



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Managing Urban Growth

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Metropolis Board of Directors

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Global Urbanization

Trends

UN-HABITAT

2010

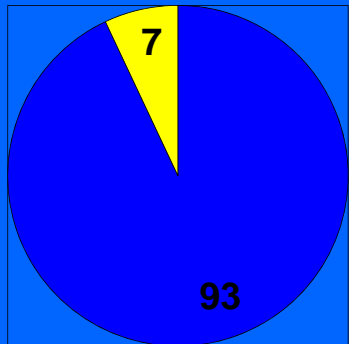
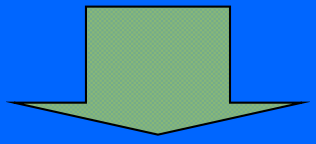


Urban growth (93%)

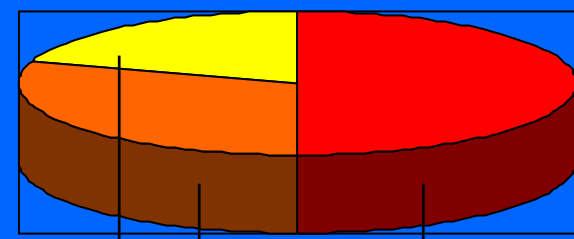
Rural growth

2010

2030



- Developing countries
- Developed countries

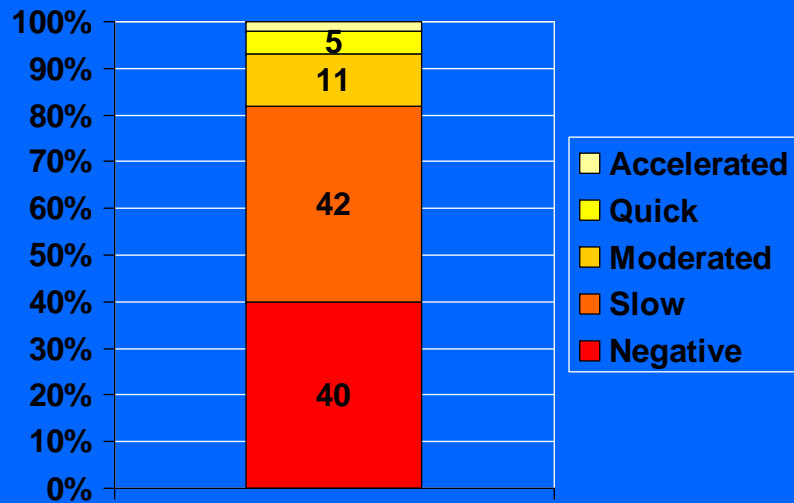


Reclassification (30%)

Natural growth (50%)

Migration (to cities) (30%)

Growth in cities in developing countries



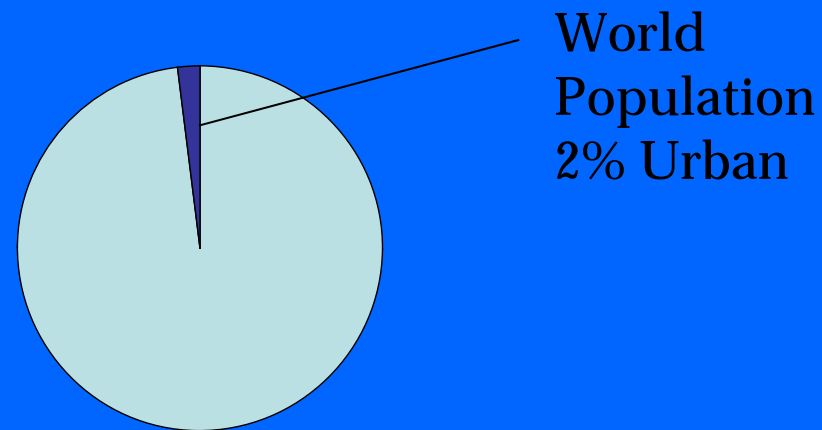
New problems of urban growth

- **Science and technology do not produce even development**
- **Increasing inequality**
- **Prevalence of the market over the public domain**
- **No vision of sustainable urban development**



19th Century

- Advances in medicine and disease prevention accelerated population growth in the western world
- Europe's population doubled (200 m. to + 400 million)
- New settlements in North America and Australasia.



19th Century

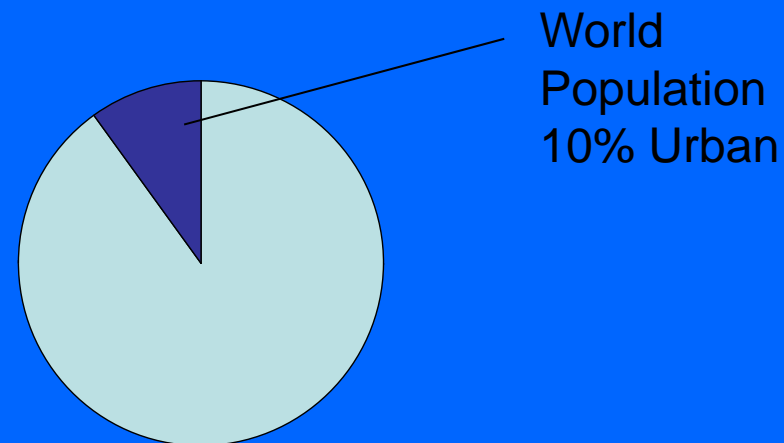
Industrial Revolution

- Major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, transport
- Profound effects on the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of people



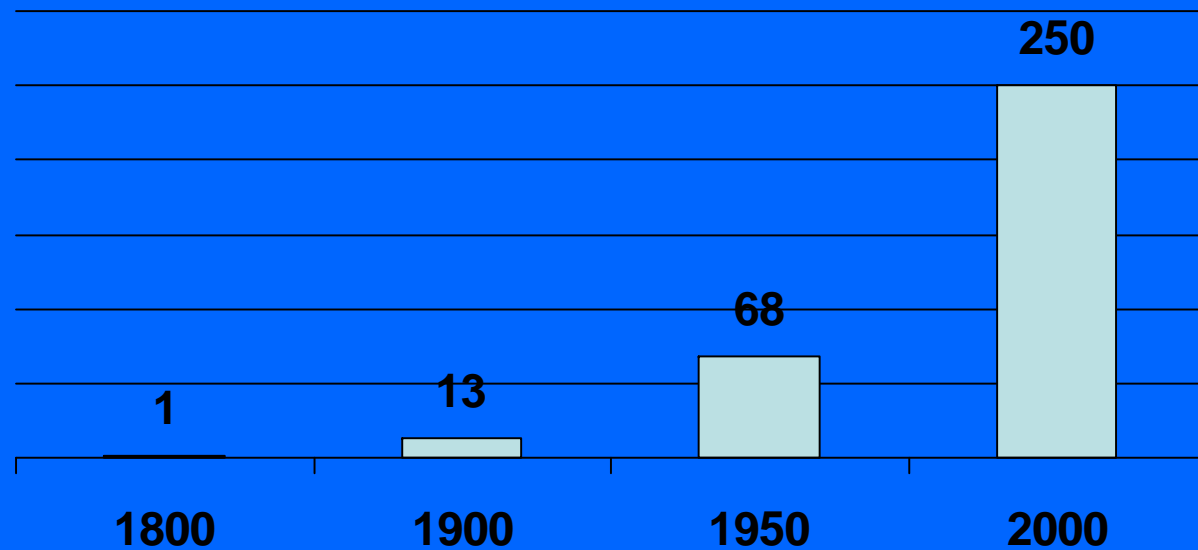
20th Century

- Global changes in market relations, scientific discoveries, information technology, mass communication
- Life expectancy increased from 35 to 65 years
- Massive migration
- Increased concern with human rights



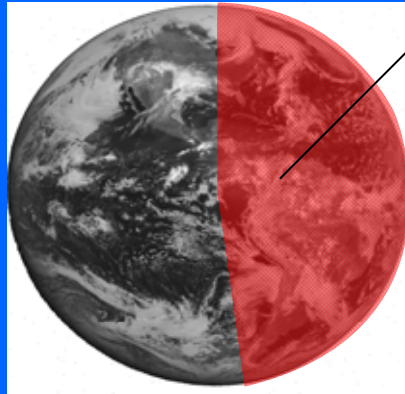
20th Century

Cities with 1 Million Inhabitants or More

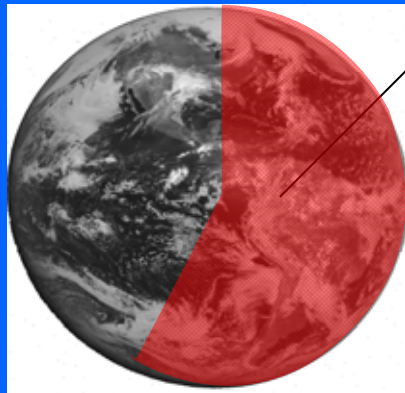


➤ Rapid rate of urban growth in many developing countries

21th Century



2000
47% Urban



2020
56% Urban



- Emergence of meta-cities (20m. inhabitants)
- New regional urban systems (mega-regions, urban corridors, city-regions)

The Century of the City

Lack of an integrated metropolitan vision

- **Governing a city made of cities**
- **Developing a cooperative strategy**
- **Sharing a common vision**
- **Thinking regionally**
- **Reducing inequality**
- **Preserving natural resources**

21th Century

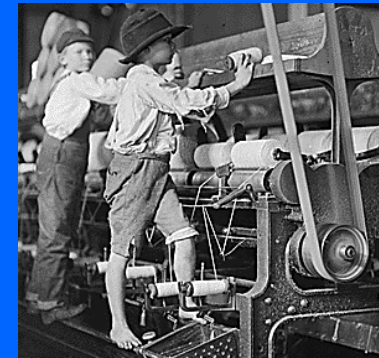
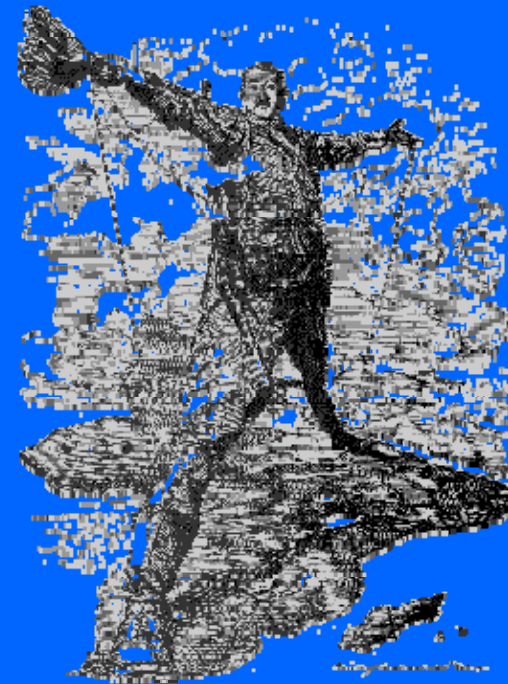
- Rise and consolidation of emerging powers
- Transfer of relative wealth & power from West-East
- Increased participation of women in political life
- Science and technology: increased importance in society



Search for ecologically balanced & Sustainable Urban Development

19th Century

- Slavery
- Child Labour
- Work exploitation
- Imperialism
- Strong-man rule



20th Century

- Inter-war years
- Mass genocide
- Intolerance
- Ethnic conflict
- Worldwide depression



21st Century

- Recurrent crises over resources (water, energy and food)
- Ethnic conflicts and terrorism that use cities as their stage
- Aging populations and youth integration
- Digital divide (technology and knowledge), affecting:
productive growth / competitiveness / employment
social cohesion of cities



21st Century

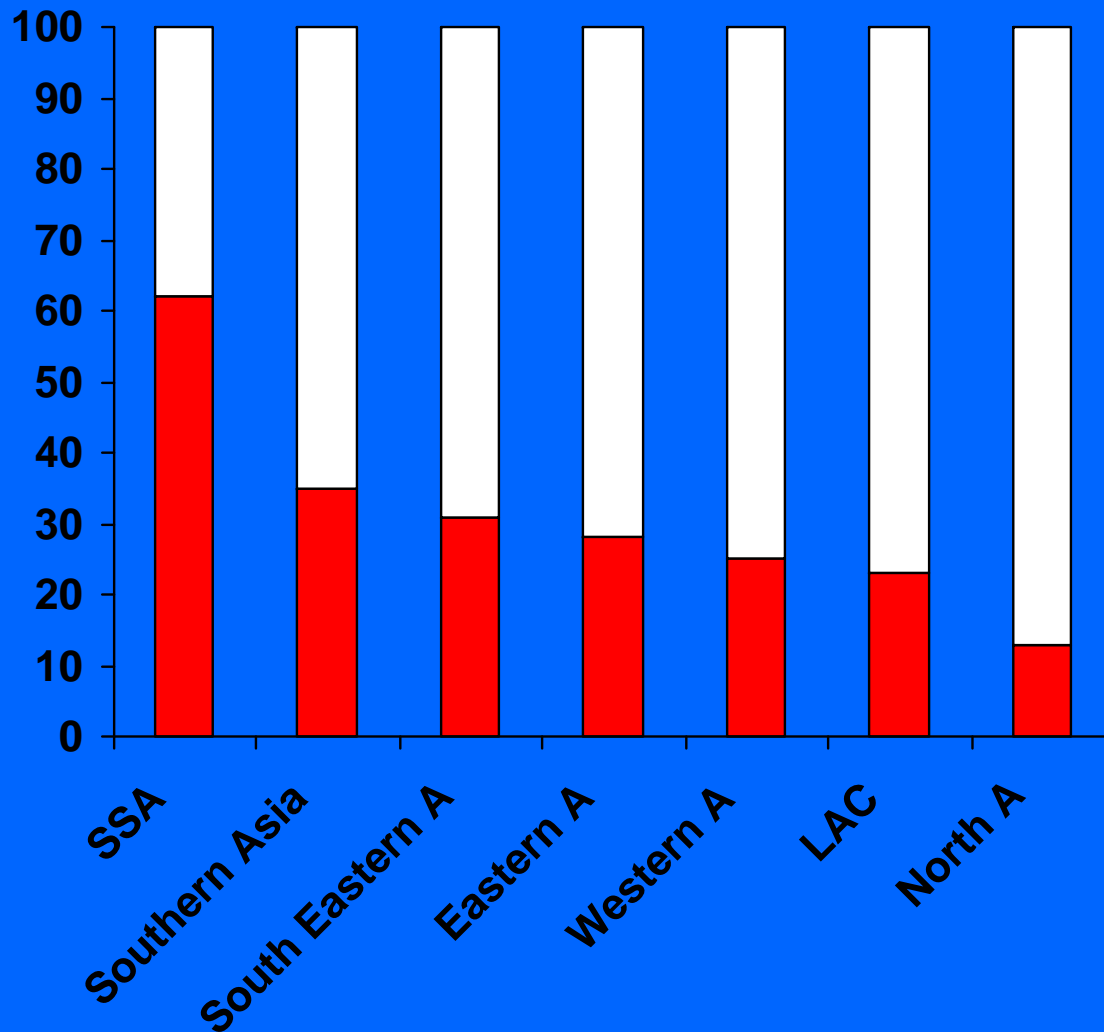
Inequality, Poverty and Exclusion

- ❑ New forms of deprivation and social marginalization
 - ❑ Conventional forms of poverty will intensify
- ❑ End 21st Century: 1.5 billion urban dwellers living in slums
 - ❑ Asia: 800 million slum dwellers



21st Century

Inequality, Poverty and Exclusion



3 out of 10 urban residents in the world live in slum-like conditions



21st Century

Climate Change

- ❑ 3,350 cities at risk of sea level rise
 - ❑ 2/3 in developing regions
- ❑ Asia alone accounts for 50% of the cities at risk
- ❑ Resource scarcities exacerbated by climate change (water scarcity and loss of agricultural production)



21th Century

A vision of **SUSTAINABILITY** interlinking:

- The natural and the built environment
- Rural and urban settings
- Past and modern values....

A human aspiration of **HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT**
(synchronizing and integrating the Earth's assets)

- Physical
- Environmental
- Cultural
- Historical
- Social
- Human.

...

A “**Better City**” is a city that is just, green and dynamic



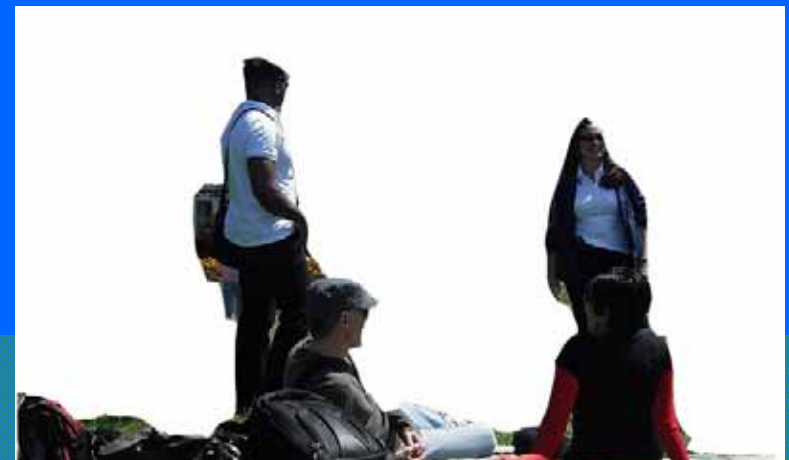
A Smart City is a “**Better City**”. It provides:

- *Better quality of life*
 - *Eco-friendly technology & practices*
 - *Economic opportunities & prosperity*
 - *Knowledge & information management*
 - *Political & cultural inclusion*

Better City

Quality of Life

Accessible, affordable & quality education and healthcare
Sustainable, innovative and safe transport
Adequate housing and basic services
Good housing conditions for the urban poor
Recreation services, parks, and green spaces
Protection from crime and violence



Better City

Eco-friendly Technology

Efficient use of energy sources

Energy from renewable sources

Reduction & recycling of organic material

Strong environmental ethic

Green principles of city planning

Mitigates or reverses the impact of global climate change

Adapts to possible changes in the climate system.



Better City

Economic Opportunities and Prosperity

Achieves economic competitiveness
Innovation, entrepreneurship, image and trademark
Productivity and flexibility of labor market
Promotes self-employment and attracts new business
Stimulates sustained economic growth for the urban poor

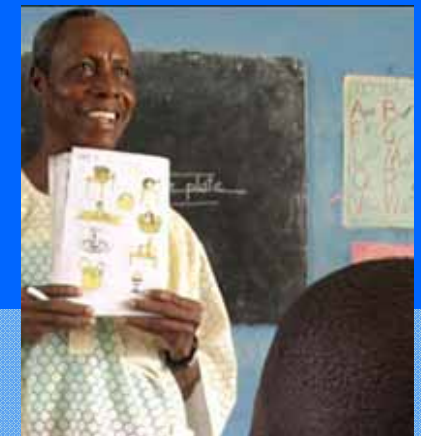


Better City

Knowledge & Information

Learns from its own and other cities' experiences
Develops trade and commerce, improves governance
and city management using ITC

Delivers better municipal services and improved entertainment
Cultivates an information society



Better City

Political & Cultural Inclusion

Brings the government closer to ordinary people
New modes of political participation
Culture as a tool of development and transformation
(integrates ethnic minorities, preserves regional values,
safeguards linguistic & religious diversity, protects the
heritage and the built environment)



Thanks..



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