

URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES Newsletter

9th Edition | July 2025



EDITORIAL NOTE

Welcome to the 9th Edition of the *Urban-Rural Linkages Newsletter*!

We're excited to open this edition with an exclusive one-on-one conversation with the **Chief of UN-Habitat's Policy, Legislation and Governance Section (PLGS)**, the team leading the Agency's work on urban-rural linkages.

This issue also features an inspiring **story from Niger State, Nigeria**, showcasing how the urban policy framework has led to improved rural livelihoods through provision of water.

The **Partner Segment** spotlights contributions from our esteemed partners, who share thematic insights and experiences that enrich the global dialogue on urban-rural linkages.

We wrap up with a forward-looking section on **what's coming up**, along with a handy **fact-box** to keep you informed and inspired.

Thank you for your continued support and engagement in advancing this important agenda.

Enjoy the read

EDITORIAL TEAM : Grace Githiri and Antonio Kipyegon

CONTACTS: unhabitat-url@un.org



Governments and key stakeholders engage in discussions on UN-Habitat's strategic plan for the period 2026–2029 during a high-level dialogue on housing at the resumed second session of the United Nations Habitat Assembly on 29 May 2025 in Nairobi, Kenya. Photo: UN-Habitat/Peter Ndolo

In this issue



In conversation with the chief of UN-Habitat's PLGS



Partnerships corner



What's coming up

1. In Conversation with the Chief- Policy, Legislation and Governance Section

In this 9th edition, we feature a brief conversation with Remy Sietchiping, the Chief of UN-Habitat’s Policy, Legislation and Governance Section (PLGS), the team leading the Agency’s work on urban-rural linkages (URL).

In the interview, he shares insights on the premise of UN-Habitat’s URL work, the key role this work plays in the new UN-Habitat strategic plan, and forward-looking perspectives on the future of urban-rural linkages.



1. What informs the UN-Habitat work on Urban-Rural Linkages?

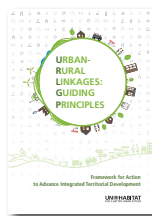
Well, Urban-Rural Linkages is not a new concept, it has been discussed since the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat I-1976) in which the Vancouver Action Plan emphasized rural development alongside rapid urbanization.

As you will find in our forthcoming *Global Trends and Insights on Urban-Rural Linkages report*, since Habitat I, several global processes and events have shaped the discourse on urban-rural linkages. A key turning point was in 2015 when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the UN Member States.

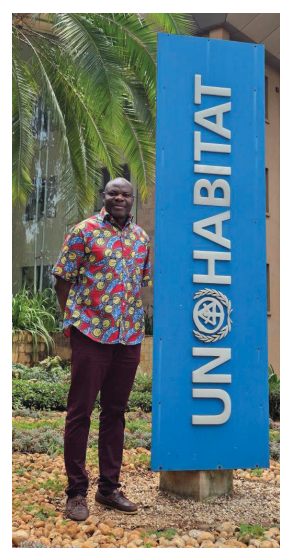
The SDGs address **Urban-Rural Linkages as a key aspect of sustainable development**, particularly SDG11 on “sustainable cities and human settlements”. The New Urban Agenda (NUA), adopted in 2016, places strong emphasis on integrated urban and territorial development, promoting the vision of leaving no one and no place behind.

In 2019, the UN Member States adopted a dedicated resolution on urban-rural linkages—a transformative milestone that further affirmed the premise of UN-Habitat’s work in this area.

This was accompanied by the Guiding Principles of Urban-Rural Linkages—a pragmatic tool for governments and stakeholders at all levels to advance integrated urban and territorial development.



^ The Ecological Shimenyu Covered Bridge that is used for Agricultural Products Market in Songyang, China © UN-Habitat/Julius Mwelu



Remy Sietchiping
Chief, Policy
Legislation and
Governance
Section



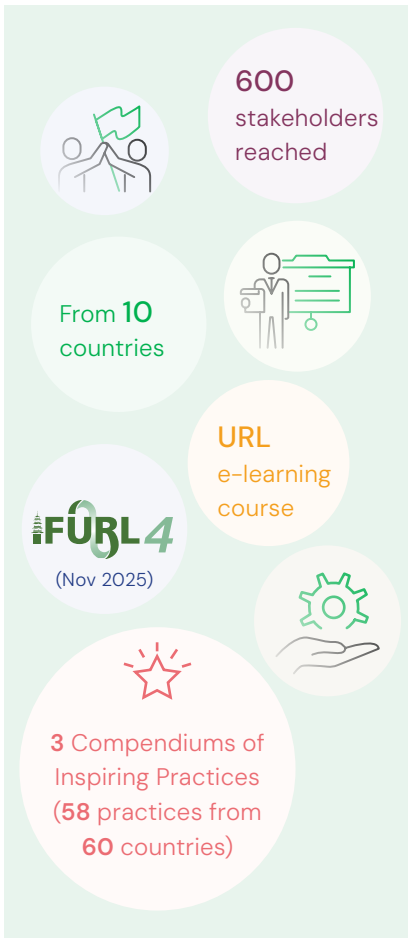


2. Please share some interventions UN-Habitat recently undertook to support Member States on urban-rural linkages

Over the past few years, steady progress has been made across three main entry points:

1. **Policy Integration and Technical Support-** We have supported the integration of urban-rural linkages into urban policies in countries like Cameroon, Guinea Conakry, Mozambique, Nigeria (Niger State), and Tanzania (Zanzibar). We've also worked with partners on policy research in Burkina Faso, DRC, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
2. **Capacity Development-** More than 600 stakeholders from around 10 countries have benefited from our capacity-building initiatives. We continue to promote our e-learning course on urban-rural linkages to reach even more practitioners globally.
3. **Knowledge, Advocacy, and Partnerships-** We've published three editions of compendiums featuring over 58 inspiring practices from 60 countries. We have also organized three editions of the International Forum on Urban-Rural Linkages (with the fourth coming up in November 2025). To keep momentum, we've released eight newsletter editions and developed a growing catalogue of thematic guides—covering SMART villages, intermediary cities, food systems, land, biodiversity, and more.

Through this multi-pronged approach, we're not only building knowledge but also shaping policies and fostering inclusive territorial development globally.

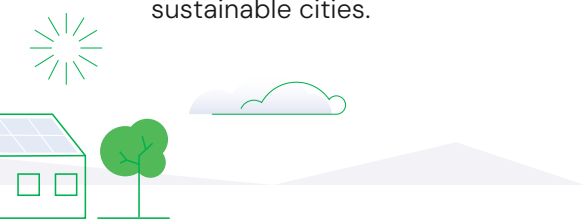


3. Please share some personal insights on the positioning of urban-rural linkages in the achievement of the forthcoming UN-Habitat strategic plan 2026–2029.

On 30th May 2025, the UN-Habitat Assembly adopted UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan for 2026–2029, placing adequate housing, land, basic services, and the transformation of informal settlements and slums at the heart of global efforts to build inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable cities.

Through the 2019 UN resolution on urban-rural linkages, this Plan promotes integrated territorial planning and stronger urban-rural connectivity—key to expanding access to basic services, improving land management, and transforming informal settlements.

Urban-Rural Linkages contribute directly to several Means of Implementation in UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2026–2029, including integrated urban and territorial planning, participatory multi-level governance, data and capacity development and partnerships.





4. From a global perspective, what's the future like for urban-rural linkages?

That's an important question! Urban-rural linkages are increasingly central to sustainable development, with the ever-growing recognition that urban and rural areas are interdependent parts of a shared territorial system. This understanding has led to a renewed focus on urban-rural linkages in both development policy and practice. Their potential to foster integrated development is highlighted in resources such as the recently released Elgar handbook on rural-urban linkages in the Global South, to which UN-Habitat contributed.

Moreover, the territorial approach underpinning these linkages is central to the Six UN Transitions, making a direct contribution to Transition 1 (Food Systems) and 6 (Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss and Pollution). Urban-rural linkages are also relevant to other transitions, including **energy access, education, jobs and social protection, and digital connectivity.**

The UN Pact for The Future embraces urban-rural linkages through its integrated, inclusive, and place-based development approach. This can be achieved by addressing the urbanization of food systems, reducing urban sprawl, and preserving peri-urban ecosystems and biodiversity corridors. As such, strengthening URL offers a practical pathway to accelerate progress across multiple global priorities.

In conclusion, the future of urban-rural linkages lies in the ability to adapt to changing contexts and emerging trends, in order to effectively support inclusive, integrated sustainable development.



<p>Six UN Transitions</p> 	<p>UN Pact for The Future</p> 
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2. Feature Story



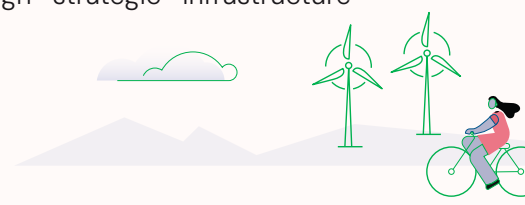
How Urban policy is improving rural lives in Niger state through water access

By Emmanuel Adeleke,
Urban Policy Expert,
UN-Habitat

The role of urban and rural areas in territorial development cannot be overemphasized. While these regions are often separated by geographical boundaries, they are, however, interconnected and interdependent through a variety of complex relationships.

In many parts of the world, the development gap between urban and rural regions is growing wide. While the development infrastructure, social amenities and services, and other development opportunities are mostly concentrated in urban areas, rural areas often have minimal development interventions, thus increasing negative externalities witnessed in rural areas.

As part of the efforts to address this challenge, many countries have adopted National Urban Policies (NUPs) as an instrument to foster integrated development. It is interesting to note that strengthening urban-rural linkages requires more than policy solutions; it also requires practical will through strategic infrastructure investment.



One example of this practical action was the rehabilitation of hybrid water supply system in Niger State, Nigeria (a pilot project for the implementation of the Niger State urban policy).

Before 2022, only 4 out of the 53 water systems constructed by the Niger State Government to supply clean water to small towns were operational, representing 7.5% function-ality rate.



^
Kataeregi Water Scheme – One of the water infrastructures rehabilitated with the support of UN-Habitat in Niger State. © UN-Habitat/Emmanuel Adeleke

As a result, most people living in peri-urban and rural communities were forced to source drinking water from unsafe water sources like streams and hand-dug wells.

For many, this infrastructure collapse marked more than the loss of water; it represented a widening of the urban-rural divide. With support from UN-Habitat under Phase II of the Korea-funded National Urban

Policy Programme (KNUPP), six water supply schemes across six rural towns have been fully rehabilitated, consequently supplying clean, safe, reliable water to more than 250,000 people in peri-urban communities.

These pilot projects were more than fixing dilapidated water infrastructure; they are a catalyst for bridging the urban-rural divide.

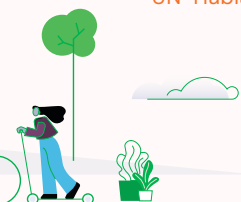
This initiative has not only improved access to clean water but also encouraged the development of rural enterprises such as small-scale food processing and other water-dependent activities that often supply urban markets. It has also led to improved health of community residents, thus resulting in economic dynamism that stimulates a continuous flow of food and exchange of goods along the urban-rural continuum.

In conclusion, the rehabilitation of water infrastructure- driven by the Niger State urban policy- has been instrumental in bridging the development gap between urban and rural areas.

Beyond improving water access, it has catalyzed socio-economic transformation and strengthened interdependence between urban centers and surrounding peri-urban areas.

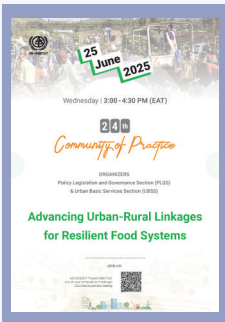


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Community people fetching water at the stand tap in Kataeregi Town, Niger State © UN-Habitat/Emmanuel Adeleke



3. Partnerships Corner

1. Community of Practice on Urban–Rural Linkages

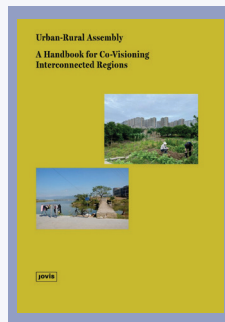


On 25th June 2025, UN-Habitat convened a Community of Practice focused on *Advancing Urban–Rural Linkages for Resilient Food Systems*. The session brought together a diverse group of stakeholders to examine how strengthening urban–rural connections—particularly through local, traditional, and farmers markets—can foster more climate–resilient and inclusive food systems. Featured contributions came from the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), the World Farmers Markets Coalition (WFMC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance, Urban Planning for community Change in Tanzania and Advocates for Public Spaces in Uganda each offering unique insights into this critical intersection of urban–rural linkages and food systems sustainability. The summary of the session can be found [here](#)

2. Contributions to Partner Publications

Urban–Rural Assembly Handbook

This Urban–Rural Assembly handbook by Technical University of Berlin, Germany presents insights and practical examples drawn from rapidly evolving living labs in eastern China, as well as case studies from around the world.

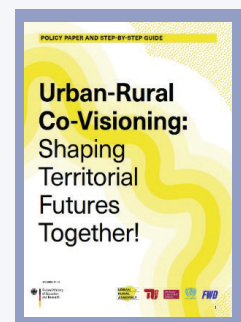


The publication offers hands-on guidance for collaboratively exploring, envisioning, and shaping urban–rural regions in different global contexts. Launched in early 2025, UN-Habitat provided contributions on *Connecting horizons: Empowering communities through urban–rural integration*.

The section highlights UN-Habitat’s work on urban–rural linkages, focusing on the Guiding Principles as a foundation for action, partnerships on the topic and its global advocacy efforts—particularly through the urban rural linkages conference (IFURL).

Urban–Rural Co-Visioning: Shaping Territorial Futures Together!

This Urban–Rural Assembly policy paper outlines the principles and procedures of the approach, drawing on insights from the two evaluated processes and offering actionable recommendations for actors working at the urban–rural interface.

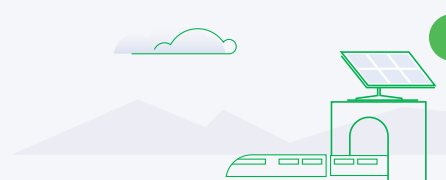
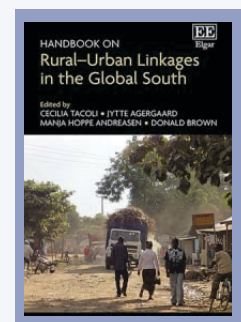


UN-Habitat provided technical guidance on the content and format of the policy paper and actively contributed to the co-visioning sessions held in Huangyan–Taizhou (China) and Nordhausen (Germany). It will be published by Technical University of Berlin, Germany.

Elgar Handbook on Rural–Urban Linkages in the Global South

This handbook provides an in–depth exploration of the growing intensity and complexity of connections between rural and urban areas, populations, and enterprises in rapidly urbanizing low– and middle–income countries. Emphasizing the interplay between local conditions and global influences, it highlights how geographic, socio–economic, and political factors unique to each setting interact with broader global trends to shape rural–urban linkages.

In this handbook, UN-Habitat contributed on **Urban–Rural Linkages and the (re)Emergence of Territorial Approaches and Policies**. The chapter explores the global processes leading to the emergence and re–emergence of urban–rural linkages, reflects on past and current approaches, and highlights institutional commitments and global progress made through the implementation of the UN-Habitat Guiding Principles of Urban–Rural Linkages.



3. Insights from Experts

a. Revitalizing urban–rural relationships: Food system transformation through markets and governance

By Ann Trevenen–Jones (PhD)– Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

Industrialized agri–food systems, rapid urbanisation and consumer dietary choices drive and are impacted by a complex web of socio–ecological relationships.

Efforts to achieve just food systems transformation intersect earth systems that are under pressure such as climate, biodiversity, land–use and fresh water; and traverse societal challenges like widening social and economic inequalities, instability, conflict, poor public health and disjointed governance.

In an era requiring numerous accelerated shifts in what and how we produce and consume food, opportunities need to be forged in the landscapes of institutions and policies alongside the immediacy of everyday practices involving the ‘whole of society’.

Astutely, the International Food Policy Research Institute’s (IFPRI) recent ‘50th Anniversary Global Food Policy Report’ highlights the need to shift from classic agricultural and rural development approaches to a food systems approach that “looks beyond the farm,” involving producers, processors and urban consumers with further attention to “cultural and social drivers of dietary choices”.

Revitalizing relationships between urban–rural areas and across territories is fundamental to food systems transformation given the predicted rise in megacities, especially in Africa and Asia. It is also crucial due to the proliferation of small, intermediary and large urban communities where an estimated 68% of the global population will live by 2050 and where most food produced is consumed and wasted.

This is further underscored by the vulnerability of three quarters of urban and peri–urban populations to moderate and severe food insecurity; and poor nutrition outcomes resultant from consumption of unsafe foods and multiple forms of malnutrition from wasting to micronutrient deficiencies and obesity.

Strengthening urban–rural connectivity through the food system hubs of wholesale and retail fresh food markets is a practical, necessary and scalable opportunity – involving institutions, policy and routine practices of “whole society”. In the busy business of a market day, multiple levers to realise the goals of food security, nutrition, prosperous, inclusive and sustainable cities and communities and sustaining a safe earth systems space for humankind, are evident – yet often under appreciated.



The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) collaborates with UN–Habitat and other partners to raise awareness of and programmatically support initiatives involving wholesale and retail fresh food markets – spreading across territories and borders.

Partners include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Union of Wholesale Markets (WUWM), subnational and local (city) governments, local market associations and

vendor group leaders, city networks, UNFSS coalitions like the Urban Food Systems Coalition and World Farmers Markets Coalition, non-government organizations, wider civil society and researchers.

Together we promote and empower stakeholder agency and the co-design of locally meaningful solutions informed by best practice and peer to peer learning exchanges along with advocating and influencing different actors, at varying scales and in food systems fora to better recognize the value of these markets.

This includes, for example, the reimagining of the typical fees, taxes, basic services provision and regulatory market relationships, climate adaptation plans, and the urban-rural interconnectivity of markets, land use zoning and integrated development planning of infrastructure such as roads, housing, water and sanitation, waste management, energy and communication.



Markets as socio-ecological hubs

Fresh food markets connect livelihoods, economic development, culture and consumer diets to formal and informal distribution networks within urban communities and to multiple actors, including smallholder farmers, and production landscapes across the wider food system.

In low- and middle-income countries, these markets are especially important for vulnerable communities like those experiencing poverty, urban residents whose diets are reliant on food purchases, and women and youth. Inherent in the infrastructure, places and practices of markets, are vital socio-ecological relationships that underpin food security and nutrition, resilient communities and sustainable food systems.

These relationships extend beyond markets, daily city life and local government administrative boundaries.

The view from a market floor often reveals a range of local, regional and at times global value chains crisscrossing many sectors and involving large and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); albeit farmers markets and many informal markets are part of a more intimate producer-consumer ecosystem.

Moreover, market systems in most towns and cities comprise a variety of food and non-food products, healthy and unhealthy food, and food produced using methods with impacts that are nature-neutral, positive and negative. Market systems also involve infrastructure, basic services provision, enhancing capacities, linear and circular zero waste management, finance, government and governance arrangements.



Governance as an enabler

Territorial governance is key to urban-rural connectivity, unlocking the full value of fresh food markets and enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Where, territorial governance is conceptualized as acknowledging local and subnational government mandates and administrative authorities while effectively and inclusively harnessing i) shared urban and rural agendas to plan for and implement sustainable development, and ii) practice agility to respond to changing conditions.

This requires a balancing of sector-specific policies and plans with holistic, place-based strategies where the interconnectedness of urban, peri-urban and rural places of community and food are appreciated and operationalized.



In *conclusion*, enhancing and reimagining the interconnectivity of urban–rural communities with each other and the environment is fundamental for achieving sustainable and just food systems transformation.

Addressing issues like climate mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity preservation, land degradation, and the cultural and social drivers of healthy diets must be integral to food market systems governance.

Ultimately, partnerships, stakeholder agency, and a territorial governance perspective, particularly involving fresh food markets, are more vital than ever to accelerate progress toward achieving and sustaining the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and beyond.

Ann Trevenen–Jones (PhD) leads GAIN’s Food Systems Governance programme. This programme is committed to empowered local leadership and ‘whole society’ participatory approaches that accelerate just, sustainable food systems transformation and access to safe, diverse, healthy diets for all – especially with and for those most vulnerable.

Key programmatic entry points, with multiple levers for systems wide change, are urban food environments, food markets across urban–rural and territorial landscapes, values based public food procurement, and governance.

Ann further drives the programme’s evidence informed, global advocacy and influencing agenda, invests in partnerships, implements multi–country projects with an emphasis on Africa and Asia.



b. Strengthening Urban–Rural Linkages as a Pathway to the three Rio Conventions Integration

Camilo Romero and Thomas Forster

The sustainability of both urban and rural communities is deeply interwoven, shaped by flows of food, water, natural resources, and ecosystem services originating in rural regions. While these flows generate mutual benefits, they can also exert significant pressure on land resources, and the environment.

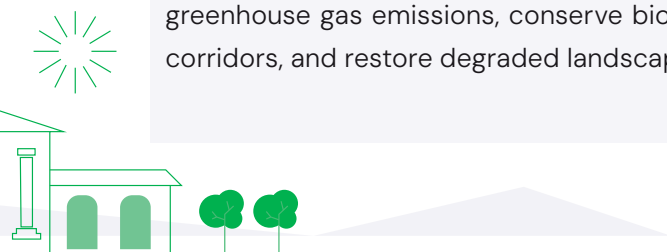
Urban–rural linkages (URLs) are about managing these interdependencies and the functional relationships that connect people, biodiversity, climate and land. These relationships can be proximate, for example in supply chains or food webs connecting cities with nearby rural areas or across distances linking ecosystems far from urban consumer demand.

By managing these flows through territorial planning, nature–based solutions, and inclusive governance, urban–rural linkages help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, conserve biodiversity corridors, and restore degraded landscapes.

This convergence supports climate adaptation and mitigation, enhances ecological integrity, and promotes land degradation neutrality—all while fostering socio–economic resilience across urban and rural communities. Aligning the three Rio Conventions—UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD, through urban–rural linkages is not only a technical exercise but also a transformational agenda—one that requires cross–sectoral collaboration, inclusive governance, and integrated planning. It is an opportunity to craft sustainable, resilient landscapes that benefit both people and the planet.

An example can be found in watershed management.

By supporting upstream rural communities to implement sustainable practices—like agroforestry and riparian restoration—urban areas downstream secure better water quality and supply. In return, urban stakeholders invest in these landscape interventions, creating a circular flow of benefits.



This can be a living demonstration of how urban–rural cooperation can bring the Rio Conventions targets to life through local action.

The convergence is reflected in many actions taken at subnational and regional levels, by local governments and non–state actors, including Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations and the private sector.

For example, the Riyadh Action Agenda, is a product of the UNCCD COP which reinforces the actions of non–state actors working with local and national governments.

One of the decisions at COP16 requests the UNCCD Secretariat to *“assist Parties in strengthening urban–rural linkages through territorial governance systems by utilizing existing frameworks set out in the in the Primer on URLs and Land”* (UNCCD COP.16 Decision 23).

Also, the Call to Engagement at the Mayors Forum during UNCCD COP 16 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia December 2024 reflects the increasing recognition of the need to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and land degradation through coordinated and integrated action. UNCCD and UN–Habitat are thus jointly developing an adaptable governance framework based on urban–rural flows that could support operationalization of the Rio Conventions through territorial approaches.

For more information contact Camilo Romero: camiloaromerom@gmail.com.



Thomas Forster is a specialist on urban–rural linkages with the UN–Habitat Urban–Rural Linkages Programme.

He has worked for over three decades with civil society and government agencies on policy to strengthen urban and rural linkages (URLs), especially in relation to sustainable agriculture, food governance, biodiversity, climate change, city region food systems, and public food procurement.

Forster joined the Urban–Rural Linkages Programme in 2018 and led a multistakeholder process resulting in the Urban–Rural Linkages Guiding Principles and Framework for Action launched in the 2019 UN–Habitat Assembly. Since then, he has been part of the UN–Habitat URL team to support countries, cities and other non–state actors to strengthen urban–rural linkages for resilient and sustainable development.



Camilo A. Romero M.

Urban–Rural Linkages and transitions to sustainability expert

He leads the development of the flow-based governance framework for urban–rural linkages, a joint initiative by UNCCD and UN–Habitat.

Camilo’s work also centers on environmental governance across land, water, and biodiversity, with additional experience in the governance of extractive industries and mangroves.

Camilo has collaborated with a range of UN agencies, think tanks, and academic institutions across Latin America, Europe, and Africa.



4. What's coming up?

The demand for balanced territorial development and stronger urban-rural linkages continues to grow in momentum.

For the second half of the year, several multi-stakeholder events and processes are scheduled at the global stage to advance the discourse on urban-rural linkages, aligning strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and promoting integrated territorial development.

These events, knowledge materials and other processes include those led by UN-Habitat as well as those with UN-Habitat's active contributions:



a. Events

1. UN Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktake (UNFSS+4) – The second UN Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment (UNFSS+4) is set to take place from July 27–29, 2025, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, co-organized by Ethiopia and Italy. Marking four years since the inaugural 2021 Summit, this event will serve as a key opportunity to assess progress, deepen partnerships, and mobilize financing to drive forward the transformation of global food systems. UN-Habitat, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Capital Development Fund, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute (CIHEAM Bari), World Farmers Markets Coalition (WorldFMC), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), HealthBridge, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) have organized a side event on “**Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages through Local, Traditional and Farmers Markets**” on Friday 27 July 2025.

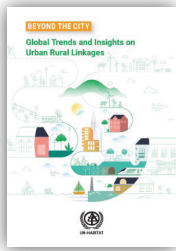


2. 4th conference on Urban-Rural Linkages (IFURL4) – the 4th edition of IFURL will take place from 02 to 06 November 2025, in Songyang County, China. This biennial global forum will bring together territorial development actors from across the globe to share knowledge, experiences and inspiring practices on urban-rural linkages. The 3-day event will provide an opportunity for the participants to share insights and experiences on urban-rural linkages and engage in field visits to appreciate the reality on the ground. The forum will be guided by the theme: Enhancing Urban-Rural Linkages: Culture, Housing and Basic Services.



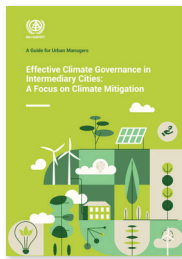
5. Publications

a. Global Trends and Insights on Urban–Rural Linkages report

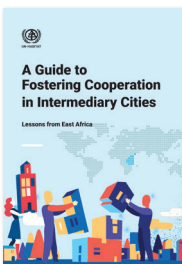


This flagship report by UN–Habitat builds on nearly 50 years of work on urban–rural linkages, tracing progress since Habitat I. It traces emerging issues from different global or regional events and reports on the subject matter by UN–Habitat and partners. This includes resolutions and decisions from UN–Habitat and UNCCD, among others. It also takes note of what acknowledgement by member states and actions through policies since the beginning of the millennium. It also highlights the adoption of an independent resolution on “enhancing urban–rural linkages for sustainable urbanization and human settlements” in 2019 along with the launch of the guiding principles of urban–rural linkages in the same year. Activities by UN–habitat and partners post the resolution adoption and support to countries is also captured. It captures selected themes and partners’ work on particular sectors.

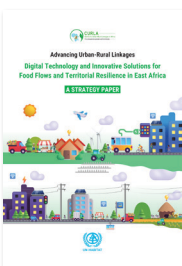
b. Other knowledge releases



A guide for Urban Managers: Effective Climate Governance in Intermediary cities: A Focus on Climate Mitigation



A Guide to fostering cooperation in intermediary cities: Lessons from East Africa



Advancing Urban–Rural Linkages Digital Technology and Innovative Solutions for Food Flows and Territorial Resilience in East Africa

Did you know?

- ➔ The global rural population currently stands at around **3.4 billion** and is projected to rise slightly before declining to **3.1 billion** by 2050.
- ➔ Africa and Asia are home to almost **90 per cent** of the world’s rural population.
- ➔ Conversely, urbanization coupled with population growth will add an estimated **2.5 billion people** to urban areas by **2050**

Source:
UN World Urbanization
Prospects



In corporate news: On 30th May 2025, the UN–Habitat Assembly adopted UN–Habitat’s Strategic Plan for 2026–2029, placing adequate housing, land, basic services, and the transformation of informal settlements and slums at the heart of global efforts to build inclusive, climate–resilient, and sustainable cities. The adoption marks a milestone in the fight against the growing global housing crisis and sets the direction of the Programme’s work over the next four years.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES NEWSLETTERS



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Issue 2



Issue 3



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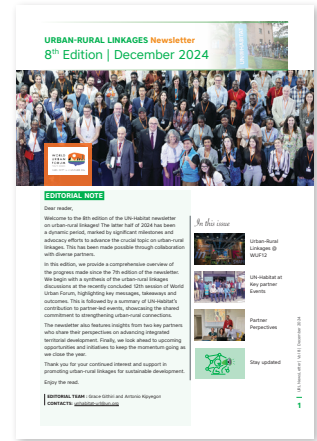
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Issue 6



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Contact us

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
 P.O. Box 30030, GPO Nairobi, 00100, Kenya
<https://urbanpolicyplatform.org/urban-rural-linkages/>

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