

# Urban Population, Development and the Environment 2007

						Urban	populat	ion			GDP	Value			
			Urban settle- ments	Number	As percen- tage of	Average annual growth	Density	Percen-	Percen- tage with	Percen- tage with access to	per capita (PPP) (interna-	added by industry and	Energy use	Carbon dioxide emissions	Motor vehicles
	Total population (thousands)	Land area (km²)	(percen- tage of land area)	of urban- dwellers (thousands)	total popula- tion	rate (percen- tage)	(per km² of urban extent)	tage living in	access to improved sanitation	improved water source	tional equivalent to	services (as percentage	(kg of oil equivalent per capita)	(metric tons per capita)	in use (per 1,00 populatio
Country or area	2005	<b>2005</b> (2)	2000	2005	<b>2005</b> (5)	2000-2005	<b>2005</b> (7)	<b>2005</b> (8)	<b>2004</b> (9)	2004	<b>2005</b>	<b>2005</b> (12)	2004	<b>2004</b> (14)	<b>2000-20</b> (15)
World More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	6 514 751 1 215 636	129 830 789 49 068 852	2.7 3.8	3 164 635 899 848	49 74	2.1 0.6	902 482		98	95 100	9 462 28 296	92 95	1 713 4 937	4.5 11.9	15 53
ess developed regions <sup>b</sup> east developed countries <sup>c</sup>	5 299 115 766 816	80 761 937 20 169 840	2.0 0.4	2 264 787 206 996	43 27	2.7 4.1	1 381 2 546	37 74	73 55	92 79	5 181 1 421	89 74	981 292	2.5 0.2	4
Africa Eastern Africa	922 011 292 539	29 360 490 6 048 870	0.7	349 392 64 771	22	3.4	1 589 2 018	66	52 52	82	2 503 1 124	87 87	712 422	0.2	1
Burundi Comoros	7 859 798 804	25 680 2 230 23 180	2.2 6.1 0.7	749 223 692	10 28 86	6.1 2.5 2.6	1 324 1 644 4 413	64 69	47 41 88	92 92 76	671 1 500 2 130	65 49 96		0.0 0.1 0.5	
Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia	4 527 78 986	101 000 1 000 000	0.7 0.3 0.4	879 12 687	19 16	5.9 4.1	2 609 2 820	  82	32 44	76 74 81	1 078 978	78 52	  275	0.5 0.2 0.1	
Kenya Madagascar	35 599 18 643	569 140 581 540	0.7 0.3	7 384 5 313	21 29	3.6 3.8	1 981 2 929	55 81	46 48	83 77	1 194 922	73 72	488	0.3	1
Malawi Mauritius	13 226 1 241	94 080 2 030	1.9 59.7	2 293 525	17 42	5.2 0.7	1 275 433	66 	62 95	98 100	651 12 742	65 94		0.1 2.6	13
Mozambique Réunion Rwanda	20 533 785 9 234	784 090 2 500 24 670	0.3 16.2 1.0	7 084 725 1 619	35 92 18	4.8 2.2 7.3	2 609 1 786 6 672	80  72	53  56	72  92	1 181  1 181	78  57	427	0.1 2.9 0.1	51
Seychelles Somalia	86 8 196	460 627 340	26.0 0.0	45 2 884	53 35	1.8 4.1	377 10 288		48	100	16 291	97		6.4	10
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	28 947 38 478	197 100 883 590	0.7 0.4	3 632 9 313	13 24	3.9 4.2	2 489 2 772	67 66	54 53	87 85	1 447 707	68 56	 500	0.1 0.1	
Zambia Zimbabwe	11 478 13 120	743 390 386 850	0.6 1.3	4 017 4 706	35 36	2.0 1.9	927 954	57 5	59 63	90 98	1 040 2 048	81 82	616 714	0.2 0.8	
<b>⁄liddle Africa</b> Angola	<b>112 505</b> 16 095	<b>6 489 510</b> 1 246 700	<b>0.3</b> 0.1	<b>44 888</b> 8 684	<b>40</b> 54	<b>4.2</b> 4.8	<b>2 694</b> 8 469	<b>72</b> 86	<b>46</b> 56	<b>80</b> 75	<b>1 411</b> 2 313	<b>90</b> 93	<b>377</b> 607	<b>0.2</b> 0.5	1
Cameroon Central African Republic	17 795 4 191	465 400 622 980	0.9	9 657 1 596	54 38	4.0 1.9	2 360 1 239	47 94	58 47	86 93	2 109 1 179	79 46	399 	0.2	1
Chad Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo	10 146 3 610 58 741	1 259 200 341 500 2 267 050	0.1 0.3 0.3	2 563 2 172 18 860	25 60 32	5.2 3.0 4.4	2 250 1 821 2 749	91 53 76	24 28 42	41 84 82	1 464 1 393 701	77 94	 301 291	0.0 1.0 0.0	
Equatorial Guinea Gabon	484 1 291	28 050 257 670	0.8	188 1 079	39 84	2.4 2.6	888 1 342	66 39	60 37	45 95	17 987 7 060	97 93	1 333	11.5 1.1	
Sao Tome and Principe  Jorthern Africa	153 189 562	960 <b>8 114 390</b>	4.9 1.0	89 <b>95 189</b>	58 <b>50</b>	3.4 <b>2.4</b>	1 902 1 165	28	32 <b>85</b>	89 <b>93</b>	4 641	85 <b>87</b>	 784	0.6 <b>2.6</b>	é
Algeria Egypt	32 854 72 850	2 381 740 995 450	0.9	20 804 31 062	63 43	2.6	983 1 298	12 17	99 86	88 99	7 062 4 391	91 85	1 016 795	6.0	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	5 918 30 495	1 759 540 446 300	0.6 2.5	4 557 16 763	77 55	2.2 1.7	469 1 486	13	97 88	 99	4 555	 86	3 137 380	10.3	13 6
Sudan Tunisia Wastern Sahara	36 900 10 105	2 376 000 155 360	0.2 6.0	15 043 6 603	41 65 81	4.5 1.7 5.9	2 541 704	94	50 96	78 99	2 045 8 312	67 89	488 871	0.3 2.3	8
Western Sahara  Southern Africa  Rotswana	54 900	266 000 2 652 040	1.9	356 <b>30 913</b>	56 57	5.9 <b>2.0</b>	620 505	29	 <b>77</b> 57	 <b>99</b> 100	 10 438	93	2 616	0.6 <b>8.2</b>	10
Botswana Lesotho Namibia	1 836 1 981 2 020	566 730 30 350 823 290	0.4 2.1 0.2	1 053 461 708	57 23 35	2.7 4.0 3.0	505 715 409	 35 34	57 61 50	100 92 98	11 683 3 066 7 678	97 82 90	1 028  671	2.4  1.2	10
South Africa Swaziland	47 939 1 125	1 214 470 17 200	3.7 5.0	28 419 271	59 24	1.9 1.9	638 313	29 40	79 59	98 99 87	10 942 4 896	90 97 89	2 758	9.2 0.9	10
Vestern Africa Benin	<b>272 505</b> 8 490	<b>6 055 680</b> 110 620	<b>0.7</b> 1.3	<b>113 632</b> 3 397	<b>42</b> 40	<b>4.0</b> 4.1	<b>2 866</b> 2 370	<b>61</b> 57	<b>51</b> 59	<b>75</b>	<b>1 336</b> 1 123	<b>74</b> 67	<b>599</b> 301	<b>0.5</b> 0.3	
Burkina Faso Cape Verde	13 933 507	273 600 4 030	1.1	2 555 291	18 57	5.2 3.8	852 1 684		42 61	94 86	1 186 5 831	69 93		0.1 0.6	
Côte d'Ivoire Gambia	18 585 1 617	318 000 10 000	1.1 5.2	8 704 872	47 54	3.2 5.0	2 506 1 670	56 45	46 72	97 95	1 579 1 802	77 67	379 	0.3 0.2	
Ghana Guinea	22 535 9 003	227 540 245 720	2.3 0.4	10 763 2 970	48 33	3.9 3.1	2 092 2 761	45 46	27 31	88 78	2 433 2 350	62 80	379 	0.3	
Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	1 597 3 442 11 611	28 120 96 320 1 220 190	1.0 0.3 0.3	473 2 000 3 537	30 58 30	3.0 3.6 4.8	1 705 5 936 1 117	83  66	57 49 59	79 72 78	821  1 203	40 36 63		0.2 0.1 0.1	1
Mauritania Niger	2 963 13 264	1 025 220 1 266 700	0.1 0.1	1 197 2 161	40 16	3.1 3.6	2 076 1 323	83	49	59 80	2 314	76 60		0.1 0.9 0.1	
Nigeria Saint Helena	141 356 6	910 770 310	1.6	65 270 2	46 39	4.1 1.3	4 390	66 	53	67 	1 095 	77	717 	0.8 1.7	
Senegal Sierra Leone	11 770 5 586	192 530 71 620	0.9 1.2	4 891 2 057	42 37	3.0 5.0	2 959 2 483	38 77	79 53	92 75	1 763 797	82 53	240	0.4 0.2	1
Togo Asia	6 239 3 938 020	54 390 30 973 600	2.7 3.2	2 492 1 565 109	40 40	4.7 2.6	1 669 1 577	62 35	71 74	94	1 461 6 197	58 94	443 1 109	3.0	5
China	<b>1 522 472</b> 1 312 979	<b>11 477 620</b> 9 326 410	<b>3.5</b> 2.9	<b>677 236</b> 530 659	<b>44</b> 40	<b>2.5</b> 3.1	1 <b>689</b> 1 936	<b>32</b> 38	<b>73</b> 69	<b>94</b> 93	<b>9 392</b> 6 716	<b>98</b> 88	1 <b>584</b> 1 233	<b>4.7</b> 4.0	2
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>d</sup> China, Macao SAR <sup>e</sup>	7 057 473 23 616	1 042 28 120 410	73.8 31.7	7 057 473 14 546	100 100	1.2	9 183 53 276 12 815	2 2	  58	  100	34 360 35 580	100 100	2 452  866	5.4 4.7 3.4	7 15
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	127 897 2 581	364 500 1 566 500	0.9 28.6 0.1	84 363 1 464	62 66 57	1.0 0.4 0.9	810 1 197	 58	100 75	100 100 87	30 707 2 113	98 78	4 172	9.8 3.3	57
Republic of Korea	47 870 <b>1 645 790</b>	98 730 <b>10 344 250</b>	19.9 <b>3.4</b>	38 673 <b>504 037</b>	81 <b>31</b>	0.8	1 970 <b>1 440</b>	37 <b>42</b>	64	97 <b>94</b>	22 276 <b>3 289</b>	96 <b>82</b>	4 468 <b>605</b>	9.8 <b>1.4</b>	31 2
Afghanistan Bangladesh	25 067 153 281	652 090 130 170	0.3 7.8	5 740 39 351	23 26	5.3 3.6	2 987 3 863	 71	49 51	63 82	 1 901	63 80	 151	0.0 0.2	
Bhutan India	637 1 134 403	47 000 2 973 190	0.4 6.9	197 325 563	31 29	6.6 2.4	961 1 592	 35	65 59	86 95	5 236 3 331	75 81	 513	0.7 1.2	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	69 421 15 211	1 636 200 2 699 700	3.7 0.4	46 467 8 685	67 57	1.8 0.6	775 725	41 44	 87	99 97	7 837 7 827	90 93	2 124 3 629	6.3 13.3	11
Kyrgyzstan Maldives Nepal	5 204 295 27 094	191 800 300 143 000	1.6 0.7 1.9	1 863 100 4 269	36 34 16	1.2 5.6 5.3	594 45 346 1 585	29  61	75 100 62	98 98 96	1 914  1 553	66  62	540  341	1.1 2.5 0.1	1
Pakistan Sri Lanka	158 081 19 121	770 880 64 630	3.4 5.3	55 135 2 895	35 15	2.8 -0.3	2 093	72 	92 98	96 96 98	2 348 4 754	78 83	479 496	0.1 0.8 0.6	1
Tajikistan Turkmenistan	6 550 4 833	139 960 469 930	2.7 1.3	1 729 2 287	26 47	1.1 2.0	462 384	41 	70 77	92 93	1 338 3 416	76 80	516 3 265	0.8 8.8	Ź
Uzbekistan South-Eastern Asia	26 593 <b>557 669</b>	425 400 <b>4 344 940</b>	3.7 <b>2.2</b>	9 755 <b>245 895</b>	37 <b>44</b>	1.1 3.5	615 <b>2 538</b>	15 <b>31</b>	78 <b>81</b>	95 <b>89</b>	2 031 <b>5 009</b>	72 <b>92</b>	2 060 <b>877</b>	5.3 <b>2.0</b>	4
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	374 13 956	5 270 176 520	21.2 0.4	275 2 753	74 20	2.9 4.8	246 4 094		 53	 64	2 750	 66	7 369	24.1	70
Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia	226 063 5 664 25 653	1 811 570 230 800 328 550	1.8 0.5 4.3	108 828 1 551 17 345	48 27 68	4.0 6.0 3.7	3 359 1 368 1 231	26 79 2	73 67 95	87 79 100	3 753 2 139 10 757	87 55 92	780  2 252	1.7 0.2 7.1	2
Myanmar Philippines	47 967 84 566	657 550 298 170	0.7 2.9	17 345 14 700 53 032	31 63	2.7 3.5	3 129 6 170	84 44	88 80	80 87	 5 048	 85	2 252 297 534	0.2 1.0	3
Singapore Thailand	4 327 63 003	680 510 890	79.9 5.4	4 327 20 352	100 32	1.5 1.5	7 969 739	0	100 98	100 98	29 941 8 870	100 90	5 986 1 552	12.2	14 15
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	1 067 85 029	14 870 310 070	1.0 1.9	278 22 454	26 26	6.8 3.1	1 949 3 768	 41	66 92	77 99	 3 007	69 79	 599	0.2 1.2	
<b>Vestern Asia</b> Armenia	<b>212 088</b> 3 018	<b>4 806 790</b> 28 200	<b>3.0</b> 5.6	<b>137 940</b> 1 933	<b>65</b> 64	<b>2.4</b> -0.7	<b>956</b> 1 216	<b>26</b> 2	<b>95</b> 96	<b>97</b> 99	<b>9 133</b> 4 950	<b>94</b> 79	<b>2 134</b> 703	<b>5.8</b> 1.2	14
Azerbaijan Bahrain	8 352 725	82 660 710	7.4 75.0	4 304 641	52 88	0.6 2.2	703 1 203	41 	73 100	95 100	5 048 21 545	90	1 559 10 552	3.8 23.9	33
Cyprus Georgia	836 4 473	9 240 69 490	24.8 5.0	580 2 347	69 52	1.4 -1.1	253 682		100 96	100 96	19 724 3 367	 83	3 163 626	8.2 0.9	57
Iraq Israel	27 996 6 692	437 370 21 640	2.3	18 729 6 131	67 92	1.9 1.9	1 898 995	57 	95 100	97 100	 26 771	91	1 083 3 155	3.0 10.8	30
Jordan Kuwait	5 544 2 700	88 240 17 820	20.7	4 341 2 654	78 98	2.9 3.9	1 434 719		94	99	5 459 24 717	98 99	1 214 9 597	3.1 38.0	10 42
Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman	4 011 3 762 2 507	10 230 6 020 309 500	20.8 35.3	3 473 2 693 1 792	87 72 71	1.4 3.6	1 631 1 266		100 78	100 94	5 542  15 489	93	1 361  4 771	4.1 0.2	38
Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia	2 507 796	309 500 11 000 2 149 690	1.7 14.8 1.5	1 792 760 19 120	71 95 81	0.8 5.2 2.8	336 466 603	  20	97 100 100	 100 97	15 489  16 254	  96	4 771 23 631 6 092	12.5 69.2	17 51 43
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	23 612 18 894 72 970	2 149 690 183 780 769 630	1.5 5.0 5.7	19 120 10 049 49 097	81 53 67	2.8 3.3 2.1	1 099 1 119	20 10 16	99 96	97 98 98	16 254 3 863 8 304	96 76 88	1 003 1 137	13.4 3.7 3.1	43
United Arab Emirates Yemen	4 104 21 096	83 600 527 970	9.1 0.7	3 190 6 104	78 29	4.7 4.9	420 1 552	65	98 98 86	100 71	28 179 957	98 86	11 100	37.8 1.0	' !
urope	731 087 297 775	22 087 902 18 061 040	3.8 1.7	525 832 203 235	72 68	0.2	631 679		97 94	100	21 998 10 925	96 94	3 721 3 514	8.4 8.6	4
astern Europe Belarus Bulgaria	297 775 9 795 7 745	207 480 108 640	3.8 5.6	7 067 5 438	72 70	-0.5 0.1 -0.3	895 891		94 93 100	100 100	7 906 9 220	94 90 91	2 719 2 430	6.6 5.5	23 18 37
Czech Republic	10 192 10 086	77 260 89 610	14.7 12.2	7 493 6 687	70 74 66	-0.3 -0.2 0.3	659 610		99 100	100 100 100	9 220 20 931 18 257	91 97 96	4 466 2 606	5.5 11.5 5.7	43
•			6.4	1 651	43	-2.3	789		86	97	2 298	82	862	2.0	7
Hungary Moldova Poland	3 877 38 196	32 870 306 330	8.6	23 473	61	-0.2	891			100	14 156	95	2 399	8.0	37
Hungary Moldova											14 156 9 067 10 783 15 991				37 18 20 27

	Total		Urban settle- ments (percen-	Number of urban-	As percen- tage of total	Average annual growth rate	<b>Density</b> (per km <sup>2</sup>	Percen- tage	Percen- tage with access to	Percen- tage with access to improved	per capita (PPP) (interna- tional	added by industry and services	Energy use (kg of oil	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric	Motor vehicles in use
	population (thousands)	Land area (km²)	tage of land area)	(thousands)	tion	(percen- tage)	of urban extent)	living in slums	improved sanitation	water source	equivalent to	(as percentage	equivalent per capita)	tons per capita)	(per 1,000 population,
Country or area Northern Europe	2005 (1) 96 370	2005 (2) 1 642 032	(3) 9.6	2005 (4) <b>80 846</b>	(5) 84	(6) 0.5	(7) 512	(8)	(9)	(10) 100	2005 (11) 32 409	2005 (12) 97	2004 (13) 4 297	2004 (14) <b>9.7</b>	2000-2005 (15) <b>521</b>
Channel Islands	149	195		46	31	0.4	269								
Denmark Estonia	5 417 1 344	42 430 42 390	6.2	4 651 933	86 69	-0.4	485 353		100 97	100 100	34 298 15 990	99 96	3 715 3 837	9.8	452 435
Faeroe Islands Finland	48 5 246	1 400 304 590	19.5 6.4	19 3 272	40 62	2.6 0.7	70 169		100	100	 32 467	 98	 7 282	13.8 12.6	 535
Iceland Ireland	296 4 143	100 250 68 890	1.0 8.3	273 2 506	92 60	1.0 2.2	265 440		100	100 100	37 224 39 040	93 97	11 942 3 738	7.6 10.4	724 479
Isle of Man Latvia	78 2 302	572 62 290	35.4 5.5	40 1 565	52 68	0.2 -0.7	198 460		 82	100	 13 692	 96	 1 986	3.1	 376
Lithuania Norway	3 425 4 639	62 680 304 280	7.9 6.4	2 283 3 586	67 77	-0.6 1.0	462 185		100	 100	14 538 41 189	94 98	2 662 6 002	3.9 19.0	465 544
Sweden United Kingdom	9 038 60 245	410 330 241 930	8.7 22.9	7 621 54 052	84 90	0.5 0.5	212 976		100	100 100	32 750 33 125	99 99	5 995 3 897	5.9 9.8	512 537
Southern Europe Albania	<b>150 333</b> 3 154	<b>1 296 648</b> 27 400	<b>15.1</b> 5.6	<b>99 759</b> 1 413	<b>66</b> 45	<b>0.9</b> 1.9	<b>511</b> 927		<b>100</b> 99	<b>100</b> 99	<b>25 760</b> 5 277	<b>84</b> 78	<b>2 855</b> 755	<b>7.1</b> 1.2	<b>569</b> 85
Andorra	73 3 915	468 51 200	66.0 2.5	66 1 791	90	1.5 1.8	215 1 391		100	100 99		90	 1 205	4.0	750
Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	4 551	55 920	8.6	2 570 2 9	56	0.5	536		100	100	12 745	93	1 943	5.2	341
Gibraltar Greece	29 11 100 1	10 128 900	37.1 14.2	6 700 1	100 60	0.4	7 844 365				23 386	95	2 750	13.0 8.7	584 497
Holy See <sup>f</sup> Italy Malta	58 646 403	294 110 320	24.9 89.4	39 652 377	100	-0.1 0.4 1.0	541 1 317		100	100 100	29 189 19 239	98	3 155 2 269	7.7 6.1	670 731
Portugal	10 528	91 500	14.0	6 066	94 58	1.7	473				21 168	 97	2 535	5.6	765
San Marino Serbia and Montenegro <sup>9</sup>	30 10 471	102 000	7.4	28 5 450	94 52	-0.4	721		97	99		84	1 534	5.1	163
Slovenia Spain	1 999 43 397	20 140 499 190	13.4 13.9	990 33 295	50 77	-0.3 1.6	368 478		100	 100	22 294 26 792	97 96	3 591 3 323	8.1 7.7	517 580
TFYR Macedonia <sup>h</sup> Western Europe	2 034 <b>186 609</b>	25 430 <b>1 088 182</b>	10.6 <b>16.6</b>	1 331 <b>141 992</b>	65 <b>76</b>	1.0 <b>0.5</b>	495 <b>788</b>		100	100	7 191 <b>31 572</b>	87 <b>99</b>	1 328 <b>4 453</b>	5.1 <b>8.3</b>	138 <b>544</b>
Austria Belgium	8 292 10 398	82 450 30 230	13.4 41.4	5 514 10 115	66 97	0.7 0.4	500 808		100 100	100 100	33 299 32 955	99 99	4 021 5 569	8.5 9.7	546 536
France Germany	60 991 82 652	550 100 348 770	13.7 17.3	46 781 60 630	77 73	0.8 0.2	623 1 006		 100	100 100	31 846 29 913	98 99	4 539 4 212	6.2 9.8	490 591
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	35 457	160 2 590	60.9 31.0	5 378	15 83	0.0	52 470		100	100	 64 102	99	10 501	24.9	756
Monaco Netherlands	33 16 328	33 880	36.6	33 13 095	100	0.3	9 420 1 056		100	100 100	34 289	98	5 051	8.7	495
Switzerland	7 424	40 000	20.0	5 441	73	0.4	680		100	100	35 954	98	3 671	5.5 2.6	568
Latin America and the Caribbean  Caribbean	557 979 40 525	20 251 550 228 950	2.6 14.1	432 554 26 072	78 64	1.9	820 813		86 87	96 90	8 333 5 463	85 78	1 170 1 110	2.6	152 148
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda	12 83	96 440	72.9 62.1	12 26	100 31	1.7 0.7	175 93		98	60 95	 12 909	 96		 5.1	
Aruba Bahamas	103 323	190 10 010	32.1 5.0	48 269	47 83	2.6 1.5	786 534		100	100 98	 16 977			21.3 6.3	
Barbados British Virgin Islands	292 22	430 150	101.0 36.2	112 9	38 40	1.5 1.6	258 162		99 100	100 98		96 		4.4 3.9	 520
Cayman Islands Cuba	46 11 260	260 109 820	72.4 8.7	46 8 512	100 76	2.5 0.2	242 888		 99	 95			 950	7.0 2.3	658 2
Dominica Dominican Republic	68 9 470	750 48 380	25.5 10.4	49 6 322	73 67	0.3 2.9	258 1 257	 18	86	100 97	6 969 7 854	81 87	 821	1.6 2.1	265 113
Grenada Guadeloupe	105 438	340 1 690	47.2 68.7	32 431	31 98	0.6	201 371		96 61	97 98	8 003	91		2.1	197
Haiti	9 296 2 682	27 560 10 830	1.7	3 974 1 413	43	5.3 1.0	8 501 536	  61	57 91	52 98	1 512 4 248	72 94	241 1 527	0.2	
Jamaica Martinique	396 6	1 060 1 000	24.4 92.4	388	98 14	0.5 6.6	396		96	100	4 240			4.0 3.3 10.4	
Montserrat Netherlands Antilles	186	800	44.8	171	92	1.0	478						9 325	22.2	
Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 947 49	8 870 360	74.9 66.0	3 854 16	98 32	0.9	580 67		96	 99	13 251	 97		2.6	580 247
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	161 119	610 390	58.8 33.9	45 55	28 46	0.8 1.2	124 414		89	98	7 151 6 566	95 95		2.3 1.7	216 159
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 324 24	5 130 430	44.3	162 22	12 90	2.8 6.4	71 		100 94	92 100	14 529 	100	8 558 	24.7	295 
United States Virgin Islands  Central America	111 143 775	350 <b>2 419 430</b>	82.0 <b>5.0</b>	105 <b>100 875</b>	94 <b>70</b>	0.5 <b>1.6</b>	366 <b>828</b>	21	89	99	9 208	 89	1 346	3.4	 185
Belize Costa Rica	276 4 327	22 810 51 060	2.3 6.1	138 2 670	50 62	3.4 2.8	260 856		71 89	100 100	7 531 10 192	86 91	 870	2.9 1.5	157 201
El Salvador Guatemala	6 668 12 710	20 720 108 430	16.1 3.5	3 985 5 997	60 47	1.9 3.4	1 198 1 585	 43	77 90	94 99	5 422 4 529	90 77	682 611	0.9 1.0	64 107
Honduras Mexico	6 834 104 266	111 890 1 908 690	2.8 5.3	3 177 79 564	46 76	2.9 1.3	1 018 780	35 18		95 100	3 616 10 689	86 96	576 1 601	1.1 4.2	 211
Nicaragua Panama	5 463 3 232	121 400 74 430	2.3 4.2	3 055 2 288	56 71	1.8 3.3	1 108 729	45 	56 89	90 99	3 686 7 644	81 92	611 801	0.7 1.8	37 102
South America	373 679	17 603 170	2.1	305 607	82	2.0	818	29	85	95	8 513	90	1 131	2.3	115
Argentina Bolivia	38 747 9 182	2 736 690 1 084 380	2.1 0.6	35 411 5 896	91 64	1.3 2.7	955	50 50	92 60	98 95	14 286 2 820	91 85	1 660 553	3.7 0.8	181 52
Brazil Chile	186 831 16 295	8 459 420 748 800	2.2 1.5	157 369 14 280	84	1.5	835 1 287	29	95	96 100	8 567 11 940	94 95	1 111 1 732	1.8	 146
Colombia Ecuador	44 946 13 061	1 109 500 276 840	3.2 3.6	33 071 8 308	74 64	1.9 2.3	918 831	18 94	96 97	99 4 398	7 346 94	87 780	625 2.3	1.2 56	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) French Guiana	192	12 170 88 150	0.4	3 145	90 76	1.5 3.2	386		 57	 88				14.8 5.4	
Guyana Paraguay	739 5 904	196 850 397 300	0.3 0.9	209 3 453	28 58	-0.1 3.1	337 961	34	86 94	83 99	4 580 4 814	69 78	 694	2.0 0.7	 72
Peru Suriname	27 274 452	1 280 000 156 000	1.0 0.4	19 394 334	71 74	1.3 1.2	1 503 550	36 4		89 98	6 196 7 667	93 89	490 	1.2 5.1	55 236
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 326 26 726	175 020 882 050	3.2 4.6	3 059 24 675	92 92	0.2 2.4	545 613		100 71	100 85	10 356 6 680	91 96	861 2 139	1.6 6.6	160 
Northern America Bermuda	<b>332 245</b> 64	18 666 160 50	<b>4.8</b> 99.7	<b>268 209</b> 64	81 100	1.4 0.4	303 1 287			100	40 631 	98	7 892 	<b>20.3</b> 8.6	768 421
Canada Greenland	32 271 57	9 093 510 410 450	1.4	25 856 48	80 83	1.2	197 657		100	100	33 400	97	8 420	20.0	584 87
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	6 299 846	230 9 161 920	9.7 8.2	6 242 236	89 81	0.1	253 321			100	 41 410	99	 7 835	9.8	787
Oceania	33 410	8 491 087	0.6	23 540	70	1.4	477			98	25 296	93	5 529	11.1	636
American Samoa Australia	64 20 310	7 682 300	60.8 0.5	58 17 912	91 88	2.9 1.4	481 491		100	100	 34 024	 97	 5 765	16.3	111 663
Cook Islands Fiji	14 828	240 18 270	23.5 10.1	10 421	71 51	-0.7 1.7	175 229		100 87	98 43	6 195	 84		1.3	 176
French Polynesia Guam	256 169	3 660 550	6.4 94.3	132 157	52 93	1.3 1.7	565 303		99 99	100 100				2.7	 468
Kiribati Marshall Islands	92 57	730 180	0.6 2.1	40 40	44 70	2.1	8 693 10 454		59 93	77 82	5 328	84 		0.3	
Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru	110 10	700 20	 78.2	25 10	22 100	0.5 0.1	 646		61	95 	7 207 			 14.2	
New Caledonia New Zealand	234 4 097	18 280 267 990	1.1 3.0	149 3 532	64 86	2.3 1.3	714 437			 100	 25 717		 4 356	11.2 7.8	457 661
Niue Northern Mariana Islands	2 80	260 477	 22.5	1 73	37 91	-1.1 3.2	 678		100 94	100 98				2.2	
Palau Papua New Guinea	20 6 070	460 452 860	2.6 0.3	16 764	77 13	2.8 1.5	1 275 640		96 67	79 88	 2 486	96 		11.9 0.4	
Pitcairn Samoa	0 184	 2 830	 2.9	— 41	 22	— 1.2	 500		100	 90	 6 208	 86		0.8	 59
Solomon Islands Tokelau	472	27 990 10	0.3	80	17	4.1	1 076		98	94	2 053			0.4	
Tonga Tuvalu	99	720 30	25.4	24 5	24 48	0.9 1.4	130		98	100 94	8 420 			1.2	142
Vanuatu Wallis and Futuna Islands	215 15	12 190 140	0.7	51 —	23	4.1	611		78	86	3 273 			0.4	55 

The designations employed in this chart do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed" "less developed" and "least developed" for countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular

ountry or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this chart also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (mag-

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the amount is not zero but is less than half of the unit employed. Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 2000-2005, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year. Data do not necessarily add to totals because of

At times, regional aggregate values are not presented when the country data available represent less than two thirds of the region's total for the basis of the indicator in question-total population or income,

<sup>a</sup> More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. The term "developed countries" is

used to designate countries in the more developed regions. b Less developed regions comprise all regions of

People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia,

Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania,

Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The term "developing countries" is used to designate countries in the less developed regions.

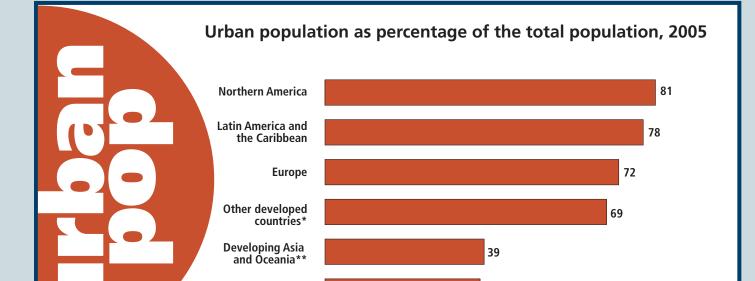
The group of least developed countries currently comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao to the combined area of the two countries.

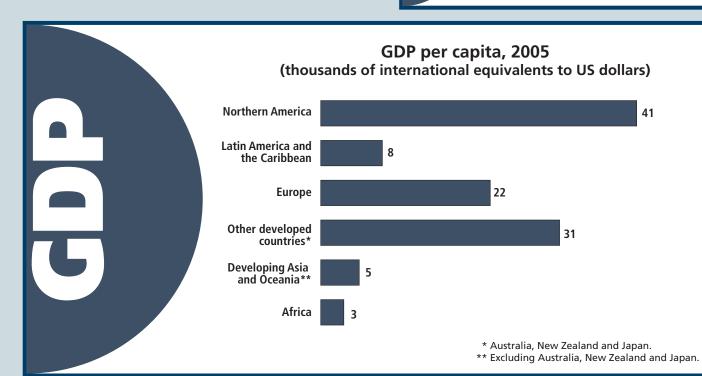
Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. They are included in the less developed regions. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

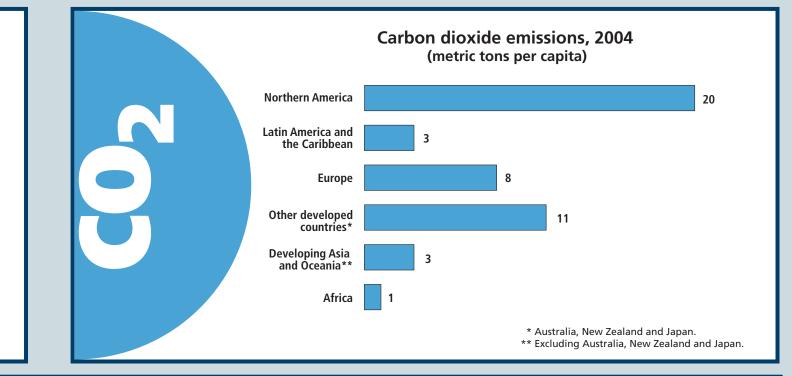
Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda,

<sup>e</sup> Macao Special Administrative Region of China. f Refers to the Vatican City State g On 3 June 2006, Serbia and Montenegro formally dissolved into two independent countries: Montenegro and Serbia. The data employed here were assembled prior to the dissolution and pertain

<sup>h</sup> The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.







### Note: All URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of 16 November 2007

Africa

Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto population. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, CD-ROM Edition—Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.7). Data also avail-

able online at: http://esa.un.org/unpp/. Col. (2) Land area (km²): Total land area, excluding area under inland water bodies. Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAOSTAT database. Data available online at: http:// www.fao.org/es/ess/yearbook/vol\_1\_1/site\_en.asp?page=resources. Col. (3) Land area occupied by urban settlements: Share

of total land area that corresponds to the geographical units clas-

sified as urban according to the criteria used by each country

or area. Source: Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP),

Alpha version. Data available at: http://sedac.ciesin.org/gateway/ auides/arump.html. Col. (4) Urban population (thousands): Midyear de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used

2007 Revision. United Nations publication (forthcoming).

by each country or area. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The

the midyear de facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or area. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. United Nations publication (forthcoming).

Col. (5) Percentage urban of total population: Proportion of

\* Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

\*\* Excluding Australia, New Zealand and Japan

Col. (6) Average annual growth rate of the urban population (percentage): Average exponential rate of growth of the urban population. Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision. United Nations publication (forthcoming).

Col. (7) Urban population density (per km<sup>2</sup> of urban extent): Urban population as of midyear 2005 per km<sup>2</sup> of urban extent circa 2000. The urban population is obtained from col. (4), and the urban extent was obtained from Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP), Alpha version. Data available at: http:// sedac.ciesin.org/gateway/guides/grump.html.

Col. (8) Percentage living in slums: Proportion of the urban population living in slum areas at midyear 2005. Slum households are identified by UN-Habitat as urban households lacking one or more of the following: durable housing: sufficient living area; access to an improved water source; access to improved

sanitation; or secure tenure. Source: United Nations Human

Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), Global Urban Observatory calculations, Report on Progress on the MDGs, Target 7, Nairobi,

Col. (9) Percentage with access to improved sanitation facilities: Percentage of the urban population using improved sanitation facilities in 2004, including flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush/pour flush to pit, flush/pour flush to elsewhere. Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at the United Nations MDG Indicators website: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail. aspx?srid=669&crid=.

Col. (10) Percentage with access to an improved water source: Percentage of the urban population using improved drinking water sources in 2004, including household water connection. public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water-if a secondary available source is also improved. Source: World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Data available online at: http:// mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=666&crid=.

Col. (11) GDP per capita (PPP): Per capita gross domestic

product converted to current international dollars using purchas-

ing power parity (PPP) rates. Purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors take into account differences in the relative prices of goods and services and therefore provide a better overall measure for the purposes of intercountry comparisons than GDP measured at currency-market exchange rates of the real value of output produced by an economy. Source: GDP data are from The World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007 database, available online at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/ Resources/GDP\_PPP.pdf.

# Population data are from col. (1).

Col. (12) Value added, industry and services (percentage of GDP): Net output of industry and services after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs, expressed as a percentage of GDP. Industry comprises value added in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water and gas. Services include value added in wholesale and retail trade and transport, as well as government, financial, professional and personal services such as education, health care and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2007 database. Data available online

### at: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method= aetMembers&userid=.

Col. (13) Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita): Use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels. Equals indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. Data displayed per capita. Source: 2004 estimates by the International Energy Agency included in the World Development Indicators 2007 database of the World Bank. Available online at: http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&quer yld=135. The 2004 population data are from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, CD-ROM Edition—Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication. Sales No. E.07.XIII.7). Data also available online at: http://esa.

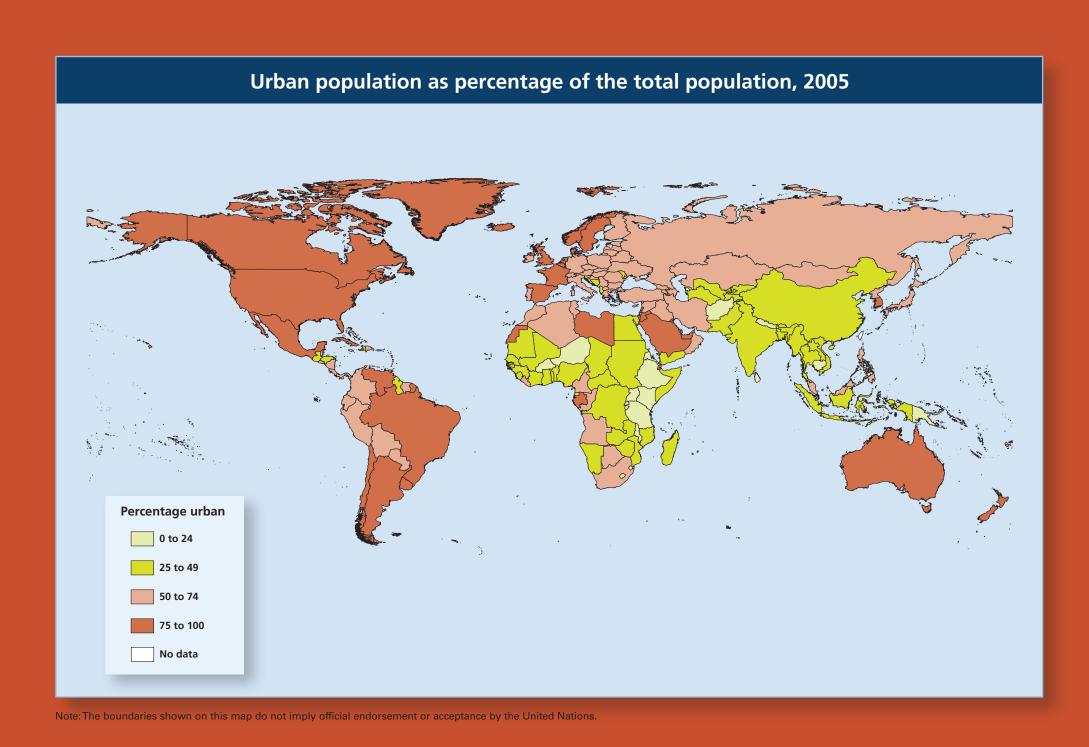
Col. (14) Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita): Emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement, including carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels and gas flaring. Data displayed per capita. Sources: G. Marland, T. A. Boden and

R. J. Andres (2007), "Global, regional, and national CO2 emis-

Ridge, Tenn., USA, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, U.S. Department of Energy). Data available online at: http://cdiac. ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre\_coun.htm. The 2004 population data are from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, CD-ROM Edition-Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.7). Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpp/. Col. (15) Motor vehicles in use (per 1000 population): In-

sions", in Trends: A Compendium of Data on Global Change (Oak

cludes motor cars and buses, passenger motor vehicles for unusual terrain such as snowmobiles and golf carts, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special-purpose trucks, such as fire engines and mobile clinics. The reference year varies by country and ranges between 2000 and 2004. Data are displayed per thousand persons. Sources: Transport Statistics Database, UN Statistical Yearbook, Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Data available online at: http://unstats.un.org/ unsd/cdb/cdb\_advanced\_data\_extract.asp. The population data are from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, CD-ROM Edition-Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.7). Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpp/.



# **Urban Population, Development** and the Environment 2007

**Total population**. In 2005, the world population reached 6.5 billion persons, and it is expected to reach 9.2 billion in 2050. The additional 2.7 billion persons expected-equivalent to the total world population in 1950—will be absorbed mostly by the less developed regions, whose population is projected to rise from 5.3 billion in 2005 to 7.9 billion in 2050. The population of the 50 least developed countries will likely more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2005 to 1.7 billion in 2050. In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to remain nearly unchanged at 1.2 billion.

Urban population. The twentieth century witnessed the rapid urbanization of the world's population. In 1900, urban-dwellers made up only 13 per cent of the global population. The proportion urban grew to 29 per cent in 1950 and reached 49 per cent in 2005 (3.2 billion people). By 2030, 60 per cent of the global population, or 5.0 billion people, are expected to live in urban areas. The populations of **Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern** America and Oceania are already over 70 per cent urban. Africa and Asia are the least urbanized regions of the world (approximately 40 per cent urban), but

by 2030 a majority of the population in these regions is projected to live in urban areas. Currently, the average annual growth rate of the urban population in the less developed regions (2.7 per cent) is almost over four times that of the more developed regions (0.6 per cent). Africa has the world's highest rates of urban population growth, averaging 3.4 per cent per year during 2000-2005. Growth in the urban areas of the less developed regions is projected to account for almost all of total world population growth between 2005 and 2030 (93 per cent). Although urban growth rates have been decreasing in most countries, every year a larger absolute number of persons is being added to the world's urban population. The number added annually was about 62 million during 2000-2005 and is projected to rise to 73 million in 2015-2020 and to reach 76 million in 2025-2030.

Urban density. Although nearly half the world's population lived in urban areas in 2005, urban settlements were estimated to occupy just 2.7 per cent of the world's land area. At the world level, urban density averages 906 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, but urban population density is considerably higher in the less developed regions (1,392 persons per km<sup>2</sup>) and especially in the least developed countries (2,547 persons per km<sup>2</sup>). In the more developed regions, rising affluence accompanied by improved transportation networks and increased access to motor vehicles has typically led to a lower density of urban settlement, averaging 482 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. A few countries or areas, notably Macao Special Administrative Region of China and the Maldives, exhibit exceptionally high urban densities.

Urban population in slums. In 2005, 37 per cent of the urban population of the less developed regions were estimated to be living in slums. In the least developed countries, almost three quarters of the urban population were slum-dwellers. By region, Africa had the largest proportion of the urban population living in slums in 2005 (51 per cent), followed by Asia (35 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (27 per cent).

Access to improved water sources and sanitation in urban areas. Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation improves health, well-being and economic and social productivity. Access to safe water and sanitation are also among the indicators that the international community uses to monitor progress towards environmental sustainability, since surface and groundwater sources are increasingly at risk of pollution by pesticides, industry effluents and untreated household wastewater. The overextraction of water for agriculture and manufacturing has threatened the sustainability of water resources in many parts of the world. Globally, 170 million urbandwellers (5 per cent) lack access to an improved water supply and over 600 million (20 per cent) lack adequate sanitation services. Most of these people live in informal, overcrowded urban settlements in developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. In Africa, 16 per cent of the population lack access to an improved water supply and 38 per cent lack adequate sanitation.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Between 1995 and 2005, per capita GDP growth accelerated in low-income and middle-income countries. Growth in GDP per capita was more rapid in developing countries than in high-income countries during 2000-2005. However, these favourable recent trends have produced only a small narrowing of the wide income gap that still exists between the developed and the developing economies. Average GDP per capita in the developing regions, expressed in purchasing power parity terms, stands at \$5,181 and is equivalent to 18 per cent of that in the more developed regions. In the least developed countries, the average GDP per capita is equivalent to 5 per cent of that in the more developed regions.

Value added by industry and services. A fundamental aspect of economic development is the increasing concentration of activity in high value added sectors, including industry and services, which

in turn are mostly concentrated in urban areas. In most countries, the share of services has been rising in recent periods, while that of agriculture has declined. The share of industry has changed less. Currently, industry and services account for 95 per cent of the GDP in the more developed regions and 89 per cent of that in the less developed regions. In the least developed countries, the share of industry and services in GDP is lower, at 74 per cent.

Energy use. Although access to energy is essential for development, its production and use as well as its by-products have heavy impacts on the environment. Energy generated by the combustion of fossil fuels and biomass often results in air pollution, with negative impacts on the health of both people and ecosystems. On average, per capita energy use in the more developed regions is five times greater than in the less developed regions and more than 15 times greater than in the least developed countries. Whereas energy consumption in developed countries has continued to increase and currently accounts for about 70 per cent of the world energy demand, much of the future growth in energy demand is expected to occur in developing countries where a large proportion of the population still lacks access to modern, high-quality energy sources.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, the main gas linked with global warming, have increased substantially in the course of economic and industrial development. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are largely determined by a country's energy use and production systems, its industrial structure, its transportation system, its agricultural and forestry sectors, and the consumption patterns of the population. In addition to the impact of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases on the global climate, the use of carbon-based energy also affects human health through local air pollution. Currently, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person are markedly higher in the more developed regions (11.9 metric tons per capita) than in the less developed regions (2.5 metric tons per capita) and are lowest in the least developed countries (0.2 metric tons per capita).

Motor vehicles in use. In recent years, ownership of passenger cars has increased considerably worldwide and the transportation of goods and services by road has intensified. Rising demand for roads and vehicles is associated with economic growth but also contributes to urban congestion, air and noise pollution, increasing health hazards, traffic accidents and injuries. Motor vehicle use also places pressure on the environment, since transportation now accounts for about one quarter of world energy use and half of the world's oil consumption and is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. The number of motor vehicles per capita in the less developed regions remains markedly lower than in the more developed regions, but is now increasing more rapidly than in the more developed regions.

## **Conferences**

tion, including:

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) adopted the Programme of Action<sup>1</sup> in 1994, which recommended, inter alia, the following actions to address the interactions between population, environment and development:

• Integrate demographic factors into environmental impact assessments and other planning and decisionmaking processes aimed at achieving sustainable development;

• Implement measures for poverty eradication, with special attention to income-generation and employment strategies directed at the rural poor and those living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems;

 Utilize demographic data to promote sustainable resource management, especially of ecologically frag- Modify unsustainable consumption and production patterns through economic, legislative and administra-

tive measures, as appropriate, aimed at fostering sus-

tainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation; · Implement policies to address the ecological implications of future population increases, particularly in eco-

logically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations. **The United Nations Conference on Environment** and Development, which adopted Agenda 21<sup>2</sup> in 1992,

identified a number of key objectives relative to popula-

• To incorporate demographic trends in the global analysis of environment and development issues:

• To develop a better understanding of the relationships among demographic dynamics, technology, cultural

behaviour, natural resources and life-support systems; • To assess human vulnerability in ecologically sensitive areas and centres of population to determine the priorities for action at all levels;

• To implement population programmes along with national resource management and development programmes at the local level to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, improve the quality of people's lives and enhance environmental quality.

The key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action,<sup>3</sup> the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21<sup>4</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,<sup>5</sup> adopted in Johannesburg in 2002, made further recommendations for changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production as well as for promoting sustainable development. The recommendations contained in those documents set priorities for action to eradicate poverty, combat environmental threats to health and promote sustainable development in the rural and urban areas of the world.

Report of the International Conference on Population and Development Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations Population Division, Sales No.

Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. 1, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.8).

<sup>3</sup> Resolution S-21/2. 4 Resolution S-19/2, annex.

ment on climate change.

<sup>5</sup> Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.11.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

# **Participation in multilateral treaties**

To address global environmental issues, many Governments have signed and ratified1 international treaties launched in the wake of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The following are some of the major multilateral environmental treaties currently in force:

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Laver (1985), ratified by 191 countries, aims to protect human health and the environment by promoting research on the effects of changes in the ozone layer and on alternative substances and technologies, monitoring the ozone level and taking measures to control the activities that produce adverse effects.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987), ratified by 191 countries, requires that countries help protect the Earth from excessive ultraviolet radiation by cutting chlorofluorocarbon consumption by specific amounts and target dates, with allowances for increases in consumption by developing countries. The Protocol contained flexible implementation schemes and evaluation procedures and recognized the principle of "common but differentiated" responsibilities for developed and developing countries. The Protocol has contributed to reducing levels of ozone-depleting substances.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), ratified by 192 countries, aims to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that will prevent human activities from interfering dangerously with the global environment. The Convention was not binding and did not establish targets

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997), ratified by 176 countries, entered into force in 2005. It commits 36 developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 2012 to at least 5 per cent below emission levels of 1990. In December 2007 in Bali,

Indonesia, the United Nations Climate Change Conference

adopted the Bali Road Map, which charts the course for

a new negotiating process to be concluded by 2009 that

will ultimately lead to a post-2012 international agree-

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), ratified by 155 countries, went into effect in 1994 and created a comprehensive legal regime for seas and oceans. Rules were established for environmental standards and enforcement provisions, while international rules and national legislation to prevent and control marine pollution were developed. The Convention afforded all countries the right to manage marine resources within their 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone. For many developing countries, however, it is difficult to

enforce regulations over such a vast expanse.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), ratified by 190 countries, promotes conservation of biodiversity among nations through scientific and technological cooperation, access to financial and genetic resources and transfer of ecologically sound technologies. The major objectives are to conserve biodiversity, ensure its sustainable use and guarantee the fair and equitable sharing of

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection. Status as of 1 January 2008. Data

<sup>1</sup> Ratification including acceptance, approval, accession or succession Ratification is the act whereby a State indicates its consent to being bound to a treaty if the parties intend to show their consent by such an act.



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