A draft resolution submitted by Republic of Iraq for GC26
To enhance UN-Habitat’s role in urban crisis response and proposed prevention

The Governing Council,

Guided by the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to achieve a set of goals including those relating to the necessary procedures in situation of threat of peace and the occurrence of aggression, as well as the role of international economic and social cooperation, in creating the necessary conditions of stability and wellbeing among the United Nations, based on respect of national sovereignty in the post-conflict phase.

Recalling its previous Resolution 19/7 recommending UN-HABITAT to devote specific attention to human settlements needs in the reconstruction of countries and territories affected by armed conflicts or by other man-made or natural disasters, and Strategic Policy on Human Settlements in Crisis, endorsed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives in November 2007, and its Resolution 25/4 calling for UN-Habitat to consider the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

Recalling GA Resolution 59/239 v requesting UN-HABITAT to support the efforts of countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies, to develop prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, and to ensure a more effective transition from relief to development.

Recognizing General Assembly Resolution A/71/235 ops 4 reaffirming the role and expertise of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), within its mandate, as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities, recognizing the linkages between sustainable urbanization, and, inter alia, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change;

Reiterating the call in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/165/ops 8 for strengthened international cooperation, in particular between humanitarian and development actors, including through the provision of resources, coherent multi-year planning that addresses long-term displacement and expertise to assist affected countries, in particular developing countries, in their national efforts and policies related to assistance, protection, resilience-building and rehabilitation for internally displaced persons and host communities, as
appropriate, and the integration of the human rights and needs of internally displaced persons into both rural and urban development strategies, as well as the participation of both internally displaced persons and host communities in the design and implementation of those strategies, and recommending UN-Habitat’s efforts in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon and Somalia with the exceeded number of internal displacement people in Iraq of 3.5 million with the continued displacement due to military operations to liberate Iraqi land from of the terrorist organization of Daash.

Recalling GA Resolution A/RES/71/1 of New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants including a set of commitments that apply to both refugees and migrants, as well as separate sets of commitments for refugees and migrants, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. reaffirming commitment to international law and emphasizing that the declaration be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law, presenting a comprehensive framework for refugee response and outlines steps towards the achievement of a global compact on refugees in 2018, and a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018.

Acknowledging the efforts made by UN-Habitat in response to Governing Council Resolution 25/4 ops 45 to strengthen and coordinate its partnerships with humanitarian and development actors to help to increase the resilience and preparedness of cities, especially the most fragile, to prevent or cope adequately with disasters and humanitarian crisis situations, through the Humanitarian - Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Reference Group on “Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas” for which UN-Habitat is the Chair and lately the launch of the “Global Alliance for Urban Crisis” as an innovative multi-stakeholder platform, developed in partnership with UCLG, DFID, IFRC and IRC; UN Habitat’s achievements in building global coherence through the Urban Resilience Collaboration to support local governments goals to make their cities resilient to all shocks and stresses, and the progress made against 25/4 ops 14 to support and reinforce the coordination of the efforts of the United Nations system, through the Global Land Tool Network, to bring coherence and conflict-sensitive approaches to land issues;

Acknowledging the principles outlined in “Urban Crisis Charter” of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and in particular the calls to “Prioritise local municipal leadership in determining response to urban crisis that is aligned with development trajectories, promoting the active participation of affected people – with special attention to the participation of women – and other key urban stakeholders; 2. Adopt urban resilience as a common framework to align human rights, humanitarian and development goals; 3. Manage urban displacement as a combined human rights, development and humanitarian concern; and, 4. Build partnerships across disciplines and professions, to ensure involvement of Local Government and Professional Associations.”

Also taking note of the recent appointment of UN Habitat as the Chair of the UNISDR “Making Cities Resilient Campaign” representing a joint effort to expand the network of
Recalling General Assembly Resolution 71/243 ops 14. [QCPR] the positive role that sustainable development can play in mitigating drivers of conflicts, disaster risks, humanitarian crises and complex emergencies, and that a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, is fundamental to most efficiently and effectively addressing needs and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals; and ops 24. calling upon the entities of the United Nations development system, in full compliance with their respective mandates, to enhance coordination with humanitarian assistance and peace building efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, and in this regard:

(a) Emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, as appropriate, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time, in compliance with international law and in line with resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto and in accordance with national plans and priorities, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development;
(b) Emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself, and that in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peace building and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership, and stresses in this regard the need to improve coordination and synergy to maximize the impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development;

Recognizing that “sustaining peace” as defined in Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) and General Assembly Resolution 70/262 should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society[...]which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the Government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance,

Re-iterating the commitments made in the New Urban Agenda, recognizing [para 2] that humanitarian impacts are increasingly concentrated in cities; that [para 19] in implementing the New Urban Agenda particular attention should be given to addressing
the unique and emerging urban development challenges facing all countries, [...] special attention should also be given to countries in situations of conflict, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, post-conflict countries, and countries affected by natural and human-made disasters; [para 78] to supporting moving from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of risks and promoting ex-ante investments to prevent risks and build resilience, while also ensuring timely and effective local responses to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and human-made disasters and conflicts. This should include the integration of the “build back better” principles into the post-disaster recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures, and lessons from past disasters as well as awareness of new risks into future planning; and [para 109] to consider increased allocations of financial and human resources, as appropriate, for the upgrading and, to the extent possible, prevention of slums and informal settlements with strategies [... include as well as measures for conflict prevention and mediation:

1. **Calls** upon the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to update UN-Habitat’s Strategic Policy on Human Settlements in Crisis and complemented by measures to strengthen the institutional and operational set-up of the organization in order to:
   i) better support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with inputs of all UN-Habitat’s subprograms, in countries in situations of conflict, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, post-conflict countries, and countries affected by natural and human-made disasters;
   ii) Better articulate how UN-Habitat’s work can contribute to the UN-system commitment to sustaining peace and;
   iii) Achieving collective results across the humanitarian, development and peace and security pillars

2. **Requests** UN Habitat to continue its substantive role in supporting the Global Alliance for Urban Crisis by convening humanitarian organizations with development actors including those associated with the Urban Resilience Collaboration, associations of local governments, professional associations, key bilateral donors and the private sector, act as its secretariat, supported by pooled funding, to build knowledge, guidelines and tools, monitoring and early warning mechanisms, and make surge capacity available to ensure that humanitarian responses become better adapted to the complexities of urban areas, to increase the resilience of vulnerable urban populations, and to help the most fragile cities become better prepared and more resilient;

3. **Calls** Upon the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to establish an Urban Crisis Response Fund to facilitate the rapid and predictable response and deployment to urban crisis;

4. **Further Calls upon** Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to support member states in their efforts to implement the Sendai
Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) endorsed during the WCDRR held in Sendai, Japan from 14-19 March 2015;

5. *Further Calls upon* member states and others to contribute generously to the Urban Crisis Response Fund and the initiatives initiated through the Global Alliance for Urban Crises;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.