



## Poverty eradication and the Environment

SESSION 2 :

# Sustainable urban development and social inclusion

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of Rio de Janeiro



# Sustainable urban development

Based on the three pillars of sustainability:

- Social
- Environmental
- Economical

*Cities that are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and economically productive.*



1. Accessible and pro-poor land, infrastructure, services, mobility and housing



2. Socially inclusive, gender sensitive, healthy and safe development



3. Environmentally sound and carbon-efficient built environment



4. Participatory planning and decision making processes



5. Vibrant and competitive local economies promoting decent work and livelihoods



6. Assurance of non-discrimination and equitable rights to the city



7. Empowering cities and communities to plan for and effectively manage adversity and change



## A Productive City



## A Resilient City



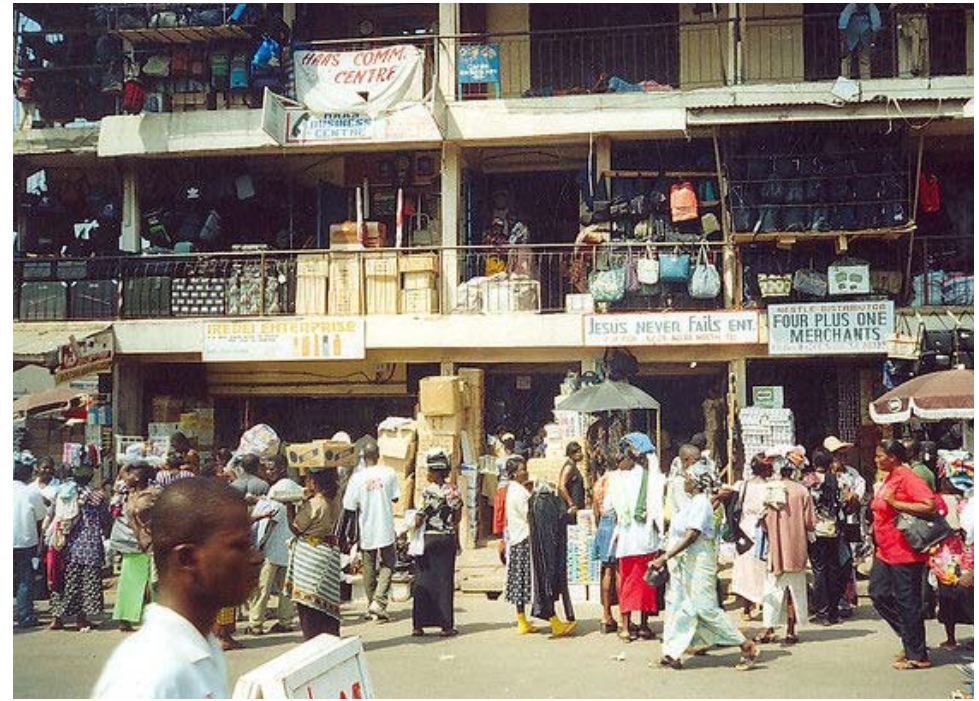


## A Planned City

## A Safe and Healthy City



## An Inclusive City



## A Green City

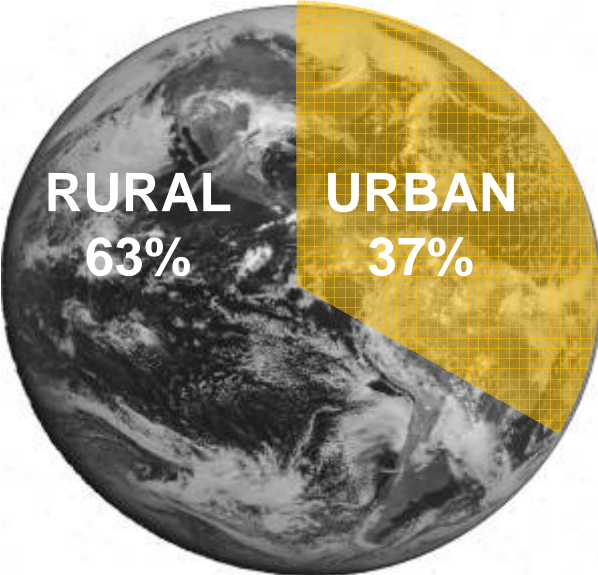




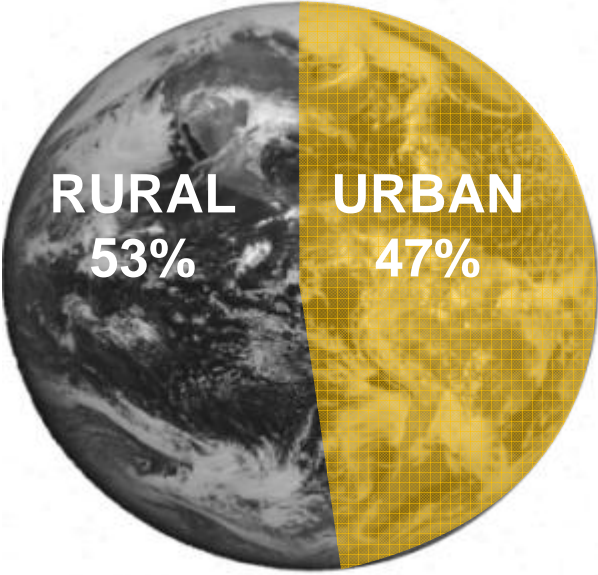
## The challenges

- Rapid urbanization
- The growth of slums
- Climate change

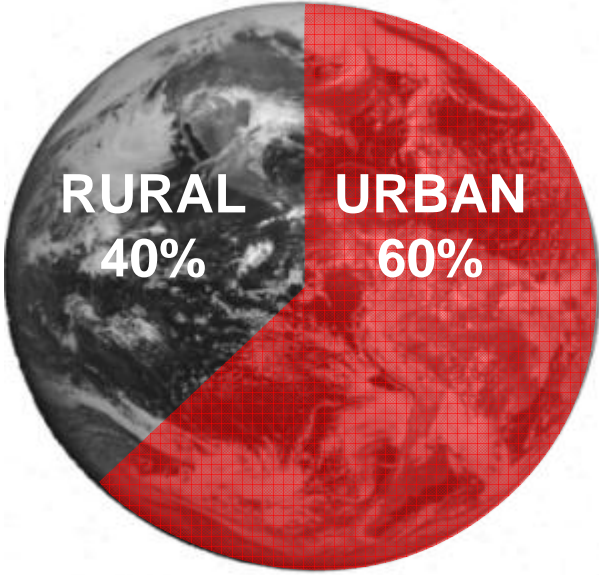
# Urbanization



1970



2000



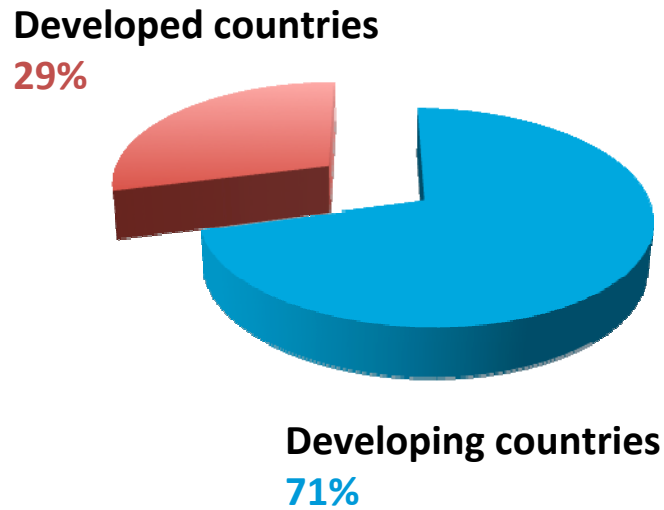
2030



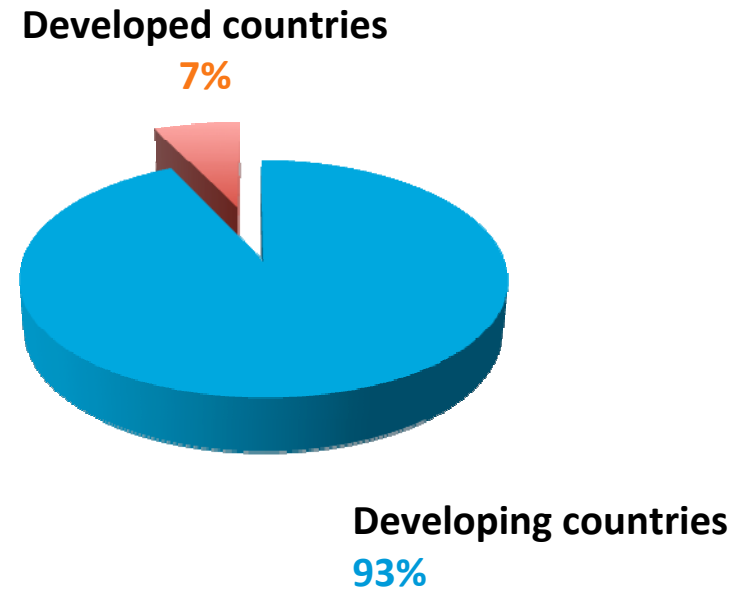


# Urban Population growth

## Urban Population (2005)



## Urban Population growth (2005-2020)



# Urban dominance

## Megacities (+10 M)

21 megacities (2010)

9% of urban population

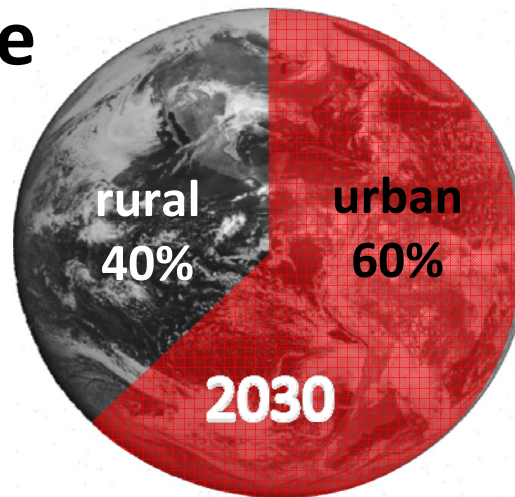
324 M

## Mega-regions (+20 M)

Hong Kong-Shenzen-Guangzhou (120 M)

Nagoya-Ozaka-Kyoto-Kobe (60 M in 2015)

São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro (43 M)

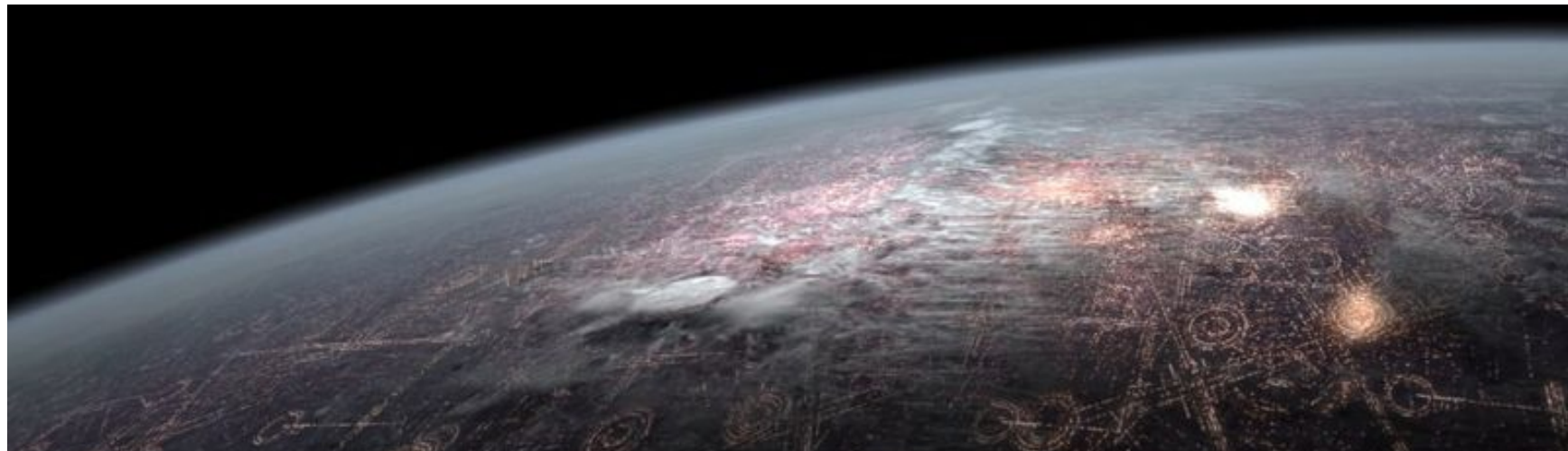


## Urban corridors

Mumbai – New Delhi (1500 km)

Beijing - Tokyo via  
Pyongyang and Seoul (97 million)

Ibadan-Lagos-Accra (600 km,  
4 countries).





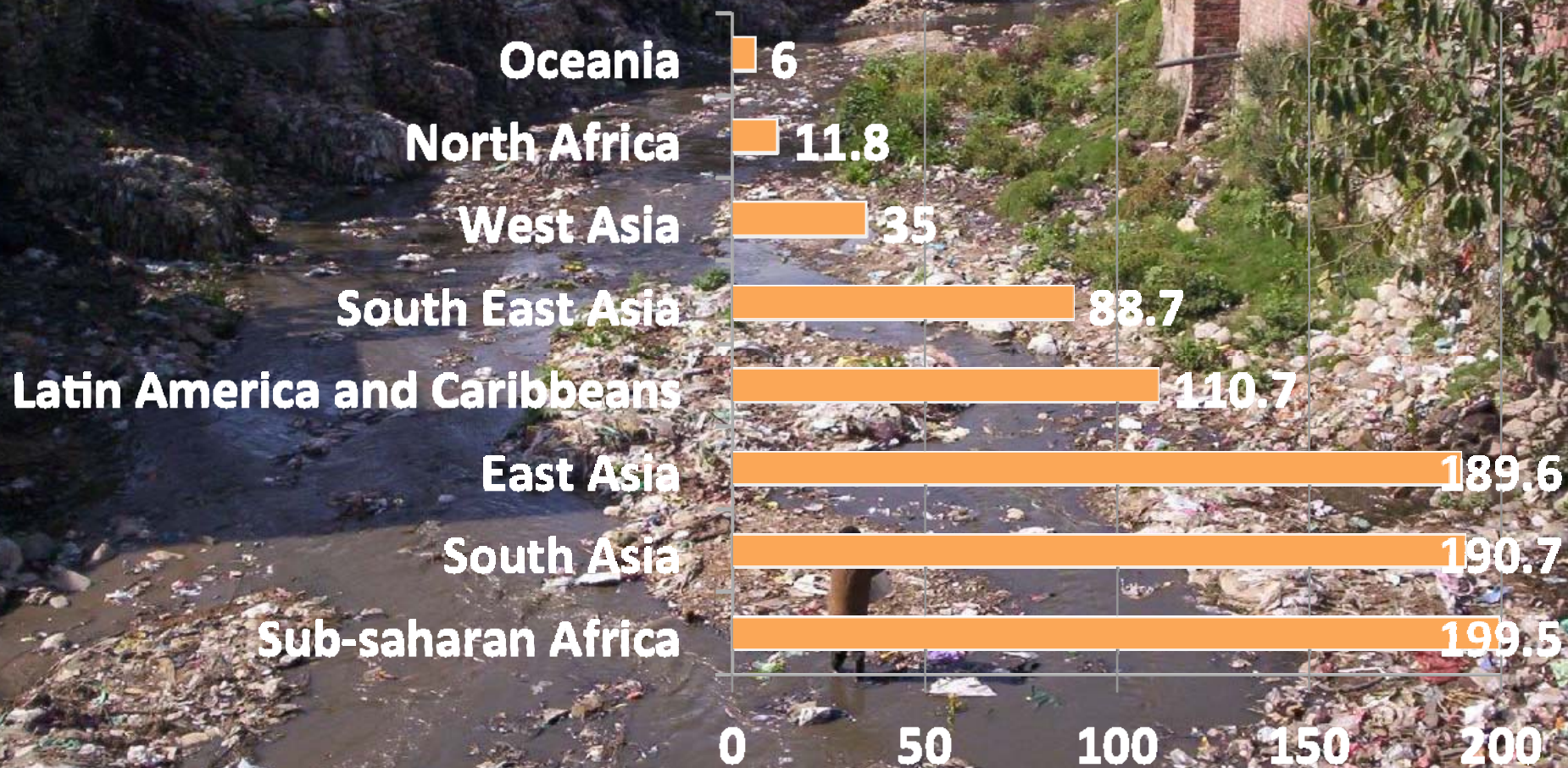
An aerial photograph of a vast, densely packed slum. The buildings are small, multi-story structures with flat roofs, packed closely together. The terrain is hilly, and the background shows rugged mountains under a clear sky. The overall scene depicts a large-scale informal settlement.

Slums

827 millions



## Slum Dwellers



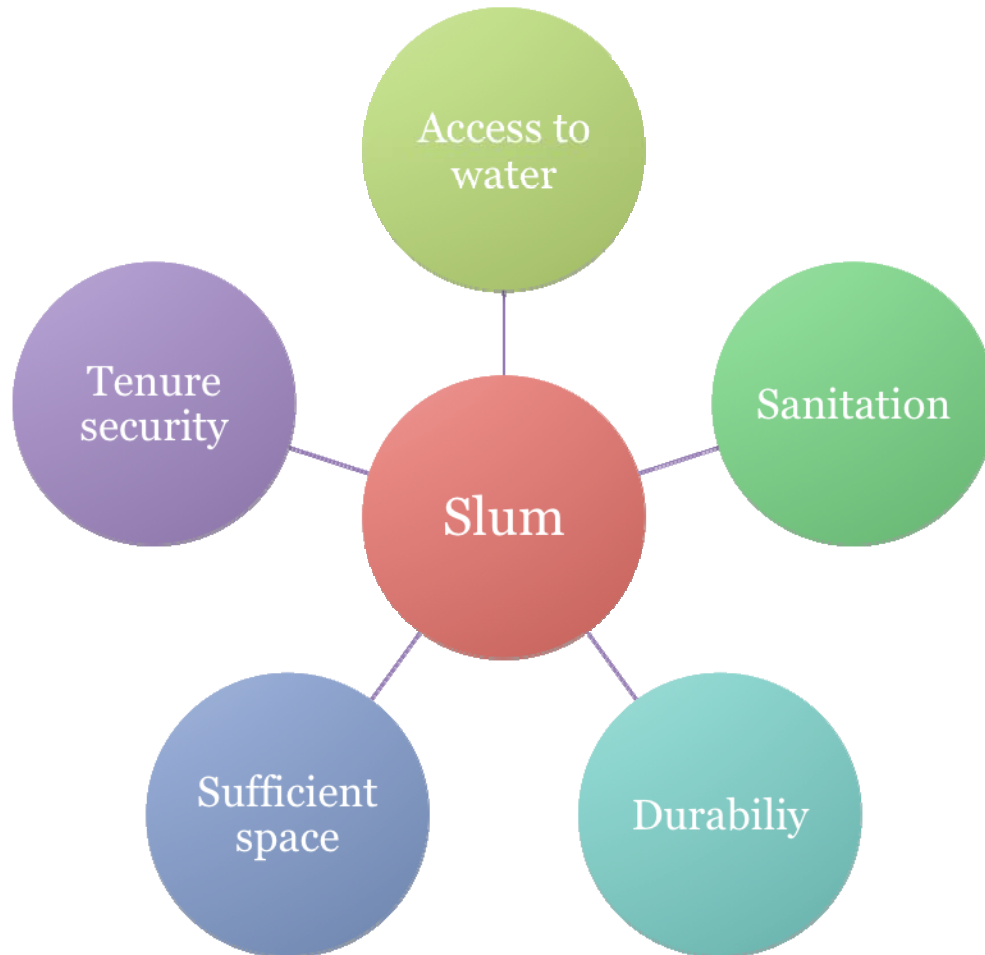




**Precarious settlements**



# Slum definition



**Slum dweller: lacks one or more the five attributes of decent housing**







**The poor most affected by climate change**



# Cities challenged by climate change

- Up to 60 percent of greenhouse gas emissions emanate directly from cities
- About 80 percent of all waste is generated in cities
- 75 percent of commercial energy is consumed in urban areas

Cities are where climate change issues need to be addressed.



# Unsustainable urbanization

Urban expansion takes place without:

- formal water supply,
- adequate sanitation,
- waste collection,
- sustainable energy,
- good governance,
- planning.





# Inadequate policies

- perpetuate urban poverty
- allows corruption
- constrains economic growth
- encourages urban environmental degradation
- encourage inefficiency and decline.



# Capturing the urban advantage

- Economies of scale – effect of agglomeration
- Going back to urban planning
- Importance of integrated planning
- Resilient long-term investment
- Pro-poor policies





# The way forward

- Planning
- Legislation
- Financing
- Partnership





UN-HABITAT is the United Nations Programme in charge of the built environment and coordinating the urban agenda within the United Nations system.





