rest of the UN System, might be considered.

**African Group:** **Comment:**
- Para 171 is not clear to us. Yesterday, the Group sought clarifications in the form of a concept note on the proposed “International Multi-stakeholder Panel on Sustainable Urbanization”. We need to know the objectives, role, function, secretariat, location and mode of financing the proposed mechanism. Current multi-stakeholder engagement is coordinated by UN-Habitat in the form of Habitat II Agenda Partners as agreed in Istanbul in 1996. We are seeking information on how the panel will relate and interface with Habitat II Agenda Partners, which we believe should be renamed “the Habitat III Agenda Partners” at Quito.

UN-Habitat should be the anchor body that synthesizes and processes information provided by all relevant stakeholders and condensing such information in a simple and digestible form as a “report on status of world cities and human settlements”
Comments: recognize the Panel to be coordinated by UN Habitat and seek clarification on the role, objectives, functions, location and mode of financing.

Comment: Parag 171- not clear. Clarify sustainable panel- does not agree with creating parallel groups that will duplicate functions
- Need objectives, roles financing of mechanism. Habitat III agenda partners and current multi stakeholder engagement as agreed by Istanbul 1996 in panels.
- Rename- Habitat III agenda partners at Quito (source: notes)

EU:
- UN-Habitat role in the FUR of the NUA should reflect its actual mandate. Proposals that would mandate UN Habitat to coordinate the follow-up and review of the NUA as well as a panel on sustainable urbanization (OP 171) need further thought and discussion. We will be prepared to discuss issues such as universal membership in the UN Habitat Governing Council in the proper forum. Habitat III is not the appropriate forum, we need first to properly consider all the available options and we need to hold a consistent discussion on the governance reform of UN Habitat. In addition all these proposals will have budgetary implications on which clarifications would be needed.
- Edit/Add: We also consider stress the need for UN-Habitat 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 and through the mobilization of experts, including the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III, and building on the legacy of the Habitat III Issue Papers and Policy Units preparatory process, to consolidate links with existing knowledge and urban solution platforms relevant to the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the creation of an International Multi-stakeholder Panel on Sustainable Urbanization, coordinated by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the rest of the UN System, might be considered.

Argentina:
- Suggest: “We also stress the need for ALL PARTIES CONCERNED to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, and building on the legacy of the Habitat III Issue Papers and Policy Units preparatory process, to consolidate links with existing knowledge and urban solution platforms relevant to the New Urban Agenda.”

Indonesia:
- Add: “We also stress the need for UN-Habitat and other relevant stakeholders to conduct collaborative applied research 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 and through the mobilization of experts, including the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III, and building on the legacy of the Habitat III Issue Papers and Policy Units preparatory process, to consolidate links with existing knowledge and urban solution platforms, including the existing UN Charter and previous UN Declarations relevant to the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the creation of an International Multi-stakeholder Panel on Sustainable Urbanization, coordinated by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the rest of the UN System, might be considered, with particular objectives to explore, redefine, and reconceptualize urban issues and challenges that have not yet been anticipated during the writing of this document, or critical urban issues that might emerge during the implementation years of Habitat III.”

Japan:
- Suggest: delete para 171

US:
- “We also stress the need for all UN-Habitat 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 and through the existing mobilizations of experts, including the General Assembly of Partners for Habitat III, and building on the legacy of the Habitat III Issue Papers and Policy Units preparatory process, to consolidate links with existing knowledge and urban solution platforms relevant to the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the creation of an International Multi-stakeholder Panel on Sustainable Urbanization, coordinated by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the rest of the UN System, might be considered.” Justification: We oppose the creation of new bodies; we believe that stakeholders can feed into the annual Habitat report.
172. We reaffirm the outcomes of Habitat I and II -- as adopted in General Assembly Resolutions 31/109, 32/16, 251/177 and 56/205, 56/206, 67/216, 68/239, and 69/226, and recall Resolution 70/210, as well as the Abuja Declaration of the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Africa and the Toluca Declaration of the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, and we call for an outcome of Habitat III to be the strengthening of UN-Habitat in implementing the New Urban Agenda -- as well as the urban and human settlements component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development -- and we reiterate the importance of the Nairobi Headquarters location of UN-Habitat, by considering the following measures:

**African Group:**
- “We reaffirm the General Assembly resolution 56/206 on strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions including 31/109, 32/16, 251/177 and 56/205, 67/216, 68/239 and 69/226.

We decide to upgrade and strengthen the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) in Nairobi and invite the General Assembly to adopt a resolution that strengthens it in the following manner:

- Establishing universal membership at its governing body to give it more authority and legitimacy in decision making
- Ensuring adequate, stable and predictable financial resources both from the regular and non-regular budget of the United Nations
- Improving the ability of UN-Habitat to provide capacity development to developing countries and implementation of sustainable management of urban and other human settlements
- Empowering UN-Habitat as the institution that leads and mobilizes all actors on the sustainable urbanization agenda and urban governance as well as the UN system in the implementation of mandates on urbanization and human settlements

**EU:**
- Edit/Add: We reaffirm the outcomes of Habitat I and II -- as adopted in General Assembly Resolutions 31/109, 32/16, 251/177 and 56/205, 56/206, 67/216, 68/239, and 69/226, and recall Resolution 70/210, (EU) as well as the Abuja Declaration of the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Africa and the Toluca Declaration of the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean. We call for UNGA to recognize the role of UN-Habitat in implementing the New Urban Agenda -- as well as the urban and human settlements component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development -- and reiterate the importance of the Nairobi Headquarters location of UN-Habitat, by considering the following measures:

**Indonesia:**
- Comment: We kindly remind to add in paragraph 172, the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Asia Pacific and Habitat III Regional Meeting for Europe -- as both are missing.

**Japan:**
- “(...) Latin American and the Caribbean, and we call for an outcome of Habitat III to be the strengthening of UN-Habitat in implementing the New Urban Agenda -- as well as the urban and human settlements component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development -- and we reiterate the importance of the Nairobi Headquarters location of UN-Habitat, by considering the following measures.”
- Comment: Parag 172- should be handled by Governing Council of UN-Habitat and not NUA

**US:**
- Delete para 172. Justification: We oppose any efforts to make the NUA about UN-Habitat. We should be focused on the opportunities and challenges of sustainable urbanization, and creating guidelines for states, subnational authorities and civil society. We should not distract from the substance of the NUA by trying to address specific organizational matters better left to the next Governing Council.
● Establishing universal membership in its Governing Council to give it more authority and legitimacy in decision-making;

**EU:**
● Delete: Establishing universal membership in its Governing Council to give it more authority and legitimacy in decision-making.

**Japan:**
● Suggest: delete this bullet point

**Russian Federation:**
● Regarding the universal membership of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, we supposed that the negotiations on this document is not an appropriate platform for discussion of these kind of questions.

● Ensuring adequate, stable, and predictable financial resources, both from the regular and non-regular budget of the United Nations;

**EU:**
● "Promoting the provision of ensuring adequate, stable, and predictable financial resources, both from the regular and non-regular budget of the United Nations"

**Japan:**
● Suggest: delete this bullet point

● Improving the ability of the organization to provide capacity development to developing countries in designing, planning, and the implementation and sustainable management of urban and other human settlements;

**Japan:**
● Suggest: delete this bullet point

● Empowering UN-Habitat as the UN institution that seeks to mobilize and engage all actors on the sustainable urbanization agenda and urban governance, as well as the UN system in the implementation of mandates on urbanization and human settlements

**African Group:**
● “Empowering UN-Habitat as the institution that leads and mobilizes all actors on the sustainable urbanization agenda and urban governance as well as the UN system in the implementation of mandates on urbanization and human settlements.”

**Japan:**
● Suggest: delete this bullet point

173. We call on multilateral international and regional organizations, financial institutions, and development partners engaged in urban development to enhance coordination of their strategies and to apply an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization.

**African group:**
● Support this paragraph

**Japan:**
● “We invite call on multilateral international (…)” Note: More appropriate expression from the mandate of this document.

174. We call on international and regional financial institutions and development banks to incorporate and mainstream the recommendations of the New Urban Agenda in their urban development strategies, especially when providing financial support and loans for integrated urban development to developing countries.
175. We also call upon all to come together to work in partnership, enhancing coordination and cooperation and ensuring that the New Urban Agenda plays its transformative role in an increasingly urbanized world, eradicating poverty, and achieving sustainable development.

African group:
- Support this paragraph

EU:
- “We also call upon all to come together to work in partnership, enhancing coordination and cooperation and ensuring that the New Urban Agenda plays its transformative role in an increasingly urbanized world, eradicating poverty, and achieving sustainable development, in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

US: (alternate follow-up and review language to propose)
- New paragraph: “Implementation, follow-up and review should be voluntary and country-led and undertaken at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. Follow-up and review should be a continuous process aimed at reinforcing partnerships, fostering exchanges of best practices and mutual learning, and supporting mutual accountability at all levels and by all actors. It should be open, inclusive, participatory, and transparent for all people and support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.”
- New paragraph: “Follow-up and review should build on existing platforms and processes where these exist, avoid duplication, and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs and priorities.”
- New paragraph: “At the national level, Governments are invited to mainstream the New Urban Agenda into their national and sectoral development strategies for its effective implementation, including by putting in place enabling environments that facilitate sustainable urbanization by subnational actors.”
- New paragraph: “At the subregional and regional levels, monitoring and review should be undertaken through existing processes. Regional and subregional organizations, including regional economic communities and regional development banks, are invited to mainstream the implementation of the New Urban Agenda into their relevant programmes, in coordination with UN-Habitat, within their existing mandates. Relevant regional and subregional organizations and the private sector should be actively involved in monitoring and review.”
- New paragraph: “At the global level, the General Assembly should continue to undertake reviews of the implementation of sustainable urbanization through the reports of the Secretary-General. The governing bodies of organizations in the United Nations system are invited to mainstream the implementation of the New Urban Agenda into their programme of work within existing mandates, and to conduct sectoral and thematic reviews of the New Urban Agenda, as appropriate. The private sector should be involved in the reviews at the global level.”
- New paragraph: “In accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly, UN Habitat should ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda within existing mandates.”