Cities and the Post-2015 Agenda
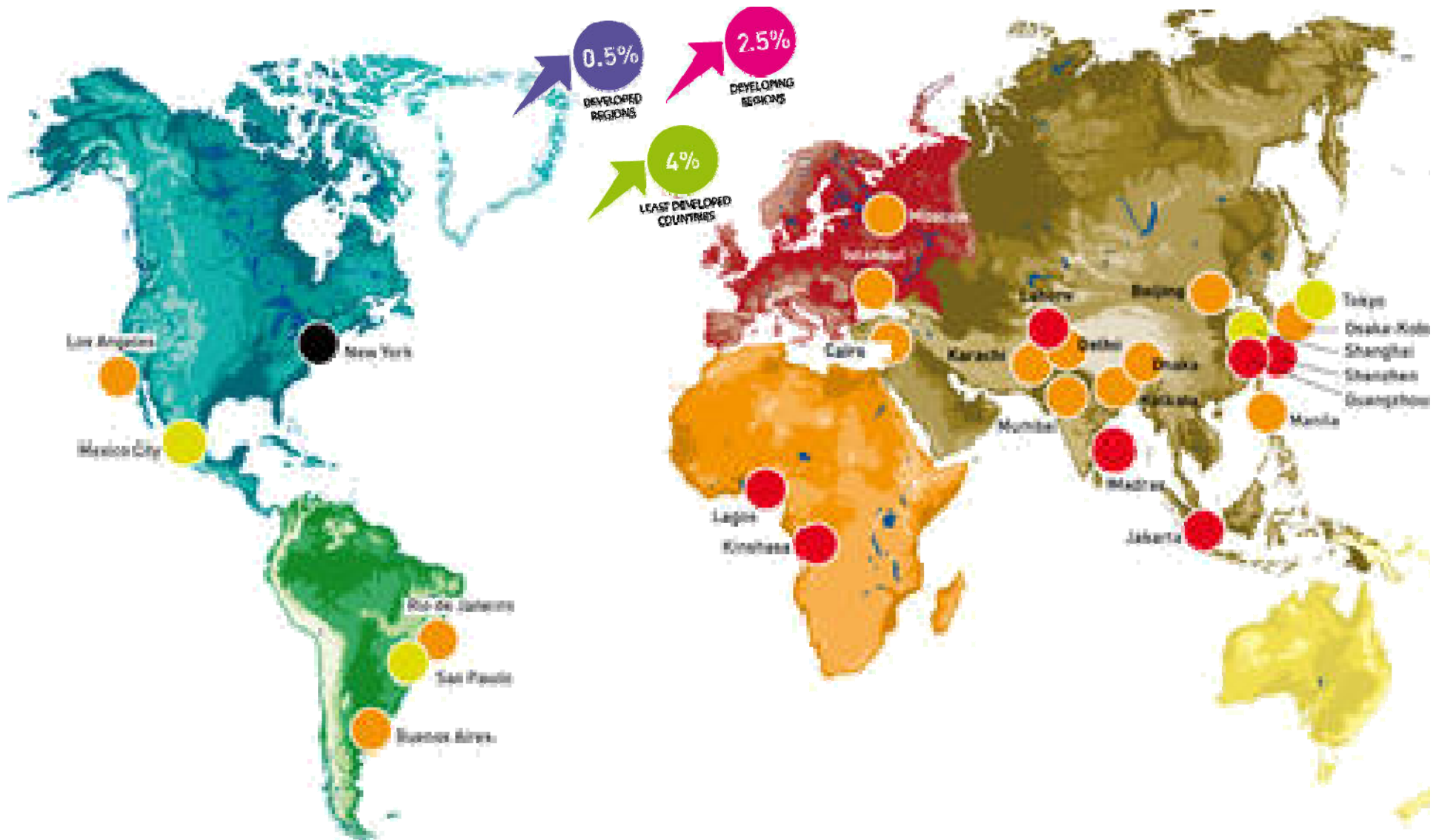
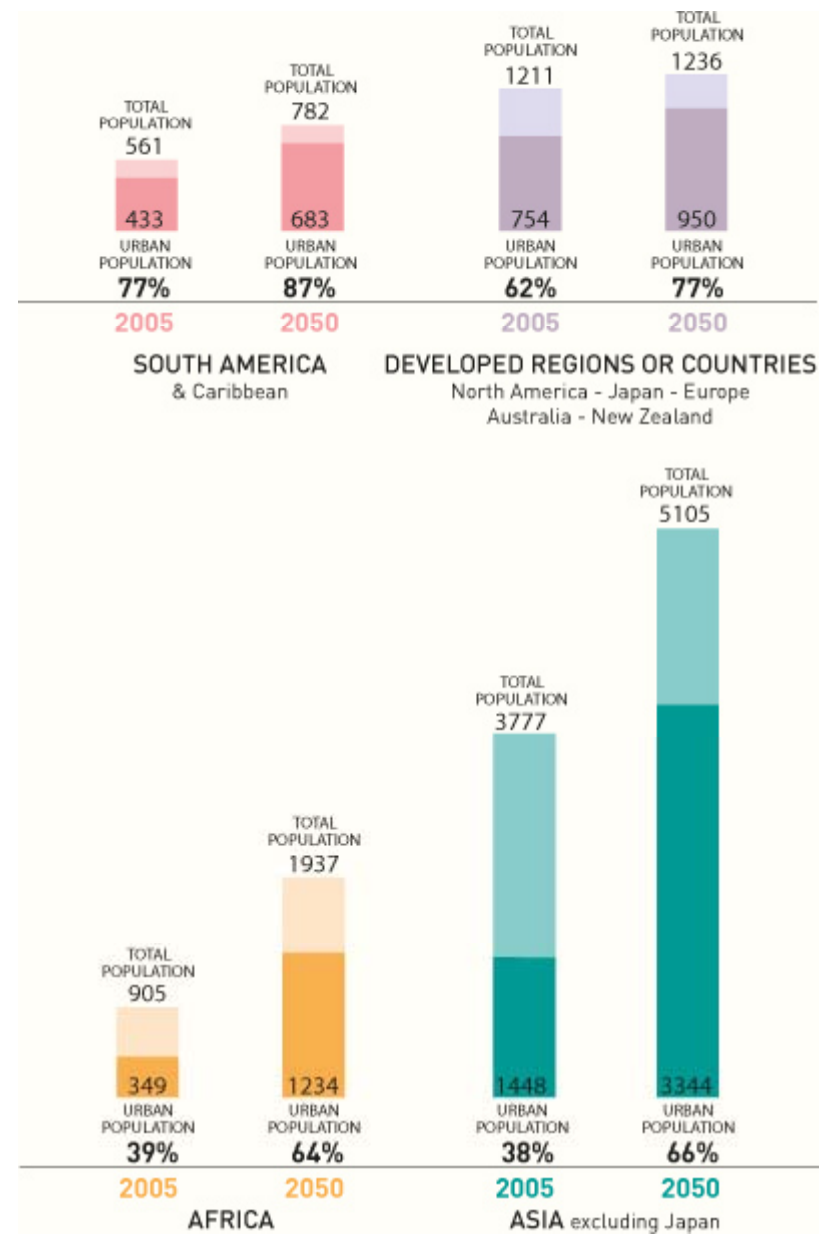Opportunities or threats?

The HLP report take on cities

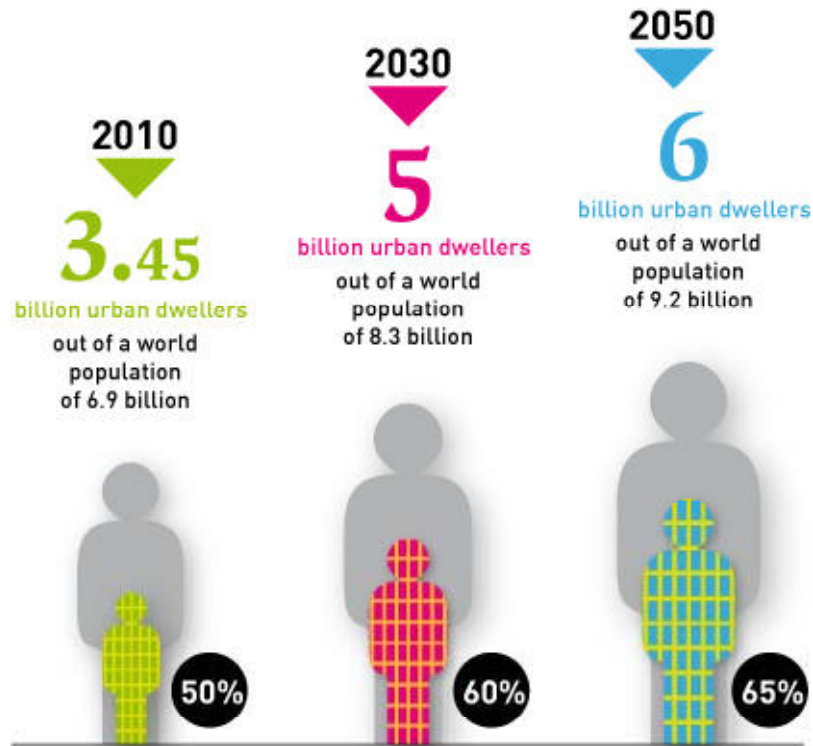"We can do more to take advantage of rapid urbanisation: cities are the <u>world's engines</u> for business and innovation. With good management they can provide jobs, hope and growth, while building sustainability."

"Billions more people could become middle-class by 2030, most of them in cities, and this would <u>strengthen economic growth</u> the world over."
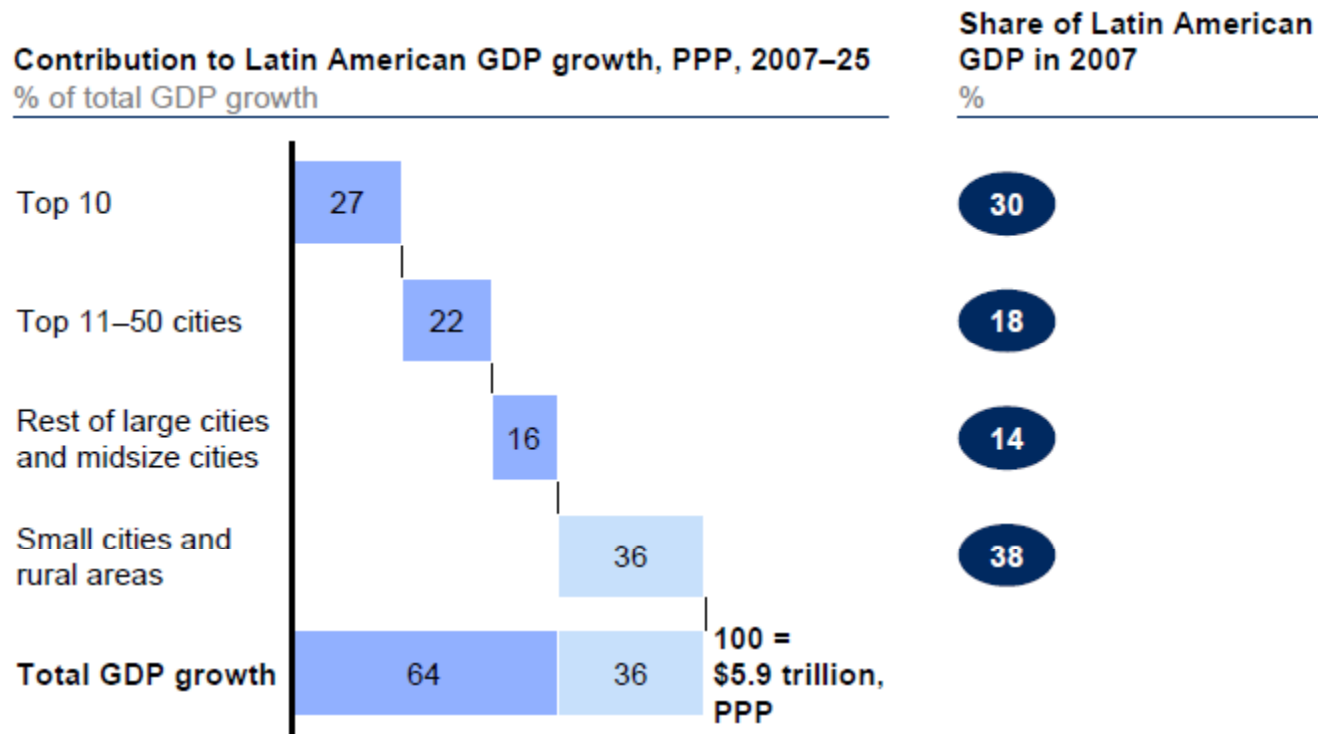
Growth of urban population

The relevance of Cities

2010
3.45 billion urban dwellers out of a world population of 6.9 billion
50%

2030
5 billion urban dwellers out of a world population of 8.3 billion
60%

2050
6 billion urban dwellers out of a world population of 9.2 billion
65%

TOTAL POPULATION 561
433 URBAN POPULATION 77%
2005

TOTAL POPULATION 782
683 URBAN POPULATION 87%
2050

SOUTH AMERICA & Caribbean

TOTAL POPULATION 1211
754 URBAN POPULATION 62%
2005

TOTAL POPULATION 1236
950 URBAN POPULATION 77%
2050

DEVELOPED REGIONS OR COUNTRIES
North America - Japan - Europe
Australia - New Zealand

TOTAL POPULATION 905
349 URBAN POPULATION 39%
2005

TOTAL POPULATION 1937
1234 URBAN POPULATION 64%
2050

AFRICA

TOTAL POPULATION 3777
1448 URBAN POPULATION 38%
2005

TOTAL POPULATION 5105
3344 URBAN POPULATION 66%
2050

ASIA excluding Japan

Cities are potetial engines of growth

Latin America's 198 largest cities will contribute 65 percent of total regional GDP growth between 2007 and 2025

Contribution to Latin American GDP growth, PPP, 2007–25
% of total GDP growth

Share of Latin American GDP in 2007
%

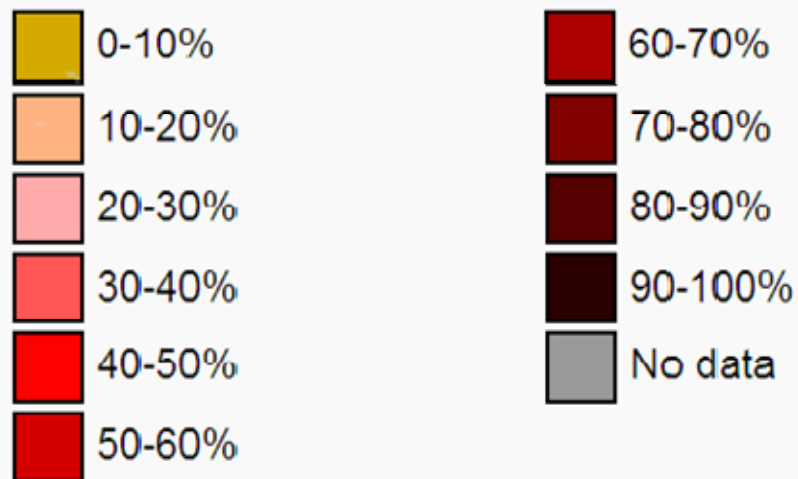|	Contribution	Share
Top 10	27	30
Top 11–50 cities	22	18
Rest of large cities and midsize cities	16	14
Small cities and rural areas	36	38
Total GDP growth	64	36

100 = $5.9 trillion, PPP

NOTE: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
SOURCE: McKinsey Global Institute Cityscope 1.1

Cities and poverty

Nations by percentage of urban population living in slums.
[21]

0-10%	60-70%
10-20%	70-80%
20-30%	80-90%
30-40%	90-100%
40-50%	No data
50-60%	

Pila

Urban poverty is different

- The usual definition of poverty does not fit well with cities.
  - Dependence on Cash
  - Insecurity
  - Overcrowding
  - Invasions and lack of land tenure
  - Lack of basic services and transportation
  - Environmental degradation and risks
- Tackling poverty does not equate with growth of the middle class.

The Challenges of Governing Cities

- Cities (and therefore Majors) are seen as possible champions, however, their hands are tight by national politics and policymaking.
- The Global South has seen the growth of many "primate cities": one city that is overwhelmingly the center of innovation, economic development in the country.
- A focus on cities might cause an overlook to the rural sector.