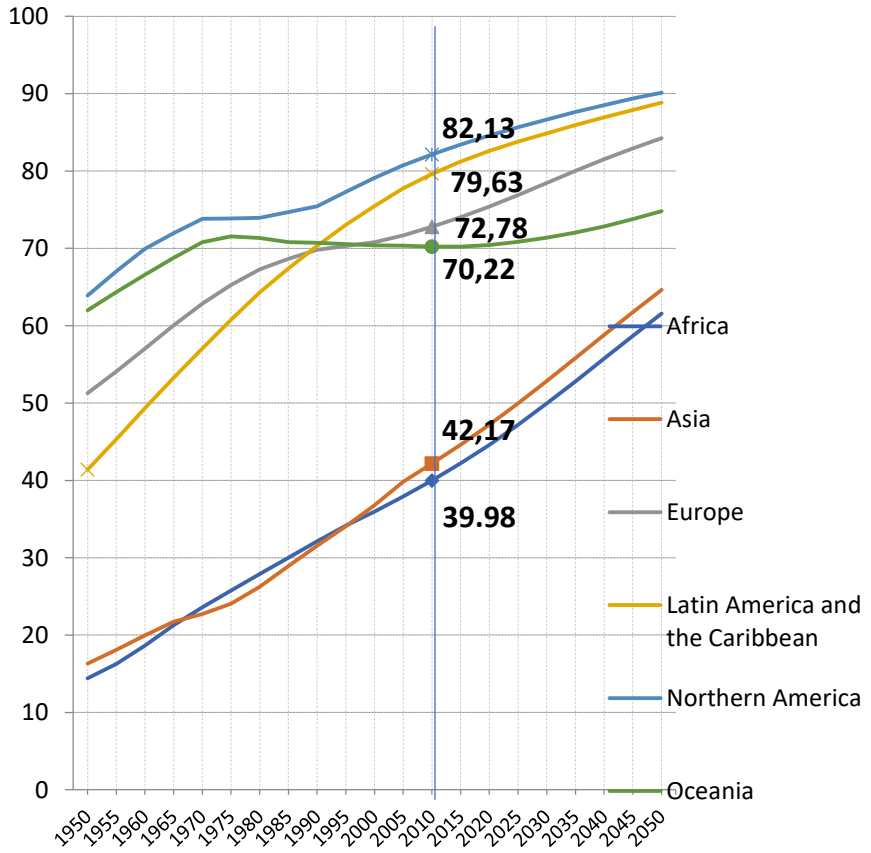
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia © Flickr by Yasser Abusen

Urbanization and communities

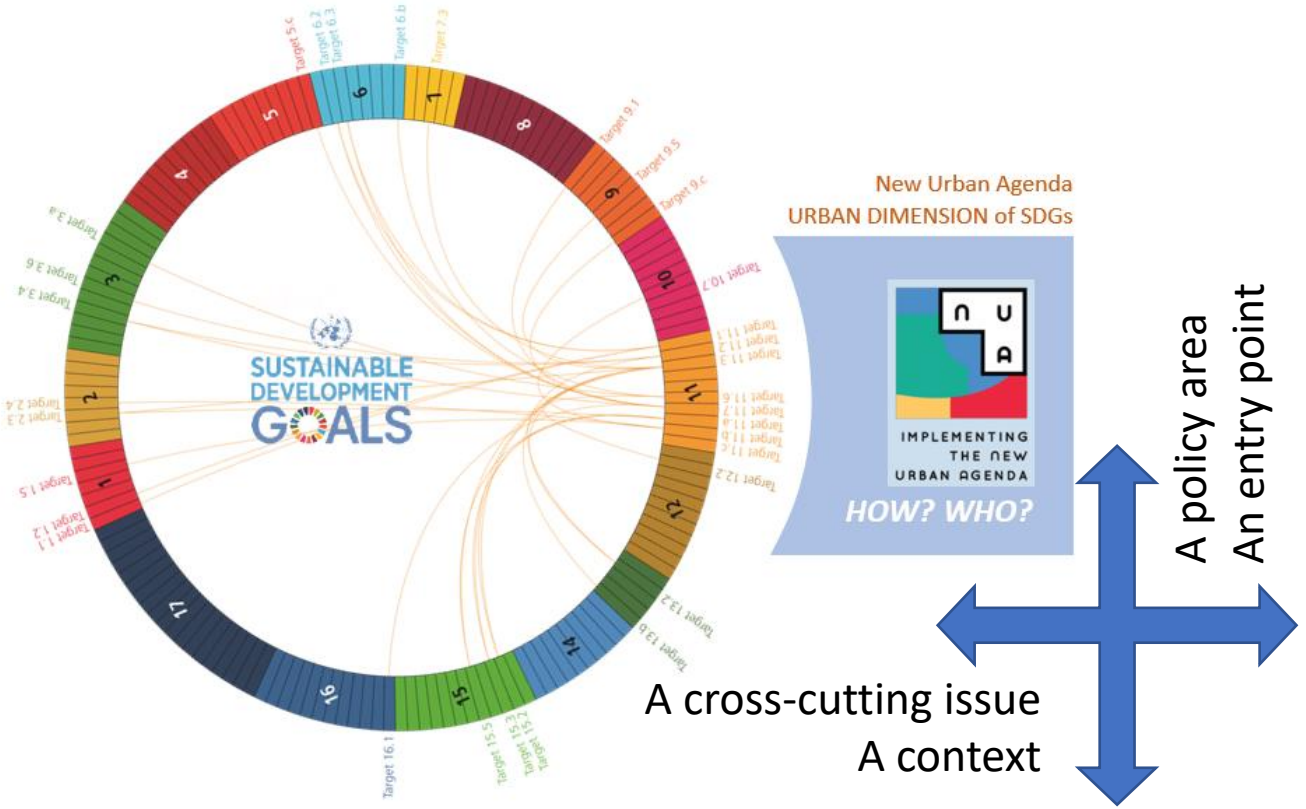
Frédéric Saliez
Deputy Chief, Office for Europe
United Nations
Human Settlements Programme

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Estimated proportion of population living in urban areas



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

10 TARGETS

- Housing and Slums
- Sustainable Transport
- Participatory Planning
- Cultural Heritage
- Disaster and Risk Reduction
- Air Quality and Waste Management
- Public spaces
- Rural-urban and regional planning
- Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
- LDCs support – buildings

50%
Global waste from high income countries

Solid waste in cities: neglected agenda

Solid Waste Management is crucial for protecting the local and global environment. High Income countries [illegible] generated. In

Slum population increase

Due to population growth and migration, the number of people in slums increased between 2000 and 2014.

2000
807 million

2005

2010

2014
883 million

Slum improvement

The proportion of the global urban population living in slums declined by 20% between 2000 and 2014.

28% IN 2000 TO 23% IN 2014

Land use efficiency

In the last 20 years, cities grew by 1.5 times the rate of the population. Cities that use land more efficiently have far better conditions to provide public goods and basic services at a

Rate of expansion of cities

Rate of population growth

Participation and govern

Inclusive participation is vital for sust urban development. Elections are th common participation avenue, followed hearing and consultations. 34% of citi engage civil society in any consulta

AIR quality

97%
Developed country cities meeting air quality standards

49%
Developing country cities meeting air quality standards

lity in cities is alarming

sive action by public authorities based on approach is required to address air quality ustrializing countries with large urban Air quality is worse off in developing developed countries. 97% of cities in the tries do not meet air quality standards 49% in developed countries.

Public space including streets in cities is noticeably reducing

Public Spaces including streets have economic and health benefits. Streets as public spaces can be less than half in slum areas compared to the rest of the cities. Streets are the heart of the city, yet they have reduced by 4% in the last 20 years. A third of cities are not planned. 30% of cities are not laid out at all.

National Urban Policies

Since Habitat III, there is a one third increase in countries with National Urban Policies. Up to 180 countries are implementing National urban policies. The Spatial structure and economic development of cities are the most prominent components of these national urban policies.

National governments must adopt the right mix of mechanisms and invest in systems

Disasters mostly affect the urban poor

For effective urban disaster response, national governments must adopt the right mix of mechanisms and invest in systems that support disaster data collection and documentation of best practices, with the full participation of local governments and civil society. 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters (2005-2015). There is progress on generation of disaster related data but with problems of accessibility and consistency. 42% of economic losses in housing are due to floods, and 25% to

UN-HABITAT STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2025

Vision: A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world

Mission: UN-Habitat promotes transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind

Objective: **Sustainable urbanization is advanced** as **a driver of development and peace**, to **improve living conditions for all**

Org. performance enablers

1. Monitoring and knowledge
2. Innovation
3. Advocacy, communication and outreach
4. Partnerships
5. Capacity building
6. Systems and processes

Drivers of change (How)

1. Policy & Legislation
2. Urban Planning and Design
3. Governance
4. Financing Mechanisms

Domains of Change

Reduced **spatial inequality and poverty** in communities **across the urban - rural continuum**	Enhanced **shared prosperity** of cities and regions	Strengthened **climate action** and improved **urban environment**	Effective **urban crisis** prevention and response

Outcomes (What)

Increased and equal access to basic **services**, sustainable **mobility and public space**	Improved spatial **connectivity** and **productivity**	Reduced greenhouse gas **emissions** and improved **air quality**	Enhanced **social integration** and inclusive communities
Increased and secure access to land and adequate and affordable **housing**	Increased and equitably distributed **locally generated revenues**	Improved **resource efficiency** and protection of **ecological assets**	Improved **living standards** and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally **displaced persons**
Effective settlements growth and **regeneration**	Expanded deployment of frontier **technologies** and **innovations**	Effective adaptation of **communities** and **infrastructure** to climate change	Enhanced **resilience** of the built environment and infrastructure

Social inclusion issues: (1) Human rights; (2) Gender; (3) Children, youth and Older Persons; (4) Disability

Crosscutting thematic areas: (1) Resilience; (2) Safety

Achieving the urban dimension of Agenda 2030 : What role for religion and faith-based organizations ? *(brainstorming)*

- Provide social support where urbanization has failed
- Guiding principles that can help put urbanization “on the right track”
- Promote social cohesion, gender equality and tolerance to cultural diversity
- Support monitoring mechanisms for SDG11 and related urban dimension of A2030
- Contribute to a better understanding of urbanization dynamics, challenges and opportunities
- (…)

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE