### Literature list (preliminary):

The course literature is mainly based on recently published peer-reviewed scientific articles and assessment and governmental agencies reports. All articles and reports will be available through LISAM, folder Course Literature. When working with their individual cases, students will collect and use other material of relevance.

### Urban climate challenges (particularly course intro)

- Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN). 2018. *The future we don't want: How climate change could impact the world's greatest cities*. Contains maps of cities at risk for six key vulnerabilities and examples of urban responses from all around the world.
- IPCC. 2018. Summary for Urban Policymakers: What the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C means for Cities. Summarizes the IPCC 1.5 Special Report and discusses feasibility of urban transitioning, including an assessment of key urban-relevant adaptation and mitigation options.
- IPCC. 2022. Impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability. Summary for policymakers, pp 8-18, 23-24.

**Urban climate transitions and transformations** (particularly Lecture 1, Assignment 1 & 2) European Environment Agency (EEA) 2017a. *Perspectives on transitions to sustainability*.

- Chpt 1 (background on transitions), 2 (Transformations in socio-ecological systems) and 3 (Socio-technical transitions to sustainability).
- Rosenzweig, C, and Solecki, W. 2018. Action pathways for transforming cities. *Nature Climate Change* 8, 754-761.
- Hölscher, K, et al. 2019. Tales of transforming cities: Transformative climate governance capacities in New York City, U.S. and Rotterdam, Netherlands. *Journal of Environmental Management* 231:843-857.
- O'Brien. 2018. Is the 1.5°C target possible? Exploring the three spheres of transformation. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 31:153-160.
- Wolfram, M. 2016. Conceptualizing urban transformative capacity: A framework for research and policy. *Cities* 51: 121–130.
- Kates, R.W., W.R. Travis, and T.J. Wilbanks. 2012. Transformational adaptation when incremental adaptations to climate change are insufficient. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109: 7156–7161.

#### Articles that enhance understanding of urban transformation

Heikkinen et al. 2019. Incremental, reformistic or transformational: What kind of change do C40 cities advocate to deal with climate change? *Journal of Environmental Policy and Planning* 21(1):90-103. This paper assesses the degree of change of 12 cities based on the adaptation and mitigation actions described in their policy documents.

#### Governance, mainstreaming, policy integration (particularly Lecture 4)

- Adelle and Russel (2013). Climate Policy Integration: a case of Déjà Vu? *Environmental Policy and Governance* 23, 1-12.
- Bulkeley, H. 2021. Climate changed urban futures: environmental politics in the Anthropocene city. Environmental Politics 30(1-2), 266-284.
- Frantzeskaki. N (2019). Seven lessons for planning nature-based solutions in cities. *Environmental Science and Policy* 93, 101-111.
- Haupt et al. 2022. How do local factors shape transformation pathways towards climateneutral and resilient cities? European Planning Studies

- Runhaar, H, Wilk, B, Persson, Å, Uittenbroek, C, and Wamsler, C. 2018. Mainstreaming climate adaptation: taking stock about "what works" from empirical research worldwide. *Regional Environmental Change* 18, 1201-1210.
- Uittenbroek, C.J, Janssen-Jansen, L.B. and H.A.C. Runhaar (2013). Mainstreaming climate adaptation in urban planning: overcoming barriers, seizing opportunities and evaluating the results in two Dutch case studies. *Regional Environmental Change* 13: 399–411.
- Wamsler, C. et al. (2020) 'Environmental and Climate Policy Integration: Targeted Strategies for Overcoming Barriers to Nature-based solutions and Climate Change Adaptation'. *International Journal of Cleaner Production*, Vol. 247

# Carbon budgets (Lecture 2 and Case work)

- Anderson, K et al. N.D. *Carbon budget and pathways to a fossil-free future in Järfälla Municipality.* Research report commissioned by Järfälla Municipality.
- Global Commons Alliance. 2020. Science-based Climate Targets: A guide for cities. Zero Carbon Cities/Urbact. 2022. City Carbon Budgets in 2022.
- Manchester. 2019. A Review of Manchester's Carbon Budgets for Direct / Energy-only CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions.
- Manchester. 2020. Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25.

### Urban climate transition profiles and tools (particularly Lecture 2 and Case work)

- Glaas, E., Hjerpe, M., Storbjörk, S., Neset, T-S., Bohman, A., Muthumanickam, P. and Johansson, J., 2019. Developing transformative capacity through systematic assessments and visualization of urban climate transitions. *Ambio* 48:515–528. + Supplementary Material.
- Rosenzweig, C, and Solecki, W. 2018. Action pathways for transforming cities. *Nature Climate Change* 8, 754-761. + Supplementary Material.

#### Urban Climate Vulnerability Analysis (particularly Lecture 3 and Case work)

- Kumar, P, Geneletti, D, Nagendra, H. 2016. Spatial assessment of climate change vulnerability at city scale in India: A study in Bangalore, India. *Land Use Policy* 58:514-532.
- EEA. 2017b. *Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016: An indicator-based report.* European Environmental Agency, Luxembourg (Chapters: 5 Climate impacts on societies; 6.6 Vulnerability to climate change in urban regions; and 7.3 Climate change adaptation monitoring, reporting and evaluation).
- Tapia, C. et al. Profiling urban vulnerabilities to climate change: 2017. An indicator-based vulnerability assessment for European cities. *Ecological Indicators* 78:142–155. This paper uses a top-down method to compare climate vulnerability of European cities to key climate change impacts.
- Araos, M. et al. 2016. Climate change adaptation planning in large cities: A systematic global assessment. *Environmental Science & Policy* 66:375-382. This paper uses a top-down approach to assess how far large cities have come in developing climate change adaptation policy

# Urban Mitigation and Adaptation Response Options (particularly Lect 5 & Case work)

Ürge-Vorsatz, D, et al. 2018. Locking in positive climate responses in cities. Nature Climate Change 8, 174–185.

# Sources for inspiration for the Case work

ARC3.2 *Case Study Docking Station* (<u>https://uccrn.ei.columbia.edu/case-study-docking-station</u>). Through this link you can assess the over a hundred city case studies that was usen in the Climate Change and Cities report of the UCCRN. If you click on the CSDS

Dropbox link you get access to the case descriptions. An overview of city cases are stored on LISAM "Case Study Directory".

C40. Cities Race to Zero. <u>Cities Race to Zero - C40 Cities</u>

C40 Climate Action Planning Framework.

- C40 et al. 2019. *Cities100: 100 city projects making the case for climate action*. This report contains short descriptions of innovative climate action in sustainable mobility, building energy efficiency, sustainable finance, climate action planning, inclusive climate action, sustainable food systems, sustainable waste management, clean energy, adaptation and resilience, citizen engagement, air quality, and water management.
- *Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance*. This website contains information about 25 leading global cities working to cut greenhouse gas emissions. <u>https://carbonneutralcities.org/cities/</u>
- *C40 Knowledge Hub*. This website contains lots of material about cities climate action divided into different topics.

https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/topiccatalog?language=en\_US

London and New York's 1.5 C Climate Action Plans.

Oslo. 2019. Climate Budget 2019.

European Environment Agency. *Urban Adaptation Map Viewer*. This map-based web interface provides an overview of the current and future climate hazards facing the European cities. You can also create fact sheets for cities containing a range of climate, physical and socioeconomic data.

https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/urban-adaptation