

Ambitions
Ideas
Aspirations

Lethargy
Apathy
Lack of opportunities

CITIES

- *Generate wealth*
- *Enhance social development*
- *Provide Employment*
- *Incubators innovation*
- *Creativity*

- *Breeding grounds of poverty*
- *Exclusion & marginalization*
- *Environmental degradation*
- *Decay*

Harmonious Cities

Harmonious Cities

- Reconcile contradictory and complementary elements
- Promote Unity within Diversity

Ancient term ----- Modern Term

Moderation

Balance

Sustainability

Equity

Gender parity

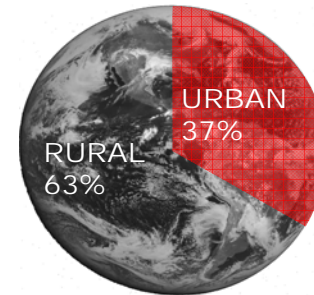
Inclusiveness

Governance

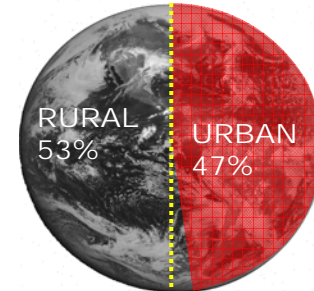
Harmony: entails the synchronization and integration of all of the Earth's assets, whether they be physical, environmental, cultural, historical, social or human.

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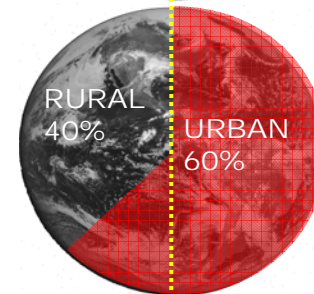
The Century of the City



1970



2000

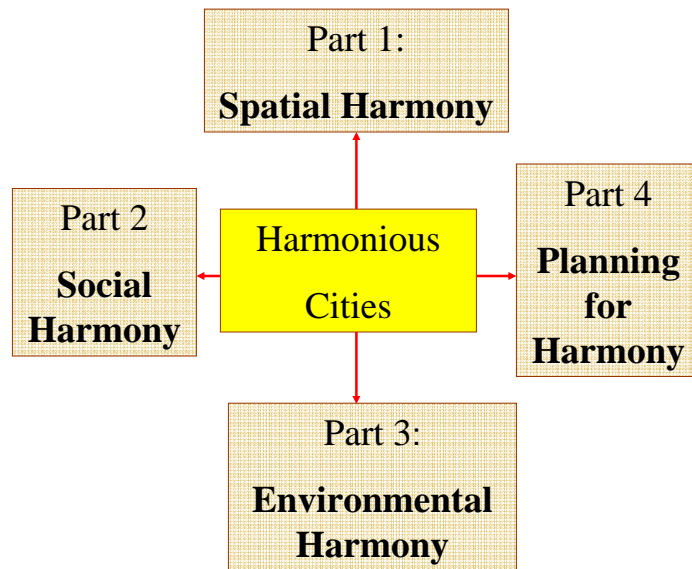


2030

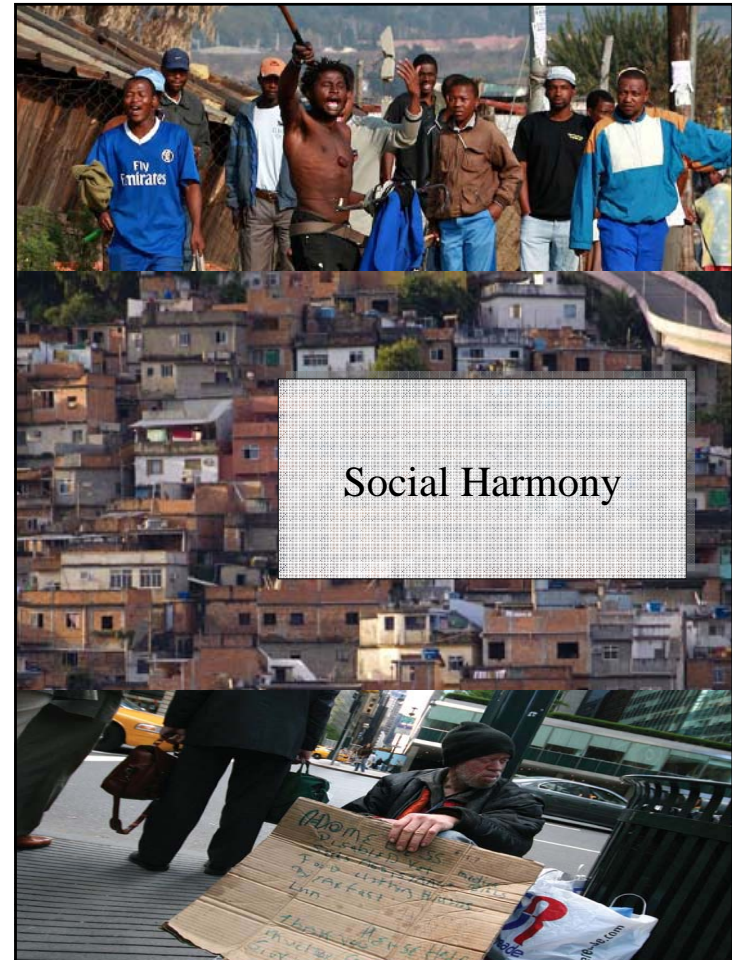
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Harmonious Cities

- Theoretical framework to understand today's world
- Operational tool to confront urbanization challenges

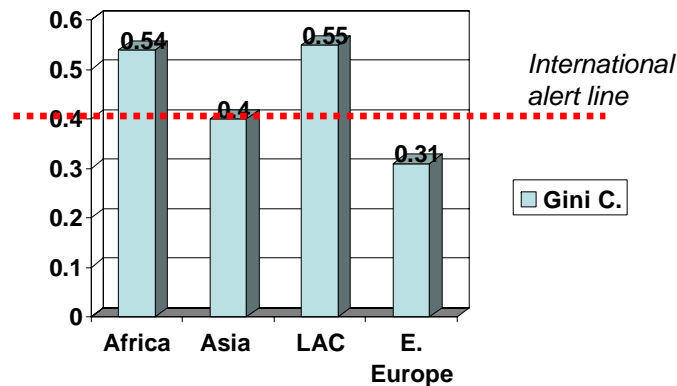


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Income Inequalities

Cities worldwide are becoming more unequal

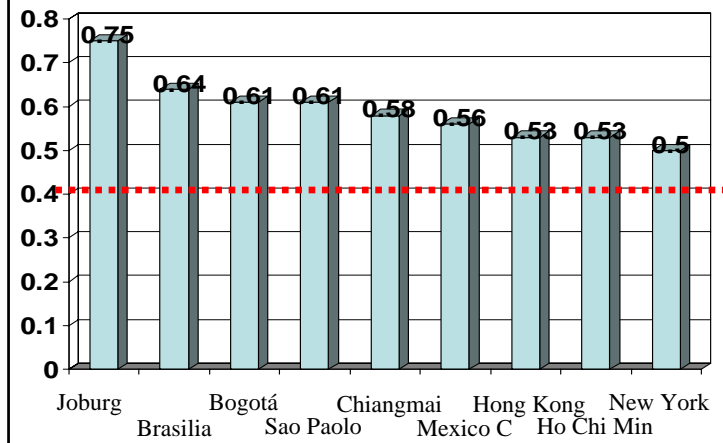


- Africa and Latin America have the highest urban inequalities
- Europe and Asia have relatively low urban inequalities

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Income Inequalities

The most unequal cities in the world (examples)



- South African cities the most unequal in the world
- Brazilian and Colombian cities have the highest levels of inequality in LAC

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Income Inequalities

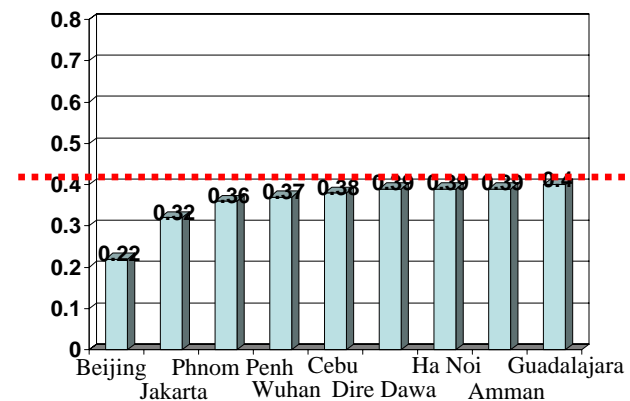
American cities as unequal as some of the African and Latin American cities

- Large cities in the United States tend to be more unequal than small cities.
- Cities like Atlanta, New Orleans, Washington, Miami, and New York, have the highest levels of inequality in the country, similar to those of Abidjan, Nairobi, Buenos Aires, and Santiago
(Gini coefficient of more than 0.50).

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Income Inequalities

The most equal cities in the world



- Beijing and other Chinese cities among the lowest level of inequality in the world. But... Rural-urban disparities growing
- Indian cities have low level, but Inequalities are likely to grow

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Inequalities in income and in access to adequate shelter are socially and economically unsustainable

They can lead to:

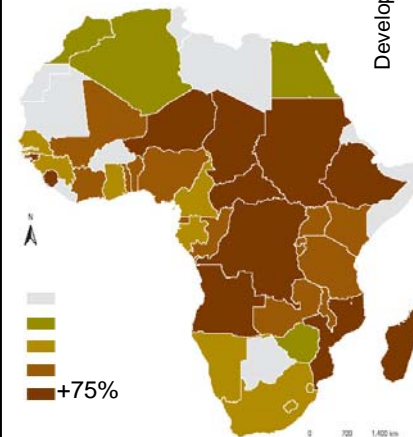
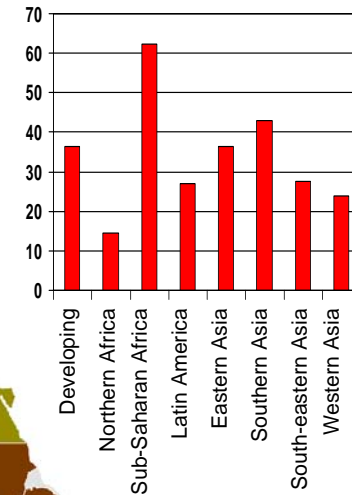
- ✓ Social unrest
- ✓ Reduce economic efficiency
- ✓ Reduce investments
- ✓ Increase cost of redistribution
- ✓ Divert public funds to security

However, pro-poor social programmes and inclusive urban development can reduce levels of inequality

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Slums: the face of urban poverty

1 out of 3 urban residents in the world are slum dwellers (6 out of 10 SSA)



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Slums in the world

Asia:
36% of urban residents are slum dwellers.

Afghanistan	94%
Lao	79%
Cambodia	79%
Kuwait	3%
Israel	2%
Malaysia	2%

LAC:
27% of urban residents are slum dwellers.

Haiti	70%
Bolivia	50%
Nicaragua	45%
Costa Rica	10%
Chile	9%
Antigua	5%

Not all slum dwellers suffer the same degree of deprivation (some are worse-off than others)

A **slum** dweller in Cairo can be better-off than a **non-slum** dweller in Luanda or Lagos, particularly in terms of health indicators.



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Cities at Risk

➤ Few coastal cities to be spared by climate change

- ✓ 3,351 cities in low elevation coastal zones
- ✓ 384 million people at risk mostly developing world
- ✓ Asia alone will account for more than half of the most vulnerable cities
- ✓ LAC = 27% / Africa = 15%
- ✓ Developed world: 35 of the largest cities are coastal or along a river bank



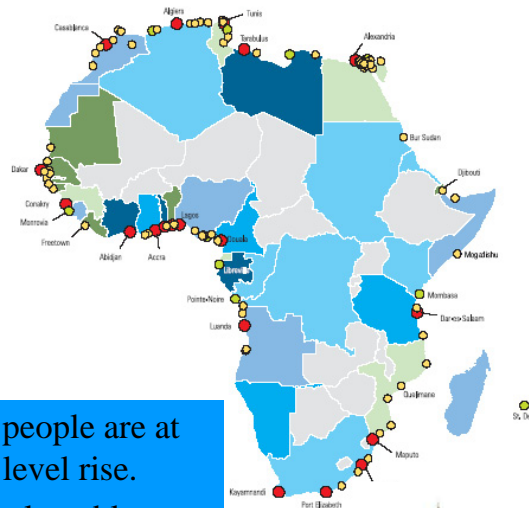
Cities at Risk - Asia



- 18 of the 20 largest cities in Asia are either coastal, on a river bank or a delta
- 17% of the total urban population in Asia lives in low elevation coastal zones.
- In South-Eastern Asia more than 1/3 of urban residents live in low elevations
- Dhaka, Kolkata, Rangoon and Hai Pong will be among the most affected
- Japan has an urban population of 27 million inhabitants at risk



Cities at Risk - Africa



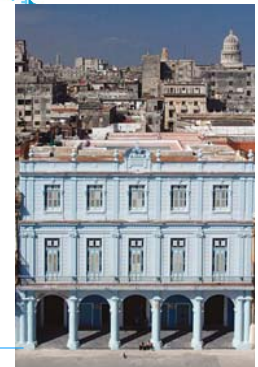
- 25 million people are at risk of sea level rise.
- The most vulnerable cities: Alexandria, Dakar, Lagos, Abidjan, Cotonou, Tunis, Mombasa, Free Town and Maputo
- African cities are least prepared to withstanding flooding.



Cities at Risk – Latin America



- 25 million people are at risk of sea level rise.
- The most vulnerable cities are Caribbean Island States, Tijuana, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Salvador, Caracas and Maracaibo





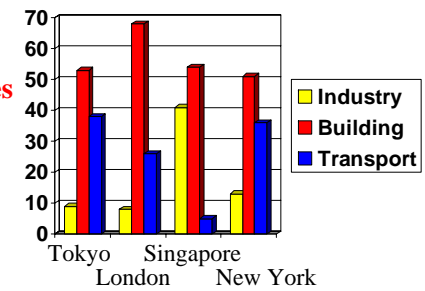
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Cities and Climate Change

Cities are significant consumers of energy,
but... consumption varies by city and region

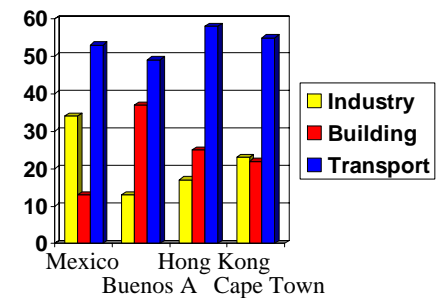
High Income countries

Heating and lighting:
 major consumer of energy



Middle Income c.

Transport accounts for half of energy consumption



Low Income c.

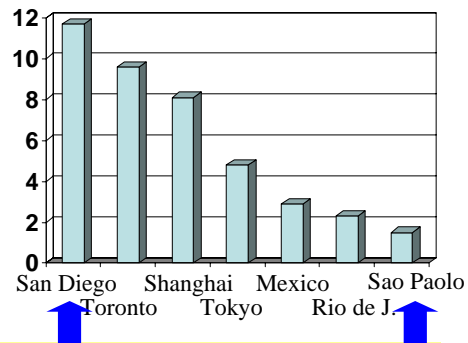
Cooking is the major consumers of energy

Cities and Climate Change

Cities are blamed for most of the CO₂ emissions that lead to climate change

However, this Report shows that CO₂ emissions are related more to **consumption patterns** than to urbanization per se. ■

Per capita CO₂ emissions, selected cities



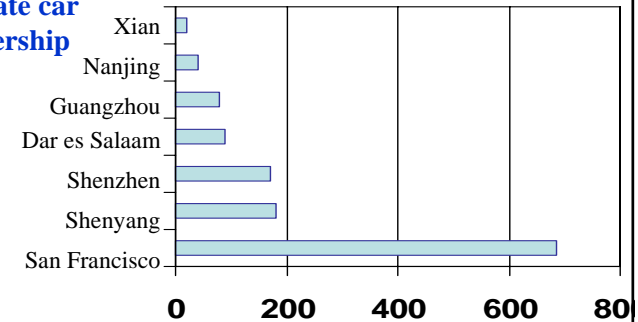
Sao Paolo produces **1 tenth** of emissions of San Diego with a population **10 times** bigger.

In **Europe** emissions are lower than **N. America** because of increased use of clean energy and environmentally friendly solutions.

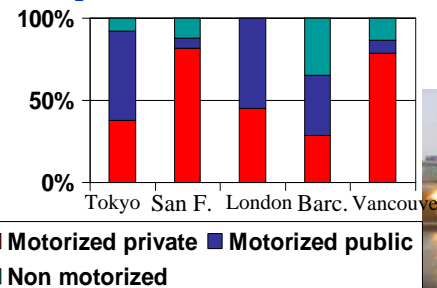
Cities and Climate Change

➤ In North America urban sprawl and high dependency on motorized private transport accounts for higher emissions.

Private car ownership

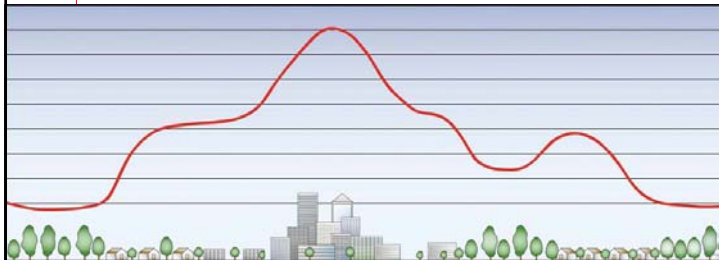


Transport mode



Cities key to reduction of carbon emissions and sustainable use of resources

Cities provide the economies of scale that reduce per capita costs and demand for resources such as energy and land



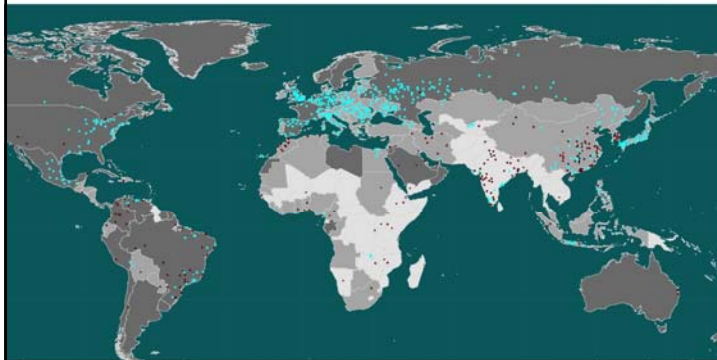
Compact, well-planned and well-regulated cities with environmentally friendly public transport reduce the impact on climate change.

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5 million people per month added to cities of developing countries

Population Growth and Decline of The World's Cities



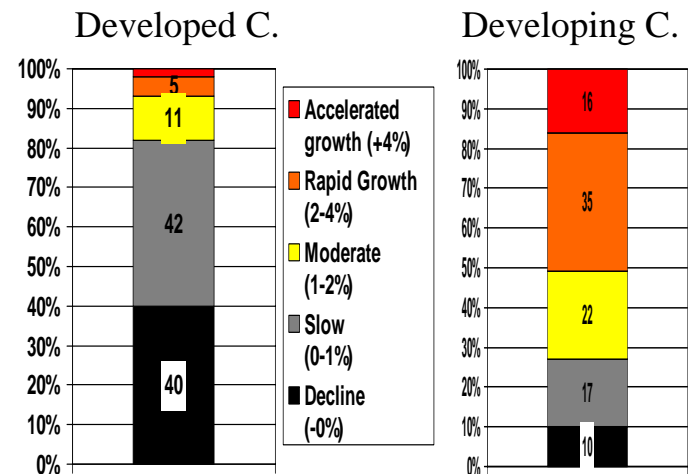
Legend
 Annual City Growth Rate (Annual 1980-2000)
 ● Accelerated (>= 4%)
 ● Rapid Growth (2-4%)
 ● Moderate (1-2%)
 ● Declining (<= -0%)
 Level of Urbanization
 ■ Early stage (<= 40%)
 ■ Medium Stage (40-70%)
 ■ Advanced stage (>= 70%)

Growing and declining cities

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Urban Growth in the World

➤ Cities in the developing world grew 10 times faster than cities in the developed world



HALF OF CITIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD ARE GROWING VERY FAST, BUT 10% HAVE DECLINING POPULATIONS

Trends of Urban Growth

• AFRICA

- By 2050 half of African population will be urban
- Urban growth rates are the highest in the world (3.3%)
- Half of urban residents live in BIG cities (28% LAC/ 39% Asia)
- HIV-Aids growth results in declining population in some cities
- Conflict has led to rapid urbanization

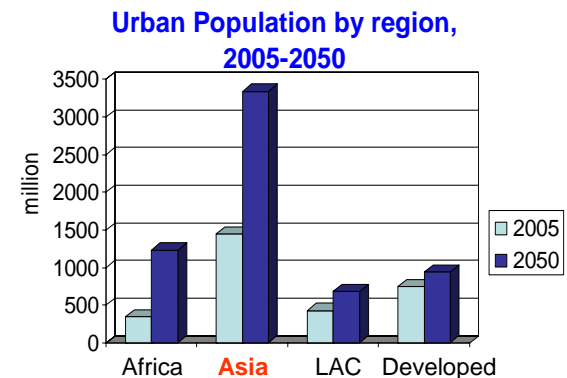


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Trends of Urban Growth

• ASIA

- By 2050 Asia will host 63% of the world's urban population
- Half of the world megacities are in Asia (11/19)
- Development of city-regions
- Metropolitan expansion & promotion of intermediate cities
- Uneven urbanization in some countries (China)
- 49 new cities in China since 1990



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Trends of Urban Growth



- **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**
- Most urbanized region in the developing world (77%)
- Rapid growth of small cities
- City growth due to city to city migrations

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Understanding the dynamic of cities

• New Drivers of City Growth

▪ Cities grow in **PROXIMITY TO:**

- Coastal areas (2nd tier)
- Capital or big cities
- Trans-border areas

- **But.....Central governments play a critical role in determining the prosperity and growth of cities**

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New Drivers of City Growth

(sample of 245 cities - %)

Factor 1: Economic reasons	78
- Designation of economic zones	21
- Investment in transport infrastructure	41
- Investments in communication	16

Factor 2: Improv. Quality of life	10
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Factor 3: Change city status	12
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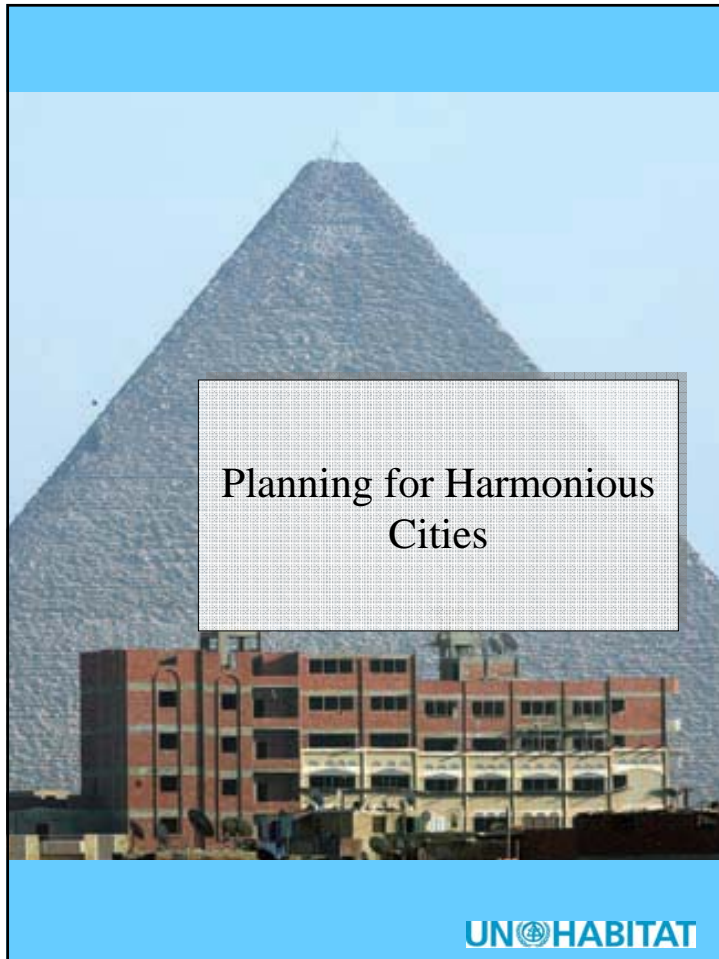
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New Drivers of City Growth

41% OF CITIES GROWTH IS DUE TO TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- ✓ Increase connectivity among cities/regions
- ✓ Increase productivity
- ✓ Improve commuting
- ✓ Promote balanced regional development





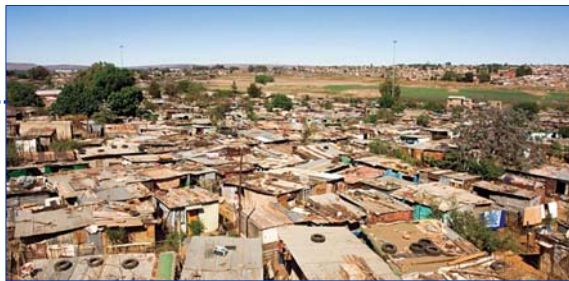
Cities making a difference...

- Show commitment to pro-poor, inclusive urban development
- Invest in public goods, infrastructure and services, particularly for low income groups
- Implement simple, low-cost, targeted investments to improve the live of slum dwellers



Cities making a difference...

- Develop successful slum improvements, which require:
 - Awareness and political commitment
 - Institutional Innovation
 - Policy reforms and Institutional strengthening
 - Effective policy implementation
 - Setting up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
 - Scaling up actions



Cities making a difference

- Improve coordination and collaboration among local, provincial and national authorities
- Respond to the demands of expanding urban agglomerations and city-regions
by creating metropolitan structures that address:
 - Asymmetric growth
(**SPATIAL HARMONY**)
 - Distributional failures
(**SOCIAL HARMONY**)
 - Energy inefficiency
(**ENVIRONMENTAL HARMONY**)

Cities making a difference

- Protect intangible assets such as culture and heritage
- Nurture the 'soul of the city'



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STATE OF THE WORLD'S CITIES 2008/2009 Harmonious Cities



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