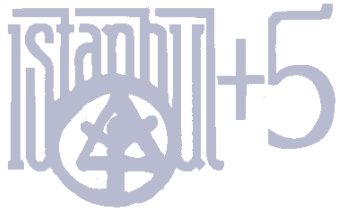


URBAN MILLENNIUM

Special Session of the General Assembly
for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the
Implementation of the Habitat Agenda

NEW YORK, 6 - 8 JUNE 2001

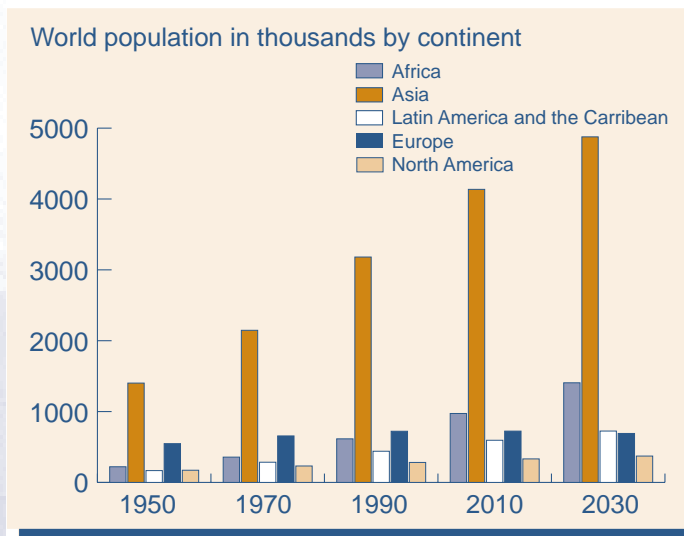
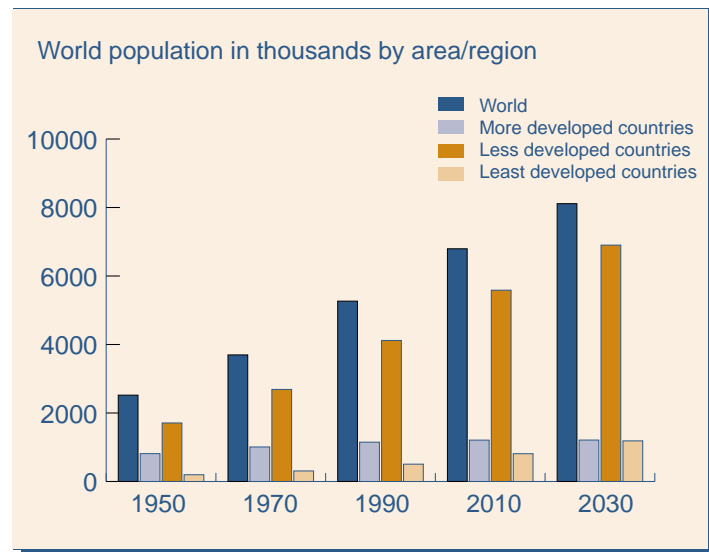


Urbanization: Facts and figures

The population and urban explosions

What will the world of tomorrow look like? The face of the world is changing more rapidly now than at any time in human history, and two trends are primarily responsible for the transformation. The population of the world continues to grow more and more quickly, and, for a variety of reasons, people in the developing world are moving into cities at a rate not seen since the Industrial Revolution swelled the cities of the developed world more than a century ago.

In 2000, world population reached 6.1 billion, and is now growing at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent, or 77 million people per year.



By 2030, it is projected that there will be nearly 5 billion people in Asia alone, more than triple that of North America, Latin America and Europe combined.

It is estimated that there are almost a billion poor people in the world, with over 750 million of them living in urban areas without adequate shelter and basic services.



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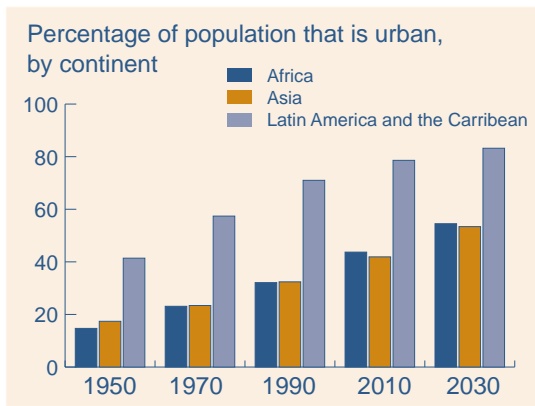
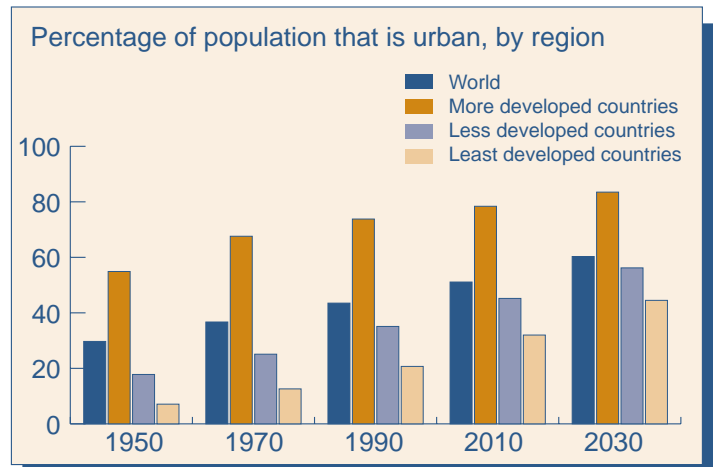


Aging population

By 2050, the number of persons older than 60 will more than triple, from 606 million today to nearly 2 billion. The number of persons over 80 years of age will increase even more, from 69 million in 2000 to 379 million in 2050, a more than five-fold increase.

Urbanization

- Cities have existed for over 5,000 years. Even so, by 1800, only 2 per cent of the world's population was urban. As we enter the "urban millennium", half of the world's people are living in towns and cities, with 180,000 people added to the urban population each day.
- In developed countries, the process has stabilized with about 75 per cent of the population living in urban areas. By 2030, 84 per cent of the population in developed countries will be living in urban areas.
- Latin America and the Caribbean were 50 per cent urbanized by 1960, and now are 75 per cent urban.
- The urban population of developing countries is expected to reach 50 per cent in 2020.



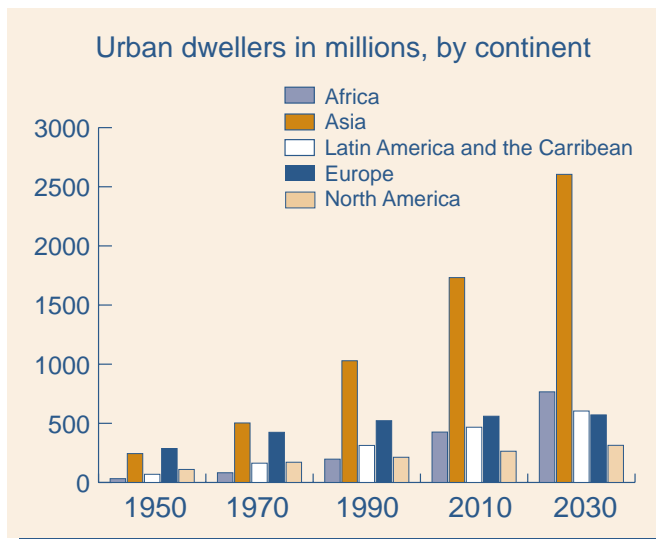
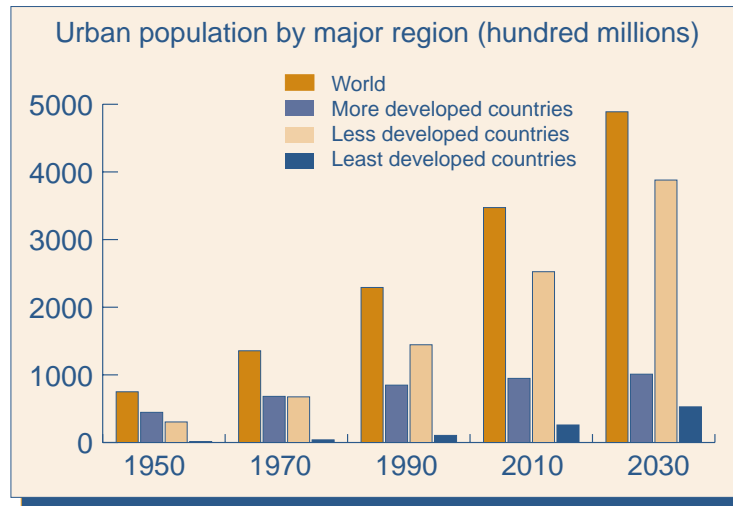
Percentage of population that is urban, by area

- Though Africa is predominantly rural, with only 37.3 per cent living in urban areas in 1999, with a growth rate of 4.87 per cent, today it is the continent with the fastest rate of urbanization.
- In 1999, 36 per cent of the Asian population was urban, and the urban growth rate is in the region of 3.77 per cent.



Rate of growth

- The overall population growth rate for the world is 1 per cent, while the growth rate for urban areas is nearly double, or 1.8 percent. At that rate, the world's urban population will double in 38 years.
- Growth will be even more rapid in the urban areas of less developed regions, averaging 2.3 per cent per year, with a doubling time of 30 years.
- The population in urban areas in less developed countries will grow from 1.9 billion today to 3.9 billion in 2030.
- In developed countries, the urban population is expected to increase very slowly, from 0.9 billion today to 1 billion in 2030.



Numbers of urban dwellers

- By 2030, Asia and Africa will both have higher numbers of urban dwellers than any other major area of the world.



Urban agglomerations: More mega-cities

- In 1950, New York City was the only metropolitan area with a population of over 10 million.
- By 2015, it is expected that there will be 23 such cities.
- Of the 23 cities expected to reach 10 million-plus by 2015, 19 will be in developing countries.
- As of 2000 there were 22 cities with a population of between 5 and 10 million; there were 402 with a population of 1 to 5 million; and 433 with a population of one-half to one million.

<u>1950</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2015</u>	
1. New York	12.3	1. Tokyo	19.8	1. Tokyo	26.4	1. Tokyo	26.4
		2. New York	15.9	2. Mexico City	18.1	2. Bombay	26.1
		3. Shanghai	11.4	3. Bombay	18.1	3. Lagos	23.2
		4. Mexico City	11.2	4. Sao Paulo	17.8	4. Dhaka	21.1
		5. Sao Paulo	10.0	5. New York	16.6	5. Sao Paulo	20.4
				6. Lagos	13.4	6. Karachi	19.2
				7. Los Angeles	13.1	7. Mexico City	19.2
				8. Calcutta	12.9	8. New York	17.4
				9. Shanghai	12.9	9. Jakarta	17.3
				10. Buenos Aires	12.6	10. Calcutta	17.3
				11. Dhaka	12.3	11. Delhi	16.8
				12. Karachi	11.8	12. Metro Manila	14.8
				13. Delhi	11.7	13. Shanghai	14.6
				14. Jakarta	11.0	14. Los Angeles	14.1
				15. Osaka	11.0	15. Buenos Aires	14.1
				16. Metro Manila	10.9	16. Cairo	13.8
				17. Beijing	10.8	17. Istanbul	12.5
				18. Rio de Janeiro	10.6	18. Beijing	12.3
				19. Cairo	10.6	19. Rio de Janeiro	11.9
						20. Osaka	11.0
						21. Tianjin	10.7
						22. Hyderabad	10.5
						23. Bangkok	10.1



Conditions in human settlements

Source: UNCHS (Habitat)'s 'The State of the World's Cities: 2001'

Shelter

- Constitutions or national laws that promote the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing are in place in 75 per cent of the world's countries.
- Only 1 per cent of countries in the world have constitutions or national laws that protect against forced evictions.
- Households in cities of developing countries must spend an average of 8 times their annual income to buy a house; in Africa, they need an average of 12.5 times their annual income, while in Latin America, they need only 5.4 times their annual income. The highest rents are in the Arab States, where a household spends an average of 45 per cent of its monthly income on rent.
- One out of every four countries in the developing world has a constitution or national laws that prevent women from owning land and/or taking mortgages in their own names. Customary or legal constraints to women owning land or property are highest in Africa, Western Asia, Asia and Latin America.
- Real estate costs are highest in Asia and the Pacific, where one square metre of land with services costs an average of US \$3.10. Africa is at the lowest end of the real estate market with an average price of US \$0.15 per square metre.
- Less than 20 per cent of households in Africa are connected to piped water and only 40 per cent have access to water within 200 metres of their homes.

Society

- In cities of the developing world, 5.8 per cent of children die before reaching the age of five.
- In the developing world, 29 per cent of cities have areas considered as inaccessible or dangerous to the police. In Latin America and the Caribbean, this figure is 48 per cent.
- One out of every four households in cities of the developing world lives in poverty, with 40 per cent of African urban households and 25 per cent of Latin American urban households living below the locally defined poverty lines.



Environment

- City dwellers in Africa use only 50 litres of water per person per day. The highest median price of water is also highest in Africa.
- In highly industrialized countries, almost 100 per cent of households are connected to piped water, with average water consumption of 215 litres per person daily.
- Less than 35 per cent of cities in the developing world have their wastewater treated.
- In countries with economies in transition, 75 per cent of solid wastes are disposed of in open dumps.
- In 71 per cent of the world's cities, anti-cyclone and anti-seismic building codes based on hazard and vulnerability assessment are in place.
- Buses and mini-buses are the most common mode of transport in the world's cities. Cars are the second most common mode used, while walking is third. Travel time in Asian cities appears to be the longest, with an average of 42 minutes per trip.

Economy

- In cities of the developing world, 37 per cent of the population is employed within the informal sector.
- International city-to-city co-operation has been established in 70 per cent of the world's cities, with 68 per cent of them affiliated with one or more international association of local authorities.
- In 63 per cent of the world's cities, new public-private partnerships have been established in the last five years.

Governance

- In 49 per cent of the world's cities, urban environmental plans have been established.
- The absolute quantity of local government income varies enormously. In cities of highly industrialized countries, total local government revenue per person is 9 times that of cities in the developing world, 39 times that of African cities and 18 times that of Latin American cities.
- In 60 per cent of the world's cities, local authorities engage with civil society in a formal participatory process prior to implementing major public projects.
- In 70 per cent of the world's cities, there is regular independent auditing of municipal accounts. In 78 per cent of the world's cities, contracts and tenders for municipal services are announced publicly. In 55 per cent, there are laws governing disclosure of potential conflicts of interest.