

HABITAT III REGIONAL REPORT
on
HOUSING and URBAN DEVELOPMENT
for the
UNECE REGION

Towards a

CITY-FOCUSED : PEOPLE-CENTRED : INTEGRATED APPROACH

to the

NEW URBAN AGENDA

Brian Evans, Principal Report Writer
22 February 2016

Habitat III Regional Reports based on:

BASED ON:

- Available data
- Habitat III national reports
- Substantive contributions from regional and thematic meetings

PURPOSE:

- **how cities, towns and villages are planned and managed**
- **to fulfill role as drivers of sustainable development**
- **shape the implementation of new global development and climate change goals.**



UNECE Regional Report to H III – Process:

STAGE 0: INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS & INITIAL IMPRESSIONS

EGM 1 - Structure and key messages for (Milan)

STAGE 1: INFORMATION ASSEMBLY, CONSULTATION & DRAFT 'ZERO'

EGM 2 & 3 First & Second Peer Review (Geneva, Brussels)

STAGE 2: FIRST & SECOND DRAFT REPORT

comment review develop

STAGE 3: THIRD & FOURTH DRAFT REPORT

Issue Draft Report to CHLM (December 2015)

STAGE 4: PREPARE FINAL REPORT

Publish Report & **Prepare for Regional Conference** (March 2016)



Habitat III Secretariat Draft Structure:

1. Executive Summary

2. **Urban Trends: Urbanization and Development**

- 1996 to 2016 Spatial Development

3. Urbanization and **Economy**

4. Urbanization and **Social Equity**

5. Urbanization and **Environment**

- Addressing Climate Change (Adaptation) Urban Ecosystem and Resource Management Urban Resilience Disaster Risk Management Spatial Development

6. Urbanization and Governance *Institutional Development*

7. Conclusion and Recommendations with *scenarios for*

- ✓ *Urban planning*
- ✓ *Urban economy/prosperity*
- ✓ *Urban legislation/institutions*



REPORT STRUCTURE:

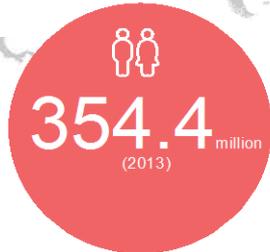
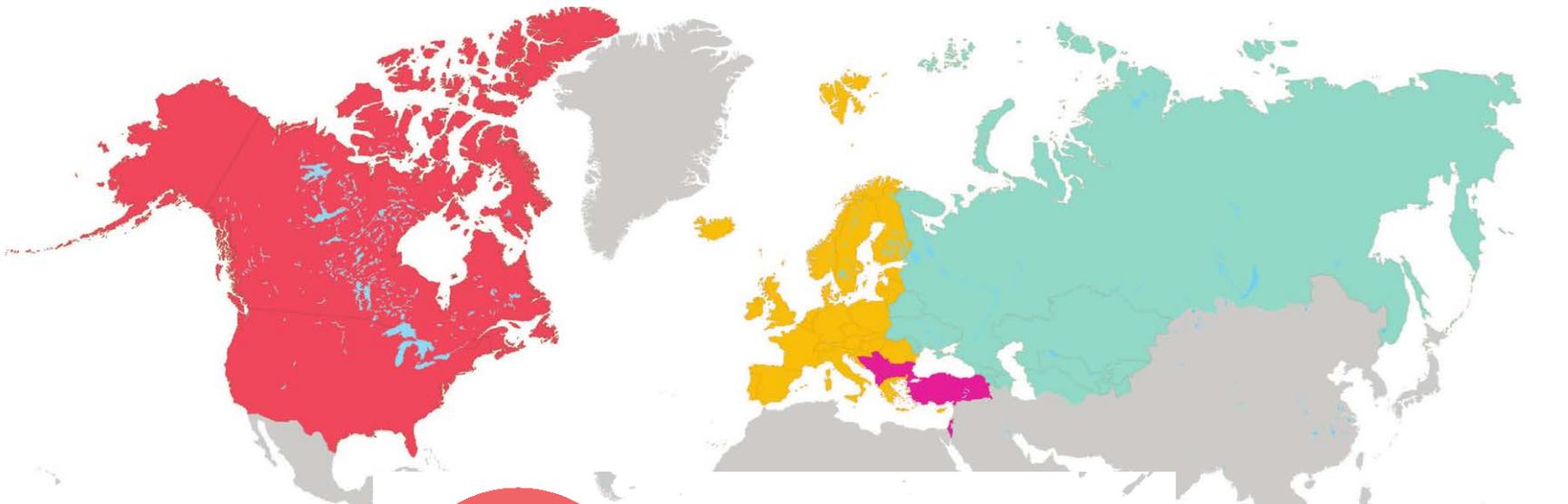
- Preface
 - Executive Summary & Key Findings
 - Introduction by UNECE & UN Habitat
1. The UNECE Region
 2. Trends & Patterns of Urbanisation
 3. The Economy of Cities
 4. Living in Cities (Equity)
 5. Environment and Environmental Risk
 6. Governance
 7. Towards Trends & Future Scenarios



KM 1: UNECE Region

- 56 Member States – 4 sub-regions
 - **North America**
 - **Western & Central Europe** (EU & EFTA & 3 MS),
 - **Eastern Europe** (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine), **Russia & The Caucasus** (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) and **Central Asia** (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)
 - **South East Europe & Turkey & Israel**
- UNECE:
 - Home to 1.3 billion people (17% of global population)
 - 263 cities of 500,000 or more
 - Over 40% of global GDP
 - Most of ‘The Global North’





North American Sub-region
- United States
- Canada



Sub-region of Eastern Europe, Russia, Caucasus and Central Asia (EERCCA)
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Russian
- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

EU/EFTA or Western and Central European Sub-region

EU countries

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Republic of Cyprus
- Czech Republic,
- Denmark
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- the UK

EFTA countries

- Iceland
- Liechtenstein
- Norway
- Switzerland



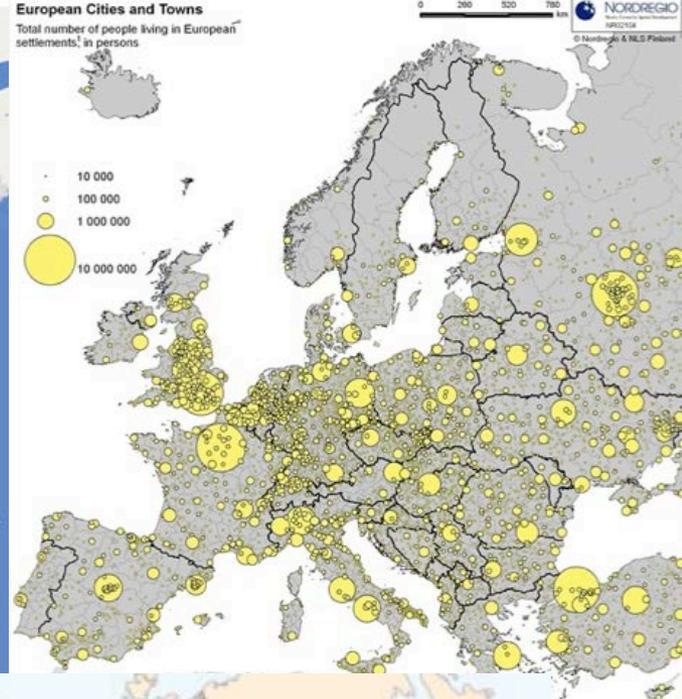
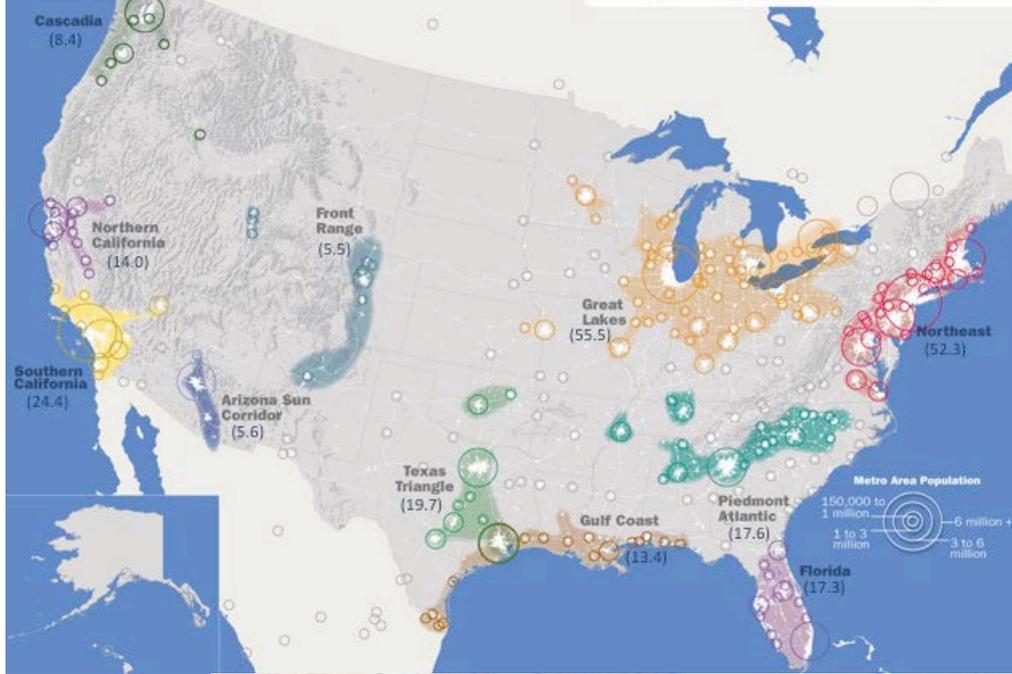
Countries of South East Europe

- Republic of Turkey
- the State of Israel
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Montenegro
- the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Serbia
- Albania

KM 2: Trends & Patterns of Urbanisation & Demography

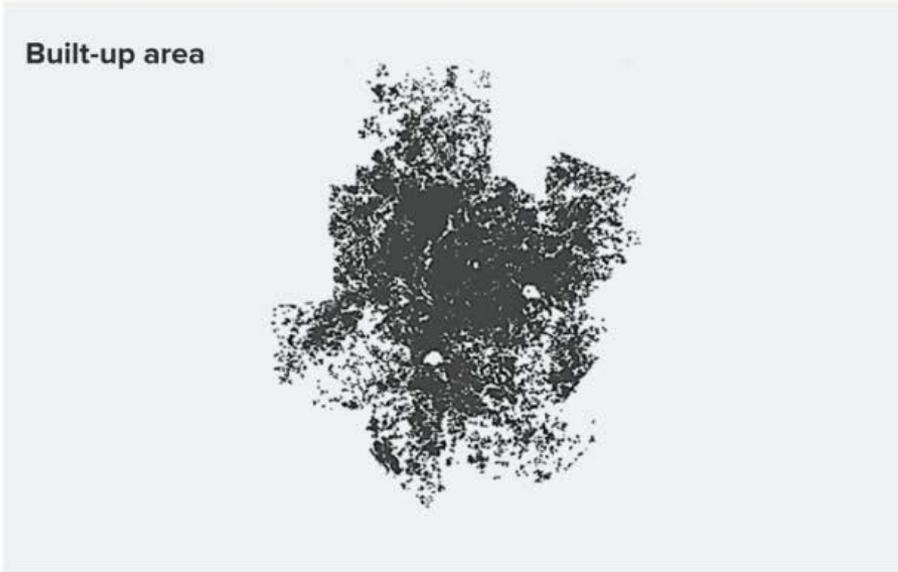
- Rural population static, very large **proportion of urban dwellers** – 70% and more
- Trend to **urban concentration and agglomeration** – super-cities in clusters
- Countervailing trend with **some cities shrinking**
- **Tendency to sprawl** in both types of city
- **Rapidly ageing population** (West, Central & Eastern Europe and Russia) but Central Asia growing young population
- **Migration is a key** issue – successive waves to large cities with increase in diversity, stagnation in cities elsewhere





Atlanta and Barcelona have similar populations but very different carbon productivity

Atlanta



Barcelona



Population

Urban area

Transport carbon emissions

2.5
million

4,280
km²

7.5
tonnes CO₂/person
(public + private transport)

Population

Urban area

Transport carbon emissions

2.8
million

162
km²

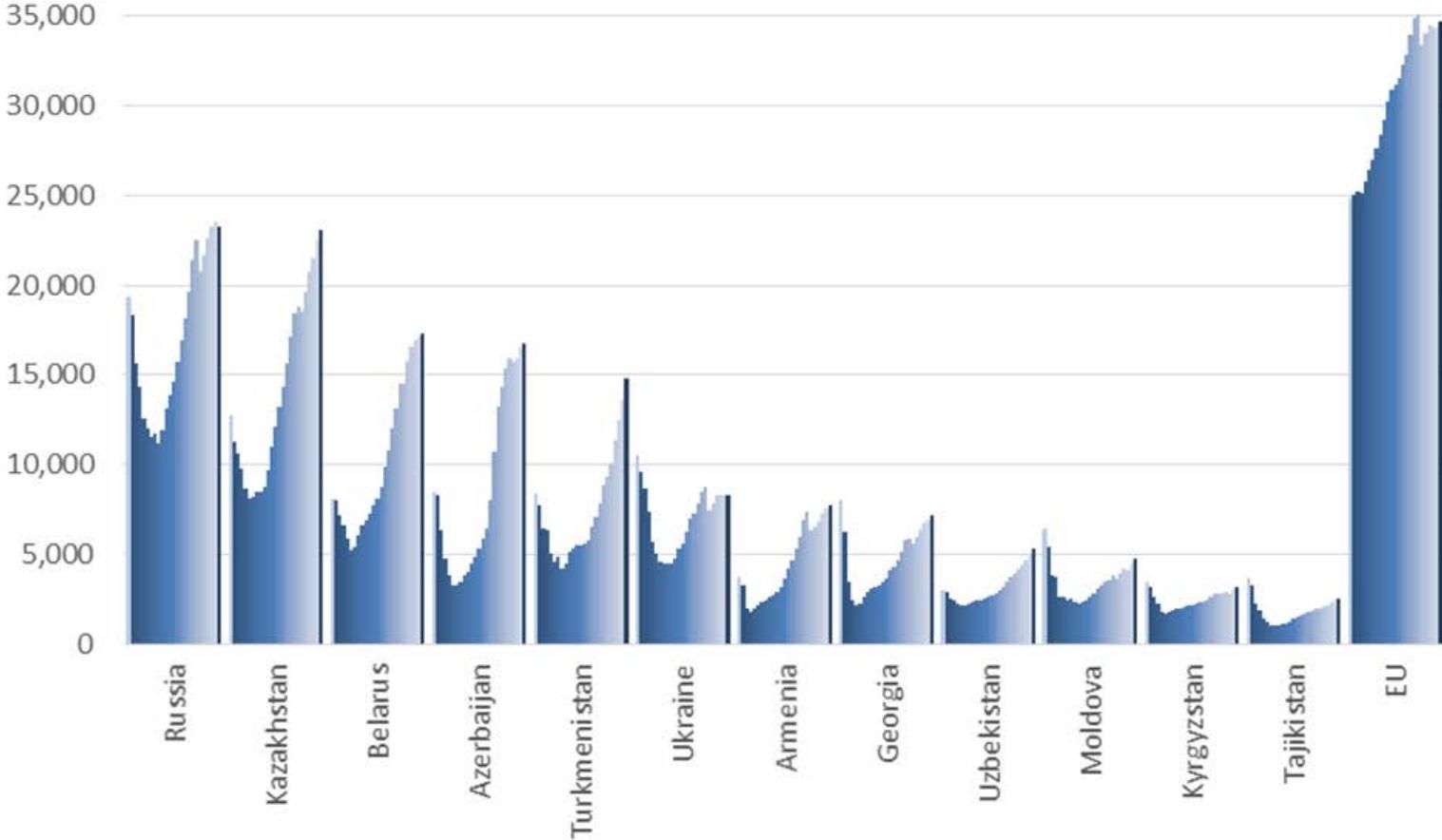
0.7
tonnes CO₂/person
(public + private transport)

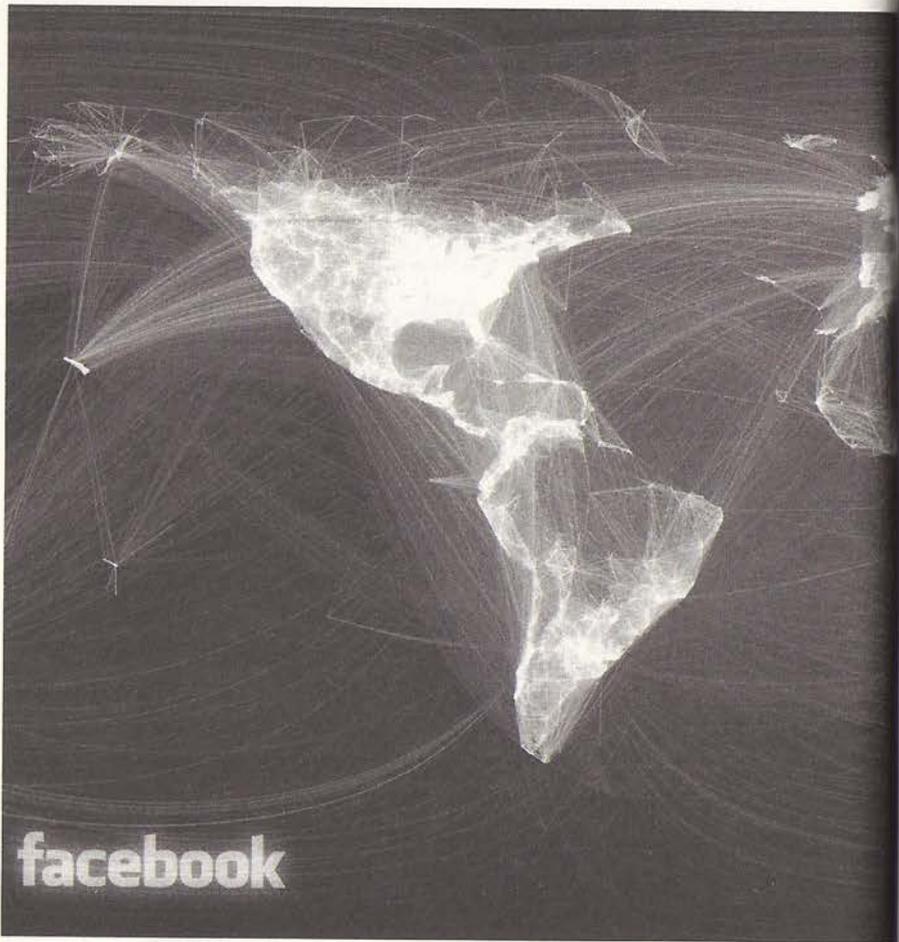
KM 3: The Economy of Cities

- Economic transition in the last 20 years – centrally planned to market economies
- Manufacturing decline since Habitat II
- Rise of the Knowledge Economy built on a digital revolution is bringing about massive opportunity for urban change with new forms of space and use
- Digital innovation offers new tools for urban planning & management and interaction with citizens & actors
- Challenge of using 'big data' without compromising community security

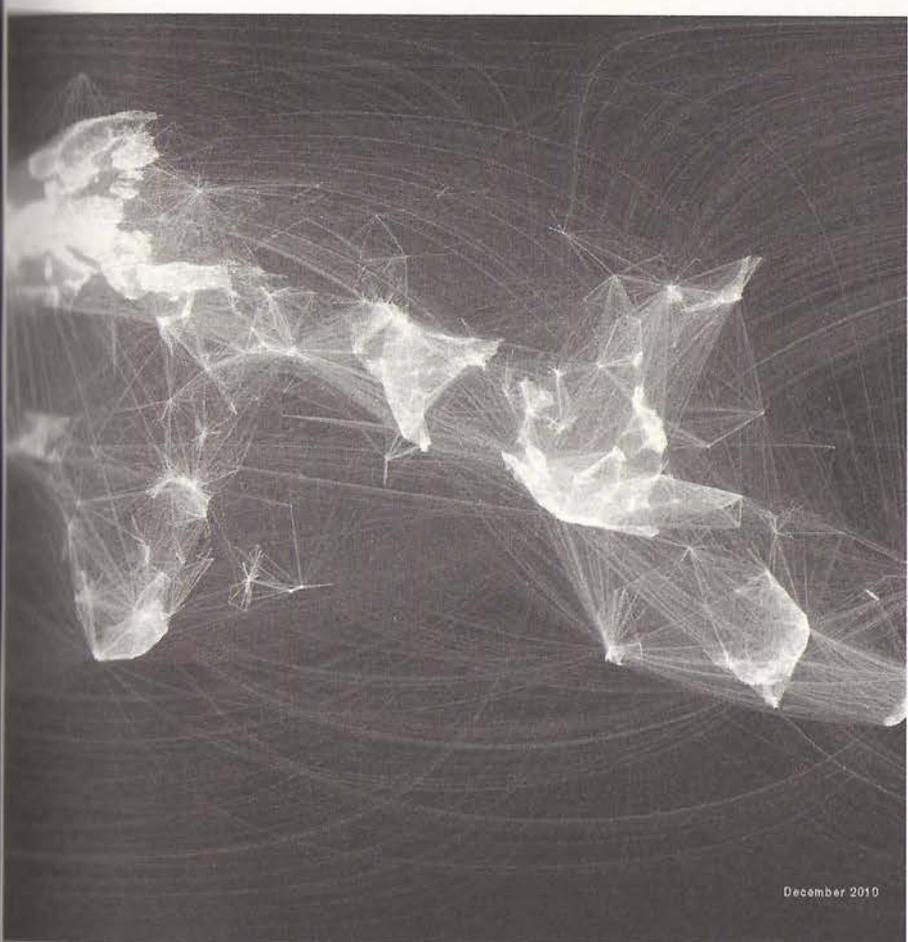


GDP per capita PPP (constant \$2011) in 1990-2014





facebook



December 2010



KM 4: Living in Cities

- The **global financial crisis** has led to **more inequality**
- Urban concentration has increased demand in growing cities
- **Trend to privatization** & greater involvement of private sector with **social housing decreasing**
- Limitation **national authorities** in housing markets – **process too fast**
- Contradictory trends of closed communities & **shopping malls** **AND** reaffirmation of the **importance of public space**
- Many **factors that support equity** in the city **also support health and well-being** of citizens (housing, transport, energy, greenspace, reduction of emissions)

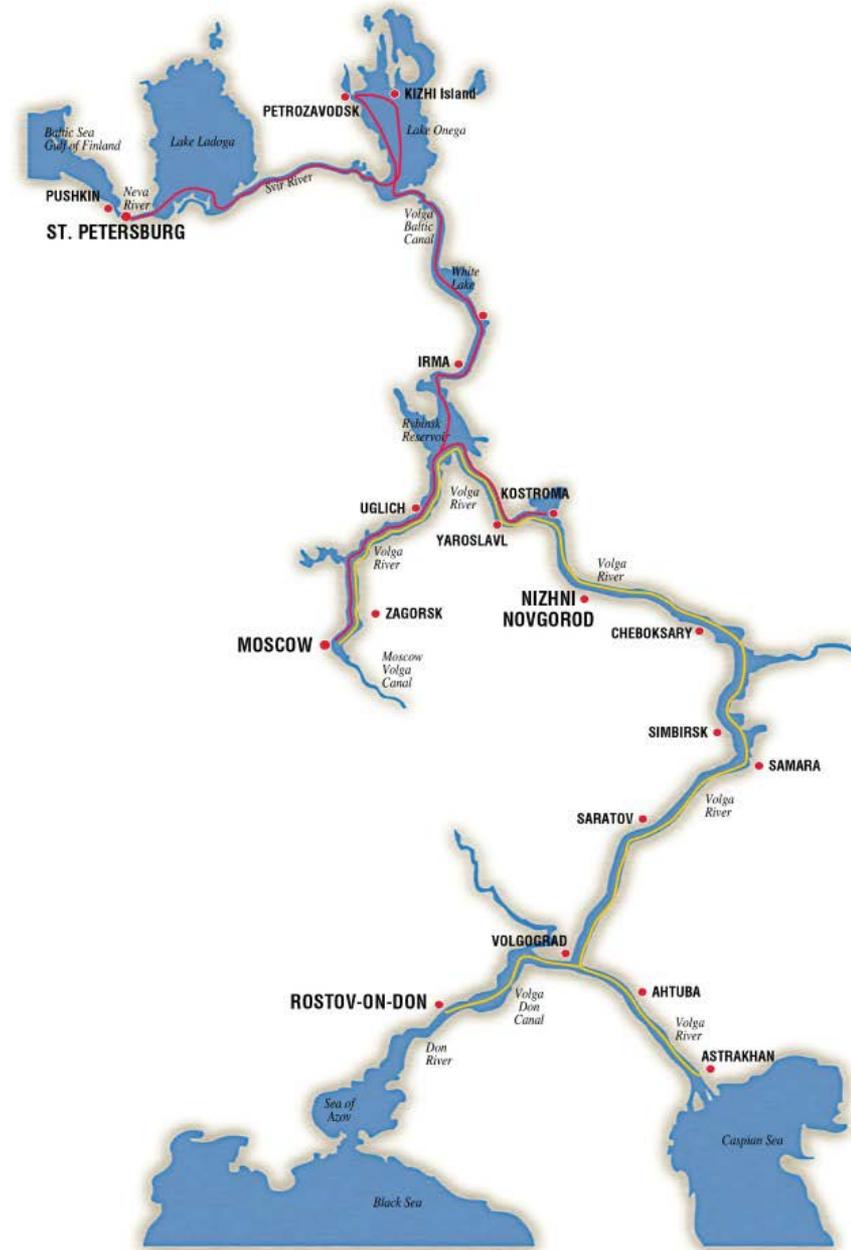
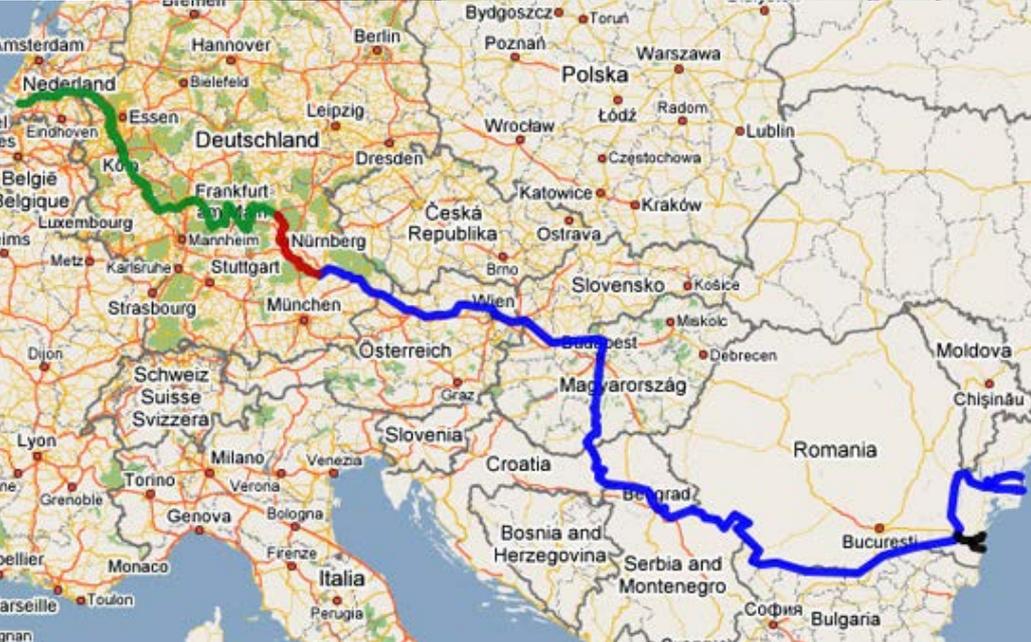
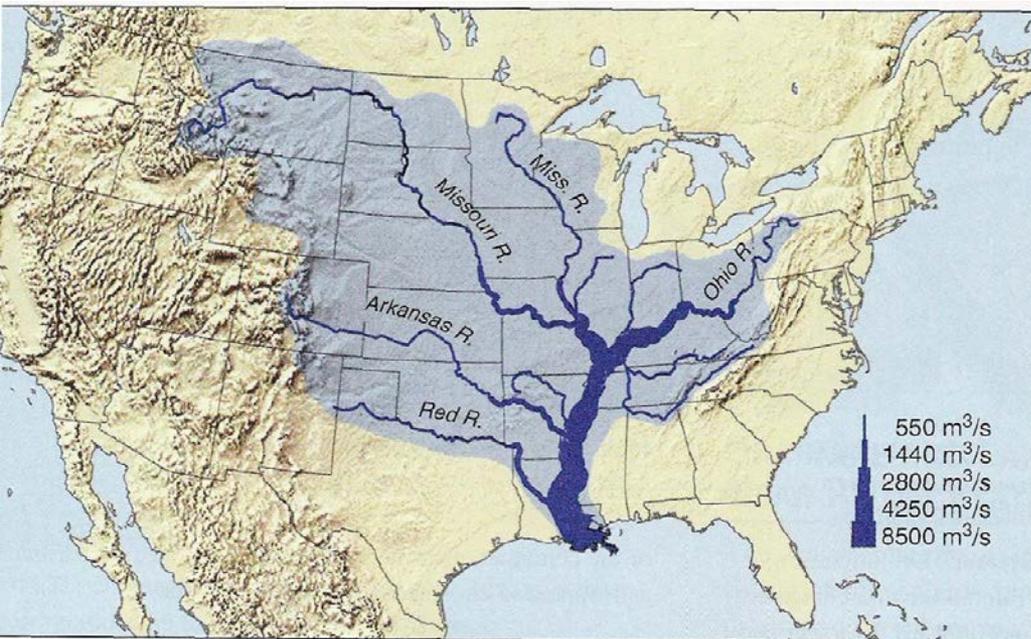


KM 5: Environment & Risk

- UNECE region has **some 2/3 of the world's fresh water**
- UNECE region is among **largest emitters of greenhouse gases** per capita (concentration in urban areas)
- **Air pollution, flooding and heatwaves** are the most prevalent environmental issues in UNECE – **cities are most vulnerable**
- Environmental concern as part of quality of life is growing but ambition outstrips delivery
- **Environmental threats are also health threats**









Ontario

Lake Superior

St. Marys River

Georgian Bay

Lake Huron

Michigan

Lake Ontario

New York

Niagara River

Lake Michigan

St. Clair River

Lake St. Clair

Detroit River

Lake Erie

Pennsylvania

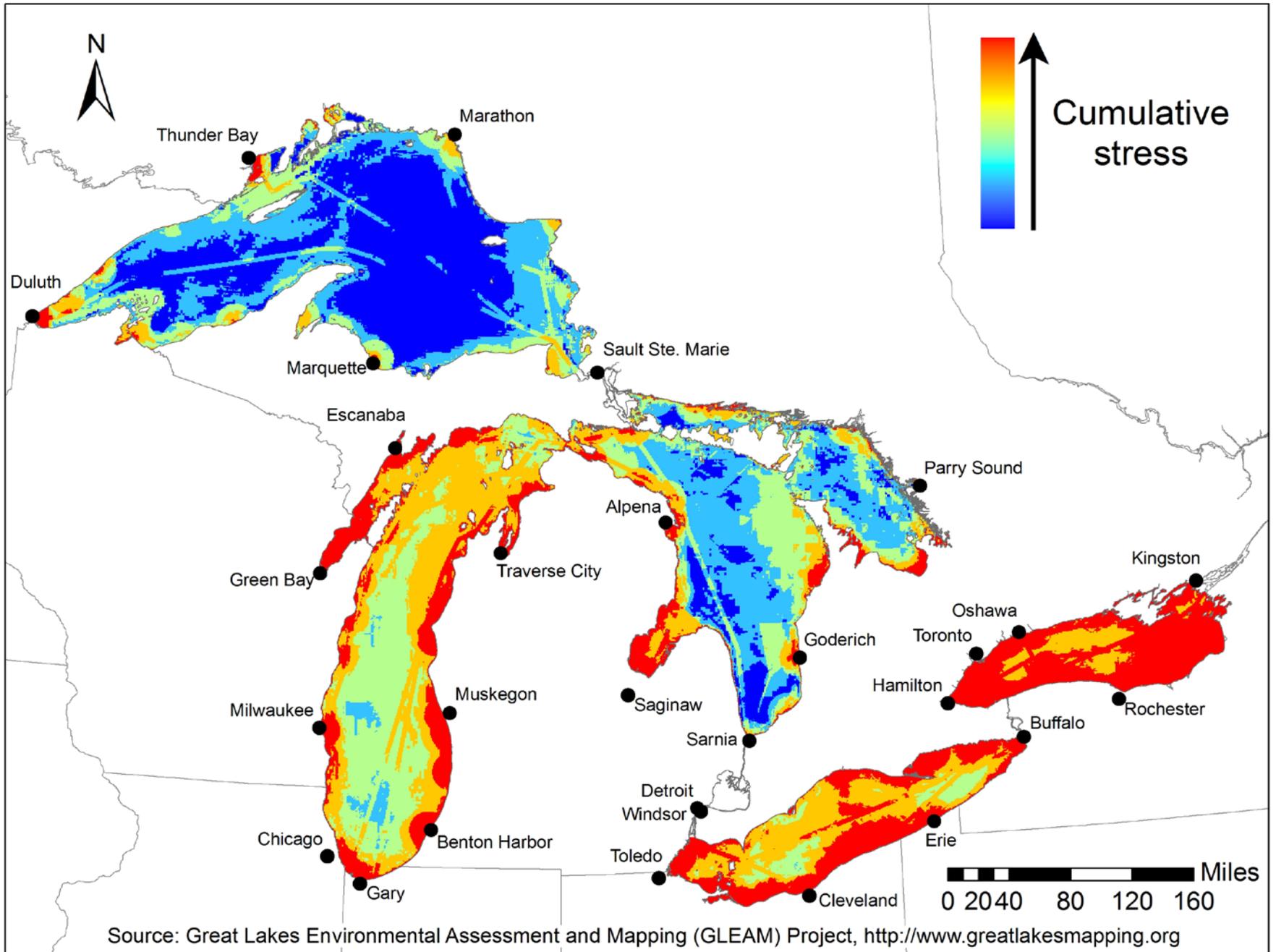
Ohio

Indiana

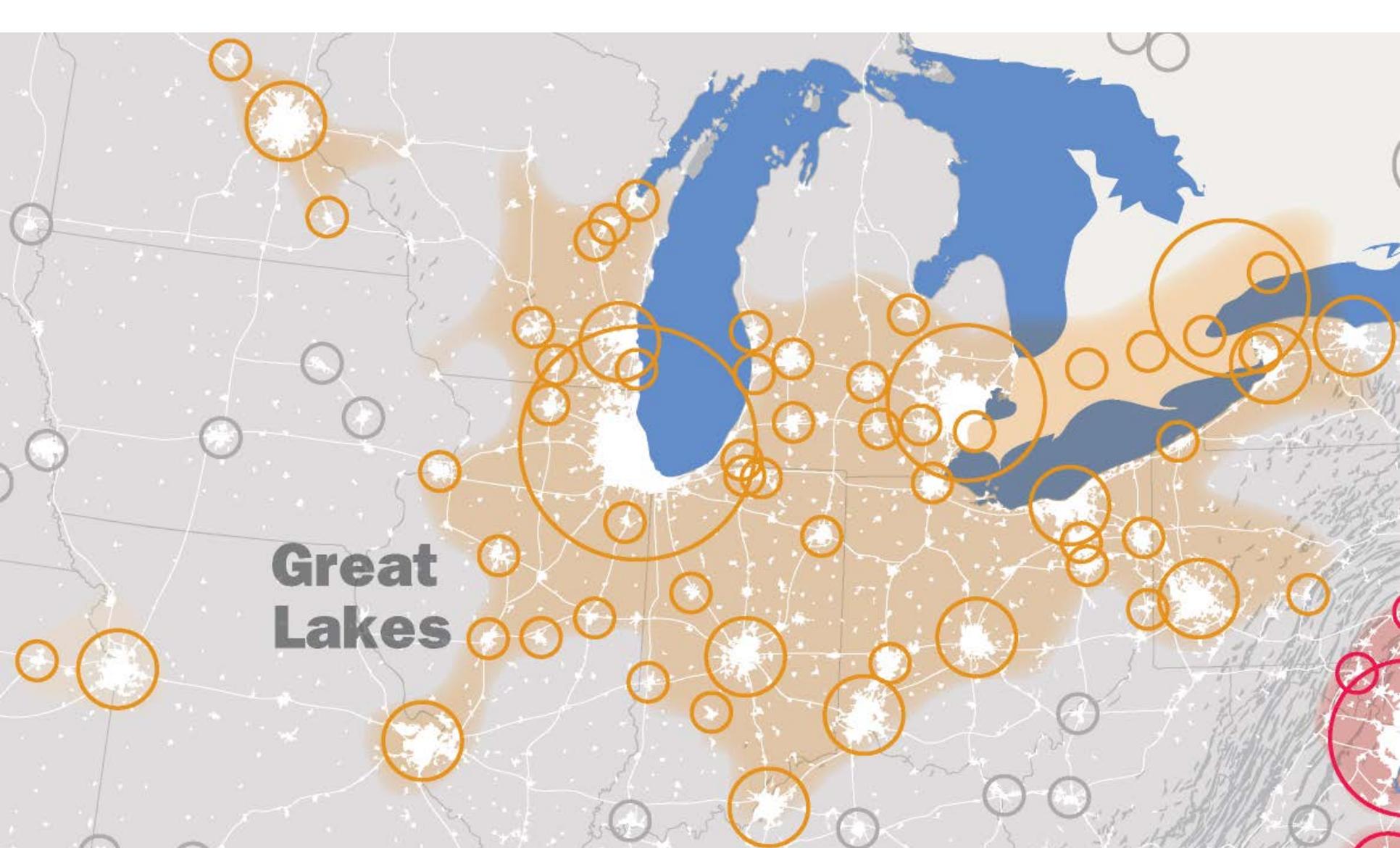
Illinois

Wisconsin

Minnesota



Source: Great Lakes Environmental Assessment and Mapping (GLEAM) Project, <http://www.greatlakemapping.org>



**Great
Lakes**



KM 6: Governance

- Since Habitat II increased importance of local authorities – **growth of city networks**
- Urban governance is **de-centralised but wide variation in models**
- **National governments formulate policy & regulation** – urban **management** is generally **local**
- Can urban governance **limit urban sprawl** in de-regulated markets
- The **private sector plays a key role** in urban transformation
- The **digital revolution** has brought **opportunities and challenges**



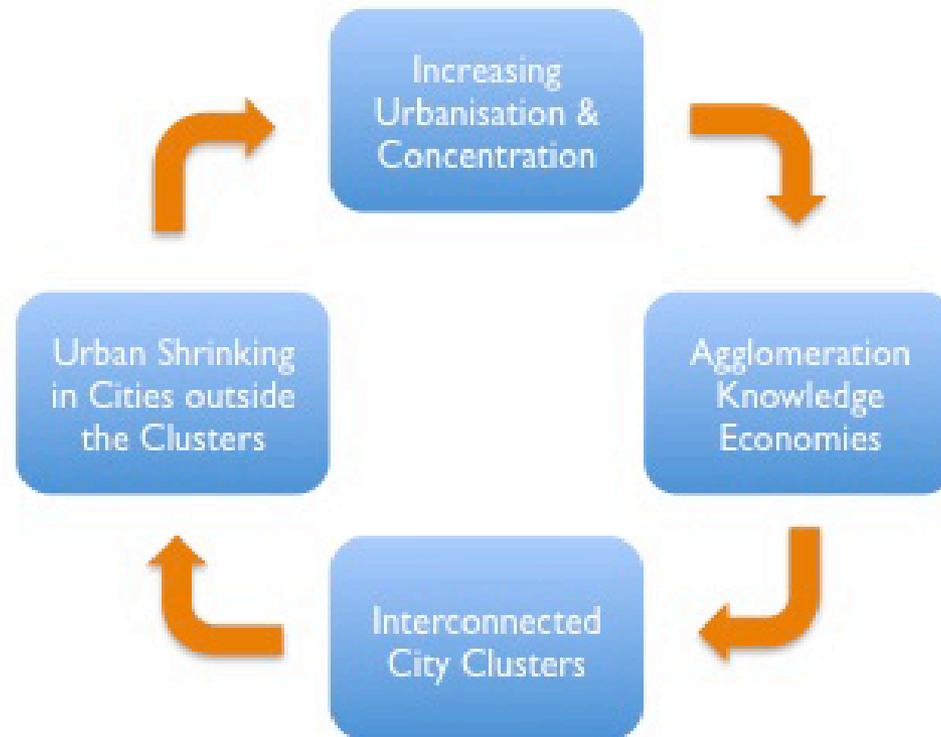
KM 7: Outlook & Future Trends

- UNECE cities are **subject to concentration and sprawl**. With ageing & migration, favouring **compactness is key to supporting equity, integration and cohesion** in our societies
- The **knowledge city flourishes around scientific and educational excellence**, is fueled by the digital revolution and demands mixed-use & integrated cities. **Increased imperative for collaboration, consensus & positive action** between government, stakeholders & the community
- **Trend to people-centred and integrated planning is driving action towards resilient, connected, integrated & compact cities**
- Post-Paris – widespread consensus for renewed action on climate change. In UNECE cities this will mean accelerated action for **the de-carbonisation of urban life**.



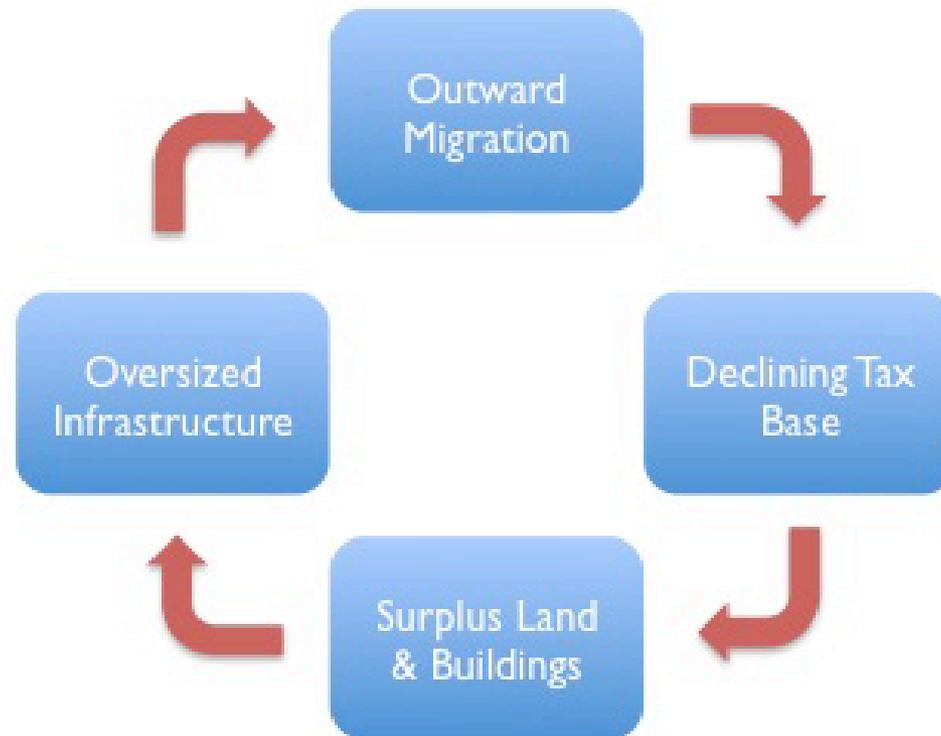
THE CYCLE OF URBAN CONCENTRATION & 'SUPER-CITIES'

The winners in the trend to urbanisation have been the cities able to maximise the opportunities offered by the knowledge economy and digital revolution through higher education & in proximity to similar cities. Short range transportation has reinforced the links between and the critical mass of these city clusters to the detriment of more isolated cities.



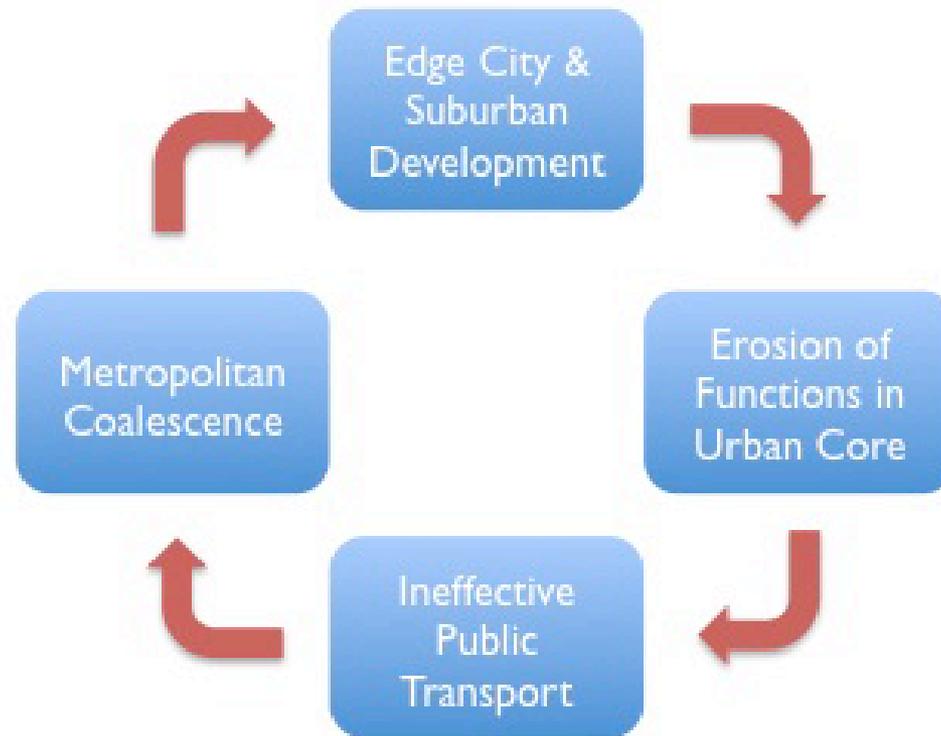
THE SHRINKING CITY – A NEGATIVE URBAN CYCLE

Out migration from the city leads to a reduction in the city's tax base. This in turn causes vacancies in land and buildings and leads to infrastructure beyond the city's ability to sustain it.

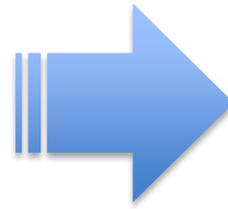


THE SPRAWLING CITY – A NEGATIVE URBAN CYCLE

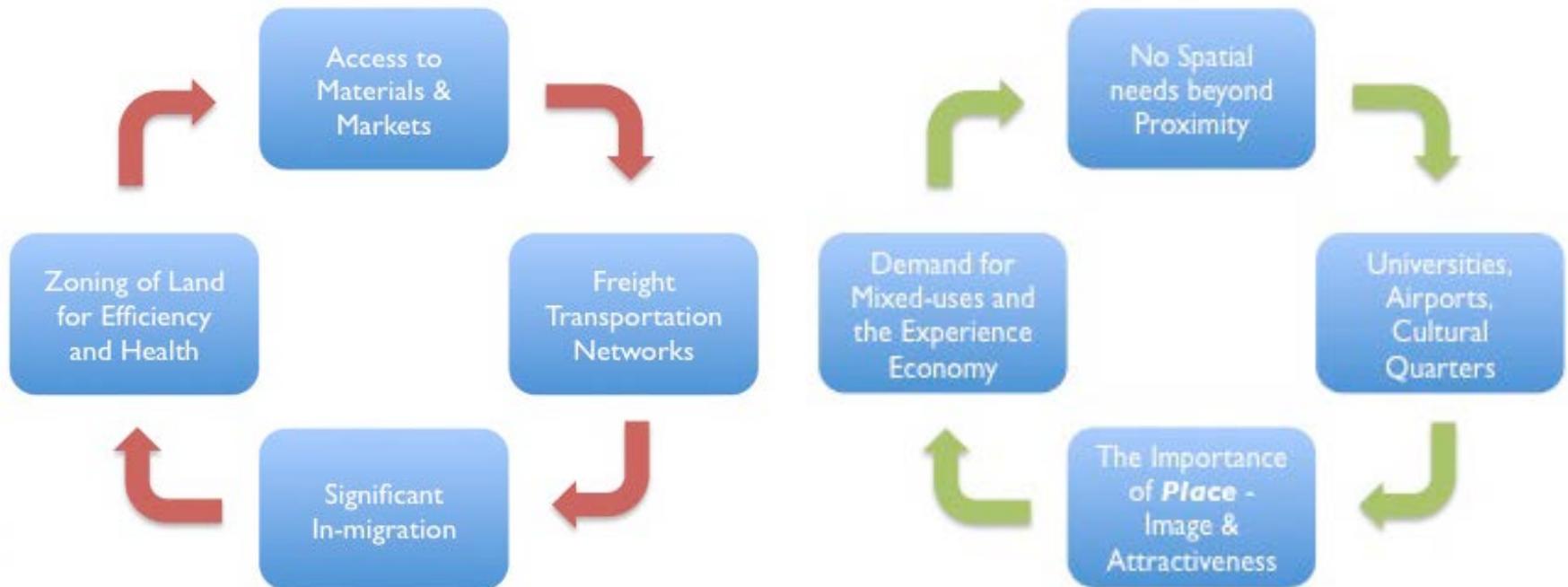
Demand for new forms of development at the edge of the city competes with functions at the urban core. This in turn results in a dysfunctional transport system dependent on the car and, when cities are located close to one another, causes coalescence of the urban areas.



THE INDUSTRIAL CITY

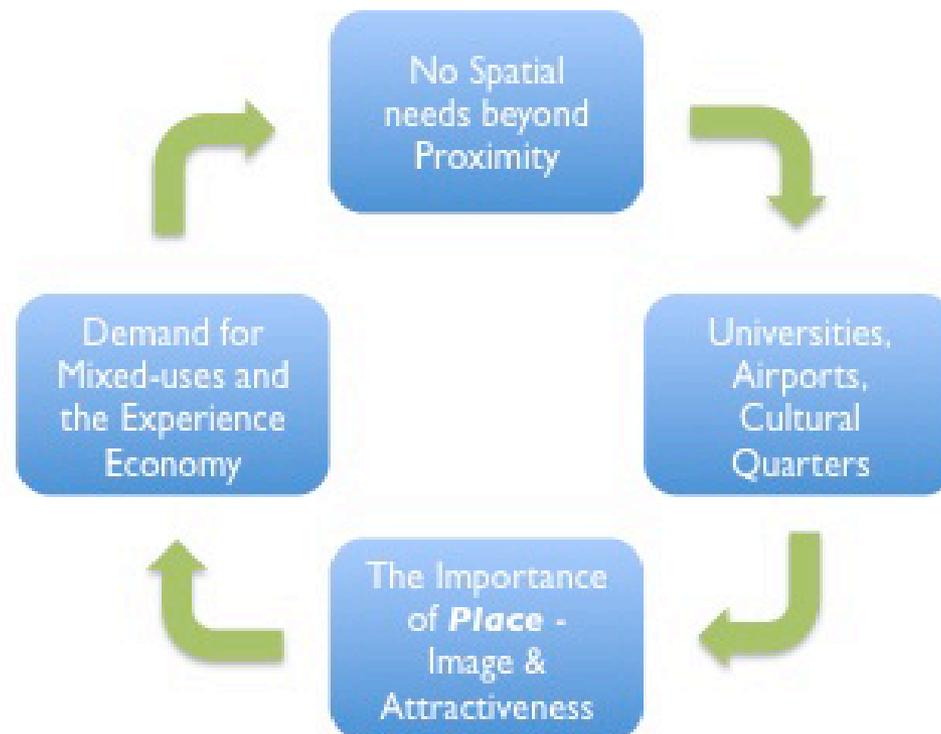


THE KNOWLEDGE CITY



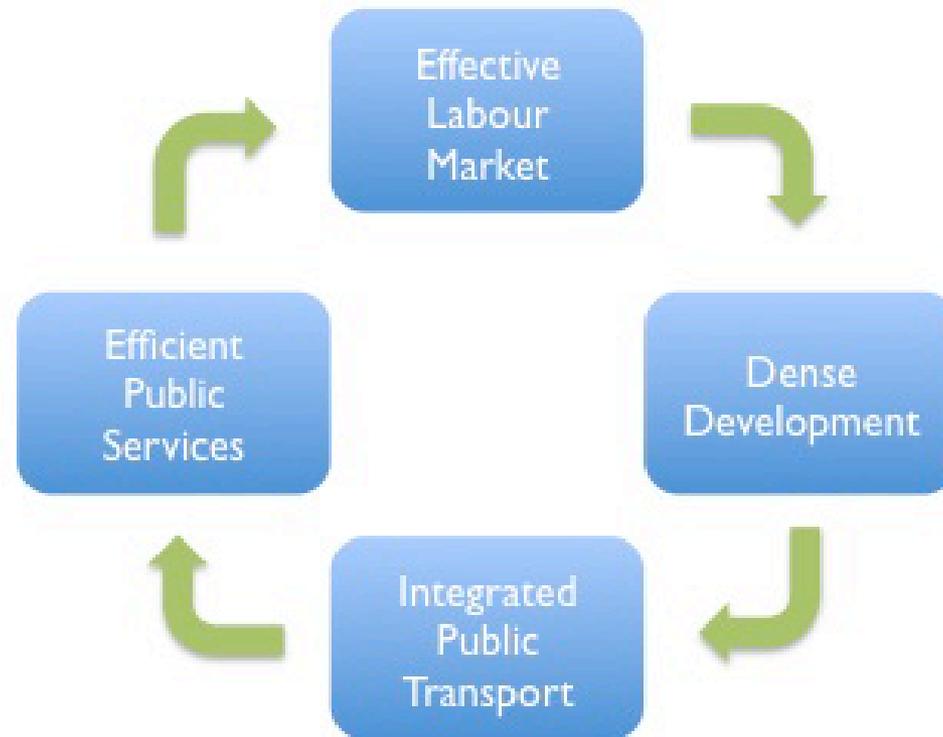
THE KNOWLEDGE CITY

The knowledge economy has new conditions of economic production, social requirements and cultural institutions. Knowledge as a productive capacity has no spatial requirements beyond clusters around universities, science parks and cultural quarters. This encourages the dynamics of agglomeration economies and has led to the re-emergence of **Place** – the city of streets, squares, stations and neighbourhoods supported by an **experience economy** of cafes, restaurants, cinemas, galleries, cultural venues and shopping centres.



THE COMPACT CITY – A POSITIVE URBAN CYCLE

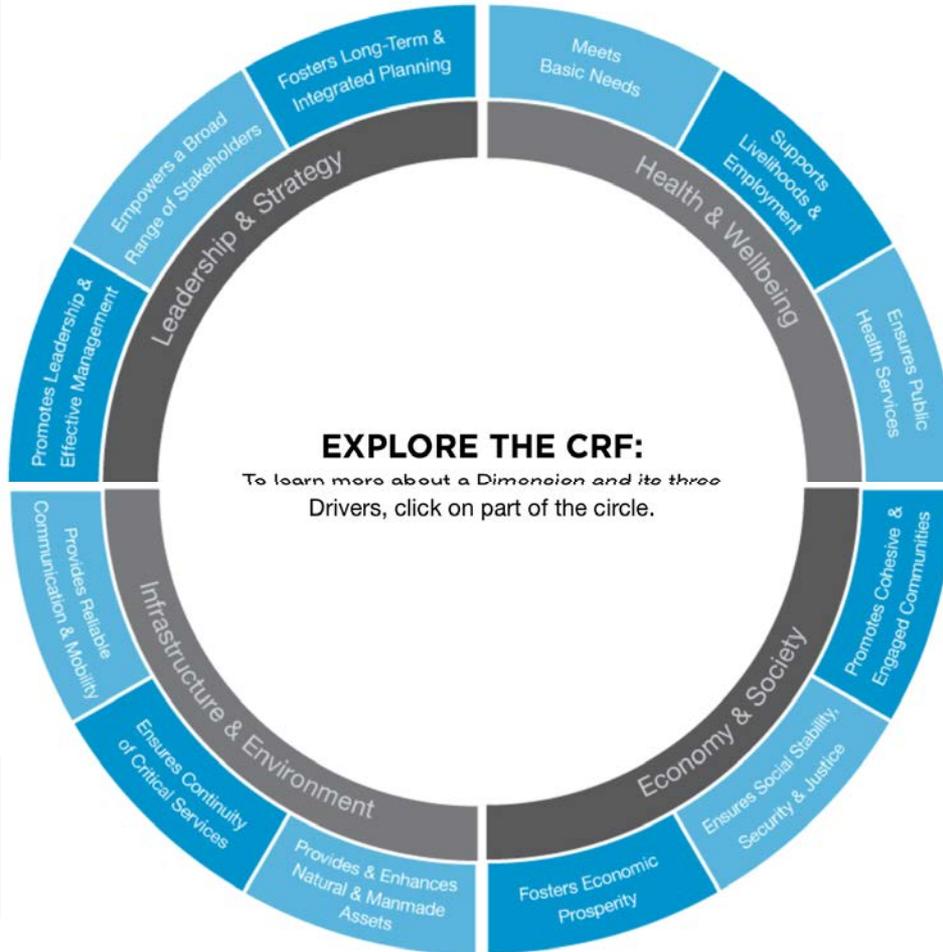
Knowledge economies based in-part around universities leads to an effective labour market that in turn supports a dense form of development with a range of employment, residential, cultural and retail uses. This form and mix supports an integrated and effective public transport system and the efficient delivery of public services.



THE RESILIENT CITY – A POSITIVE URBAN CYCLE

Leadership
&
Strategy

Health
&
Wellbeing



Infrastructure
&
Environment

Economy
&
Society



UNECE Regional Report - Summary

1. 17% of population • 45% of GDP • 66% of fresh water
2. All of the Arctic • boreal forest is bigger than the rain forest
3. 80% in cities – 70% in agglomerative ‘super-cities’ – what to do with the remaining 10% (and 20% rural)
4. Knowledge economy & digital revolution is accelerating urban concentration – economic and housing inequality is growing ... exacerbated by ageing and migration
5. Cities on coasts, major rivers and lakes – sea-level rise & flooding
6. Environmental threats are health & economic threats
7. Awareness of environmental concern & quality of life and inequity is growing ... ambition outstrips ability to deliver
8. Compact & Resilient cities based on integrated governance is **the** key message



HABITAT III REGIONAL REPORT
on
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
for the
UNECE REGION

Towards a
City-Focused, People-Centred &
Integrated Approach
to the
New Urban Agenda

