

**SOUTH AFRICA’S PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR HABITAT III**

**1. Background**

1.1 The General Assembly of the United Nations will hold the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in the city of Quito, Ecuador and from 17 to 20 October 2016. Habitat III is expected to generate a 'New Urban Agenda' for the 21st century. Habitat III will secure a renewed global commitment to addressing housing and sustainable urbanisation through the adoption of a forward-looking, action oriented outcome document.

1.2 Habitat III follows two previous United Nations conferences on housing, human settlements and urban development. At Habitat I in 1976, the term “human settlements” was first established to denote housing, building and planning, and their relationship with the environment and broader development objectives. Habitat I led to the creation of the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). Habitat II in 1996 led to the adoption of the Habitat Agenda, a global action plan for the creation of sustainable human settlements. These two conferences have played a leading role in defining human settlements and developing the policy prescripts that have molded South Africa’s approach to sustainable human settlements.

**2. National Report by South Africa for the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development**

The Department of Human Settlements led the development of the National Report on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda since 1996, and identification of issues and challenges for consideration in a “New Urban Agenda”. Stakeholders were intensively consulted in the development of the report, with several government departments at national and provincial level providing input and comment, as did local government and non-government stakeholders. The Department of Co-operative Governance was key partner in the development of the report. The Cabinet-approved report was transmitted to the United Nations in September 2014, thus fulfilling our obligations as a first step in preparations for Habitat III.

*Please see National Report published on the Department of Human Settlements website:* [*http://www.dhs.gov.za/content/national-report-rsa-un-habitat-iii*](http://www.dhs.gov.za/content/national-report-rsa-un-habitat-iii)

**3.** **Discussion documents for the preparatory process: Issue Papers and Policy Papers**

3.1 Issue papers are summary documents that address one or more research areas, highlight general findings, and identify research needs on topics related to housing and sustainable urban development. The United Nations Task Team on Habitat III prepared 22 issue papers in six areas: a. Social Cohesion and Equity – Livable Cities, b. Urban Frameworks, c. Spatial Development, d. Urban Economy, e. Urban Ecology and Development, and f. Urban Housing and Basic Services. The Issue Papers were made available at the beginning of June 2015. The Issue Papers are to guide the discussions, internationally and in-country, on what the eventual outcome document of Habitat III, the so-called New Urban Agenda, should address. The 22 issues papers can be accessed on the Habitat III website at <http://unhabitat.org/issue-papers-and-policy-units/>

***A summary is attached as Annexure A***

3.2 The Secretary-General of Habitat III notified member states of the intention to establish ten policy units. The ten policy units are:

i. Right to the City, and Cities for All;

ii. Socio-Cultural Urban Framework;

iii. National Urban Policies;

iv. Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development;

v. Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems;

vi. Urban Spatial Strategy: Land Market and Segregation;

vii. Urban Economic Development Strategy;

viii. Urban Ecology and Resilience;

ix. Urban Services and Technology; and

x. Housing Policies

The policy units will work in collaborative teams to develop policy papers which will guide the global discussion towards a new agenda for human settlements and urban development for the next twenty years. Their work is expected to be complete in January 2016.

**4. Roadmap to Habitat III**

4.1 Human settlements and urbanisation are leading issues in the development of South Africa, Africa and the developing world. The challenges related to informal settlements and rapid unmanaged urbanisation cannot be ignored, and there is an urgent need to focus on sustainable human settlements and urban development if we want to see the Vision 2030 of South Africa, as articulated in the National Development Plan, realised. HABITAT I of 1976 and HABITAT II of 1996 have played the leading role in defining human settlements, and developing the policy pre-scripts that have molded South Africa’s approach to progressively realising the right to adequate shelter and basic services.

4.2 The preparatory process toward Habitat III enables sector stakeholders to actively engage with new thinking around addressing human settlements and urbanisation. It provides awareness and active involvement by all South African sector stakeholders in unpacking the most suitable policy and programmatic approach. It will thus galvanise parties to achieving the vision for human settlements and safer communities outlined in Chapters 8 and 9 of the National Development Plan. The purpose of this roadmap is to provide a guide to South Africa’s preparatory processes leading to Habitat III. Habitat III will produce a major United Nations policy document on housing, urban development and human settlements for the next 20 years.

**4.3 The Roadmap towards South Africa’s participation in Habitat III is as follows:**

* + 1. **National Preparatory process**
* **South African report on Habitat III** – was prepared, approved by Cabinet and presented to the United Nations prior to the 1st meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III held in September 2014. By submitting this report, South Africa fulfilled our obligations as a first step towards preparations for Habitat III.
* **South Africa will utilize the Habitat III issue papers as a basis for an in-country stakeholder engagement**. This process will involve stakeholder’s consultation on what they would like to see included in the New Urban Agenda. Proposed consultations should be taking place from August 2015.
* **South Africa will have to consult on the Habitat III policy papers**- this process will also involve consultation with stakeholders, including youth and women, in order to obtain a South African position on the 10 areas covered by the policy papers: - a. Right to the City, and Cities for All; b. Socio-Cultural Urban Framework; c. National Urban Policies; d. Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development; e. Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal Systems; f. Urban Spatial Strategy: Land Market and Segregation; g. Urban Economic Development Strategy; h. Urban Ecology and Resilience; i. Urban Services and Technology; and j. Housing Policies. The policy papers are to be made available on the UNHABITAT website in December 2015, and member states will have time to make comments and inputs by January 2016.
* **Hosting of Leading Change in the City** – South African proposal for an international conference on *“Leading Change in the City: from slums to integrated, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlements”* has been approved as a thematic conference by the Habitat III Bureau as part of the official preparatory process. Thus this conference is expected to chart a way forward towards implementation of the post 2015 development agenda, in particular the Sustainable Development Goal related to Cities and Human Settlements, SDG 11, with a specific target on slums. The Conference will ensure a link between SDG 11 and Habitat III, and ensure the issue of slum upgrading and adequate housing is captured in the New Urban Agenda. A tentative date of February 2016 has been proposed in this regard. **The draft zero of the post 2015 UN Development Agenda currently being negotiated in New York is attached as Annexure B**
* **Draft outcomes on New Urban Agenda** -consultation with the human settlements stakeholders will be undertaken on the draft outcome document for Habitat III, the so-called New Urban Agenda. The draft outcome document is to be distributed by the Habitat III Secretariat no later than six months before the Habitat III conference. As a result, consultation with stakeholders on this matter should take place from June 2016.
	+ 1. **Regional Preparatory Process**
* **African Union Specialised Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization (STC no.8)** agreed to develop an African position for Habitat III. The Common Position will be aligned to the Africa Agenda 2063 and seeks utilize urbanization to promote structural transformation to unlock the continent’s development potential across the rural-urban continuum.
* **1st Expert Group Meeting and Ministerial Meeting on an African position for Habitat III** was held on 11 April 2015 to discuss the African position. The draft position paper accurately captured Africa’s unique urbanisation process, and proposed how urbanisation could be harnessed as a force of structural transformation on the continent.
* **2nd Expert Group meeting and Ministerial Meeting on Africa’s position for Habitat III –** TheAfrican Union Commission invited member states for a second meeting for the development of an African position for Habitat III from 27 to 29 July 2015. The meeting further refined the emerging position paper. This document will be a working document until it is formally adopted by the Ministers at an Africa Regional Preparatory Conference later this year. **The draft African position paper, the Summary Framework for an African Common Position, is included as Attachment C**
* **The Africa Regional Preparatory Conference for Habitat III** will be held in Nigeria in November/December 2015. Nigeria has been selected to host the regional conference, which will afford Africa an opportunity to discuss, refine, and endorse the position paper currently being developed.
* **Caucus of SADC Ministers of Human Settlements and Urban Development**

We are proposing that the Ministers of Human Settlements and Urban Development of the Southern African Development Community region (SADC) meet to foster a stronger collaboration on human settlements and urban development solutions, including the establishment of a SADC programme for co-operation on the implementation of the outcomes of Habitat III.

* **AU Summit –** The Chair of the African Union Commission has agreed that the African Heads of State would discuss urbanization as a special theme of upcoming Summits, in order to have a strong articulation of Africa’s position ahead of Habitat III. It is likely that this theme will be covered in the January 2016 and/or June 2016 African Union Summits.
	+ 1. **International preparatory process**
* **Preparatory Committee I** was held in New York in June 2014 and South Africa presented its position that the new agenda should build on the previous Habitat Agenda as a starting point. The rules and procedures of the Habitat III were discussed during this meeting.
* **Preparatory Committee II** was held in Nairobi, April 2015. A resolution was adopted to guide the Bureau and Secretariat in their preparations, especially to improve on the communication with, and involvement of, member states in the process. There is still no agreement on the participation of non-governmental actors and local government. The meeting therefore decided to invite the General Assembly of the United Nations to discuss a way to advance the negotiations on the outstanding issues in preparations for Habitat III (such as the draft rules of procedure, the arrangements for the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders, and proposals for improved participation of local government).
* **Special Preparatory Committee** - there is a possibility that a Special PrepCom may be convened in order to finalize some outstanding issues on administration, issues/policy papers, prior to 3rd meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III (PrepCom III).
* **Preparatory Committee III** is scheduled to take place in Jakarta from 25 to 27 July 2016. It is envisaged that this will look at the final comprehensive draft outcome of the Habitat III Agenda, as well as outstanding administrative matters.
* **Thematic conferences in preparation for Habitat III**– South Africa will be expected to participate in some of the thematic preparatory conferences for Habitat III. These are:
	+ Tel-Aviv, Isreal – Civic Engagement (September 2015)
	+ Montreal, Canada – Metropolitan Areas (October 2015)
	+ Cuenca, Ecuador – Urban Growth and Urban Renewal (November 2015)
	+ Barcelona, Spain – Smart Cities (November 2015)
	+ Mexico – Financing the New Urban Agenda (December 2015)
	+ Johannesburg, South Africa – Addressing slums and adequate housing (February 2015)
* **Habitat III Conference** will be held on 17-20 October 2016 in Ecuador to adopt the New Urban Agenda.

**5. Stakeholders**

It is envisaged that Stakeholders of the National Human Settlements and Urban Development Forum will form part of the consultations to develop a South African position in preparation for Habitat III, including representatives from:

* Civil Society Organisations and Private Sector
* University, Research and Think-tanks
* Sector Institutions and Professional Associations
* Local Government
* Provincial Government
* Parliament
* Chapter 9 Institutions
* National Government
* Government Institutions

**ANNEXURE A**

**Summary of Habitat III Issue Papers**

1. **Inclusive cities** – it is estimated that more than two thirds of the world’s population live in cities in which income inequalities have increased. Women face discrimination in the context of urbanisation including those related to poverty and violence. Key drivers for action include:
2. Age and gender responsive participatory planning processes; access to quality basic services; responsive to social protection and social services.
3. Supporting organizations of excluded urban groups to represent their own needs
4. Enhanced monitoring and accountability of local government and private sectors on urban planning and administration matters.
5. Fostering inclusive social innovation processes
6. Enhancing access to information on budgeting, urban development plans, zoning and disaster risk.
7. Coherence and coordination between central and local government to ensure greater alignment on policies and plans.
8. **Safer Cities** – concept of urban safety not only addresses prevention of crime and violence but also enhancement of individual rights including physical, social and psychological integrity of a person. Key drivers of action are:
9. Development of a framework that is holistic, integrated to prevent crime, violence and insecurity in urban areas and reflect best available evidence to build safer cities.
10. Framework should be supported by multi-level governance of safety.
11. Planning for social integration.
12. Innovative financing for building safety through slum upgrading
13. Encourage co-production of safety for all.
14. **Urban Culture and heritage** – Culture plays a role in urban economies through monetary and non-monetary values. Safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage open opportunities for cities. Key drivers for action include:
15. Fostering a territorial approach of urban development through culture based strategic planning
16. Stimulate urban regeneration through cultural and creative industries
17. Ensure cultural right for all and respect for cultural diversity
18. Putting culture at the core of urban resilience strategies
19. **Urban rules and regulation**- urban law is a collection of policies, decisions and practice that govern management and development of urban areas. Key drivers for action includes:
20. Recognition that good laws makes efficiency for government and citizen.
21. Effectiveness of law depends on local relevance and practicality.
22. Recognition that essential law provide effective support to sustainable urban development
23. Local and regional law making and legislative interpretation power influence policy implementation
24. **Urban Governance**- It is process that enables urban hardware to function requiring adequate legal frameworks, efficient political, managerial and administrative processes and strong and capable local institutions that respond to citizen needs. Key drivers for action are:
25. Strong, capable and enabled local governments to strengthen urban governance.
26. Effective decentralized framework to unlock urban and regional governance
27. Improved metropolitan and megacity governance
28. Participatory city decision making
29. Women leadership and gender sensitive local governance
30. City to city cooperation
31. Urban and Spatial Planning and Design –urban and territorial planning has seen an upsurge in interest since Habitat II. This recent acceptance of urban planning as a positive means for shaping sustainable and equitable future stands in contrast to past perceptions of urban planning as an authoritarian tool that destructs from wider communities rights. Key action drivers are:
32. Formulate urban and territorial policy frameworks that asserts the spatial dimension in policy-making
33. engage in dynamic partnerships on spatial planning
34. encourage inclusive and equitable urban planning processes
35. encourage sufficient funding for spatial planning
36. **Municipal Finance** – Despite their economic importance cities are starved of development resources and local government are under pressure to do more with less revenue. Key drivers for action are:
37. Formulate national and urban territorial policy framework that reasserts the spatial dimension in policy making
38. Define, implement and monitor decentralization policies and strengthen role, responsibilities, planning capacities and resources of local authorities.
39. Encourage participatory, flexible and continuous spatial planning
40. Ensure that urban planning integrates dimensions such as spatial, institutional and financial dimensions
41. Ensure good urban form that contributes to liveability, sustainability and economic potential of the city.
42. **Urban Land** – Land has been a central issue of human settlements and UN HABITAT since Vancouver Plan of Action of 1976. Land Governance involves rules, processes and structures which decisions are made about the use, access to and control over land, manner in which decisions re implemented and way that competing interests in land are managed. Key drivers for action are:
43. Secure tenure rights of people and communities as a means to achieving sustainable urban development
44. Encourage equity in urban land use to avoid urban sprawl, reduce unsustainable consumption of land and land related conflicts
45. Ensure transparency and accountability in land transactions
46. Enact and implement policies that support plurality of tenures and land rights to enhance tenure security for urban poor
47. Encourage the establishment of functioning multi-stakeholder for a that will mediate on issues related to urban and rural land.
48. **Urban-Rural Linkages** – refers to synergetic functions and flows of people, natural resources, capital, goods, employment, ecosystem services, information and technology between rural and urban areas. Key drivers for action:
49. Focus on territorial and spatial planning at city-region scale for balanced and inclusive urban and rural development
50. Developing policies and tools to enhance and support urban-rural partnerships such as National Urban policies, City Development Strategies.
51. Improving governance mechanisms to reduce poverty and increase economic growth
52. Promoting inclusive investment, finance and systems to support both urban and rural areas
53. Promoting the urban patterns of green economy.
54. Empowering inclusive value chains as key bridge between rural and urban areas
55. Developing control measures to safeguard agricultural land from urban sprawls.
56. **Public space** – are all spaces publicly owned or for public use, accessible and enjoyed by all without any profit motive. Key drivers for action are:
57. Encourage city wide strategies that focus on form, function and connectivity of the city as a whole.
58. Encourage urban designs that foster social inclusion, multi-culturalism to enable urban livelihoods.
59. Review laws and regulations to revitalise, manage and maintain public spaces.
60. Ensure that urban projects secures adequate public space in planned extensions, city in fills and participatory slum upgrading projects.
61. **Local Economic Development** – is a a participatory development process that encourages partnership arrangements with representatives from all sectors to provide a roadmap between the main private and public stakeholders in a defined territory, enabling the joint design and implementation of a common development strategy by making use of local resources and competitive advantages in global context with the final objectives of creating a resilient and sustainable city with decent jobs and stimulating economic activity. Key drivers are:
62. Reliable data and careful analysis should drive the strategy.
63. Ensure that local values and objectives drive development of action that support local economy
64. Use LED strategies to ensure coordinated land use, transportation, infrastructure and investment planning
65. Define and strengthen a full portfolio of instruments that enhances economic development while supporting a high quality of life.
66. Identify best international best practices in LED and benchmark.
67. **Jobs and Livelihoods** – employment and decent jobs are central to the achievement of inclusive, sustainable development. Key drivers for action are:
68. Link decent work and jobs to the development of a new spatial form for cities and towns
69. Promote urban job creation
70. Harness the urban demographic dividend
71. Bring equality and human rights
72. Strengthen data collection to promote evidence based policy
73. Stronger localisation: government, institutions, devolution, planning, social dialogue.
74. **Informal sector** – is made up of informal production units and includes informal agricultural production but does not include households as employers of domestic workers. In developing world most of the workforce is informal and efforts to harness informal economy can bring additional economic growth as well as improving lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.
75. Encourage a wide range of policies to influence formalisation.
76. Understanding policies that create exclusion leads to consideration of appropriate policy responses to mainstream the informal economy
77. Implementation of integrated approach to urban planning and management where workers are provided affordable shelter is critical.
78. Local government in collaboration with national and regional actors should take a lead in integration.
79. **Urban resilience** – is how individuals, communities and business not only cope in the face of multiple shocks and stresses but also improve and positively transform their conditions over time. Key drivers for action are:
80. Creating or improving existinbg policies that promote compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities which foster sustainable urban development, which are considerate of their environmental and ecological footprint and increase resilience to multiple shocks and stresses.
81. Developing an urban-based systems model for resilience
82. Increasing equitable access to urban basic services
83. Promoting capacity building and knowledge transfer at municipal level
84. Improving systems of revenue collection and providing new mechanisms for municipal revenue generation to finance resilience interventions
85. **Urban ecosystems and resource management** – urbanisation is correlated with wealth, consumption and consequently with environmental degradation. Key driver for action are:
86. Ensure that city planning takes into account nature as city infrastructure
87. Encourage investments into protecting green infrastucture.
88. Encourage integrated management of resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.
89. **Cities and climate change and disaster risk management** – with cities emerging as engines of socio-economic development, rapid urbanisation is leading to higher concentrations of risk in urban areas. Key driver actions are:
90. Building urban resilience through informed and low-carbon development trajectory is important for a successful global climate change action.
91. Urban governance play crucial role in enhancing resilience of urban environment.
92. Low carbon and resilience urban development can help unlock finance flow
93. Adopting an inclusive and participatory approach will inevitably be a principal element of urban resilience paradigm.
94. Data and information is central to designing, building, operating and safeguarding efficient and healthy urban spaces.
95. **Urban infrastructure and basic services, including energy** – means by which infrastructure as an enabling force and delivery vehicle of urban environment can rise to meet both existing challenges and rapidly increasing challenges caused by climate change, urbanisation and population growth. Key action drivers are:
96. Policy reform
97. Building viable and well managed institutions aligned with infrastructure systems knowledge
98. Legal and regulatory frameworks
99. Enhancing coordinated implementation of urban infrastructure
100. Developing new business models
101. Creating strategic partnerships to foster and apply technological innovation
102. **Transport and mobility** –while transport is an enabler of economic activity and social connectivity, a bias towards planning for individual motorised transport rather than accessibility led to increasing passenger kilometers travelled per capita and a vicious cycle where in an effort to address congestion, more and more roads and infrastructure built which are soon overwhelmed by the rise in number of vehicles. Key drivers for action are:
103. Reversal of paradigm where people rather than vehicles are at the center of planning is necessary.
104. An integrated approach to land use and transport planning is essential
105. Value sharing models to finance transport have great potential in bridging financing gap for investment in public transport.
106. Knowledge sharing of successfully implemented urban mobility is crucial.
107. **Housing** – adequate housing was recognized as part of the right to an adequate standard living in international instruments including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Key action drivers are:
108. Systematic reforms and long term policy and finance to enable wider accessibility to adequate housing for all
109. Redefining role of governments beyond enablement
110. Recognition that housing issues are closely related to human rights
111. Stronger nexus between housing and urban planning practice
112. Knowledge housing as socioeconomic development imperative
113. Building regulations should promote inclusion and sustainability
114. Incremental housing should be translated into policy
115. Greater care and transparency over subsidy in all its forms
116. Improving institutions and regulatory environments to allow for development and inclusion in housing finance systems
117. **Smart Cities –** rapid and unplanned urbanisation led to growth of slums, sprawl, housing and infrastructure shortages, social segregation and exclusion. Thus urbanisation pose a need for strategic and innovative approaches to urban design, planning, management and governance. Key action drivers are:
118. Smart and sustainable cities requires strategic policies, legislation and regulations.
119. Encourage innovative, responsive urban planning and design
120. Robust financial planning is a necessity for smart cities.
121. **Informal settlements** – are residential areas where inhabitants are deemed by authorities to have no legal claim to the land they occupy and the system of occupation ranges from squatting to informal rental housing. Key driving actions are:
122. Recognition of the right to adequate housing
123. Government should take leadership role to improve
124. Strengthen capacity of urban areas to operationalise a city wide to improve lives of slum dwellers.
125. Integration of policies/frameworks related to urban development, housing, land management and livelihoods
126. Affordable housing should be at center of policy and planning
127. Appropriate financial investment and inclusive financing options for housing
128. Developing participatory computerised data collection processes.
129. Encourage peer learning platforms.

See <http://unhabitat.org/issue-papers-and-policy-units/> for full issue papers

**ANNEXURE B**

**Zero draft of the outcome document for the UN Summit to adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda** 1

**TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD BY 2030:**

**A NEW AGENDA FOR GLOBAL ACTION**

**Preamble**

This Agenda is a plan of action for **people, planet and prosperity** that also seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in larger freedom. All countries acting in collaborative **partnership** will implement the Agenda. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet for present and future generations. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps needed to shift the world on to a sustainable path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that **no one will be left behind.**

The new Agenda sets out, inter alia, to:

 **End poverty and hunger;**

 **Secure education, health and basic services for all;**

 **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;**

 **Combat inequalities within and between countries;**

 **Foster inclusive economic growth, shared prosperity and sustainable lifestyles for all;**

 **Promote safe and inclusive cities and human settlements;**

 **Protect the planet, fight climate change, use natural resources sustainably and safeguard our oceans;**

 **Strengthen governance and promote peaceful, safe, just and inclusive societies;**

and

 **Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

**TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD BY 2030:**

**A NEW AGENDA FOR GLOBAL ACTION**

***Introduction***

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the 193 member States of the United Nations, meeting in New York from 25-27 September 2015 as the Organization celebrates its seventieth anniversary, have agreed today on new global goals for the sustainable development of humanity and of our planet.

2. On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic agreement on a comprehensive and far-reaching set of universal goals and targets. If these are realized, they will transform for the better the world in which we all live.

3. We recognize that poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We intend, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger once and for all; to combat inequalities; to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its resources; and to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth and shared prosperity.

4. As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that **nobody will be left behind**. We wish to see the goals and targets met for all economic and social groupings.

5. Having consulted widely with stakeholders, and having made a special effort to listen to the voices and concerns of the poorest and the vulnerable, we are adopting a universal Agenda for sustainable development. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for its implementation and for the attainment by 2030 of our shared vision.

6. This Agenda is of unprecedented scope and significance. Accepted by all countries and applicable to all, it has been agreed following two years of intensive public consultation and engagement around the world. It is the first ever global compact for human development and preservation of the planet.

7. This is a plan of action for **people, planet and prosperity** which also seeks to strengthen universal **peace** in larger freedom. It will be implemented by all of us acting in collaborative **partnership**. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet for future generations. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps needed to shift the world onto a sustainable footing.

8. Almost fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed. These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas. But the progress has been uneven and some of the Goals remain off-track. We recommit ourselves to the full realization of the off-track MDGs. The new Agenda builds on the Millennium Development Goals and seeks to complete what these did not achieve.

9. In its scope, however, the framework we are announcing today goes far beyond the MDGs. Alongside traditional development priorities such as health, education and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic and environmental objectives and also promises more peaceful, better governed and inclusive societies. Reflecting the integrated approach that we have agreed, there are deep interconnections and many cross-cutting elements across the new goals and targets.

***Our commitment and shared principles***

10. We recall the outcomes of major UN conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and have helped to shape the new Agenda. These include the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; the Millennium Declaration; the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio + 20”); and the latter’s follow-up intergovernmental processes. We recall also the synthesis report produced by the Secretary General of the United Nations in December 2014.

11. The new Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. It is grounded also in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

***Our world today***

12. We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. There are rising inequalities within and between states. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is growing. Spiraling conflict, violence and extremism, humanitarian crises and a growing migration challenge threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades. Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including drought and the prospect of irreversible climate change, add to the list of challenges which humanity faces. The survival of many societies, and of the planet itself, is at risk.

13. These challenges are interrelated and call for integrated solutions. To address them effectively, a new approach is needed. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty and inequality, preserving the planet and creating inclusive economic growth are linked to each other and interdependent.

14. It is for this reason that we have decided on a set of integrated and indivisible goals which balance three crucial dimensions: the economic, the social and the environmental. Furthermore, these are universal goals which transcend the traditional North/South divide and involve the entire world, rich and poor countries alike, in a new global compact for the betterment of humanity.

***Our vision***

15. In the goals and targets which we have agreed, we are setting out a supremely ambitious vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want. A world, for example, of safe and nutritious food; of affordable drinking water; of universal access to basic education; of physical, mental and social well-being. A world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity; of justice and equality; of respect for race and ethnicity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential while promoting shared prosperity. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all barriers to their empowerment in our societies have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant and inclusive world. And one in which humanity lives in complete harmony with nature.

***The new Agenda***

16. We are announcing today 17 Goals with 169 associated targets. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of “win-win” cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today’s generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda will be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law.

17. This is an Agenda which encompasses all human rights and will promote dignity for all human beings. It will work to ensure that fundamental rights and freedoms are enjoyed by all without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, culture, migratory status, political or other opinion, national or social origin, economic situation, birth or disability***.***

18. Working for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the goals and targets. The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full rights and opportunities. This is also a basic issue of human rights. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to education and equal opportunities for employment with men and boys. All forms of gender inequality, gender-based discrimination and violence against women and children, both boys and girls, will be combatted.

19. The new goals and targets will come into effect on 1 January 2016 and will guide the decisions we take over the next fifteen years. All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels. We will at the same time take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development. We will respect national policies and priorities and provide adequate policy space for economic growth, in particular for developing states. We acknowledge also the importance of the regional dimension: regional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at national level.

20. Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

21. Vulnerable sections of the population whose needs are reflected in the goals and targets include children, youth, people living with disability and older people; the needs of others who are vulnerable, such as migrants and indigenous peoples, are also reflected. People living in areas affected by conflict, terrorism and complex humanitarian emergencies are also experiencing severe challenges.

22. We commit to providing quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary. All people irrespective of gender, race or ethnicity, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, children and youth in vulnerable situations, should have access to learning that helps them acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society.

23. To extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing infant, child and maternal mortality by ending all preventable deaths of infants, children and expectant mothers by 2030. We shall ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases and epidemics. At the same time we shall devote greater effort to tackling non-communicable diseases.

24. We will seek to build strong economic foundations for all our countries. Sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for prosperity. We will work to build dynamic, sustainable and people-centred economies, promoting youth employment in particular and decent work for all. All countries stand to benefit from having a healthy and well-educated workforce with the knowledge and skills needed for productive and fulfilling work and full participation in society. We will therefore adopt policies which increase productivity and productive employment, financial inclusion, agricultural and industrial development, sustainable transport systems and modern energy provision.

25. We commit to making fundamental changes in the way that our societies produce and consume goods and services. We recognize our different levels of development and capabilities and agree to work together to mobilize, from all sources, financial, technical and capacity-building support for developing countries. Governments, international organizations, the business sector, other non-state actors and individuals must contribute to changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

26. We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities, including through the safe management and use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system.

27. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. Looking ahead to the COP 21 conference in Paris in December, we underscore the historic responsibility of all States to work for a meaningful and universal climate agreement which will put in place this essential component of a sustainable world. We must also safeguard our oceans and seas, protect biodiversity and promote resilience and disaster preparedness.

28. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), the rule of law and effective and accountable institutions. These are fundamental requirements for the achievement of sustainable development. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as corruption and poor governance, are addressed in the Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support countries emerging from conflict situations so as to lay the foundations for sustainable development. We commit to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment.

29. We recognize the intrinsic value of diversity, culture and sport as enablers of sustainable development. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development. We pledge to foster inter-cultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility.

***Implementation***

30. The new Agenda deals also with the means required for implementation of the goals and targets. We recognize that these will require the mobilization of financial resources (both public and private, domestic and international) as well as capacity-building, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and a wide range of other supportive policies and measures. Business, the private sector and philanthropic organizations will feature prominently in relation to resource mobilization and implementation of the Agenda.

31. We welcome and endorse fully the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015.

32. Official Development Assistance remains important in supporting the sustainable development needs of countries and regions, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and Africa. We shall accelerate full implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Land-Locked Developing Countries.

33. We recognize the central role that science, technology and innovation play in enabling the international community to respond to sustainable development challenges. We recognize the power of communications technologies, technical cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable development.

34. We are committed to a well-functioning, equitable and rules-based multilateral trading system for the realization of the new Agenda. We resolve to work together to enhance macro-economic and financial stability through improved policy coordination and coherence. We resolve to reach early agreement in the Doha Development Round of trade negotiations. We attach great importance to providing trade-related capacity-building for least developed countries.

35. We acknowledge the need for international financial institutions to respect the domestic policy space of all countries, in particular developing countries and least developed countries. We agree to work to increase the representation of developing countries, and their involvement in decision-making, in these institutions.

36. The scale and ambition of the new Agenda calls for a renewed and strengthened Global Partnership to implement it. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and the vulnerable. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of the goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available esources. Inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships will be needed to support specific priorities under the Agenda and to mobilize the requisite resources.

37. We emphasize more generally the critical importance of engaging all relevant stakeholders in implementation of the new Agenda. Governments and public institutions will work closely in this regard with national parliaments, local authorities, international institutions, business and the private sector, civil society, academia, philanthropic organizations, voluntary groups and others.

***Follow-up and review***

38. Our Governments will be responsible for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the coming fifteen years. To support this accountability, provision has been made – and is detailed in Chapter 4 below – for systematic follow-up and review of implementation at the various levels.

39. We look forward to the development of indicators to assist this work. Quality disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress. We agree to intensify our efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries, particularly least developed countries and other countries in special situations. We also commit to scaling up substantially public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including geo-spatial information, in supporting and tracking progress.

***A call for action to change our world***

40. Seventy years ago, an earlier generation of world leaders came together to create the United Nations. From the ashes of war and division they fashioned this Organization and the values of peace, dialogue and international cooperation which underpin it. The supreme embodiment of those values is the Charter of the United Nations.

41. Today we are taking a decision of comparable significance. Ours can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we are the last to have a chance of saving the planet. We have resolved to build a better future for millions of people in our world, millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. The world will be a better place in 2030 if we succeed in our objectives.

42. What we are announcing today – an agenda for global action for the next fifteen years – is a charter for people and planet in the twenty-first century.

43. “We the Peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the UN Charter. It is “We the Peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments, Parliaments, local authorities, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community, civil society – and ordinary citizens. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this agenda. It is an agenda by and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.

44. The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today’s younger generation, who will pass the torch to future generations. We have mapped the road to sustainable development; it will be for all of us to ensure that the journey is irreversible.

**I. Sustainable Development Goals and targets**

1. Following an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations, and based on the Proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals1, the following are the Goals and targets which we have agreed.

2. The SDGs and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

3. The goals and targets will be followed-up and reviewed using a set of global indicators. These shall be complemented by indicators at the regional and national level to be developed by member states. Under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council and the UN Statistical Commission, the global indicator framework will be developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and will be finalised by March 2016. This framework will be simple yet robust, address all SDGs and targets and preserve the political balance and ambition contained therein.

4. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought particularly in Africa, the third Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the United Nations Forum on Forests.

5. We encourage ongoing efforts by states in other fora to address key issues which pose potential challenges to the implementation of our Agenda; and we respect the independent mandates of those processes. We intend that the Agenda and its implementation would support, and be without prejudice to, those other processes and the decisions taken therein.

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| **Sustainable Development Goals** **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere** **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture** **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all** **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all** **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all** **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries** **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns** **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*** **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development** **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels** **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development** **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere** 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture** 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility **Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages** 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks 12 **Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all** 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 4.4 By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least [x] per cent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all 4.b By 2020, expand by [x] per cent globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries 4.c By 2030, increase by [x] per cent the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls** 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate 13 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all** 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse by [x] per cent globally 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management **Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all** 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency 14 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States **Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all** 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization **Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** 15 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by [x] per cent and public and private research and development spending 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 **Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries** 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions 16 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease by [x] per cent the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning 11.b By 2020, increase by [x] per cent the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns** 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries 17 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*** 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities 18 **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development** 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets 14.c Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for States parties thereto, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties to those regimes **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss** 19 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x] per cent globally 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels** 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development** **Finance** 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20 per cent should be provided to least developed countries 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries **Technology** 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology **Capacity-building** 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation **Trade** 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access **Systemic issues** *Policy and institutional coherence* 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development 17.15 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development *Multi-stakeholder partnerships* 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships *Data, monitoring and accountability* 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries |

**ANNEXURE C**

**Draft Summary Framework for African Common Position on Habitat III**

**We**, African Ministers of Housing and Urban Development, convening in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia , on July 29, 2015, as a sub-committee on Urban Development and Human Settlements of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization agree to proceed with the process of developing an African Common Position on the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) to be held, in Quito, Ecuador, October 2016;

**RECOGNIZE** progress made in advancing the human settlement Agenda since the convening of Habitat I conference in Vancouver, Canada in 1976 and Habitat II Conference held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996, and the need to build on that progress.

**FURTHER RECOGNIZE** that despite the progress made, many challenges exist, which need to be addressed as a matter of urgency. In addition, there are new and emerging challenges to sustainable urbanization and human settlements which call for our collective efforts to effectively address them.

**CONSIDER** the Habitat III conference as a unique opportunity for the world to agree on a New Urban and Human Settlements Agenda building on the outcomes of Habitat II and the unfinished business of the MDGs in particular, the goal of adequate shelter for all and that Africa must seize the occasion to fully engage the global community in shaping the New Agenda in line with those international agreements, African Union Agenda 2063 and the evolving universal post 2015 development agenda.

**RECALL** all the relevant resolutions of the Governing Council of Habitat and the United Nations General Assembly on the convening of the Habitat III Conference and other outcomes of major UN conferences and summits on economic, social and environment fields including the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development as important contributions in defining the New Urban Agenda.

**ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE** the potential contributions of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, proposed sustainable development goal No. 11 and the upcoming COP21 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in contributing to the New Urban Agenda.

**FULLY SUPPORT** the specificity given to urbanization with the agreement to include a stand-alone Goal 11 -- *making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*

**ALSO TAKE NOTE** of paragraph 44 relating to sustainable urban development of the Dakar Declaration of 15th Conference of Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common Language which was held on 29 to 30 November 2014

**FURTHER TAKE NOTE** of the extensive consultations that have taken place among the various sub-regions, with stakeholders within our respective countries, and among ourselves as Ministers of housing and urban development since 2005; and more significantly among our Heads of State and Government who have provided guidance on the vision for Africa’s development as well as adopted a collective position on the future global development agenda;

**TAKING** into account the development of the African Report on Habitat III by ECA, and reiterate our call for the document to reflect our national reports, in terms of progress, opportunities, new challenges and new vision to inform a comprehensive Urban Agenda.

**REAFFIRM** the principles we agreed to in N’Djamenathat the African Urban Agenda should be owned and driven by Africa, informed by African realities and based on Africa’s current priorities as well as future needs; be implementable and results focused, with clearly defined deliverables and a plan of action; and that it should build on relevant existing commitments in regional and globally agreed documents on urbanization and sustainable human settlements.

**REASSERT** the urgent need to harness the transformative potential of urbanization in its various facets to facilitate the reduction of poverty in all its forms and achieve an inclusive, integrated, prosperous, stable and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena;

**WELCOME** the Presidential Initiative on the Urban African Agenda and Strengthening Partnerships of under UN-Habitat and invite African Heads of State and Government willing to join the initiative to do so.

**COGNIZANT** of the need to strengthen the UN-Habitat to make it politically visible, as a key player in mobilizing all relevant actors, state and non-state in implementing the urban and human settlements component of the Post 2015 Development Agenda

**REITERATE** the continuing relevance of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda namely adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world, and reiterate that all its aspirations have not been fully met, mainly due to the challenges encountered in implementing the Habitat Agenda including limited access to housing finance, land and basic services as well as slums and informal settlements.

**CALL** for sustained efforts in addressing the challenges encountered in implementing the Habitat Agenda, including limited access to housing finance, land and basic services, as well as the expansion of slums and informal settlements.

**ACKNOWLEDGE** the multi-sectoral nature of urbanization and human settlements development and the need to adopt an integrated and holistic approach in building collaborations, partnerships and alliances with relevant government departments and institutions as well as engagement with relevant stake holders including inter alia civil society, private sector, grassroots organizations, women, youth, people with disabilities, academia, media to facilitate delivery, financing, monitoring and evaluation of the new urban agenda

**NOTE** current efforts to harness the creative energies of the informal sector as well as consolidate the accumulated and diverse human and physical assets embedded within it through participation, access and empowerment, especially of women, youth and vulnerable groups.

**ACKNOWLEDGE FURTHER THAT** this entails cooperation, collaboration and dialogue between respective multi-level government departments and institutions to drive government-wide programmes and policies, the implementation of which must be supported by both state and non-state actors.

**REITERATE** that the process of urbanization, and the potential embedded within it, presents an invaluable opportunity for Africa to realize the structural transformation by harnessing the emerging dynamism resulting from the urban dividend provided by the expansion and movement of populations, resulting in urban agglomeration and concentration and recognize that institutional, cultural, economic and political transformations can contribute to major advances in the urban experience for Africa’s diverse communities. ;

**FURTHER REITERATES** the importance of continuing to strengthen policy and institutional framework for managing urbanization and human settlements as a key component of structural transformation for Africa.

**RECOGNISE** the complementarity and symbiotic linkages between urban and rural settings, which exist as a continuum, driven by the overall dynamic of urbanization

**TAKE NOTE** of the technical background document considered by the EGM that informed the generation of this summary

**REAFFIRM** six fundamental principles underlying the African perspective to the outcome of habitat III, agreed to in Nairobi on 13 April 2015

**DECIDE** to pursue an ambitious new, and transformative urban and human settlements agenda based on the following pillars:

* Pillar 1: Enhancing the potential of urbanization for accelerating structural economic transformation; Address: inclusive growth, poverty eradication, reduce inequality, enhance rural urban linkages, promote connectivity, and job creation among other.
* Pillar 2: Fostering sustainability and resilience of the urban and Human Settlements including social and economic resilience of the rural and urban development continuum at national and regional levels , to address sustainable urban, territorial and land use planning, reducing risks and disaster effects, climate change and mitigation and adaptation, preserving eco-systems, urban public spaces, urban pollution and waste management.
* Pillar 3: Promoting people-centred urban and human settlement development, to promote equity and inclusion by facilitating urban poverty mitigation through job creation and entrepreneurship development; the provision of basic services to all; promoting gender equality; leveraging population and demographic dynamics, ensuring accessibility for all, including for vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, children and the elderly, and promoting inclusive and sustainable human settlements.
* Pillar 4: promoting transformative change through strengthening of urban planning, urban legislation, land management and governance, urban policies and development financing, to promote coordinated spatial and programmatic planning as an effective mechanism for responding to rapid urbanization and for directing sustainable human settlement development and for building and consolidating required skills, methods, information, and practices for multi-level, decentralized and local planning, together with strong management and governance capabilities, including the review of planning curriculums in line with UN Habitat Resolution 25/6 on the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning.
* Pillar 5: Strengthening Regional Integration as well as preserving and enhancing the diverse African architectural and urban identities forging a shared continental identity and developing linkages between national urban systems ,by particularly promoting cross-boundary alignment and intensifying the process of creating sustainable agglomerations in border areas as well as the requisite facilities within them, while putting in place the relevant management and planning systems for border towns.
* Pillar 6: Urban and human settlement development enhances Africa’s position as a global player, through reaffirming the aspiration within Agenda 2063 of Africa emerging as a strong, united, innovative, resilient and influential global player and partner with a larger role in world affairs, while also taking full responsibility to finance her growth and development; and not being donor dependent. We welcome the continued collaboration with international development partners for technical and financial support.
* Pillar 7: Enhancing capacity for urban safety, resilience and disaster risk management, by recognizing that urban areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change risks because of the high concentration of people, buildings and infrastructure, and build institutional capacity to manage the disaster management function, including for risk reduction planning and activities; acknowledge the linkage between high levels of crime and violence and deep rooted social and economic ills in order to build safer cities through inclusiveness, social cohesion, and an improved quality of life for all.
* Pillar 8 Institute a Global partnership for sustainable urban management to facilitate implementation of the new urban and human settlements agenda in Africa

**MANDATE** the Working Group established at the Addis Ababa EGM to continue refining in consultation with member states, the draft framework towards an African Common Position on Habitat III as well as the technical background document and resubmit the same for consideration and adoption at the regional meeting in Abuja – Nigeria

**ENCOURAGE** the Secretary General of Habitat III Conference, in line with the requests of Member States in OP 12 of A/RES/69/266 to ensure full and effective participation of African states in the regional and sub-regional consultative meetings and the Habitat III Conference by extending financial support to government delegations