GLOBAL TRENDS OF THE WORLD'S CITIES
TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING SDG11 AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

Urban Management Tools for Climate Change
June 2019
Nguyen Thuy Trang
Capacity Development Unit
UN-Habitat

How familiar you are with UN-Habitat?

1. I know UN-Habitat very well
2. I heard about UN-Habitat and have used their reports/publications in my work
3. I only heard of UN-Habitat
4. I vaguely heard of UN-Habitat
5. I don't know what UN-Habitat is

UN◉HABITAT

Introduction of UN HABITAT

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

✓History and mandate

✓Global Urban Agendas:

the **New Urban Agenda**

a

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

✓**1976, "Habitat I": the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements**

✓**1977**: establishment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements – UNCHS (Habitat) in Nairobi

✓**1996, "Habitat II" conference and the** Habitat Agenda: the first action blueprint for sustainable urbanization

Mission

Promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all

"Promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all"

Urban legislation, land, and governance

Urban planning and design

Urban economy

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Urban basic services

Housing and slum upgrading

Risk reduction and rehabilitation

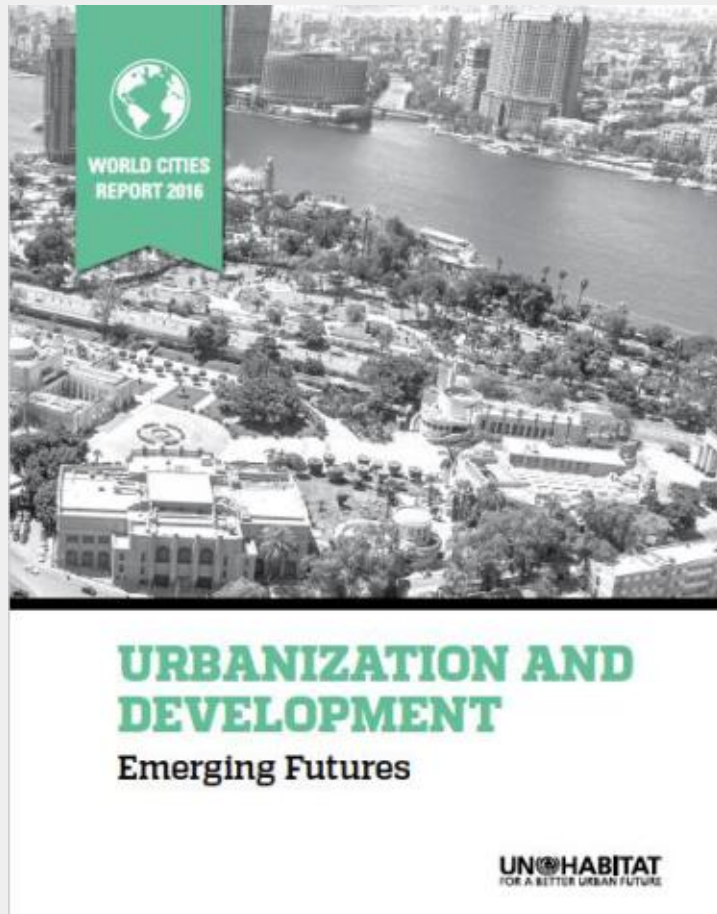Research and capacity development

Global and regional challenges/opportunities of Urbanization

São Paulo

World Cities Reports 2016

A Global Sample of Cities made of 200 cities

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory

Urban Development: facts and challenges

54% HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION RESIDES IN URBAN AREAS.

Cities create **wealth, generate employment** and **drive human progress** by harnessing the forces of agglomeration and industrialization.

The decline in infant mortality and high fertility has resulted in a relatively young population. Children and youth **aged below 24** account for

40% of global population.

This represents a great opportunity in terms of labor force.

The world population is aging. Globally, the population **aged 60 or over** is the fastest growing at the rate of

3.26% per year.

In 2015, there were **901 million** people aged 60 or over, comprising

12% of the world's population. This represents a tremendous challenge.

Cities are responsible for more than **70%** of global carbon dioxide emissions.

In 2014, the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) was jointly established by the World Resources Institute (WRI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), with the support of World Bank, UNEP, and UN-Habitat. Incorporating experiences from the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool plus (HEAT+) the GPC provides guidelines for reporting and auditing principles; quantifying city emissions in different sectors; and long term monitoring of local specific objectives.

URBAN GROWTH

CHANGE IN FAMILY PATTERNS

INCREASED RESIDENCY IN SLUMS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING URBAN SERVICES

CLIMATE CHANGE

EXCLUSION AND RISING INEQUALITY

INSECURITY

UPSURGE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Source: World City Report 2016

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Major challenges of urbanization

- **Extreme** urban poverty,
- **Poor** living conditions for slum dwellers,
- **Constraints on productivity due to inadequate infrastructure, and**
- **Risks due to natural disasters and climate change**

Rising inequality is one of the challenges of urbanization that has confined many people to poor living conditions. Kibera slum, Nairobi, Kenya.
Source: Julius Mwelu /UN-Habitat

Source: World City Report 2016

Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

Cities offer various opportunities for sustainable development

Job Opportunities	• Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities
Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision	• Public transportation • Water and sewerage system • Electricity and internet connection • Serviced land and public rental housing • Education and healthcare facilities
Suitability of System-Based Approaches	• Local planning and community participation • Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Urbanization as a Transformative Force

"Urbanization has helped millions escape poverty through increased productivity, employment opportunities, improved quality of life and large-scale investment in infrastructure and services"

Figure 2: Share of GDP and national population in selected cities (developed countries)
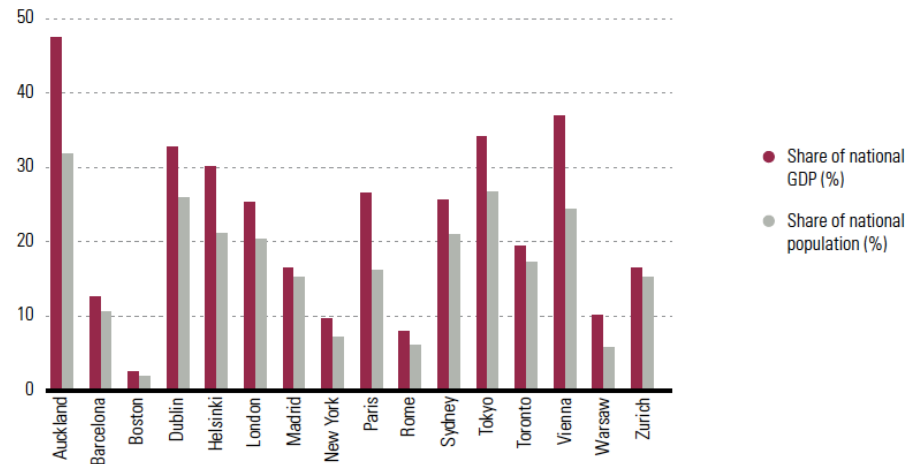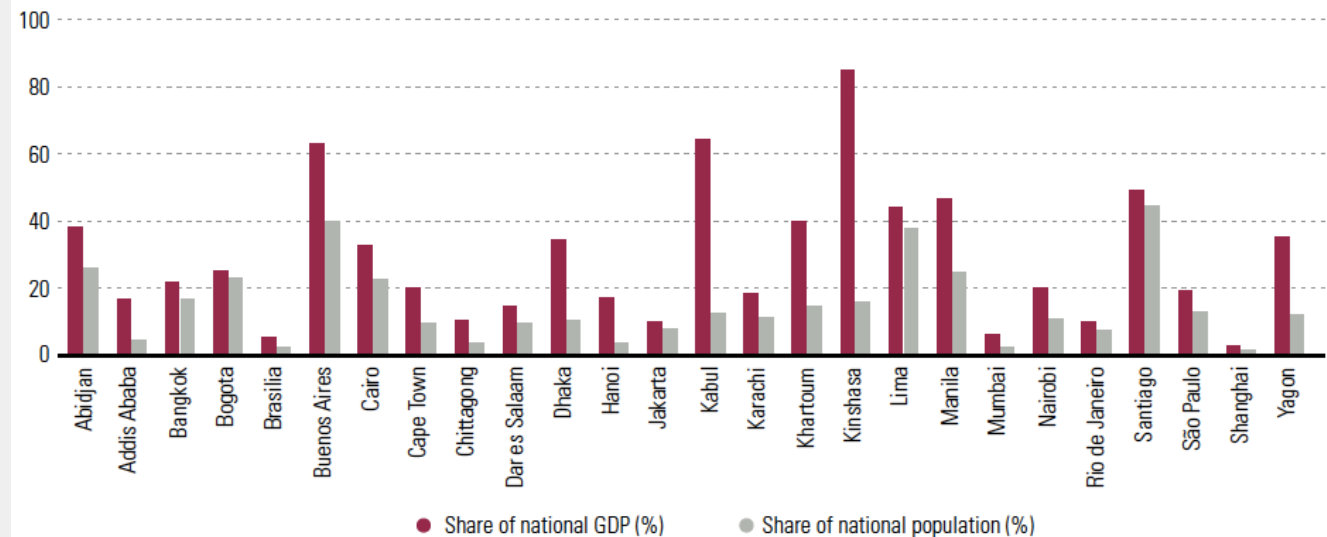Source: UN-Habitat, 2011.

Figure 3: Share of national population and GDP in selected cities (developing countries)
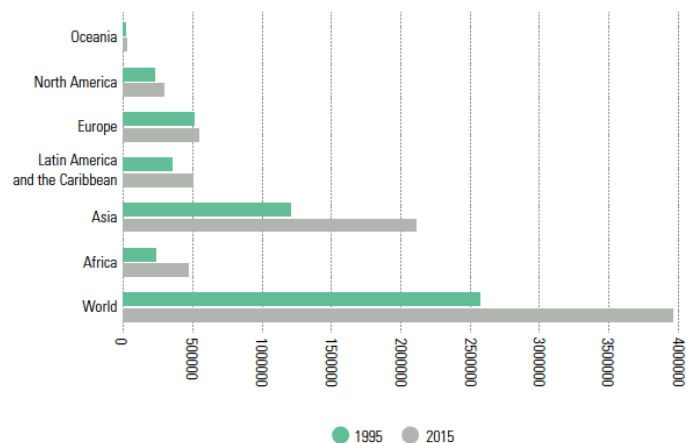Source: UN-Habitat, 2011.

Trend Analysis

World Urbanization Prospects

- World's urban population is projected to increase from 3.9 billion in 2014 to 6.3 billion by 2050, adding 2.4 billion people to the cities.
- World's urbanization rate will increase from 54% to 66% between 2014 and 2050.

Urban population at mid-year 1995-2015

Source: World City Report 2016

Urban and rural population of the world 1950 and 2050
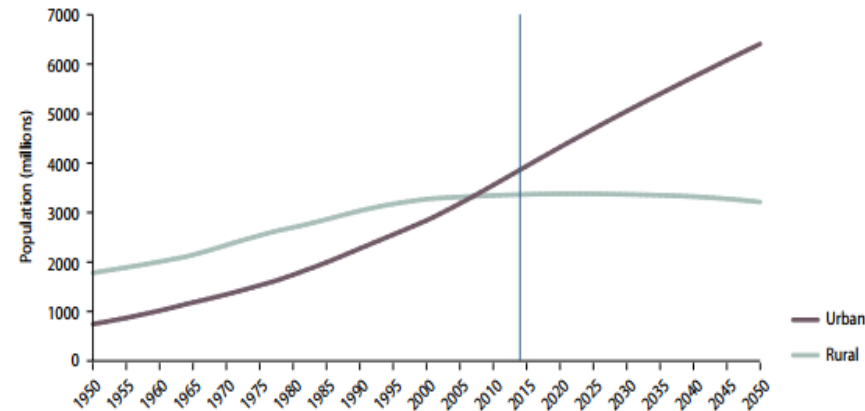
Source: World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2014)

Projected Changes in urban and rural population by major regions between 2011 and 2050 (millions)
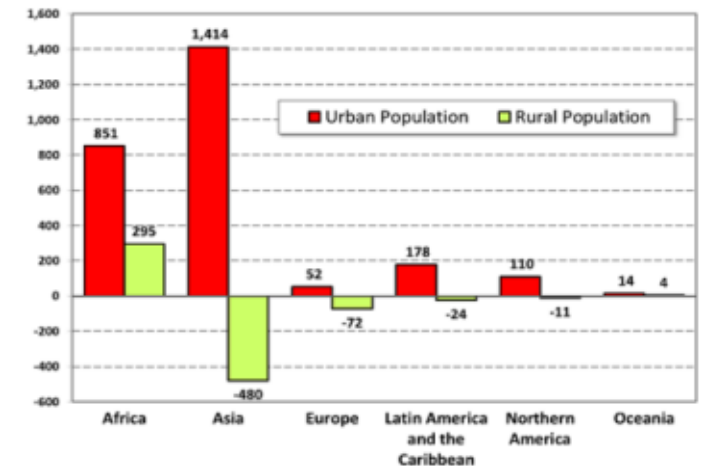
Source: World Urbanization Prospects (United Nations, 2012)

Urbanization Prospects in Asia-Pacific

By 2018, expected more than 50% of population live in cities

Global implications: 55% of the worldwide urban population was living in Asia and the Pacific in 2014.
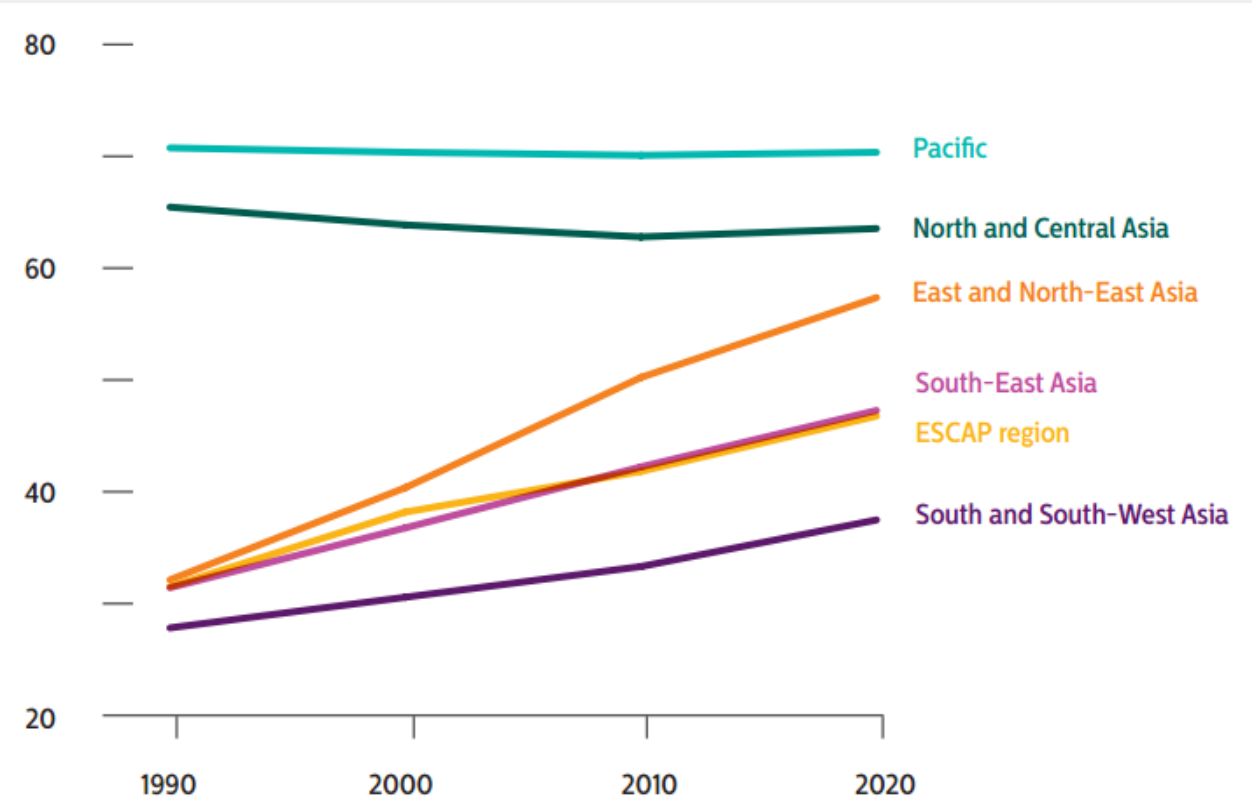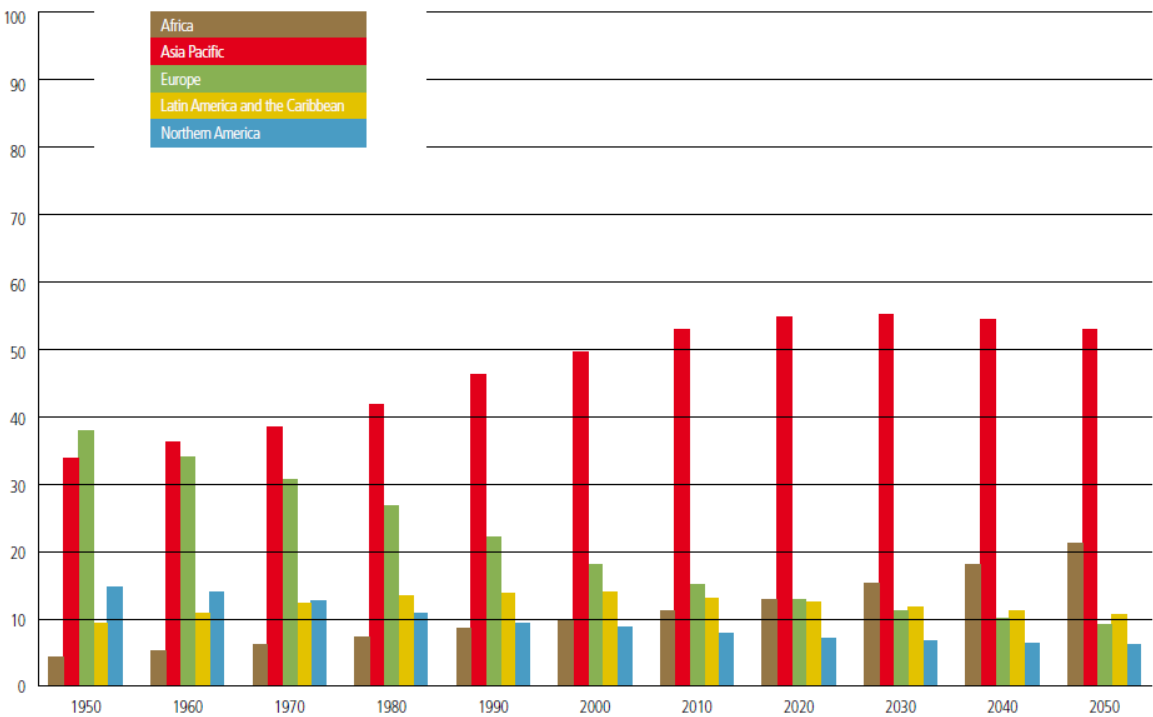
Source: Urbanization Trends in Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP, 2013)

Source: The State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015 (UN-Habitat and UN ESCAP, 2015)

Four features of the global urbanization trends

1. **Demographic growth**

2. **Inequality**

3. **Low density growth and**

4. **Urban informality (slum formation)**

The Fate of Housing

70%

Housing accounts for more than of land use in most cities and determines urban form and densities, also providing employment and contributing to growth.

With the **"Housing at the Centre"** approach, UN-Habitat seeks to re-establish housing problems and opportunities in the international development agenda in an increasingly strategic manner and in relation to the future of urbanization.

Housing shortfalls represent a challenge:

- **980 million** urban households lacked decent housing in 2010
- **600 million** will be added between 2010 and 2030
- **One billion** new homes needed worldwide by **2025**, cost **$650 billion** per year
- Qualitative deficiency is even greater

Number of urban residents living in slums

1990 — 689 million

2014 — 881 million

This represents an increase of

28% over the past 24 years.

Still, in 2014, **30%** of urban population of developing countries resided in slums compared to **39%** in the year 2000.

The Widening Urban Divide

75% of the world's cities have higher levels of income inequalities than two decades ago.

The world is not only divided by differentiated access to opportunities, consumption, public spaces and services, education, technology and employment, but more and more by access to income.

Occupy Wall Street, Ferguson, Baltimore, Gezi Park are all **PROTESTS** against **EXCLUSION**

OVER 46% are in vulnerable employment accounting for 1.5 billion people globally

There is an urgent need at this juncture for new planning visions, strategies, policies and tools that can transform our planet of cities into a planet of inclusive cities.

63% Africa's labour force is trapped in vulnerable employment

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The Widening Urban Divide

- 2010 -
Inequalities in the world
(Gini Coefficient)

Latin America & Caribbean — 0.5
Africa — 0.45
Asia — 0.4
Eastern Europe & Central Asia — 0.35

Gini Coefficient means **0.47**

RICHEST — **50%** INCOME
POOREST — **3%** INCOME

POPULATION

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

"Just" Environmental Sustainability

QUICK FACTS

1. By 2030, **energy and water demand increased by 40 and 50%** respectively

2. **Solid waste management** shares of **30 to 50% of municipal budgets** (in less developed countries)

3. In urban areas**, climate change impacts** can compound one another, making **disaster risk management** more complex.

4. Innovative ways are called for to **build resilience**, in the process contributing to a more equitable environment

Figure 5: Comparison between individual city and national carbon footprints per capita

Source: Sovacool and Brown, 2010.

- Metropolitan per capita carbon footprint (metric tons)
- National average carbon footprint (metric tons)

Cities: Delhi, Manila, São Paulo, Beijing, London, Jakarta, Seoul, Tokyo, Mexico City, New York, Singapore, Los Angeles

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
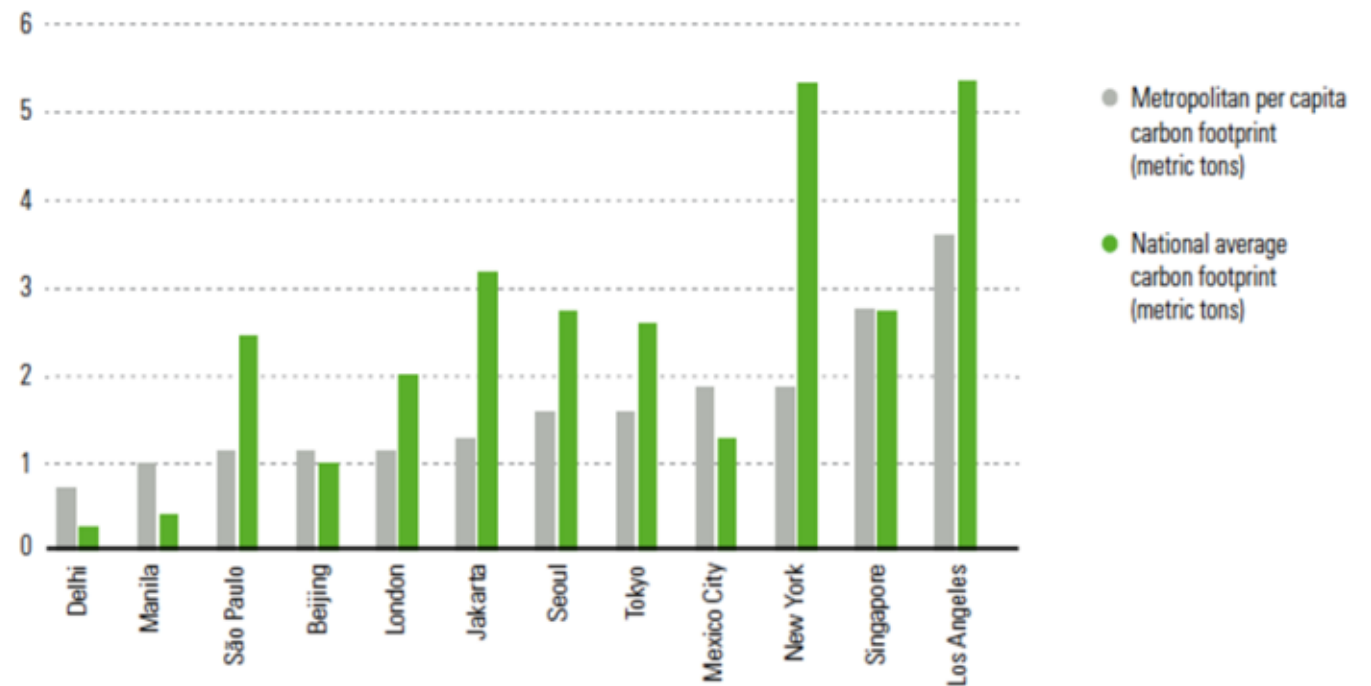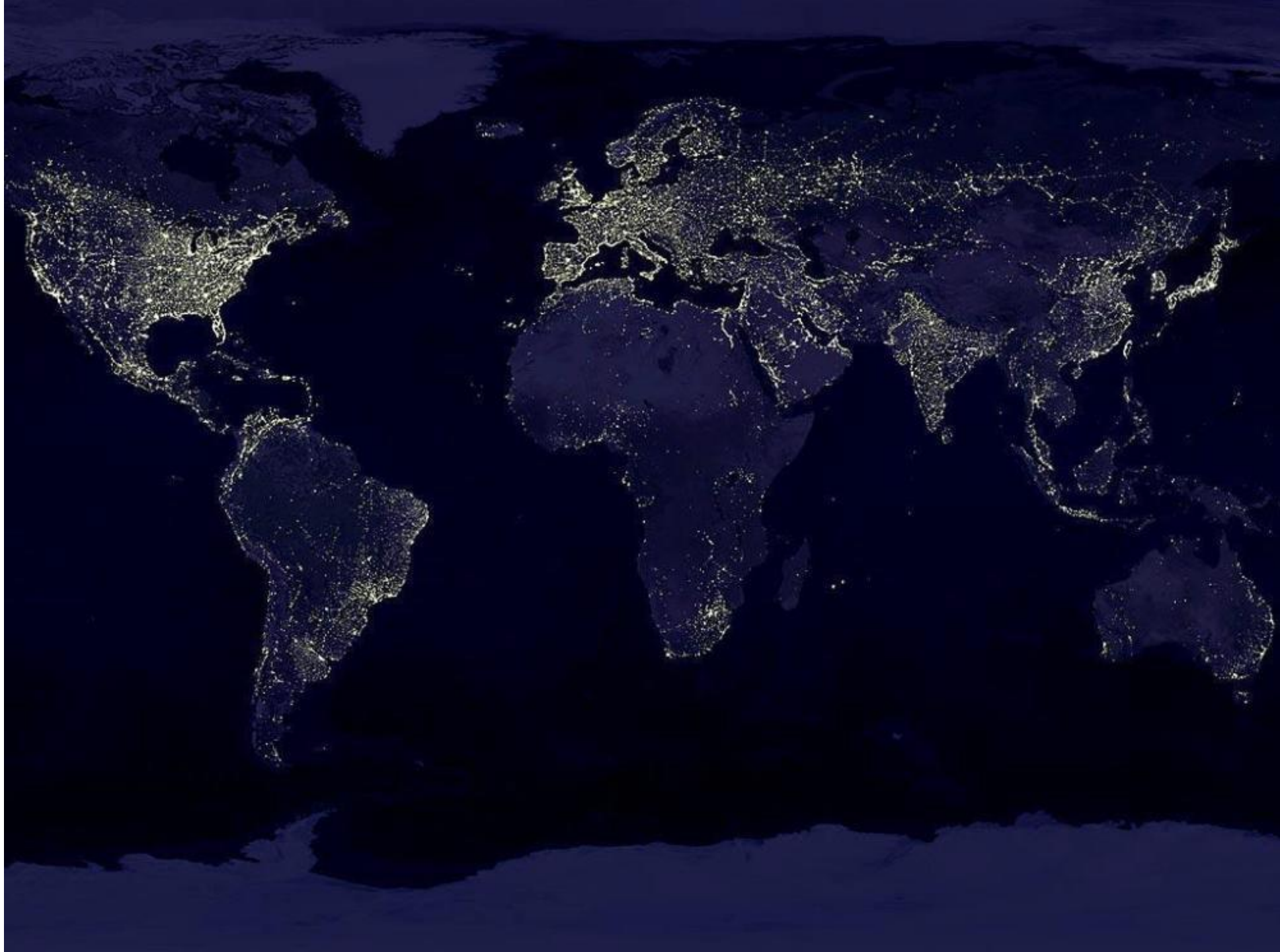
"Just" Environmental Sustainability

Environmental planning and management are essential to the advent of sustainable cities. This must include planning for resilience in the face of disasters.

Table 2: National and local environmental planning and management

Source: Adapted from UN-Habitat,2014; Cities Alliance,2007.

Environmental challenges	National level policies	Local level policies
Resource use	Diversification of energy resources Water pricing reform	Infrastructure planning Local environmental education
Environmental risks	Adaptive social protection programmes Public health programmes	Air quality management
Land and related issues	Diversification of agriculture Land management policies and property rights	Physical planning, zoning Infill and brownfield incentives Restrictions on development of vulnerable land Green space zoning Greenbelt boundaries
Decarbonization imperatives	Energy pricing, taxes and subsidies Sustainability and diversification of economic sectors Low-carbon policies	Incentives to increase density Education campaigns

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation

QUICK FACTS

1. **Inefficient or impracticable legislative reforms**

2. **Planning regulations** in developing and transition countries are often **too detailed, and inflexible**

3. **Genuine accountability and administrative capacity** to implement public policies

Decentralization
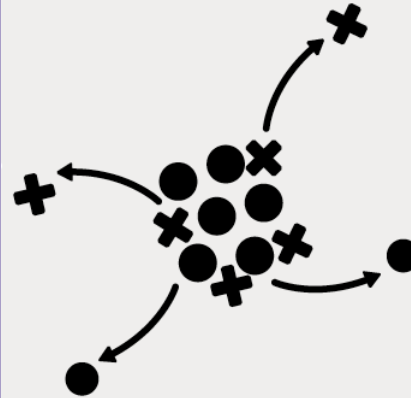
1. Administrative Decentralization > PLANNING +MANAGING is transfered from Central Government to Local (Delegation)

2. Political Decentralization > Delegation of political power, authority and resources

3. Fiscal Decentralization > Redistribution of resource form central to subnational government

4. Devolution > Political and fiscal decentralization

5. Deconcentration > Territorial redistribution of central power

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation

PRIVATE INTEREST

PUBLIC INTEREST

Urban Law provides rules to
MEDIATE and **BALANCE**
competing interest

Urban governance
delivers **sustainable
development** when it is:

> environment-friendly
> participatory
> accountable
> transparent
> effective and efficient
> equitable and inclusive
> abiding by the rule of law

**Ineffective
decentralization**
reasons:

> weak legal framework
> lack of political will
> poor capacity for implementation
> under-resourced local authorities
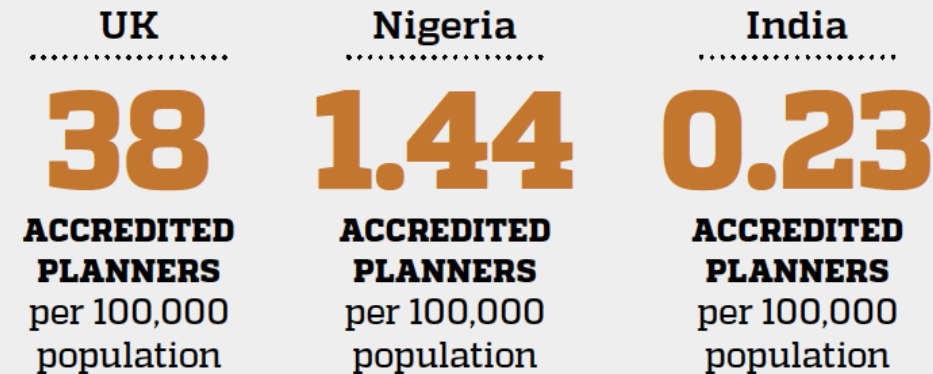> poorly trained personnel
> inadequate political representation

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

A City that Plans: Reinventing Urban Planning

QUICK FACTS

1. Mostly rely on **outdated modes of planning**

2. **Cities are sprawling**, and as such, densities are dramatically declining. In developing countries, a one percent decline in densities per year between 2000 and 2050 would quadruple the urban land area.

3. **Not gender-sensitive**; consequently, women are often left outside of the planning process and decisions.

4. **Planning capacity** is grossly **inadequate** in much of the developing world.

Planning capacity varies greatly across the world

UK	Nigeria	India
38	**1.44**	**0.23**
ACCREDITED PLANNERS per 100,000 population	**ACCREDITED PLANNERS** per 100,000 population	**ACCREDITED PLANNERS** per 100,000 population

The Planned City

> reflects only the views of national leadership
> no local input
> favouritism and nepotism
> distorted priorities

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

QUICK FACTS

1. **Megacities and metropolitan regions** have **benefited more**

2. **Inadequate urban infrastructure and services** hamper economic growth and activities

3. The **benefits of agglomeration** tend to **outweigh the drawbacks**

4. **Formal employment has not catch up** with the rapid urbanization of cities, thus exacerbating urban social and economic inequality.

Changes impacting cities' economies since Habitat II include:

1. global economic conditions
2. ageing and (mainly in developing countries) rapidly growing populations
3. technological innovations particularly in transport, communications and data processing
4. sharper policy focus on environmental sustainability and climate change

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

1990 ● - - - - - - - - - - - ● 2013

The United Nations Human Development Index increased globally by almost **18%**

37% **Reduction** in the global population of people living in extreme poverty from **1,959 million** in 1990 to around **900 million** in 2012.

10% **Estimated** decline to **702 million** expected in 2015, largely due to massive efforts by China and India.

Urban populations in **low-income** countries are projected almost to triple, increasing by over **500 million**.

Property tax, as an efficient source of local revenues, represents less than **3-4%** of local revenues in most developing countries, compared with **40-50%** in cities in Australia, Canada, France, UK and US.

In various cities in developing countries, the **informal economy** is the main area of **production, employment** and **income generation.** It ranges from **25-40%** of GDP in developing economies in Asia and Africa, with the share in non-agricultural employment between **20-80%**
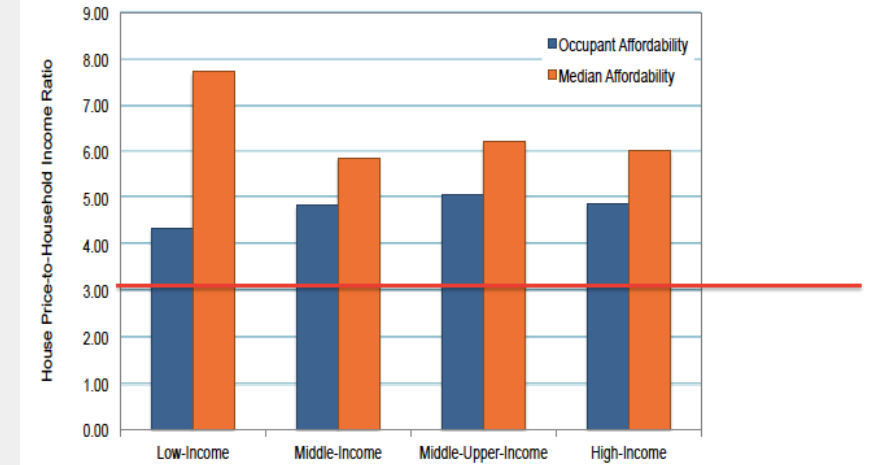
Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Access to housing through onwership is largely unaffordable (in the Global Sample of Cities)
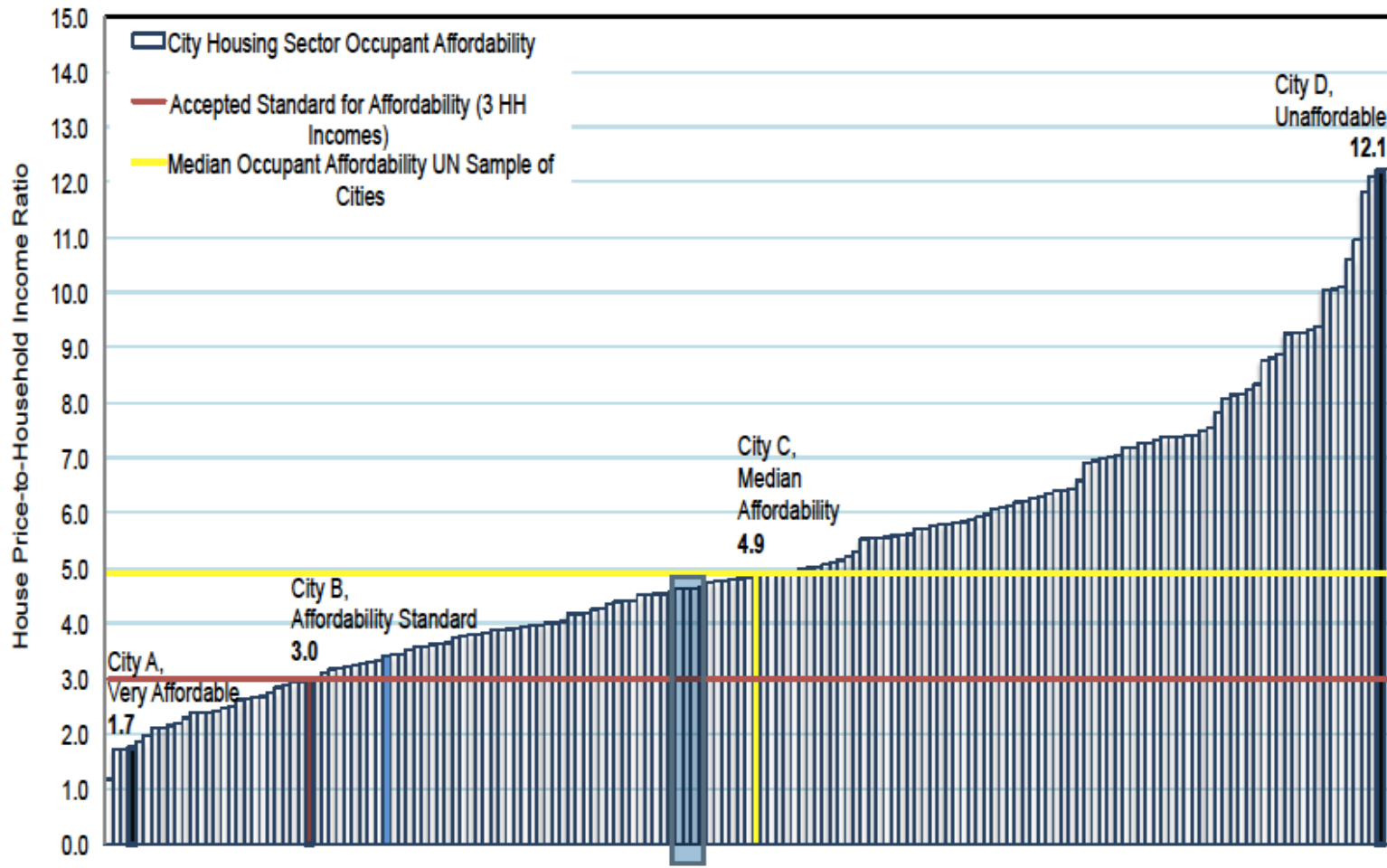
A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than a ratio of 3.0)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory

Accessing to housing through rental is also largely unaffordable
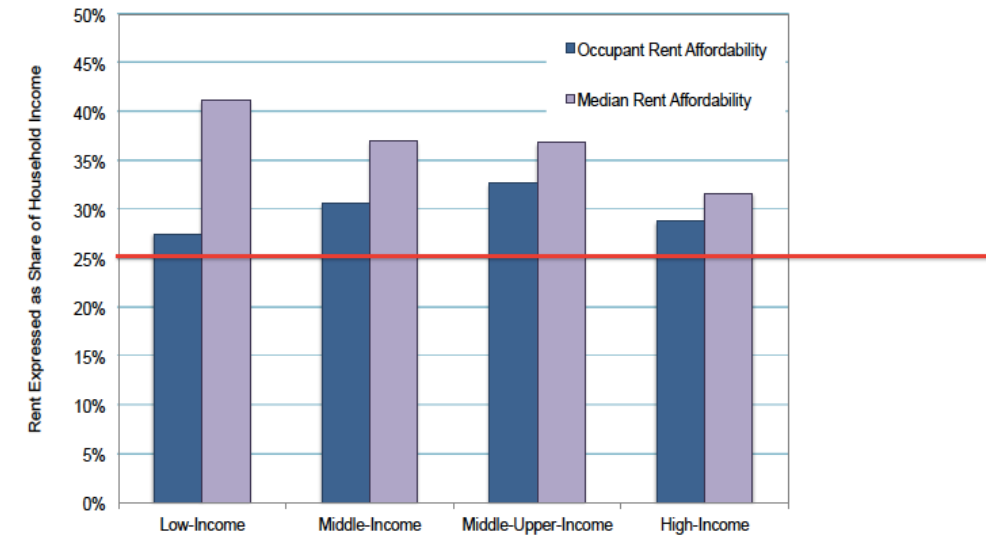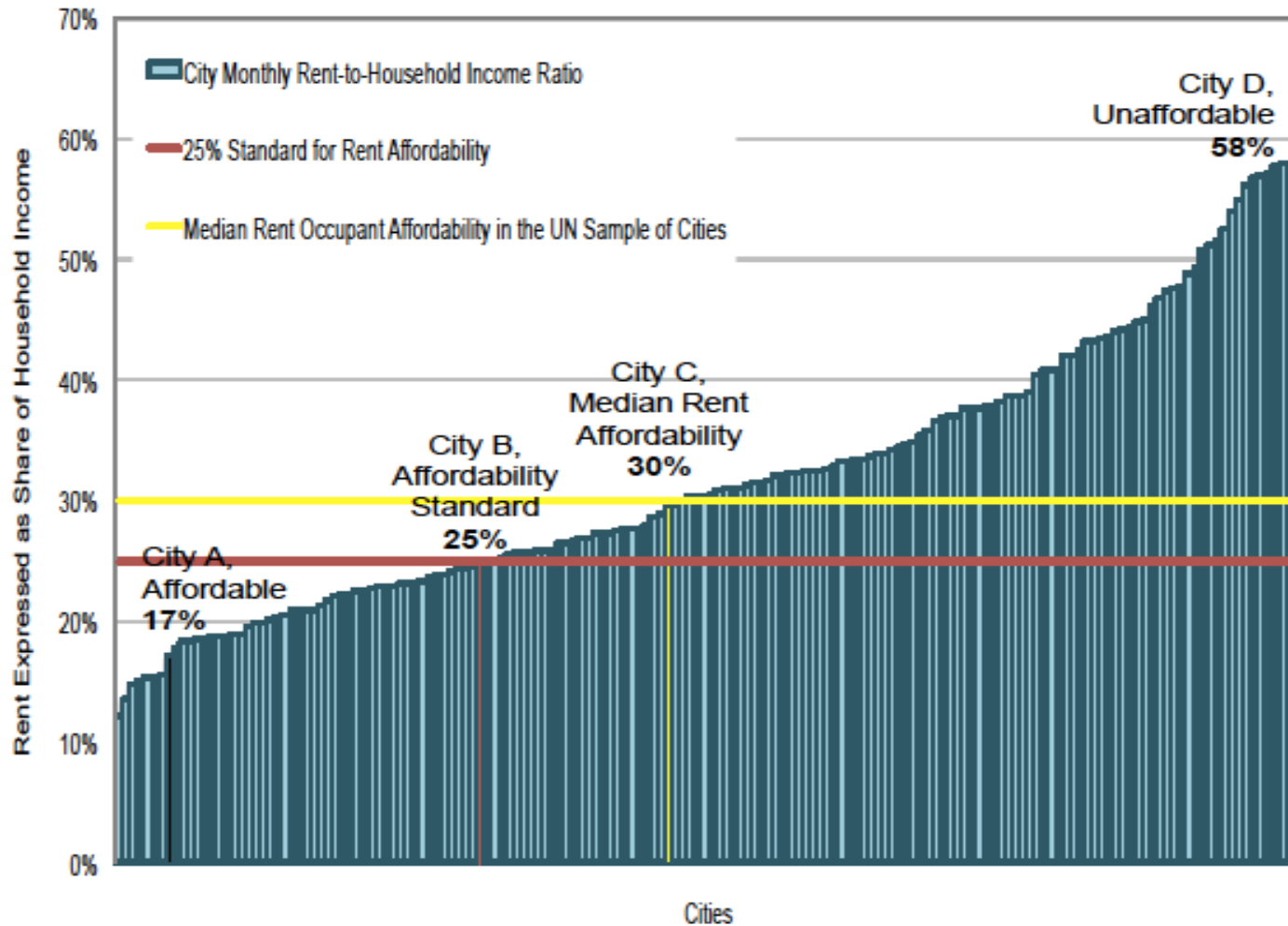
Rental housing in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than 25% threshold)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

Cities offer various opportunities for sustainable development:

Job Opportunities	• Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities
Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision	• Public transportation • Water and sewerage system • Electricity and internet connection • Serviced land and public rental housing • Education and healthcare facilities
Suitability of System-Based Approaches	• Local planning and community participation • Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Sustainable Development Goals (2015 – 2030)

**United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015,
25 - 27 September 2015, New York**

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015**

- The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a **universal call** to action to **end poverty, protect the planet** and ensure that all people enjoy **peace and prosperity**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The "**Agenda 2030**" reinforces the **Future We Want** (agreed in Rio+20 Summit in 2012)

1 Agenda

5 Main areas

17 Task description

169 Targets

240 Indicators

People | Planet | Prosperity | Peace | Partnership
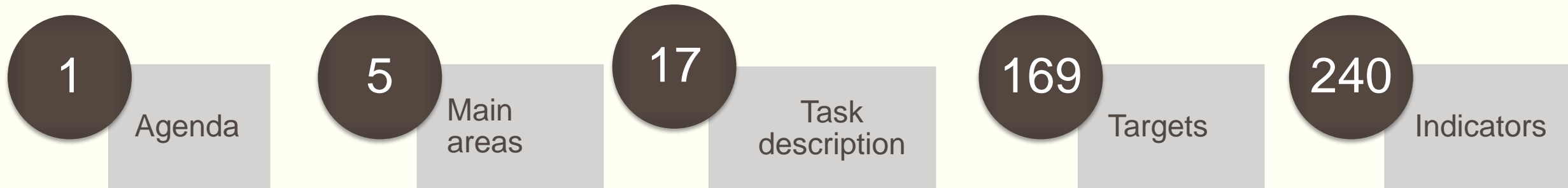
SDG 11

Make cities and human settlements

- ✓ **Inclusive**
- ✓ **Safe**
- ✓ **Resilient**
- ✓ **Sustainable**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives a prominent role to urbanization and cities with the inclusion of a stand-alone goal for cities and human settlements.

- Recognition that cities are a string that connects all other goals together

- Interactions are important to formulate integrated policies that enhance the transformative role of urbanization

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SDG11 – Ten targets

Outcome-oriented targets and indicators

11.1 Housing and slums

11.2 Sustainable transport

11.3 Participatory planning

11.4 Cultural heritage

11.5 Disaster reduction

11.6 Air quality and waste managment

11.7 Public spaces

Process-oriented targets and indicators

11.a Urban-rural linkages

11.b Implementation of mitigation and

adaptation plans and policies

11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SDG11 – The process

Process

2 global consultations about indicators – once targets were decided (Member States/ Stakeholders / UN Agencies)

2 platform for online comments

2 ratings of proposed indicators (Tiers 1 to 3 – color codes)

3 Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IA-EG) (New York, Bangkok, Mexico City)

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG 11 Explained by Raf Tuts Director, Programme Division UN-Habitat October 1, 2015

NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN Conferences on Human Settlements

The *United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development t*o "reinvigorate" the global political commitment to sustainable urban development

UN Conference on
Human Settlements,
1976
Vancouver

Habitat II,
1996
Istanbul

Habitat III,
2016
Quito

Habitat III: The need for a New Urban Agenda

COMPARISON OF UNSUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES

Unsustainable Urban Development

Sustainable Urban Development

River
Road network
Agricultural
Public space
Residential
Commercial
Mixed use
Institutional

SPRAWLING
Creates large and low-density blocks that make trips longer.

COMPACT
Builds smaller, walkable, and densified blocks.

EXCLUSIVE
Separates places, peoples, and activities from each other.

INCLUSIVE
Diversifies peoples and uses within the district, block, and building.

SEGREGATED
Disjointed road network with no clear hierarchy.

CONNECTED
Interconnects roads and streets with a clear hierarchy.

VULNERABLE
Marginalizes, constricts, & fragments water, farmland, & parks.

RESILIENT
Makes room for water through public spaces & conserves farmland.

INFOGRAPHIC DRAWN BY
David Jonathan C. Garcia

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

What is in the New Urban Agenda?

- Action-oriented document rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities

- 175 commitments that 190 nations have signed on

- Largely be cities rather than nations that first define, innovate, then implement them
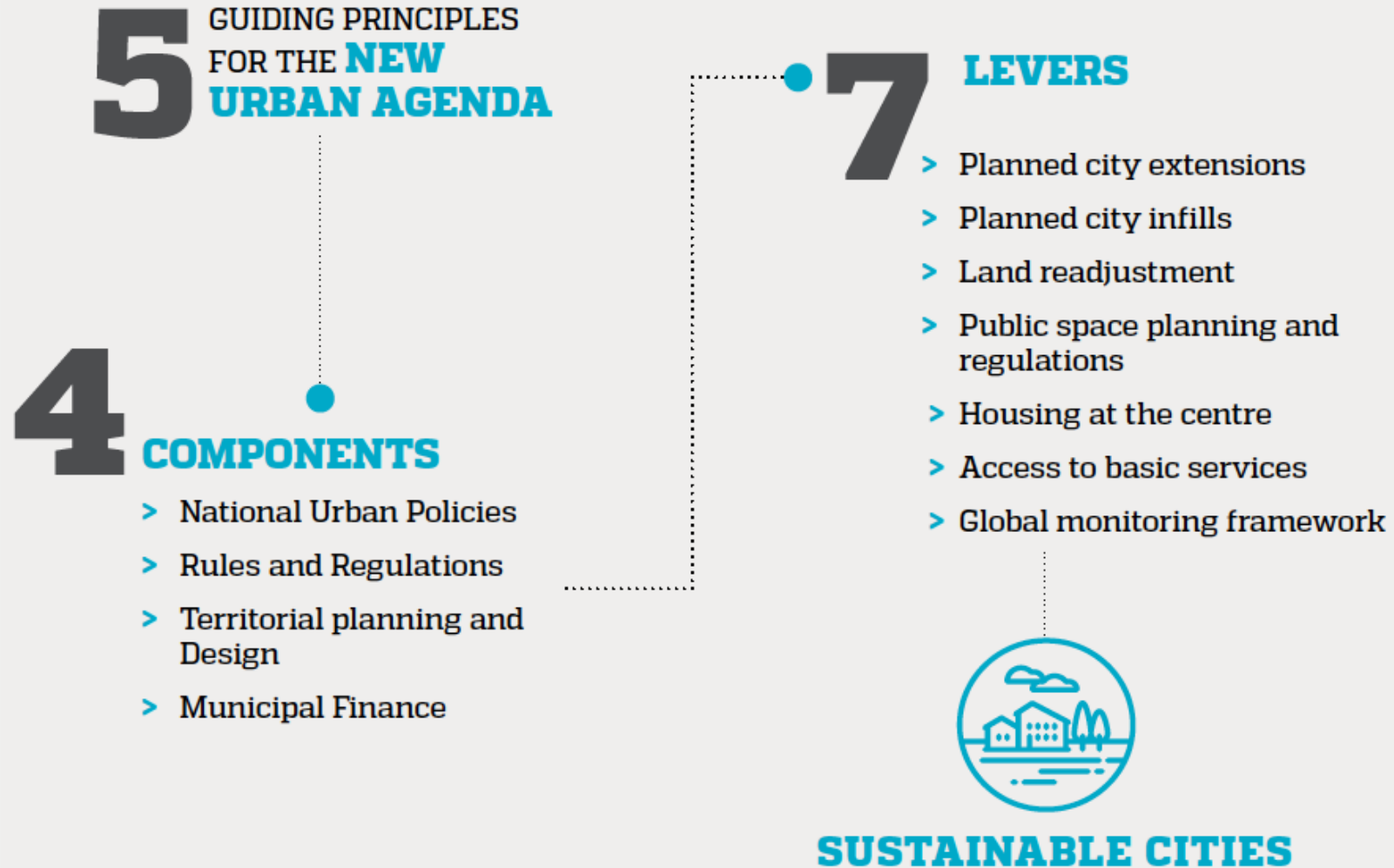
H III

TOWARDS A NEW URBAN AGENDA

The New Urban Agenda

NEW URBAN AGENDA ⟨ ⟩ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Build on **ACTION PLANS, STRATEGIC GOALS** of 2030 Development Agenda

- ✓ Must be **BOLD**, forward thinking and tightly focused on problem solving
- ✓ It should have clear means of **implementation**
- ✓ Adopt a **city-wide** approach
- ✓ Propose **concrete** strategies and actions
- ✓ Create a **mutually reinforcing** relationship between urbanization and development
- ✓ **Support** a paradigm shift
- ✓ Devise **well-activated** set of strategies
- ✓ Transfom **urbanization** into a tool of **development**
- ✓ Constitute a framework of **cooperation**
- ✓ Convey a **SENSE OF URGENCY**

The New Urban Agenda

5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE **NEW URBAN AGENDA**

4 COMPONENTS

> National Urban Policies

> Rules and Regulations

> Territorial planning and Design

> Municipal Finance

7 LEVERS

> Planned city extensions

> Planned city infills

> Land readjustment

> Public space planning and regulations

> Housing at the centre

> Access to basic services

> Global monitoring framework

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

New Urban Agenda: Equity

"We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all"

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

New!

Focus on equity

New Urban Agenda: **Inclusivity**

I'M A CITY CHANGER

New!
participatory planning **bottom up** approaches

Each city dweller can be an activist for change

New Urban Agenda: Sustainability

New!
Focus on urban *resilience* and environmental **sustainability**

NEW URBAN AGENDA

Three Transformative Commitments

A. **Equity:** Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty (18 points)

- land tenure, the value of public space, and the sustainable leverage of natural and cultural heritage

B. **Inclusivity:** Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All (20 points)

- Access to affordable housing, access to knowledge, skills, and education, and the promotion of investments, innovations and entrepreneurship

C. **Sustainability:** Resilient Urban Development (18 points)

- Climate change, unsustainable consumption, slum upgrading, energy efficiency and the social and ecological function of land

UN HABITAT III

New Urban Agenda – Policy points

1. **Forward looking** and **problem solving**;

2. Adopt a **city-wide approach (strong integration)** to development

3. Clear funding mechanisms and effective means of monitoring

4. A **sense of urgency** in the implementation but also **clear and well-defined implementation plans**

5. Seek **mutually reinforcing relationship** between urbanization and development

6. Establish **links to other global agreements and agendas**

7. Induce transformative change promoting a **new urbanization model that is universal** and **adaptable to different national circumstances**

IMPLEMENTATING THE NUA

Implementing the New Urban Agenda
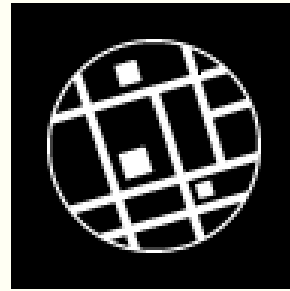
- An urbanization action blueprint for UN-Habitat and partners in support of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development; especially SDG 11 - making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
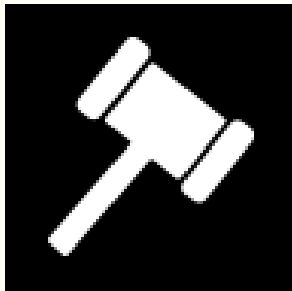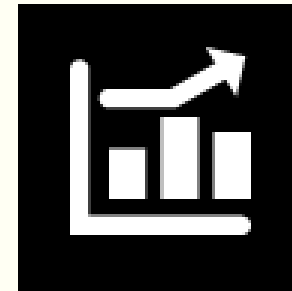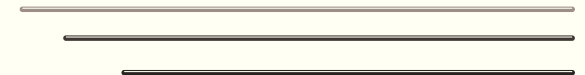
Governance structure

Social inclusion

Spatial development

Urban prosperity

Environmental sustainability

Paris Agreement

Paris Agreement

1. A goal of preventing global temperatures rising 2℃ or more above pre-industrial levels, with a stretch goal of 1.5℃ by the end of this century

2. 185/197 parties have ratified to the Convention

3. Enters into force on 4 November 2016

4. Milestone for low-carbon economy, innovative technology, energy, finance, conservation (climate justice), and gender&climate change

5. Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

6. SDM

0.5°C – Does that matter?

1. The risks of temperature increase at 2oC is much higher

2. Worse heatwaves, drought, flooding

3. Sea levels rise 10cm estimately higher than that of 1.5oC → additional 10 million people on coastal zone affected

4. Loss of biodiversity

5. 1.5-2.5 million km2 more permafrost and sea ice-free Arctic will thaw/melted

6. Environmental diseases → Human health

0.5°C – Does that matter?

1. Buildings will need to shift towards green energy (55-75%)

2. Transport sector should increase its low-emission sources to 35-65% from less than 5% now by 2020

3. Shift of land-use planning for larger CO2 sink functions, carbon capture and REDD

4. 900% billion USD investment (2015-2050)

Paris Agreement and cities

1. <u>Welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change</u>, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities;

2. <u>Agreeing to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious **climate action**</u> by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples;

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
ROLE

UN HABITAT roles

Implementation	Monitoring	Reporting

Implementation
- Country Implementation Plans
- Localize Action at city level
- Defining Habitat Strategic Interventions

Monitoring
- National targets, benchmark and standards
- Disaggregation of information
- City Prosperity Initiative

Reporting
- National aggregated values
- National/local reports
- Action Plans (CPI/3 Legged Approach)

UN HABITAT ongoing porfolio

1. **Refining Urban SDGs Indicators:** propose to the Secretariat (UNSD) methodological information and/or data support to change indicators
2. **Expert Group Meetings:** discuss and agree on the approach, methodology and ways of computation of specific indicators with outstanding challenges related to the monitoring of the SDGs at local levels, particularly spatial indicators
3. **SDG Goal 11 Indicators - Definitions and Metadata:**
   - A Global Monitoring Tool that serves as a guide to assist national and local governments in their efforts to collect, analyze, validate data and information in view of the preparation of country-based reports.
   - The Metadata provides necessary definitions, method of computation and technics to estimate indicators, including spatial indicators

UN HABITAT ongoing porfolio (cont)

4. **UN-Habitat SDGs Webpage:** A website dedicated to UN-Habitat approach, involvement and support to SDGs, with a particular focus on
Goal 11

5. **SDGs Report:** joint with other UN agencies to develop the global progress report on the SDGs

6. **City Prosperity Initiative**
   - The new CPI framework is integrating all the indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component
   - Countries that decide to use the CPI will be able to identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress made by cities and countries, towards SDG Goal 11 in a more structured manner

Key climate change projects and publications

- Cities and Climate Change Initiative
- City Resilience Profiling Programme
- Mainstreamed climate change into sustainable urban management projects

- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (Bogota, Kampala, Sorsogon, Maputo, Hoi An, Honiara, Lami town, Islamabad, Kathmandu etc.)
- UN-Habitat Climate Change Strategy 2014 - 2019
- Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning (2015)
- Resource Guide for Advanced Learning on Cities and Climate Change (2016)

THANK YOU