

The Global Challenge of Urbanization

Trends Analysis

City Prosperity Initiative

Action Planning for Cities
Oriented by the SDG 11 and Supported by the City Prosperity Index

May 2017

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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE **Mission**

The United Nations agency for cities with the mandate emanated from the Habitat Agenda (1996) and various resolutions of the UN General Assembly

1. Sustainable urban development
2. Adequate shelter for all

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Normative Mandate

UN-Habitat, the United Nations agency for human settlements, helps the **urban poor** by **transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places** with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity.

UN-Habitat works with **organizations at every level**, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to **help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development**. Our vision is **cities without slums** that are liveable places for all, which do not pollute the environment and deplete natural resources.

Making Knowledge,
Evidences, Guidelines and
Recommendations

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Slum Upgrading
A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING HOUSING PROFILES

housing for the poor in Asian cities

Sectoral Expertise: Housing


Regional Knowledge: Quick Guides for Policy Makers:

1. Urbanization
2. Low-Income Housing
3. Land
4. Eviction
5. Housing Finance
6. Community-Based Organizations
7. Rental Housing

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UN-Habitat's seven focus areas

- UN-Habitat is presently addressing its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas:



The diagram shows seven focus areas arranged in a circle around the UN-Habitat logo:

- Urban legislation, land, and governance
- Urban planning and design
- Urban basic services
- Research and capacity development
- Risk reduction and rehabilitation
- Housing and slum upgrading
- Urban economy

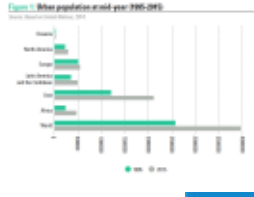
UN-Habitat CDU 2015



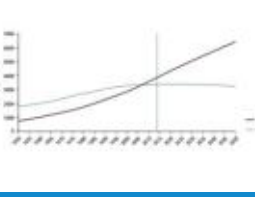
World Urbanization Prospects

- ~ 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.

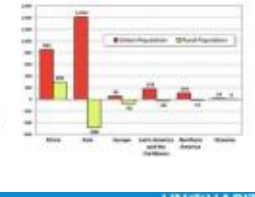
Urban population at mid-year 1995-2015



Urban and rural population of the world 1950 and 2050



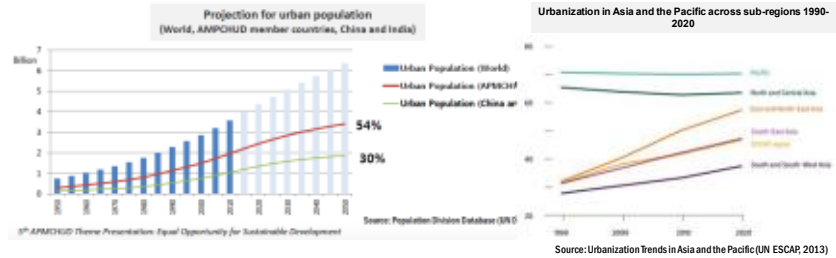
Projected Changes in urban and rural population by major regions between 2011 and 2050 (millions)



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Urbanization Prospects in Asia-Pacific

- By 2050, 54% of the global urban population is expected to live in APMCHUD member countries, with nearly 30% in China and India
- Urban population of Asia-Pacific is projected to increase from 2 billion (2010) to 3.5 billion (2050)



Global Urbanization Issues

Persistent issues

- Unustainable urban growth
- Change in family pattern/increasing housing need
- Growing numbers of urban residents living in slums and informal settlements
- Challenge of providing urban services

Emerging issues

- Emerging urban issues include climate change
- Exclusion and rising inequality
- Rising insecurity and urban risk
- Upsurge in involuntary migration

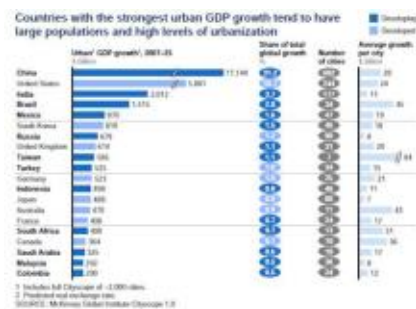


Major challenges of urbanization

Major challenges

- 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

Urbanization as an Opportunity



Urbanization as an Opportunities 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



Four Features of the Global Urbanization Trends

1. Demographic growth
2. Inequality
3. Low density growth and
4. Urban informality (slum formation)

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” (Source???)

Figure 2: Share of GDP and national population in selected cities (developed countries)

Figure 3: Share of national population and GDP in selected cities (developing countries)

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The Fate of Housing

- ~ Accounts for more than **70%** of land uses in most cities (Source???)
- ~ Determines urban form and densities
- ~ Providing employment and contributing to growth

Housing Challenges

- ~ NOT the central to national and international development agendas
- ~ Housing shortfalls:
 - ~ 980 million urban households lacked decent housing (2010); another 600 million between 2010 and 2030
 - ~ One billion new homes are needed worldwide by 2025, costing an estimated \$650 billion per year, or US\$9-11 trillion overall

Figure 4: Percentage of urban population living in slums (1990-2010)

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The Widening Urban Divide



- “ **Distribution of wealth and opportunities:** growth of middle class, wideness of the economic inequalities; 75 per cent of the world's cities have higher levels of income inequalities than two decades ago
- “ **Marginalization, exclusion and expulsions:** fail to make sustainable space; expulsions+ instead of forms of exclusion
- “ **Income gap is widening:** Latin America and the Caribbean continues to be the most unequal region in the world, followed by Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- “ **Social movements and the fight for justice**
- “ **Technological innovations:** resulted in new urban landscapes but also splinter physical space into highly unequal, fragmented environments
- “ **The poverty trap:** challenges in spatial concentration of low-income unskilled workers in segregated residential



Environmental Sustainability

Figure 1: Comparison between individual city and national carbon footprints per capita



Table 2: National and local environmental planning and management

Environmental Challenge	National level policies	Local level policies
Resource use	Classification of energy resources Waste management	Infrastructure planning Local environmental education
Environmental risks	Adoptive local protection programmes Public health campaigns	Air quality management
Land and related issues	Classification of agriculture Land management policies and property rights	Physical planning, zoning IMT and livelihood investments Restoration and development of suburban land Green space zoning Greenfield local plans
Disaster/Climate Resilience	Climate pricing, taxes and subsidies Sustainability and diversification of economic sectors Low-carbon policies	Initiatives to increase density Education campaigns

- “ Cities face multiple environmental challenges at different scales, from local to global
- “ Urban areas are emerging as privileged grounds for effective environmental action

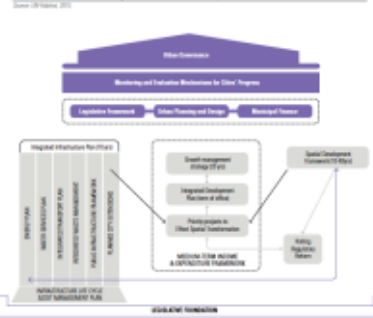
- “ Environmental planning and management are essential to the advent of sustainable cities
- “ Multi-level governance plays an essential role



Urban Governance and Legislation

- “ Good quality **urban law** contributes to investment, strong economic performance and wealth creation
- “ **Legal frameworks** are essential to mediate any contests that arise from competing powers.
- “ Legislation has the potential to set effective frameworks for **sustainable development**, or instead **add to inequalities and exclusion**
- “ Outdated or inadequate urban laws generate inequality
- “ **Urban legislation** must be enforced, not just enacted
- “ Effective local governance rests on participatory service delivery **planning, budgeting, management and**

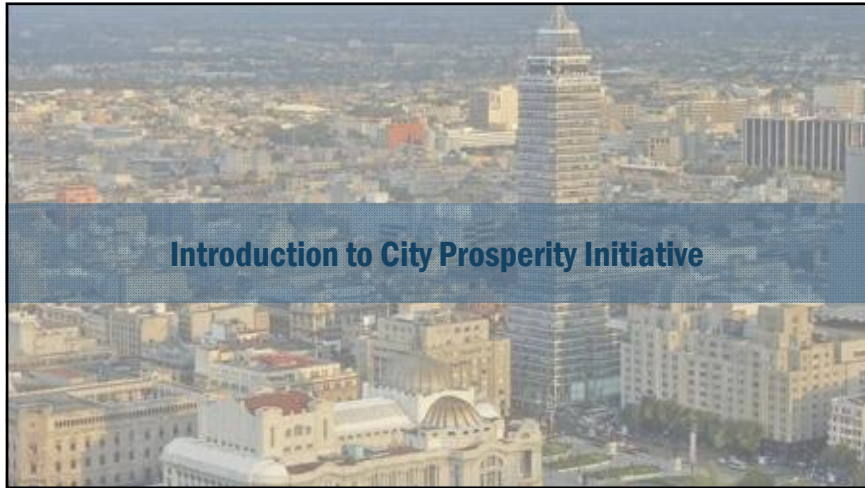
Figure 3: The institutional components of effective urban governance



Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

- “ Estimates show that 80 per cent of global GDP is generated in cities
- “ Rising inequality between economies of large cities, secondary and small cities; growth of cities increased challenges in scale and complexity; rising inequality
- “ Spatial concentration of people in cities and towns has created a new economic geography.





City Prosperity Initiative

How do we measure the performance of cities and the outcome of public policies?

UN-Habitat is adapting the City Prosperity Initiative to SDGs structure

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

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Defining Urban Prosperity

Protection of commons and provision of Public Goods

“ Success
Wealth
Thriving conditions
Well-being
Opportunity ”

A sense of general and individual socioeconomic security for the immediate and foreseeable future, which comes with the fulfilment of other, non-material needs and aspirations.

Photo: Copyright 2010 Drew Altman, Financial Times. Source: UN-Habitat

Objectives of the Initiative

MEASURE

by producing critical mass of data and information

UNDERSTAND

the factors that generate or inhibit prosperity

CHANGE

by formulating policies, strategies and actions

INFLUENCE

the national developments of policies

Photo: Copyright 2010 Drew Altman, Financial Times. Source: UN-Habitat

