



## URBAN PATHWAYS POLICY PAPERS

### SYNTHESIS REPORT



**Wuppertal  
Institut**

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

**UN**   
environment  
programme

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INTERNATIONAL  
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# **URBAN PATHWAYS POLICY PAPERS**

## **SYNTHESIS REPORT**

# Urban Pathways

***The Urban Pathways project helps delivering*** on the Paris Agreement and the NDCs in the context of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It has established a facility in close cooperation with other organisations and networks active in this area to support national and local governments to develop action plans and concrete implementation measures to boost low-carbon urban development. This builds on UN-Habitat's role as "a focal point on sustainable urbanisation and human settlements including in the implementation and follow-up and review of the New Urban Agenda". The project develops national action plans and local implementation concepts in key emerging economies with a high mitigation potential. The local implementation concepts are being developed into bankable projects, focusing on the access to urban basic services to create a direct link between climate change mitigation and sustainable development goals.

## Project concept

***The project follows a structured approach to boost*** Low Carbon Plans for urban mobility, energy and waste management services that deliver on the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. The project works on concrete steps towards a maximum impact with regards to the contribution of urban basic services (mobility, energy and waste management) in cities to global climate change mitigation efforts and sustainable and inclusive urban development. This project makes an active contribution to achieve global climate change targets to a 1.5°C stabilisation pathway by unlocking the global emission reduction potential of urban energy, transport and resource sectors. The project will contribute to a direct emission reduction in the pilot and outreach countries, which will trigger a longer term emission reduction with the aim to replicate this regionally and globally to make a substantial contribution to the overall emission reduction potential.

## Project aims

***This project implements integrated urban services*** solutions as proposed in the New Urban Agenda providing access to jobs and public services in urban areas, contributing to equality and social coherence and deliver on the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. This is the first dedicated implementation action oriented project, led by UN-Habitat to deliver on inclusive, low-carbon urban services. Securing sustainability and multiplier effect, the project aims to leverage domestic and international funding for the implementation projects that will follow from this initiative



# Urban Pathways



## Urban Pathways Project and Replication Cities

# POLICY PAPERS SYNTHESIS REPORT

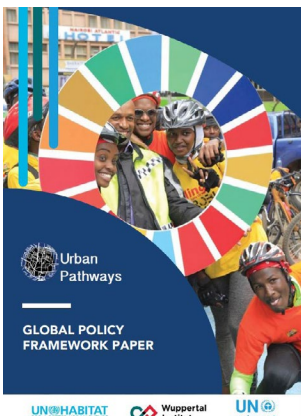
This synthesis report shows the compilation of policy papers prepared as part of the Urban Pathways project and informed by the work in the pilot countries, complemented by research.

## Report objective

The policy papers aim at providing support to policy-makers particularly in developing and emerging countries on the implementation and upscaling of low-carbon urban services incl. mobility, energy and waste management, as well as integrated concepts such as EcoZones.

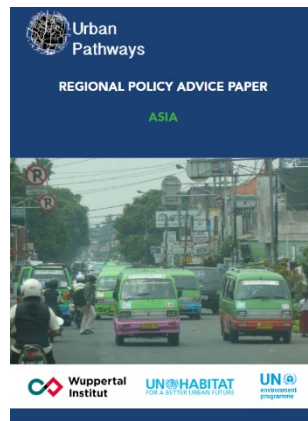
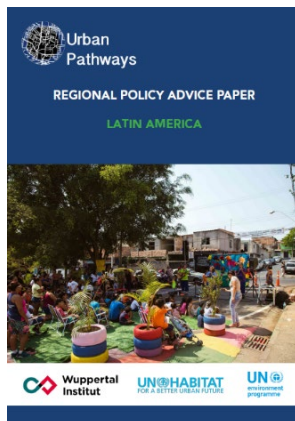
### Global Policy Framework Paper

[The Global Policy Framework Paper](#) is a reflection derived from the implementation of the Urban Pathways project and provides policy recommendations and best practice actions with global relevance - while proposing indicators for governments to inspire the achievement and integration of low carbon urban basic services.



## Regional Policy Papers

The Regional Policy Advice Papers for [Africa](#), [Asia](#) and [Latin America](#) illustrate a compilation of policy recommendations with regional relevance along the sectors of mobility, energy and waste management. In addition, the papers borrow from the insights retrieved from sectoral policy papers developed with support or contributions from Urban Pathways for the specific regions.

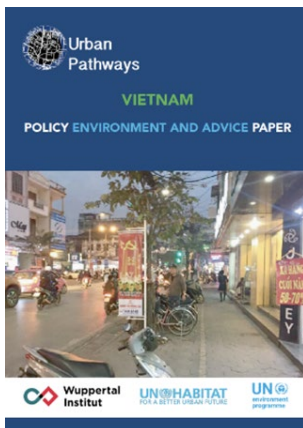


## Country Policy Advice Papers



The [Policy Environment and Advice Paper for Brazil](#) provides an overview of the Nationally Determined Contributions and its targets related to low carbon basic services. Informed by policy dialogues and pilot projects in the region, policy recommendations along the sectors of mobility, energy and waste management were compiled.





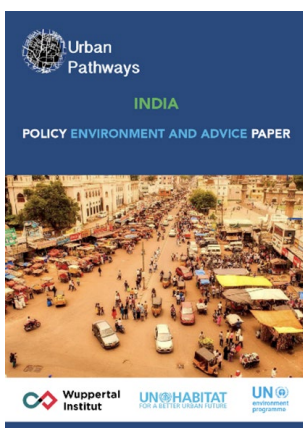
The [Policy Environment and Advice Paper for Vietnam](#), in the context of formulating and implementing the Urban Pathways initiative, this paper analyses the administrative, legislative and political environment which influences policymaking at two levels of the government – the National and the Local/Provincial (Hai Phong). The paper outlines Vietnam’s GHG emission reduction targets, as well as the parallel ‘green growth’ strategies and action plans currently being implemented within three sectors – energy, transport and resource management. The paper also identifies key decision makers within the country’s public administration system and provides policy recommendations.

**City example: Hai Phong**



The [Policy Environment and Advice Paper for Kenya](#) aims to briefly review the policy environment in the Republic of Kenya in its development and implementation of the NUA with a specific focus on energy, mobility and resource (waste) management. This paper’s analysis conducts an overview of the policy making process and institutional make-up towards climate change adaptation and mitigation and culminates in policy recommendations derived from the implementation of the project.

**City example: Nairobi**



The [Policy Environment and Advice Paper for India](#) analyses the administrative, legislative and political environment which influences policymaking at three tiers of the government: National, State (Kerala) and the pilot city (Kochi). Based on the NDC’s objective of maximising co-benefits to achieve India’s climate-related targets, the paper assesses how multi-level governance could build synergies between sustainable development programmes and policies within three sectors – energy, transport and resources. The paper also identifies relevant veto-players with decision-making capacities within respective public organisations and provides policy recommendations.

**City example: Kochi**



## Country Policy Environment Papers



### [Policy Environment Paper: Mexico](#)

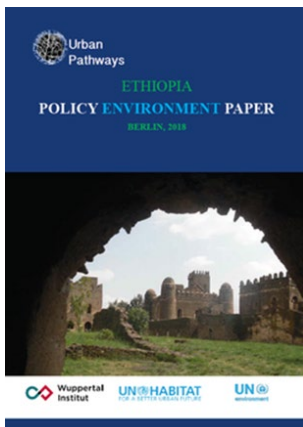
Mexico is the 11th most populated country in the world with an estimated population of 124,574,795 inhabitants and an annual population growth rate of 1.12% (CIA, 2018). The country is the 10th largest global GHG emitter accounting for 1.68% of global emissions. Nevertheless, it is the first developing country to pass a general Climate Change law and has voluntarily pledged \$10 million to the Green Climate Fund. In 2010, its national emissions in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) amounted to 748,252.2 Gg, with an annual average growth rate of 1.5% (CICC, 2012). According to the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI, 2018), the country is performing relatively well (fig. 3) in the policy category, due to the actions taken by the government, such as the reduction of subsidies to fossil fuels, which leads to a high rating. However, its low rated 2030 target for clean energy and its lack of compliance with the road below 2°C makes Mexico one of the worst performing countries in the renewable energy section.



### [Policy Environment Paper: Malaysia](#)

This paper aims to identify policy measures in line with the United Nations' New Urban Agenda and in the context of the respective Nationally Determined Contributions of Malaysia (MY). This paper reviews current developments to mitigate and adapt to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and focuses on national policies and implementation strategies of the Malaysian government in keeping with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015). A brief overview of the Melaka's strategies to accordingly mitigate and adapt is conducted by reviewing the sectors of transport, energy and resource sector.

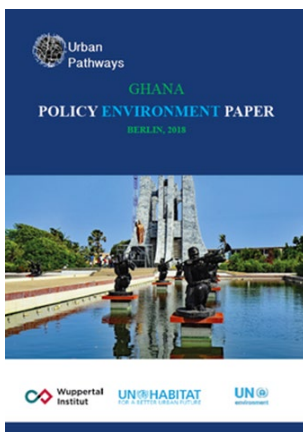
**City example: Melaka**



### Policy Environment Paper: Ethiopia

This paper highlights policy measures adopted by the Ethiopian government in delivering on its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The paper reviews mitigation and adaptation efforts of the government to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change impacts in the context of the New Urban Agenda. The paper also presents an overview of the transport, energy and waste sectors and highlights policy strategies and actions implemented by the city of Addis Ababa in the promotion of sustainable and environmentally-sound development.

**City example: Addis Ababa**



### Policy Environment Paper: Ghana

This paper highlights policy measures in line with Ghana's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions as communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in its obligations under the convention. The paper also reviews the government's efforts to keep up with objectives of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change effects in the context of the New Urban Agenda. Focus is given to the transport, energy and waste sectors with briefs on some policy strategies undertaken in the capital city of Accra and at the national level.

**City example: Accra**



### [Policy Environment Paper: Bhutan](#)

This paper aims to identify policy measures in line with the United Nation's New Urban Agenda and in the context of the respective Intended Nationally Determined Contributions of the Kingdom of Bhutan (Bhutan). This paper reviews current developments in Bhutan to mitigate and adapt to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by focusing on the country's national policies and implementation strategies in keeping with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015). A brief analysis of Thimphu's strategies to accordingly mitigate and adapt is conducted by reviewing the sectors of energy, transport and resource/waste management.

**City example: Thimphu**



### [Policy Environment Paper: South Africa](#)

This paper aims to identify policy measures in line with the UN's New Urban Agenda and in the context of the respective Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of South Africa (SA). This paper reviews current developments to mitigate and adapt to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and focuses on national policies and implementation strategies of the South African government, in keeping with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015). A brief overview of the City of Cape Town's strategies to accordingly mitigate and adapt is conducted by reviewing the sectors of transport, energy and resources.

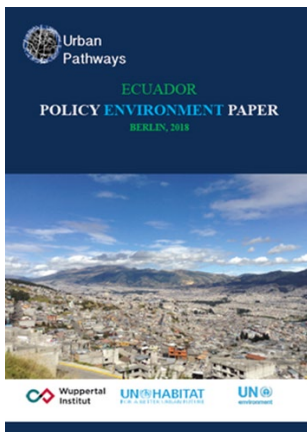
**City example: Cape Town**



### Policy Environment Paper: Fiji

This paper reviews policy measures associated with Fiji's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, which were communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. The paper highlights the Fijian government's efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts in the context of the New Urban Agenda. The paper also presents an overview of the transport, energy and waste sectors and reviews policy strategies and actions implemented by the city of Suva in the bid to promote environmentally sustainable development.

**City example: Suva**



### Policy Environment Paper: Ecuador

Ecuador, responsible for 0.15% of the world GHG emissions, aims to reduce its energy-related emissions by up to 45.8% depending on the availability of resources and the support of the international community. In order to achieve this goal, Ecuador has started to transform its energy matrix with the construction of 8 hydropower plants. In the future, Ecuador plans to produce 80% of its electricity with hydropower, 16% with thermoelectricity and 4% with other renewable sources. In terms of transport, which accounts for 21% of the national emissions, Ecuador launched the Programme RENOVA in 2008 to replace cars older than 10 years. This includes incentives for the purchase of electric and hybrid vehicles. Concerning public transport, Quito and Cuenca lead the way with the construction of the first subway line and the first tramline, respectively. Finally, in 2010 Ecuador implemented the National Programme of Integrated Solid Waste Management, through which it supports the implementation of technologies to capture and use the biogas from municipal landfills.

**City example: Cuenca**



### Policy Environment Paper: Nepal

This paper aims to identify policy measures in line with the UN's New Urban Agenda and in the context of the respective Nationally Determined Contributions of Nepal. This paper reviews current developments of Nepal to mitigate and adapt to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by focusing on the country's national policies and implementation strategies in keeping with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015). A brief analysis of the Kathmandu Valley's strategies to accordingly mitigate and adapt is conducted by reviewing the sectors of energy, transport and resource/waste management.

**City example: Kathmandu**



### Indonesia

This paper will help identifying policy measures in line with the New Urban Agenda and in the context of the respective Nationally Determined Contributions for Indonesia. The project will take a holistic approach and optimise the synergies between transport, energy and resource management operations.



# Urban Pathways



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More information about the  
Urban Pathways project can be found at:

**[WWW.URBAN-PATHWAYS.ORG](http://WWW.URBAN-PATHWAYS.ORG)**