International perspective on climate change and human settlements

GIZ Kick-off Workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaption Planning in Human Settlements Sector

Tam Hoang, Partners Advisor
UN-Habitat ROAP, Bangkok Liaison Office
e-mail: habitatbkk@un.org

Key areas to be discussed

1. Global and regional trend of urbanization

2. International policy and cooperation on cities and climate resilience (e.g. New Urban Agenda, SDGs)

Question & Answer time

Urban Asia

Kazakhstan 59%

Uzbekistan 37%

Georgia 53%

Kyrgyz Republic 37%

Mongolia 57%

Armenia 64%

Turkmenistan 50%

Azerbaijan 52%

Tajikistan 27%

Afghanistan 25%

People's Republic of China 45%

Republic of Korea 63%

Japan 67%

Pakistan 37%

Nepal 18%

Bhutan 37%

Urbanization

Percentage of population living in cities in 2010

India 30%

Bangladesh 28%

Hong Kong, China 100%

KEY

Yellow circle: Total population

Orange circle: Urban population

XX% Urban population

Lao PDR 33%

Viet Nam 29%

Philippines 66%

Myanmar 34%

Thailand 34%

Cambodia 23%

Brunei Darussalam 76%

Sri Lanka 15%

Malaysia 72%

Singapore 100%

Papua New Guinea 13%

About 40% of Asia's population now lives in cities, compared with 70% in Europe, North America, and Latin America, but the coming decades are expected to bring rapid increases in urbanization. By 2050, with the urbanization of more than two-thirds of the People's Republic of China's population and more than half of India's, Asia's cities are predicted to be home to more than 60% of the world's urban dwellers.
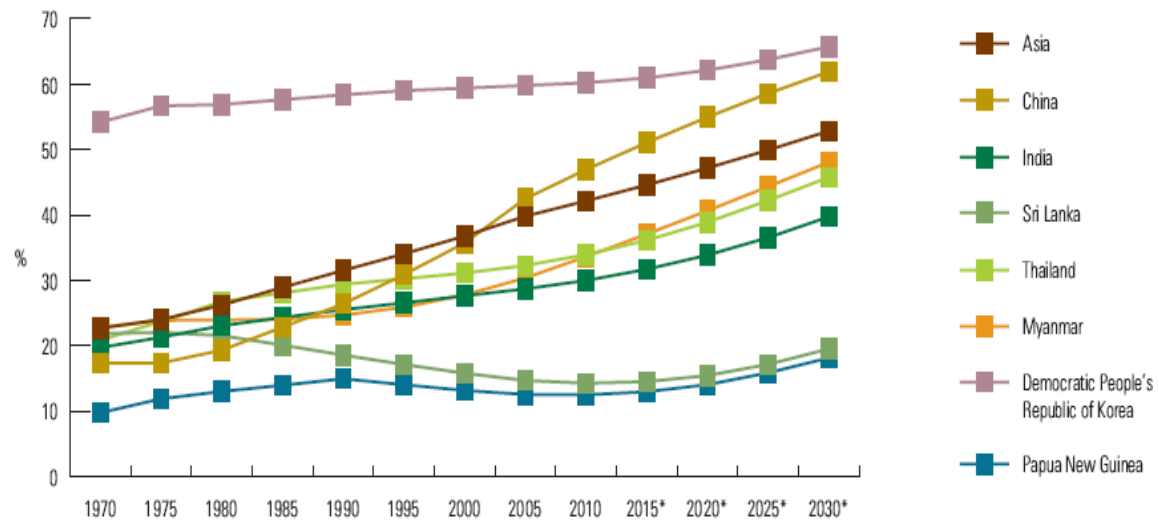
Indonesia 54%

Australia 89%
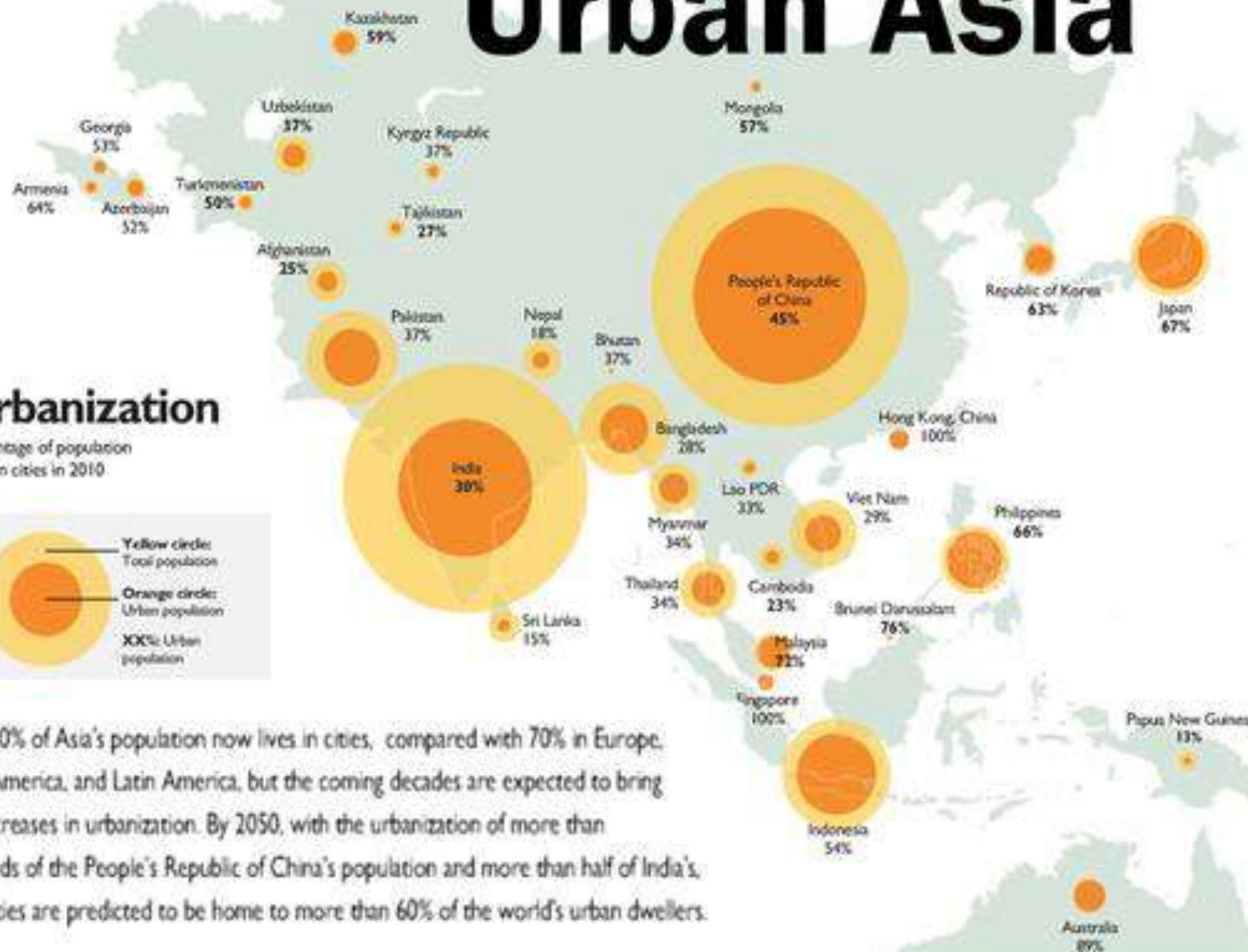
"We're waiting for the city to come to us..."

Urbanization Trends

CHART 2.2: **ASIA'S URBANIZATION TRENDS, 1970-2030***

*Projections
Source: United Nations (2010)

Asian Cities with Population of 10 millions

TABLE 2.11: **ASIAN CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 10 MILLION OR MORE**

1975			2000			2010			2020*		
Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)
1	Tokyo	26.61	1	Tokyo	34.45	1	Tokyo	36.67	1	Tokyo	37.09
			2	Mumbai	16.09	2	Delhi	22.16	2	Delhi	26.27
			3	Delhi	15.73	3	Mumbai	20.04	3	Mumbai	23.72
			4	Shanghai	13.22	4	Shanghai	16.58	4	Shanghai	19.09
			5	Kolkata	13.06	5	Kolkata	15.55	5	Dhaka	18.72
			6	Osaka-Kobe	11.17	6	Dhaka	14.65	6	Kolkata	18.45
			7	Dhaka	10.28	7	Karachi	13.12	7	Karachi	16.69
			8	Karachi	10.02	8	Beijing	12.38	8	Beijing	14.30
			9	Moscow	10.00	9	Manila	11.63	9	Manila	13.69
						10	Osaka-Kobe	11.34	10	Istanbul	11.69
						11	Moscow	10.55	11	Moscow	11.66
						12	Istanbul	10.52	12	Osaka-Kobe	11.37
									13	Shenzhen	10.59
									14	Chongqing	10.51
									15	Guangzhou	10.41
									16	Jakarta	10.26

*Projections
Source: United Nations (2010)

Outline

Figure 1-A
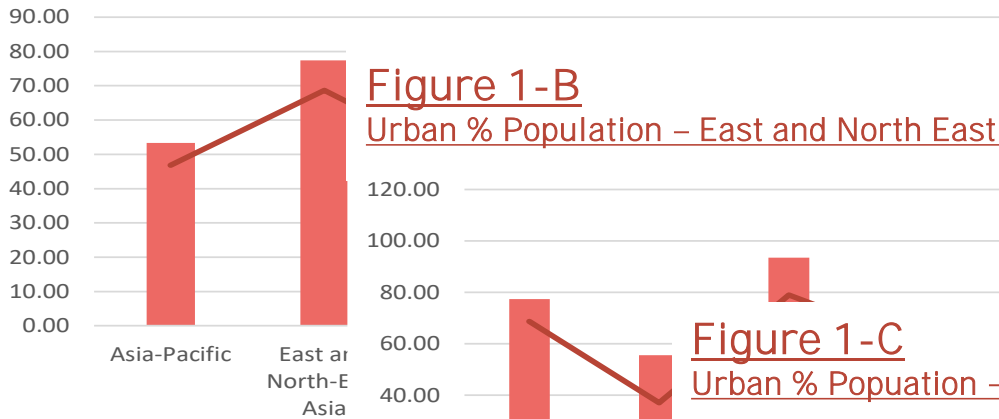Growth of urban populations across the Asia-Pacific (2005-2015)

Figure 1-B
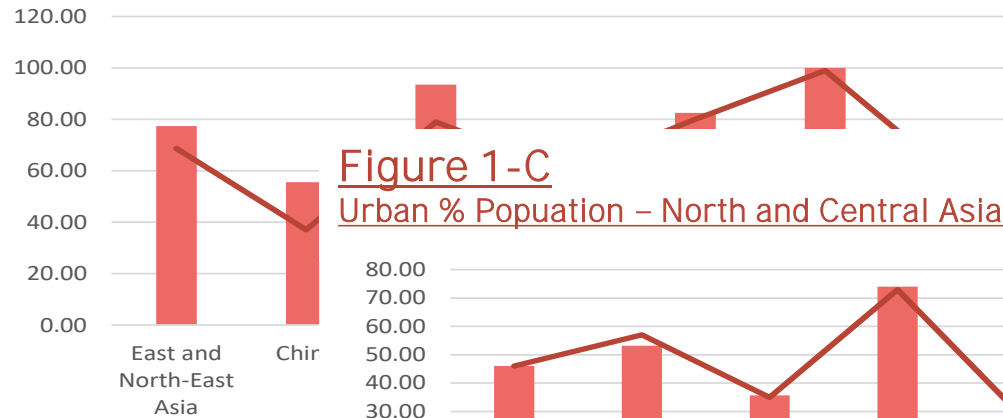Urban % Population – East and North East Asia (2005-2015)

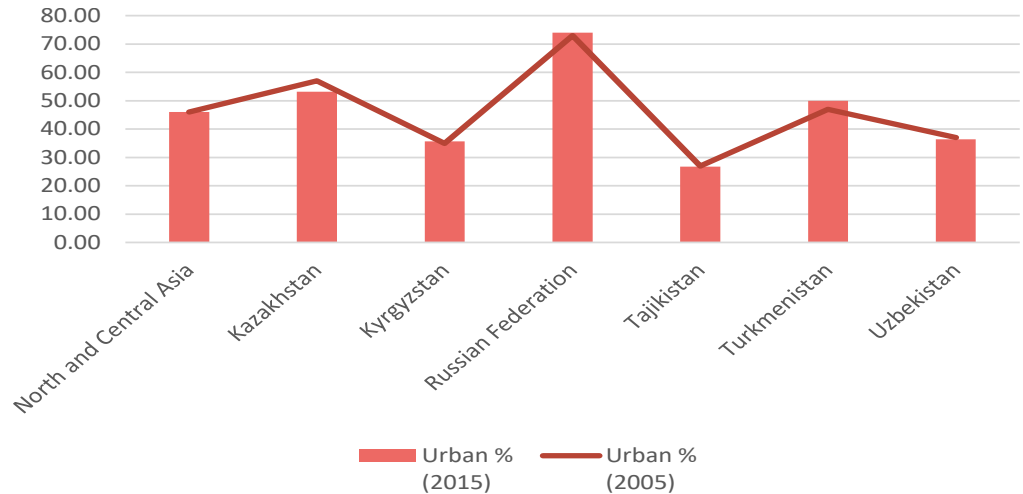## Figure 1-C
Urban % Popuation – North and Central Asia (2005-2015)

Outline

Figure 1-D
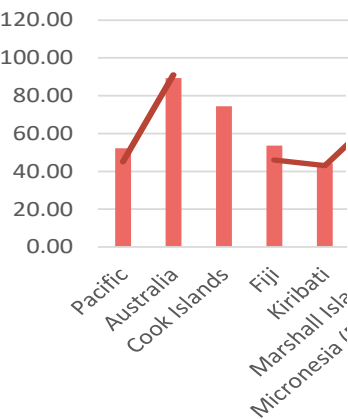### Urban % Population – Pacific (2005-2015)

Figure 1-E
Urban % Population – South East Asia (2005-2015)
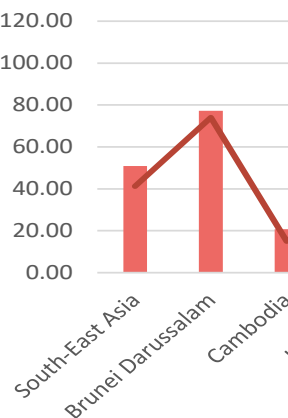
Figure 1-F
Urban % Population – South and South-West Asia (2005-2015)

Urban % (2015)   Urban % (2005)
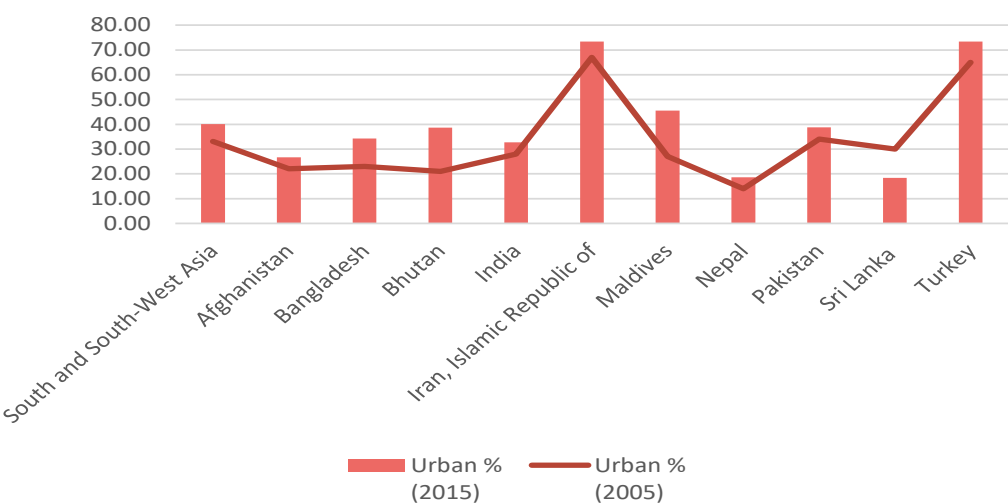
Population Distribution in Asia

CHART 2.10: THE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS IN ASIA

Legend:
- Over 10 million
- 5 - 10 million
- 1 - 5 million
- 0.5 - 1 million
- Fewer than 0.5 million
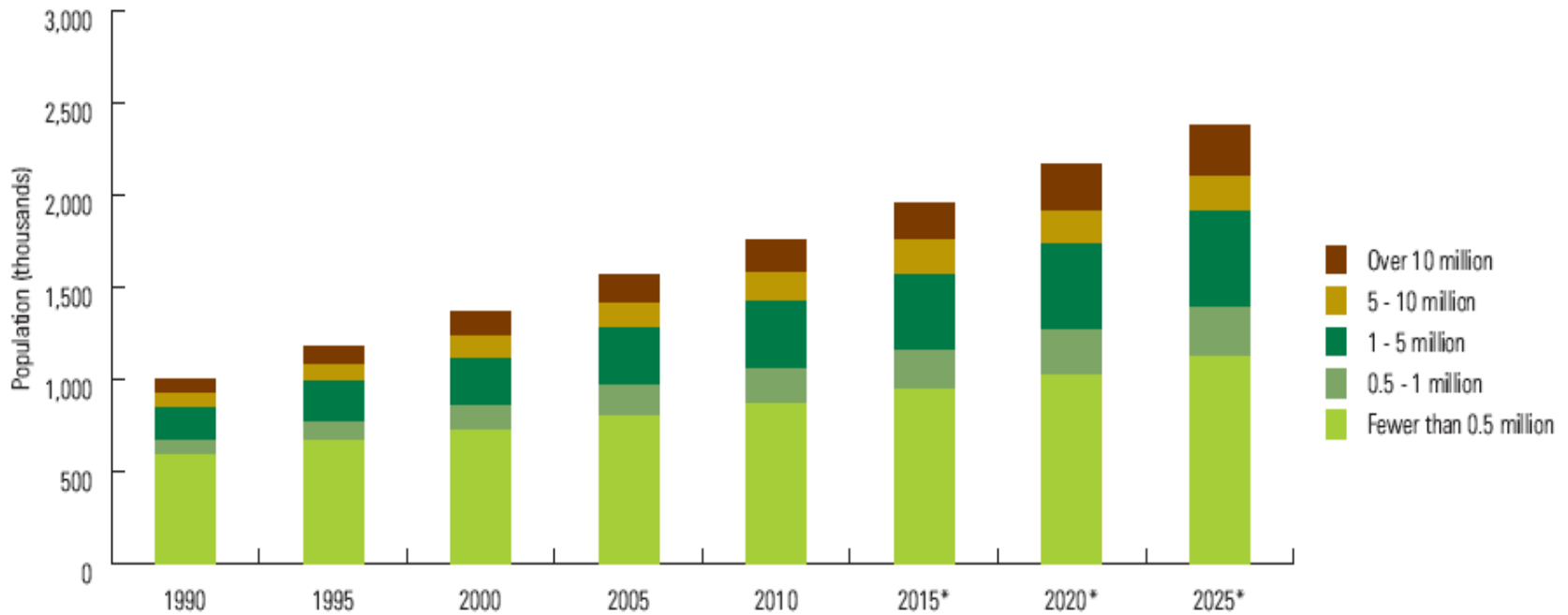
*Projections
Source: United Nations (2010)

Three drivers of urbanization

- **Natural growth:** City populations are increasing naturally as urban families expand.

- **Reclassification of rural areas:** Formerly rural are redefined as urban due to administrative changes or in situ population increases.

- **Migration:** Rural residents or foreigners migrate to towns and cities in search of economic and social opportunities.

Number and % of people living in slums

TABLE 4.5: **SLUM POPULATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SUBREGIONS, 2010 (PROJECTIONS)**

Region	Urban population (1,000s)	Slum population (1,000s)	Urban population living in slums (%)
Eastern Asia	671 795	189 621	28.2
Southern Asia	545 766	190 748	35.0
South Eastern Asia	286 579	88 912	31.0
Western Asia	145 164	35 713	24.6
Oceania/Pacific	2 306	556	24.1
Asia-Pacific	1 651 610	505 550	30.6

Source: UN-HABITAT (2010)

# Land use/cover patterns and changes in Bangkok city

Table:
Land use/cover statistics (area in sq.km, percentage of the total study area) in Bangkok

LULC Types	Year			Changes
	1994	2000	2009	1994-2009
Built-up area	233.33 (14.80%)	519.87 (32.98%)	657.29 (41.70%)	423.96 (26.90%)
Vegetated area	1,131.08 (71.76%)	777.52 (49.33%)	636.01 (40.35%)	-495.07 (-31.41%)
Water bodies	177.69 (11.27%)	207.36 (13.16%)	167.95 (10.66%)	-9.73 (-0.62%)
Other (bare land)	34.00 (2.16%)	71.36 (4.53%)	114.84 (7.29%)	80.84 (5.13%)

❏ *Agricultural land was converted to urban uses as Bangkok* expanded along three major transport corridors to the southwest, southeast and north of the city.

❏ The expansion of urban land use is characterized by *unplanned, sprawl and ineffectively regulated.*

Source: Srivanit, M. and Hokao, K., 2012

Cities – the Opportunities
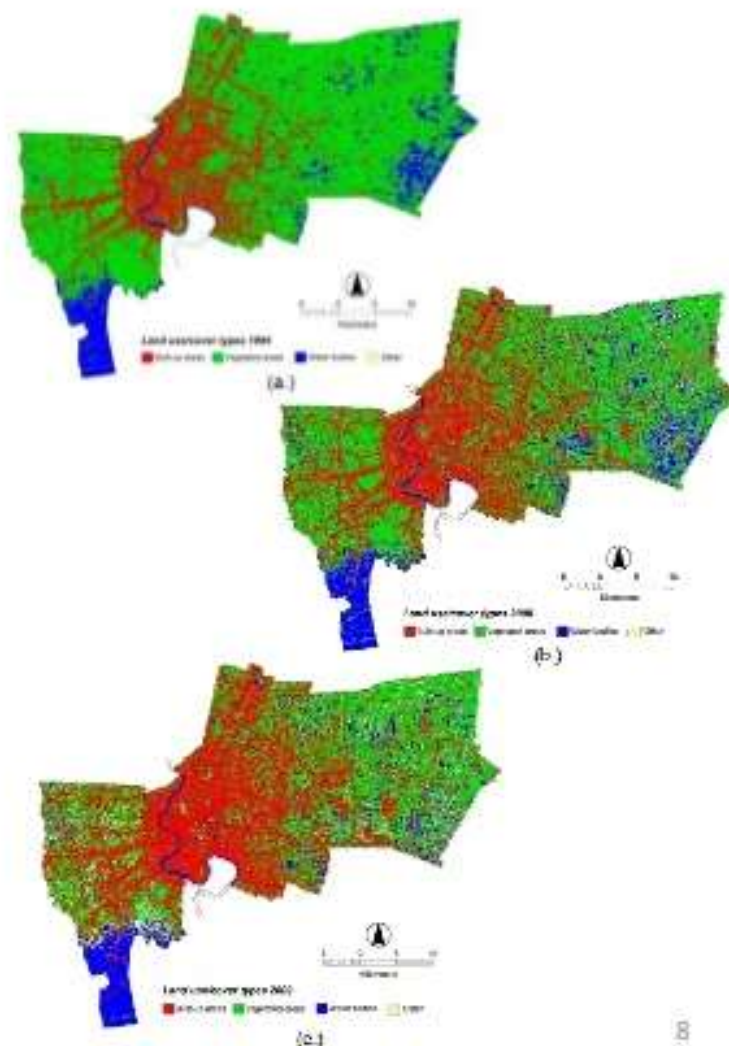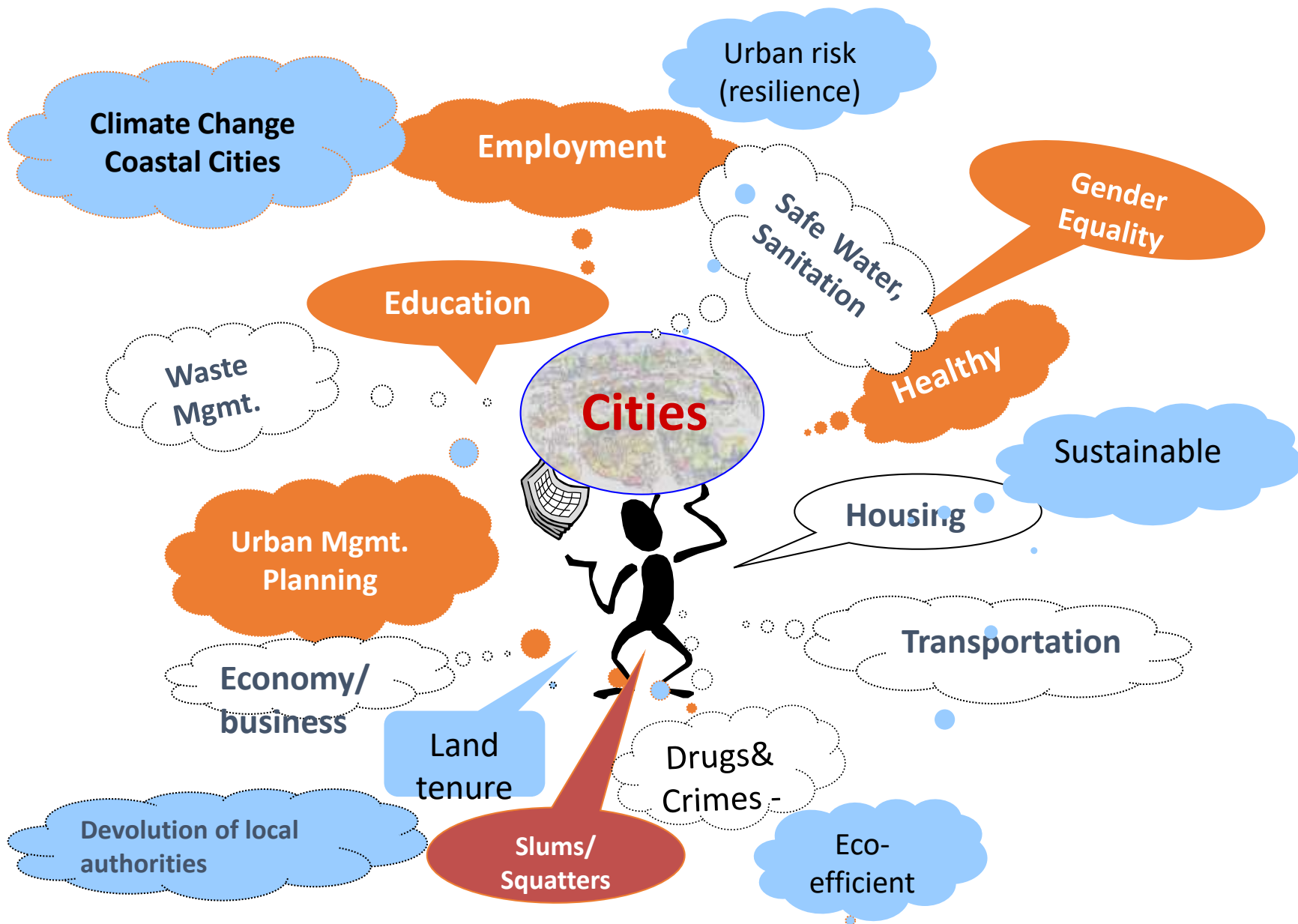
- **Poverty reduction and improved living standards:** Well managed urbanization is associated with positive development outcomes.

- **Efficient and cost effective public services:** The density of urban areas offers the possibility of better services and infrastructure.

- **Better access to rural services and livelihoods:** Including urban markets for agricultural produce, rural development, migration and remittances.

- **The 'urbanization of poverty':** Poverty in the Asia-Pacific is shifting from rural to urban areas.

- **Growing inequality:** Even affluent and economically successful cities like Shanghai contain concentrations of extreme poverty.

- **Increasing vulnerability of the urban poor:** Rapid and unplanned urbanization is resulting in acute rights and protection gaps.

Poverty distribution map for Thailand

Proportion of Poor Population in Urban and Rural Area, Thailand

Thailand Poverty Map (2002)
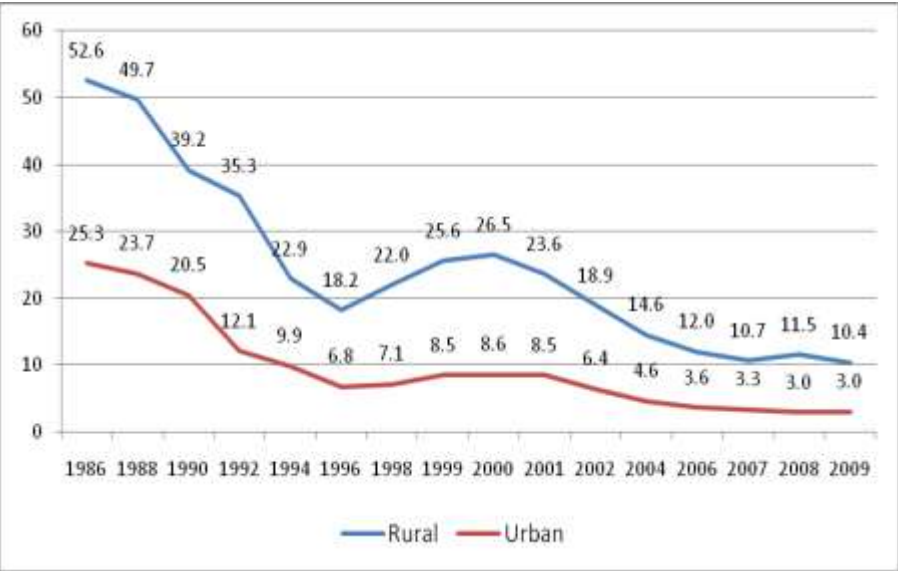
Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line : reduced from 23.70% in 1988 to 3.00% in 2009

Source: http://www.siamintelligence.com/income-gap-in-thai-society-part1/
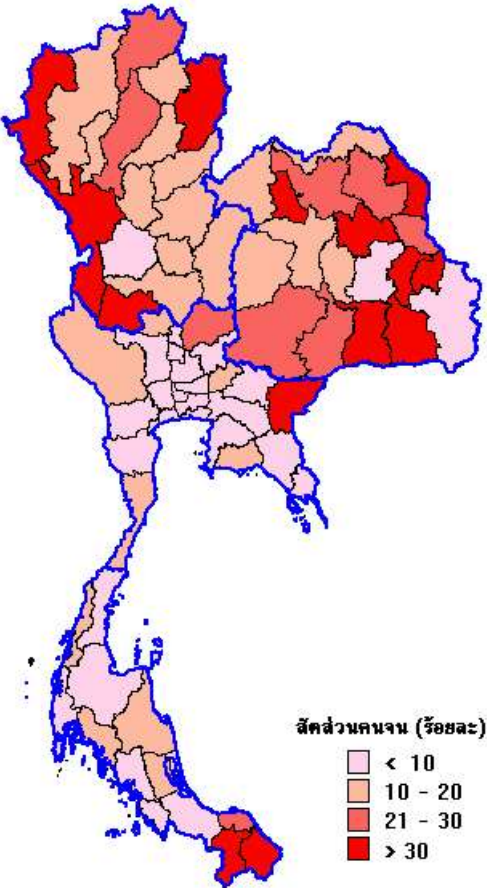
Source: NSO Thailand

Proportion of poor people are more in rural area – in the northern and north eastern regions, especially in the border provinces

Urban share of GDP versus Urban population
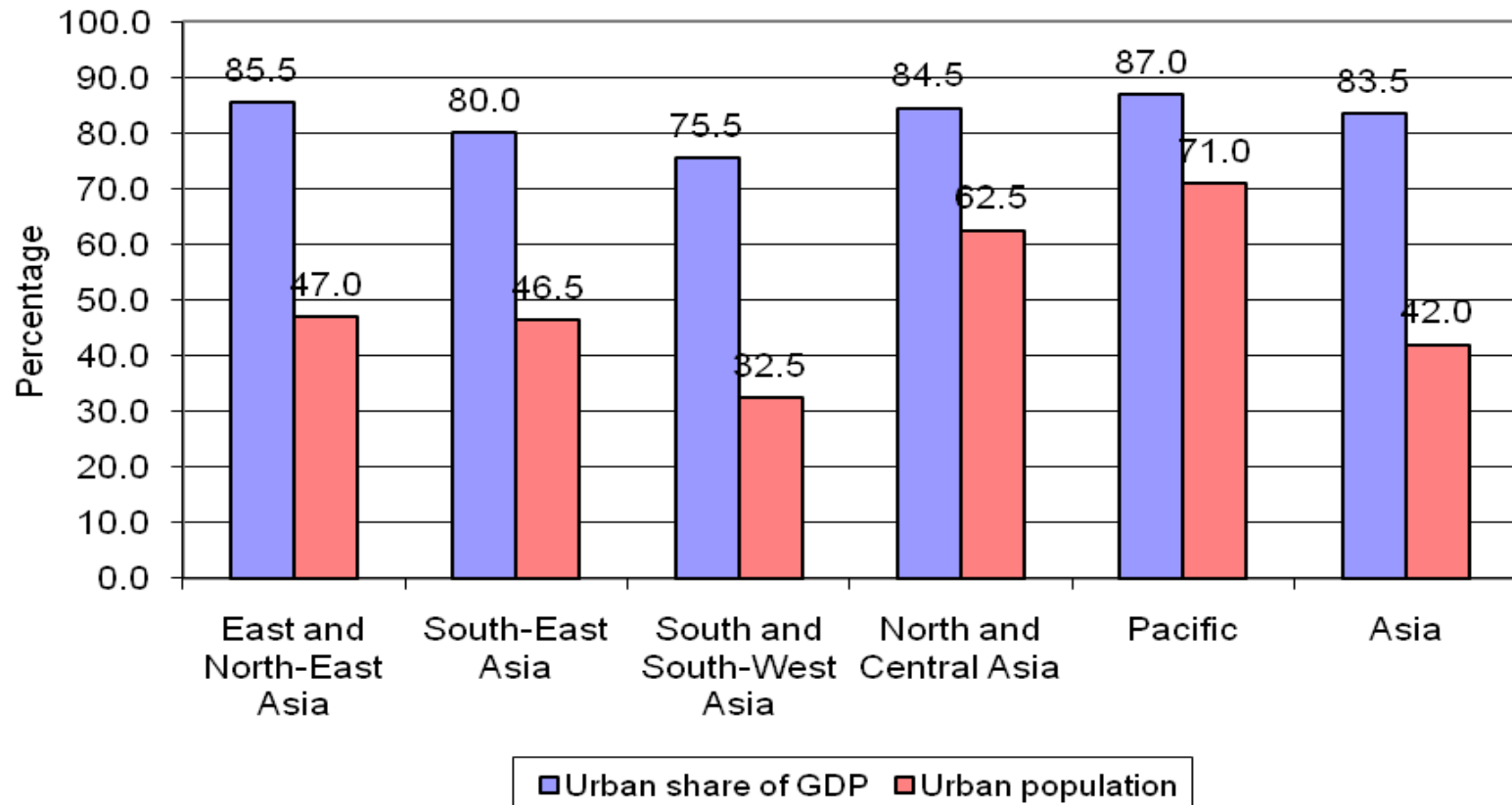
Why is Urbanization a Challenge?

- **An anti-urban tradition:** Many countries in the past discouraged urban growth through restrictions or 'ruralization' programs.
- **The speed of urbanization:** In many areas, urban growth is outstripping services or infrastructure development.
- **The changing nature of cities:** Traditional governance is slow to adapt to new urban forms, from 'megaregions' to peripheral settlements.
- **Knowledge and data gaps:** Limited information on urban poverty and lack of capacity is undermining the ability to respond appropriately.

- **Governance:** Urban policies, land management, housing and service rights, public protection.
- **Poverty reduction and employment:** Job security, social inclusion, decent work, welfare.
- **Basic services:** Availability, accessibility and affordability of education, health care and other services.
- **Food nutrition, agriculture & rural-urban linkages:** Food security, rural-urban governance, migration.
- **Environment and DRR:** Green development, natural disasters, climate change, sanitation, waste disposal.

Urban transformation in Asia and the Pacific

- Urban Divide (urban inequality) is widening
- Current consumption patters in Asian cities unsustainable
- Urban poor more vulnerable to climate change and disaster risks, especially urban risks
- Decentralization drive strengthened power of local authorities – devolution
- Civil society found expanded role in urban governance
- Transforming traditional social structures
- The region's rapid growth is altering the nature of its cities
- Focus of the region decisively shift to cities
- Urbanization is a vehicle for national economic and social transformation

Urbanization is redefining the region

- **Economically:** 42% Urban areas account for 84% of the region's GDP, Economies of Scale, Diversified employment Opp (Factory to Knowledge /Services), Globally connected
- **Socially:** Defining social and cultural norms, even in rural areas, innovations, diverse and divided (Urban poverty, slums), urban violence and crime, social media
- **Politically:** Urban space frontline of political change, from civil activism to globalization, decentralization
- **Environmentally:** 2% (urban surface) / 75% resource use and emissions, air pollution negative GDP (2-4%), Urban Risk and Vulnerabilities, 54% in low-elevation coastal zone, Urban sprawl, Unsustainable Consumption and Production

Global Goals for Sustainable Development
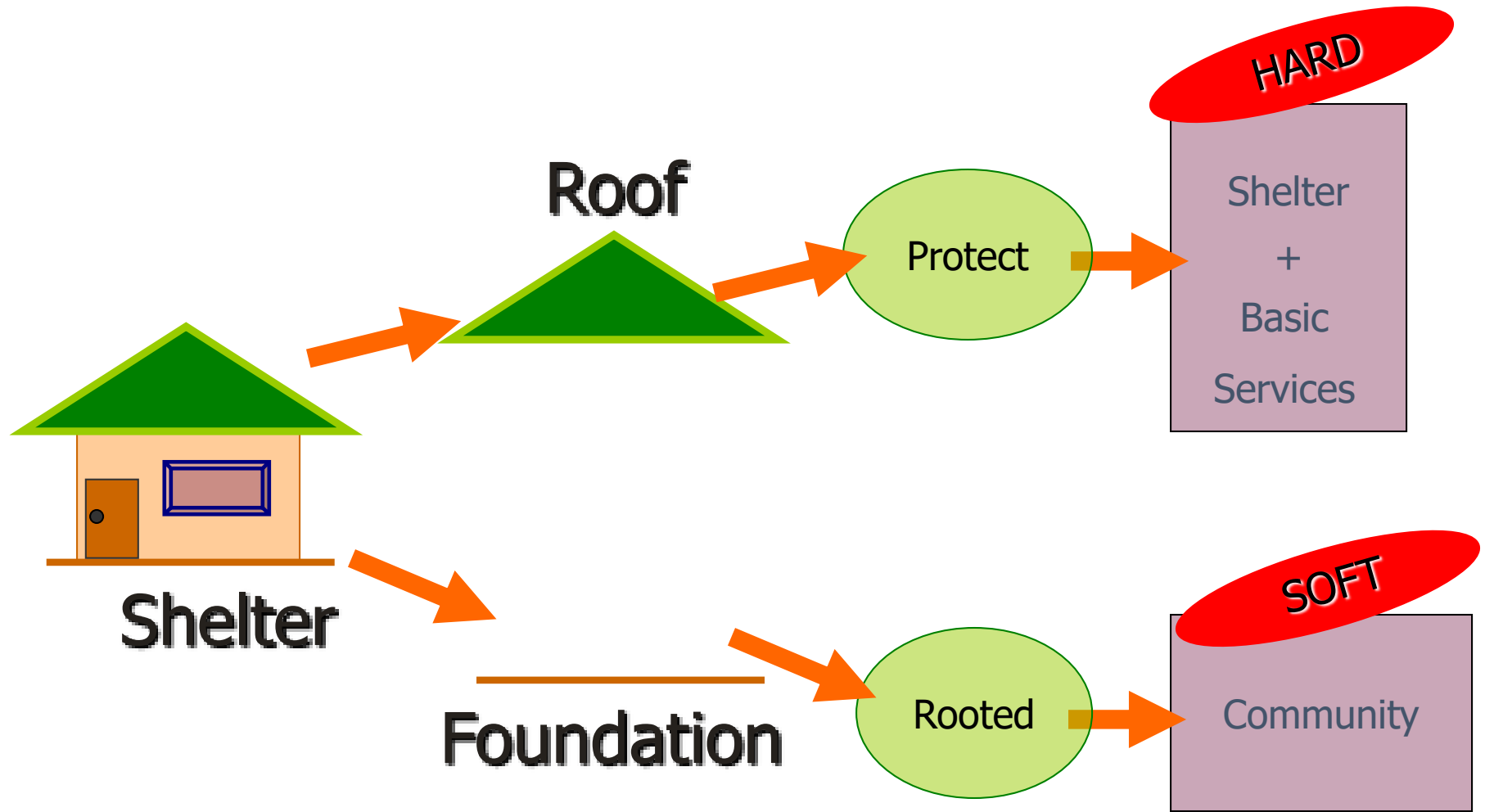
What are "human settlements"?

Localized
Housing/shelter
Safe Water
Waste Disposal
Sanitation
Access Roads
Food

Micro
Employment
Poverty
Education
Health
Transport

Macro
Policies and Strategies
Urban Planning, Land Tenure
Governance
Urban Finance
Decentralization

Hardware (Physical)

Destruction of infrastructure and shelter

Software (Psychological)

Fragmented communities
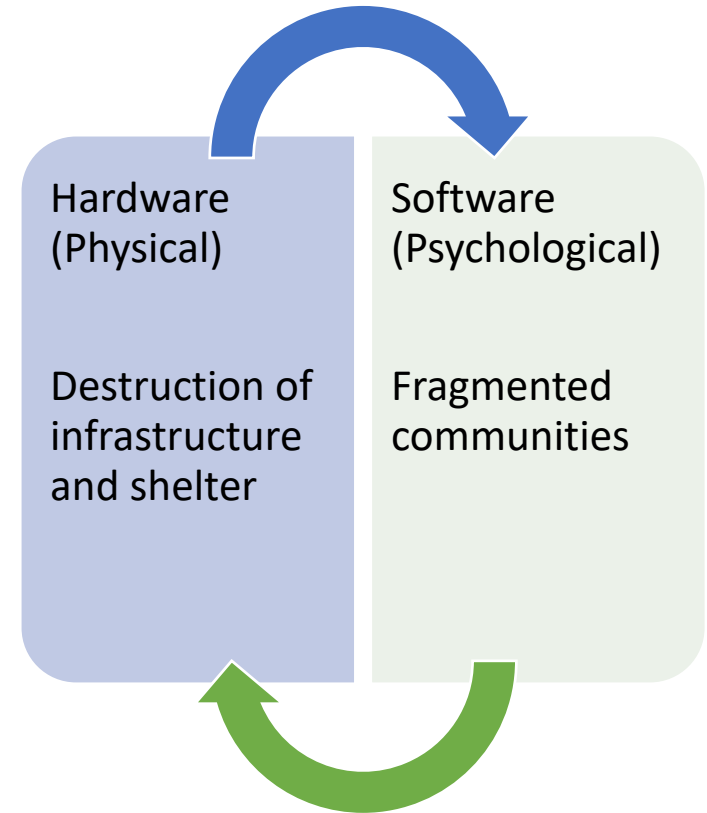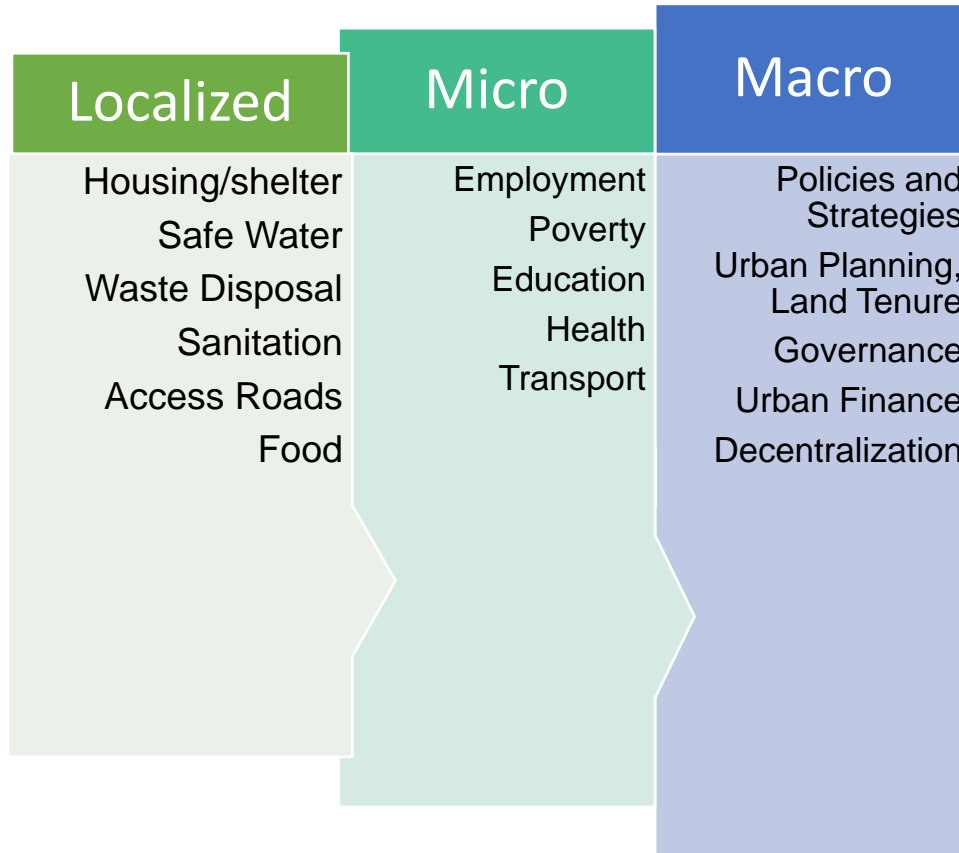
Cities today occupy approximately
only 2% of the total land, however:

70%	Over 60%	70%	70%
Economy (GDP)	Global Energy Consumption	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Global Waste
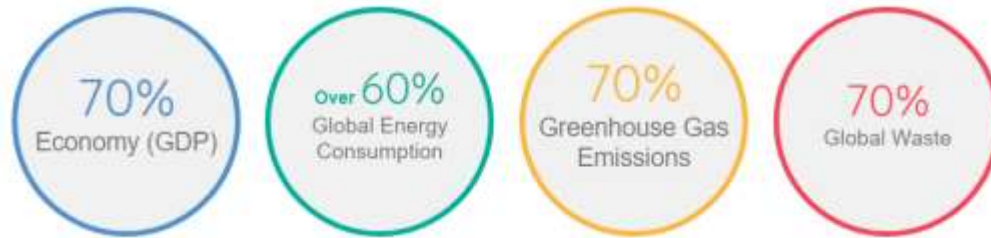
CHAPTER 1:

CITIES & A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE SDGs

Growing recognition of urbanization reflected in global frameworks for sustainable global development.

Habitat I	1987	1992	Habitat II	2000	Istanbul + 5
1976	Brundtland Report	Rio Summit	1996	MDG Adoption	2001

2002	2012	Habitat III Prepcom 1	Habitat III Prepcom 2
WSSD Joburg	Rio + 20	Sept. 2014	Apr. 2015

Sept. 2015	Dec. 2015	Habitat III Prepcom 3	Habitat III Conference
Post. 2015 Dev. Agenda	COP21	Jul. 2016	Oct. 2016

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE
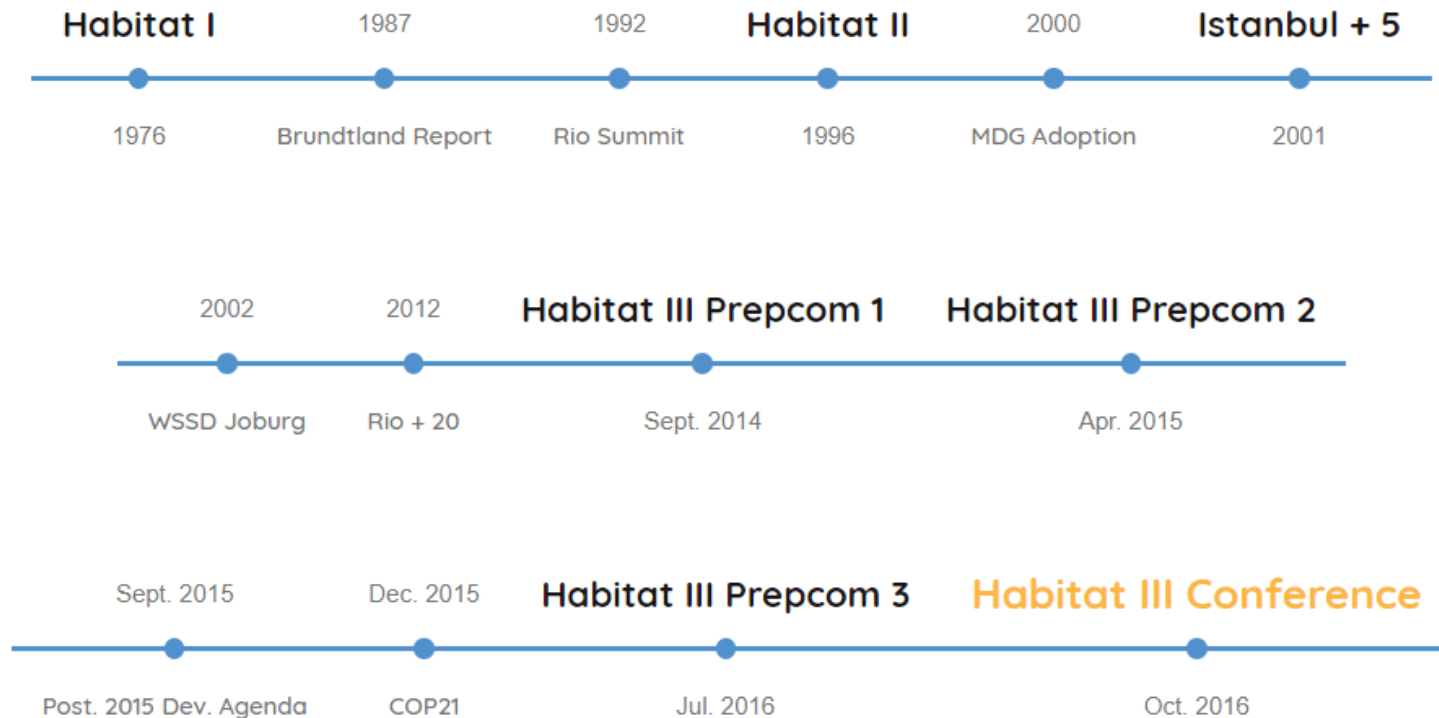
UN-Habitat Role in the New Urban Agenda

- **1976** – Habitat I conference in Vancouver
- **1978** - United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS) established
- **1996** – The Habitat Agenda – Habitat II conference in Istanbul
- Cities as Engine of Growth
- **1997** – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Fukuoka, Japan
- **2002** – Upgraded to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- **2015** – Post 2015 – Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 11
- **2016** – Habitat III - New Urban Agenda
- **2017** – Action Framework for the Implementation of the NUA

Habitat I, Vancouver 1976

Habitat II, Istanbul 1996 - SG Boutros-Ghali

Habitat III, Quito 2016

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"Urban Resilience":

The ability of any ***urban system*** to absorb and recover quickly from the impact of ***any plausible hazards***.
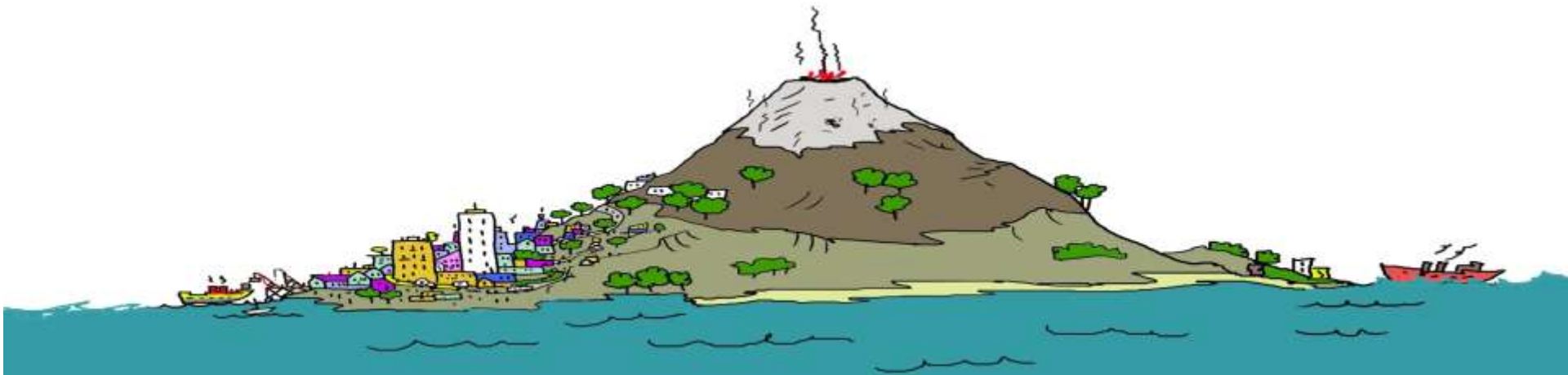
No Ambiguity

For any ***plausible hazard***, CRP will assist city stakeholders to ensure:

- Reduction in loss of life;
- Reduction in loss and damage to property;
- Continuity of function.

People

Assets

Process

So – in cities, resilience is about

PEOPLE

INDIVIDUALS
ASSOCIATIONS
ORGANIZATIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL

ASSETS

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
SPATIAL
BUILT ENVIRONMENT
PHYSICAL

SPATIAL

PHYSICAL

PROCESS

OPERATIONS
FUNCTIONS
INSTITUTIONS

FUNCTIONAL
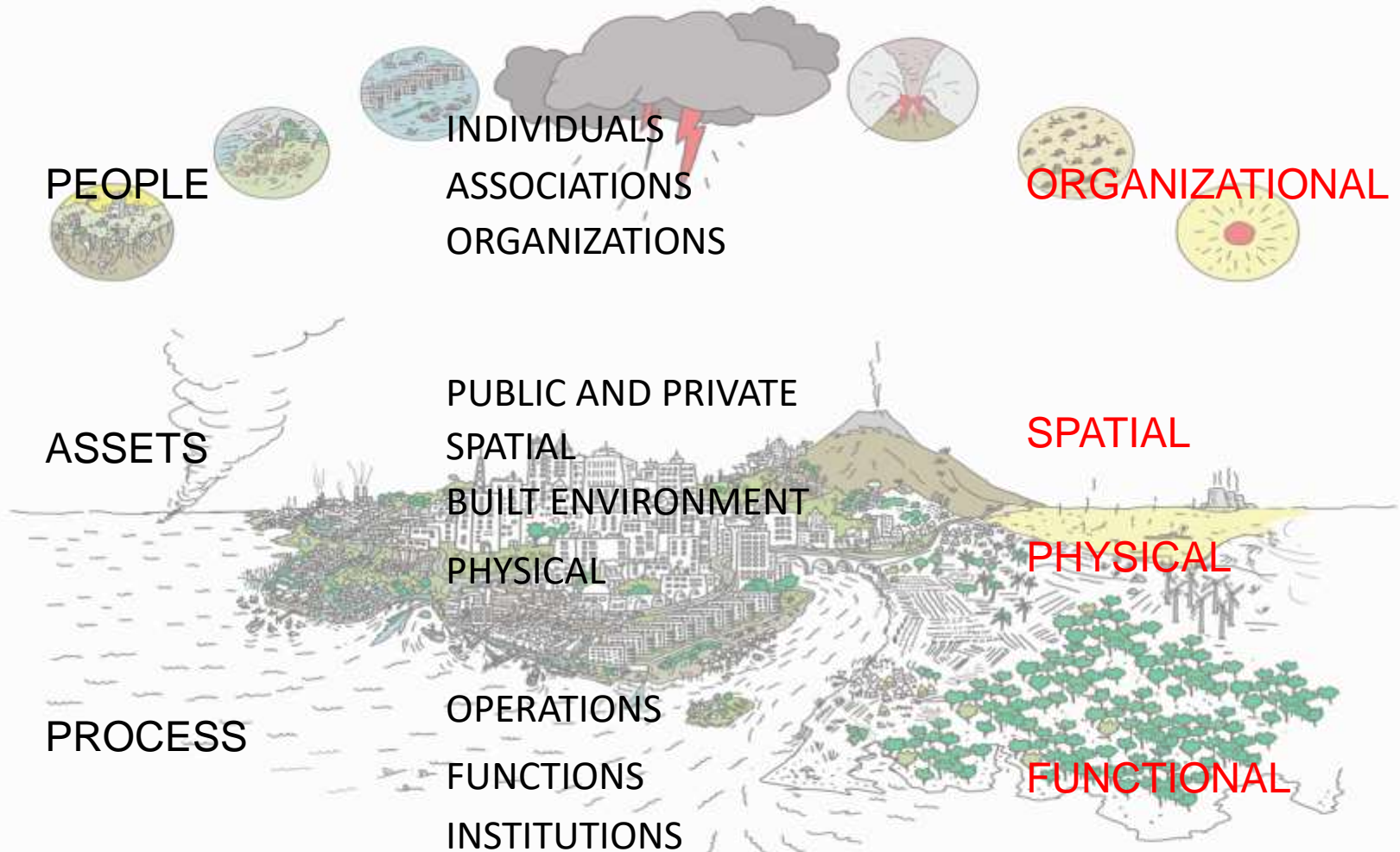
Urban Systems and Multiple hazards

	Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Economic Hazards	Social Hazards	Political Hazards
Organizational Resilience					
Spatial Resilience					
Physical Resilience					
Functional Resilience					
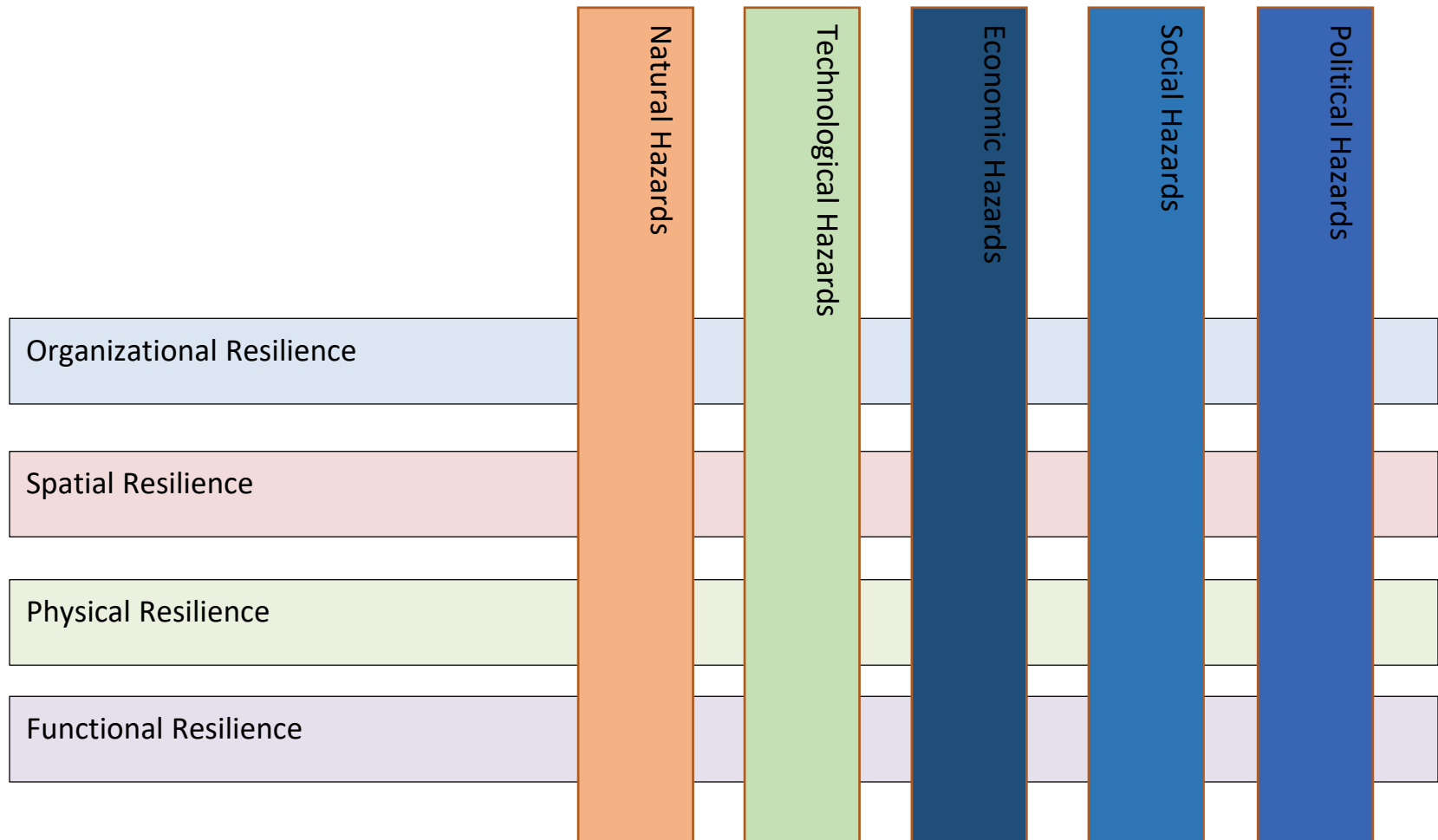
Urban Environmental Challenges

- Cities are major contributors to global warming, emitting as much as 70% of human induced greenhouse gases
- Vulnerability to climate change related disasters: 40% of the world's urban population lives less than 100km from the coast
- High dependence on fossil fuels: 95% of urban transport uses petroleum, resulting in low density and sprawling urban forms
- Low levels of access to water, sanitation and waste management, especially in slums
- Opportunities: Many climate change mitigation and adaptation actions must take place in urban areas

3. Latest developments – Three UN Framework agreements have profoundly have impacted how governments have responded to climate change and extreme events risk management!

CA

1950   **1970**   **1990**   **2005**   **2015**

1

A sequence of major disasters, governments requested the UN for coordinated humanitarian support

UN stresses prevention and preventive measures and establishes UNISDR.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR

Disaster Risk

1994: Yokohama

2005: HFA (2005-2015)

A humanitarian issue engaging civil protection agencies

Paradigm shift from a humanitarian to a development issue: ex ante prevention and preparedness to reduce risks; risk financing & transfer: multi-sectoral

2

Since 1960s major international climate research and monitoring programs established)

PARIS AGREEMENT (COP21)

Climate Change

1994: UNFCCC
1997: Kyoto

2010: Cancun Adaptation

Climate change dialogue deeply rooted in the science and environmental communities.

Negotiations focus on mitigation.

Negotiations also include adaptation;

3

UN highlights linkages of development, population growth, environmental degradation, ozone depletion, health, clean water and energy.

A variety of initiatives between 1992 and 2012: UNEP-FI; UNDG, UN Global Impact; UNEP-FI (PRI); UNEP-FI (PSI); WBCSD,

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) (2015-2030)

Sustainable Development

1994: UN Rio Summit

2000: MDGs

UN brings sustainable development to the forefront of international policy dialogue to focuse funding from international donors, NGOs and philanthropic foundations.

SDG consultations engages climate change and disaster risk reduction issues.

Promoting an integrated & comprehensive approach to disaster and climate risk management and the importance of insurance

Link for the GA report: https://www.genevaassociation.org/media/956576/stakeholder-landscape-in-eecr.pdf

11

Source: Maryam Golnaraghi, 2012 Global Insurance Symposium
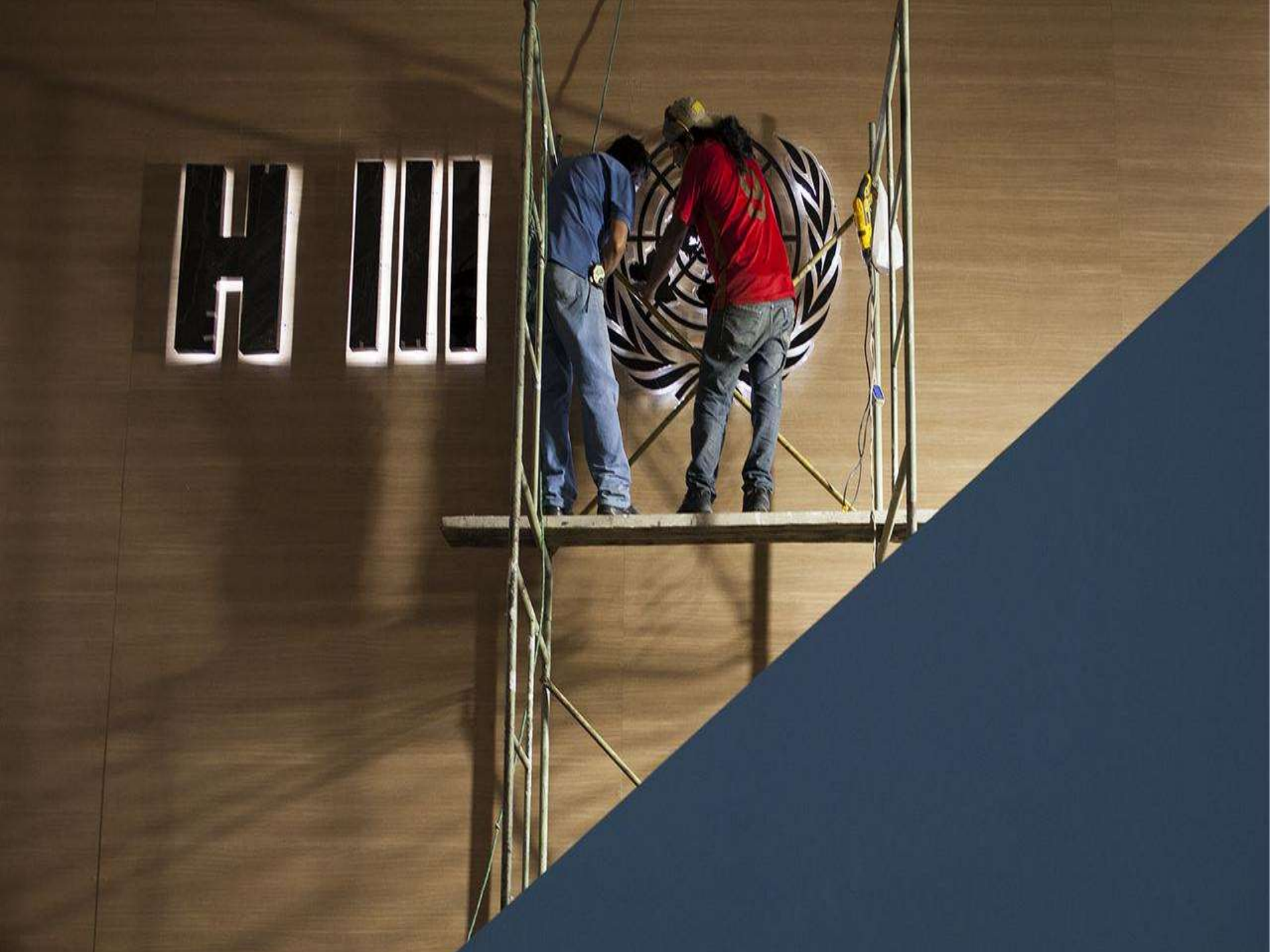
- **A rights-based approach:** Framing public services around rights, with a focus on the most vulnerable.
- **Recognition of urban poverty:** Disaggregated data to identify inequalities for vulnerable groups.
- **Multidimensional strategies:** Resilience and social protection measures that reflect the complexity of urban poverty.
- **More active engagement in urbanization:** A stronger knowledge base in urban planning, disaster management and other key areas.
- **Innovative public services:** Decentralized and non-formal urban governance that goes beyond 'top down' and centralized approaches.
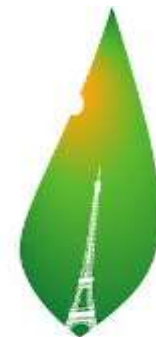
Vancouver, 1976

Istanbul, 1996

Quito, 2016

- Habitat III - the first major UN global summit after the adoption of

UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

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Habitat III Inclusive Preparatory Process

5 Regional Meetings

6 Thematic Meetings

10 Policy Units
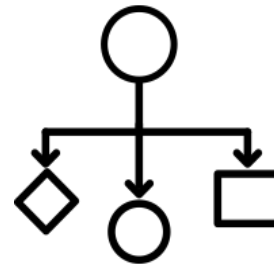
10 Policy Papers

22 Issue Papers

3 Preparatory Committee Meetings

Informal Consultative Meetings and Hearings

On October 20, 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, the **New Urban Agenda** adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

- **30,000 ACCREDITED PARTICIPANTS** **FROM 167 COUNTRIES**
  2,000 REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES
  HIGHEST CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN ANY UN CONFERENCE

- **100,000 VISITORS**

UN@HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

8 Plenary Meetings

6 High-level Roundtables

4 Assemblies

16 Stakeholders Roundtables

10 Policy Dialogues

22 Special Sessions

3 Urban Talks

1 Urban Journalism Academy

Over 1,000 events in 4 days

59 UN Events

57 Exhibition Booths

42 Habitat III Village Projects

And over **460** Side, Networking, Training, and Parallel events were organized by various partners and stakeholders.

- **Habitat III has had the strongest participation of civil society, stakeholders, and local authorities in the history of United Nations conferences.**

-

   The General Assembly of Partners is composed of sixteen Partner Constituent Groups, including for the first time ever grassroots organizations, older persons and persons with disabilities.

New Urban Agenda

An action-oriented document which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, through cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the private sector and in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

IN **HABITAT III,** WE DECIDE
THE FUTURE OF CITIES TOGETHER

- **QUITO DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOR ALL**
  - Our shared vision
  - Our principles and commitments
  - Call for Action

- **QUITO IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NUA**
  - A. THE TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
    - SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND ENDING POVERTY
    - SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL
    - ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT
  - B. EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
    - BUILDING THE URBAN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A SUPPORTIVE FRAMEWORK
    - PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
    - MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
  - C. FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

Habitat Agenda 1996

1996**: Adequate shelter for All (urban poverty, slums) and Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world**

Some new approaches of the HA

special attention to the needs and contributions of women, children, youth and vulnerable social groups

recognition of some role of the local government and the civil society in shaping urbanization

importance of capacity building

New Urban Agenda 2016

2016: **Sustainable urban development: the future of urbanization:** Five pillars:
- ✓ National Urban Policy
- ✓ Rules and Regulations
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Financing urbanisation
- ✓ Local implementation of NUA

New impetus in the NUA

- From Problems to tools for SD
- Integrating, holistic
- Climate change, Resilience
- Municipal finance
- Urban planning & design
- Urban legislation
- LG and CS central, Youth, Women
- Innovations, IT

Column headers (logos/frameworks): PARIS AGREEMENT · HABITAT III 2016 · SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities · Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Row labels (left column):
- Climate change Mitigation
- Climate change/disaster Resilience
- Basic services, housing, slums
- Urban planning, green & public spaces
- Cleaner urban areas

Climate change Mitigation
- Paris Agreement: Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C
- Habitat III: Take action to address climate change by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions
- SDG 11: By 2020, increase nr of settlements adopting and implementing policies + plans towards, mitigation and adaptation to climate change + resilience to disasters
- Sendai: By 2020, Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Climate change/disaster Resilience
- Paris Agreement: Fncreasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change
- Habitat III: Strengthen resilience in cities to reduce the risk and the impact of disasters
- SDG 11: By 2030, reduce nr of deaths + nr of people affected and reduce eco losses caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor + vulnerable
- Sendai: By 2030, Substantially reduce global disaster mortality and people affected

Basic services, housing, slums
- Paris Agreement: Foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development
- Habitat III: Provide basic services for all citizens
- SDG 11: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums and sustainable transport systems
- Sendai: Reduce direct disaster economic loss and reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

Urban planning, green & public spaces
- Paris Agreement: Foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development
- Habitat III: Promote safe, accessible and green public spaces
- SDG 11: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces,
- Sendai: By 2020, increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Cleaner urban areas
- Paris Agreement: Foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development
- Habitat III: Promote measures that support cleaner cities; Improve connectivity and support innovative and green initiatives
- SDG 11: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- Sendai: By 2030, increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people

Translate Global / National commitments and goals into local commitments and goals

Beyond Habitat III

- UN-Habitat recognised as a focal point for sustainable urbanisation and human settlements, in collaboration with other UN entities.

- UN-Habitat to coordinate the preparation of the first report on the progress of the implementation of NUA in collaboration with other UN entities to be submitted to GA through ECOSOC. Feeding into the High-level Political Forum on SD (Para 168)

SDG Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Possible Quantitative Targets:
- Inclusive national urban policies
- Global urban land cover
- Public space as a proportion of urban land area
- People living in urban slums
- Citizen participation in urban local elections and in public affairs
- Urban violent crime
- Inclusive policies to facilitate urban job creation
- Access to safe and affordable public transport
- Share of renewable energy sources in cities and access to improved energy
- Access to safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation in cities
- Multi-sectoral urban resilience policies

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New Urban Agenda Outcome Reporting

	2017					2018				
	Mar-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Oct-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Oct-18	Dec-18
	n of the General Assembly			72nd Session of the General Assembly					73rd Session of the General Assembly	
C			73 ECOSOC					74 ECOSOC		
	March 2017. Expected date for submission of the 2017 ECOSOC report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda	July 2017. Agenda item on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda as agreed in E/RES/2016/24				March 2018. Expected date of the submission of the quadrennial report.	July 2018. Agenda item on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. Discussion based on the quadrennial report. Replaces the ECOSOC annual report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.			
		July 2017. Expected approval of ECOSOC Resolution welcoming the New Urban Agenda and requesting to submit the quadrennial report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through ECOSOC					July 2018. Expected approval of ECOSOC resolution on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.			
			August 2017. Submission of the 72nd session annual report following decision of the Second Committee resolution during the 71st session	October 2017. Agenda item for reporting on the outcome of the 71st Second Committee resolution and outcome of the UN-Habitat assessment and High-Level Meeting	December 2017. Second Committee resolution. Decision on enhancing UN-Habitat as agreed in the New Urban Agenda			August 2018. Submission of the SG annual report in which the quadrennial report of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is part of.	October 2018. Agenda item on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda	December 2018. Second Committee resolution

UN-Habitat Partners Forum

"Partners Forum for Delivering the New Urban Agenda Together in Asia and the Pacific"

- National Mechanisms and Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation of the NUA –

January 23-24, 2017, Bangkok

| NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS | PARTNERSHIPS | MONITORING AND REPORTING | RAISE AWARENESS |

- **38 from outside Thailand**
- **National Urban Agenda Focal points 38 from 13 countries**
- **Drivers of multi-stakeholders Forum (National Urban Forum/National Habitat Committee) 7**
- **Regional Partners supporting the national process 10 + 4 UN agencies**

WUF | LATAR BELAKANG

Past Sessions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Location	Nairobi, Kenya	Barcelona, Spain	Vancouver, Canada	Nanjing, China	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Naples, Italy	Medellin, Colombia
Theme	Sustainable Urbanization	Cities: Crossroads of cultures, inclusiveness and integration?	Our Future: Sustainable Cities – Turning Ideas into Action	Harmonious Urbanization: The Challenge of Balanced Territorial Development	The Right to the City: Bridging the Urban Divide	The Urban Future	Urban Equity in Development – Cities for Life
Attendance	Almost 1,200	Over 4,300	Over 10,400	Almost 8,000	Almost 13,800	Over 8,200	Over 22,000

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KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA : THE HOST

Thanks for your attention!

Any questions?

Find us online:

The State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015.
Urban transformations: Shifting from quantity to quality
https://unhabitat.org/books/the-state-of-asian-and-pacific-cities-2015

New Urban Agenda
http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda

World Urban Forum
https://www.unhabitat.org/wuf

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