



THE ACADEMY
OF **URBANISM**

URBAN FUTURES CITIES & TOWNS IN TRANSITION

VANCOUVER to VLADIVOSTOK
HABITAT III and the metropolitan context
of the UNECE

Professor Brian Mark Evans
The Glasgow School of Art



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE

**GLASGOW
URBAN LAB**
THE GLASGOW
SCHOOL OF ART

Habitat '67 – Moshe Safdie | HABITAT I – VANCOUVER 1976



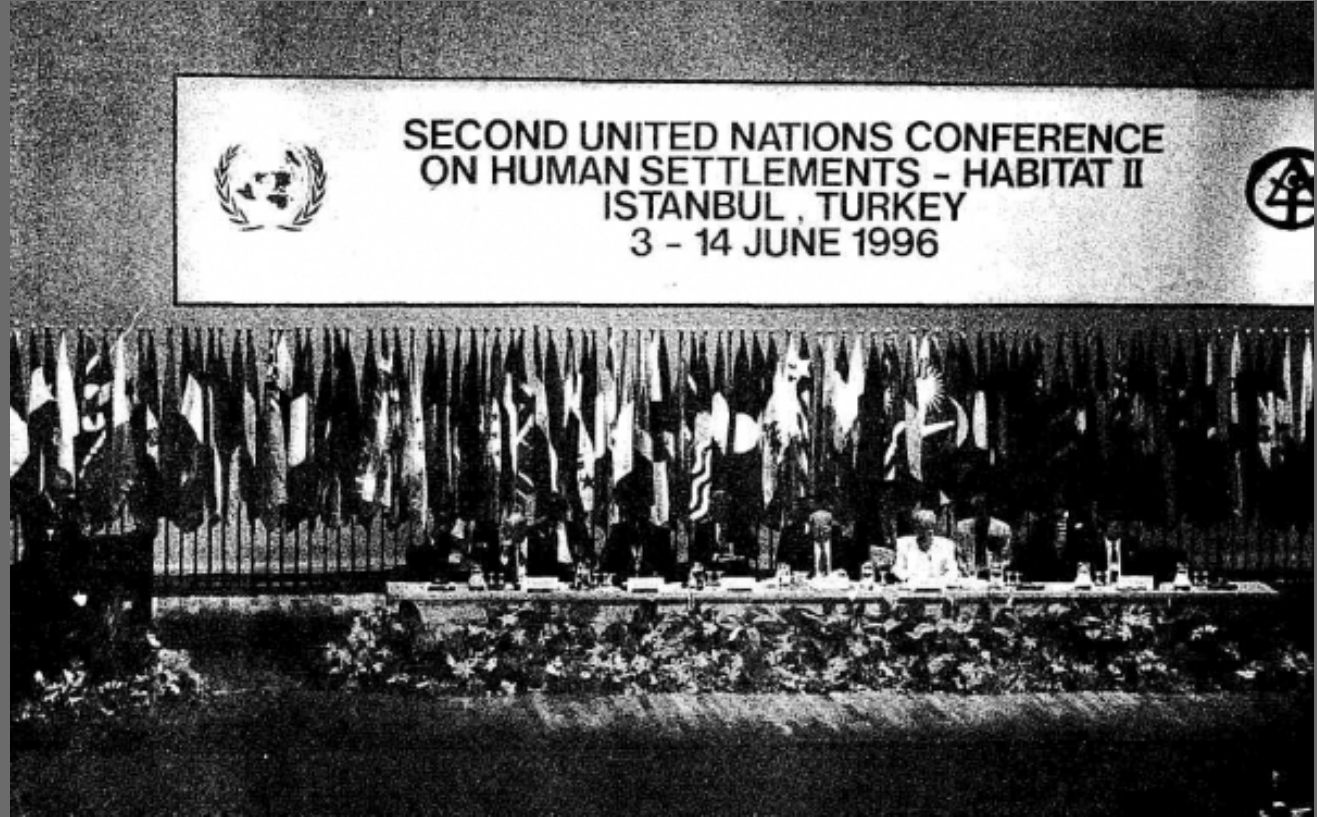
HABITAT II – ISTANBUL 1996 – Worthy and Wordy



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

HABITAT II
CITY SUMMIT

ISTANBUL 3-14 JUNE 1996



H III

HABITAT III
QUITO - OCTOBER 2016

United Nations Conference on Housing
and Sustainable Urban Development



HABITAT III – Focus on the **CITY** – ‘A NEW URBAN AGENDA’



Joan Clos: a paradigm shift from issue to action

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
NEGOTIATIONS



MEMBER STATES
Habitat III Bureau

HOW CAN I
CONTRIBUTE TO
HABITAT III?

PARTNERS
NEGOTIATIONS



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF PARTNERS

NEW
URBAN
AGENDA

Zero Draft (April 2016)



HABITAT III
Quito, Oct 2016

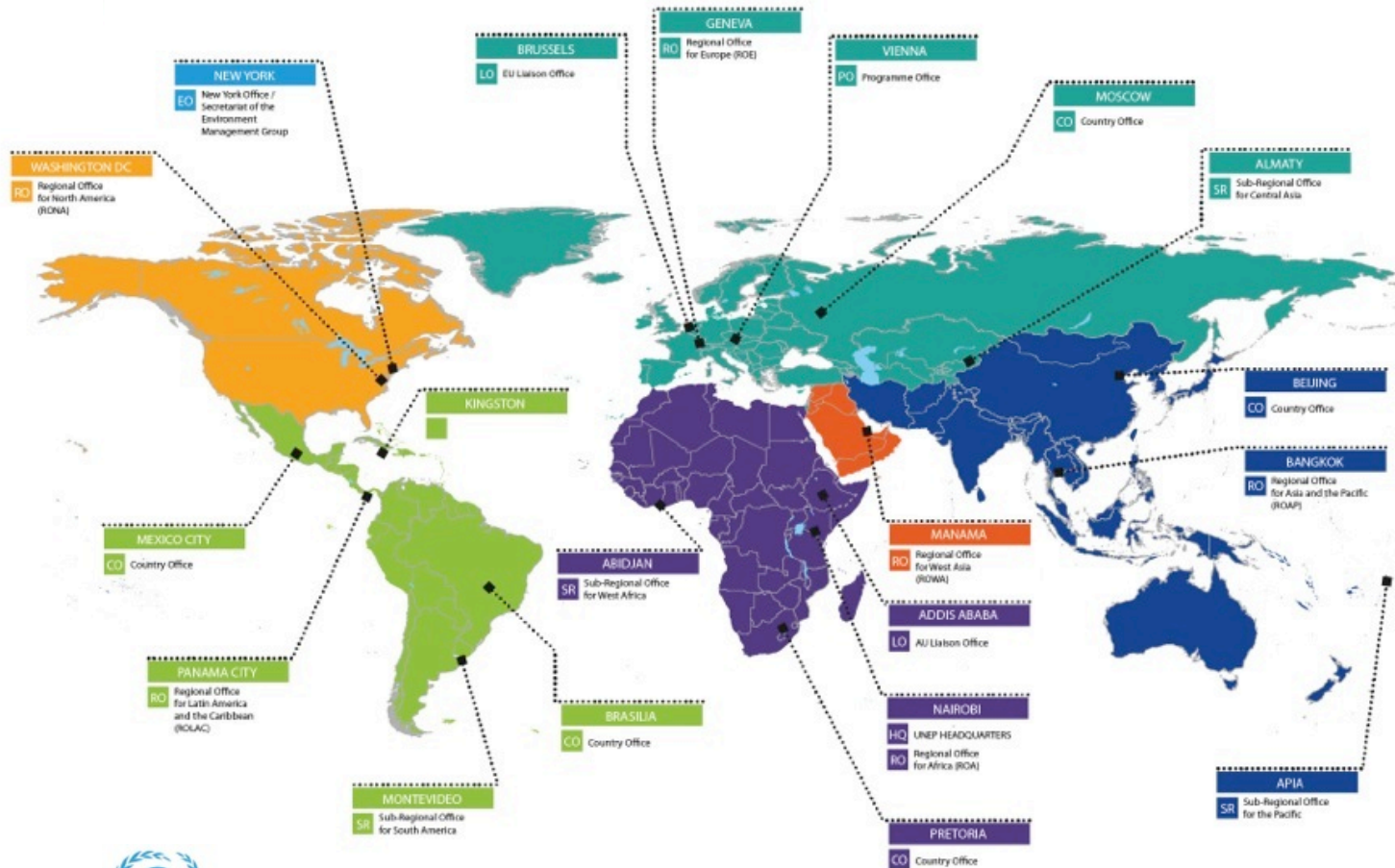
THE
CITY
WE
NEED

CWN 1.0 (March 2014)
CWN 2.0 (March 2016)

The General Assembly of Partners explained by the

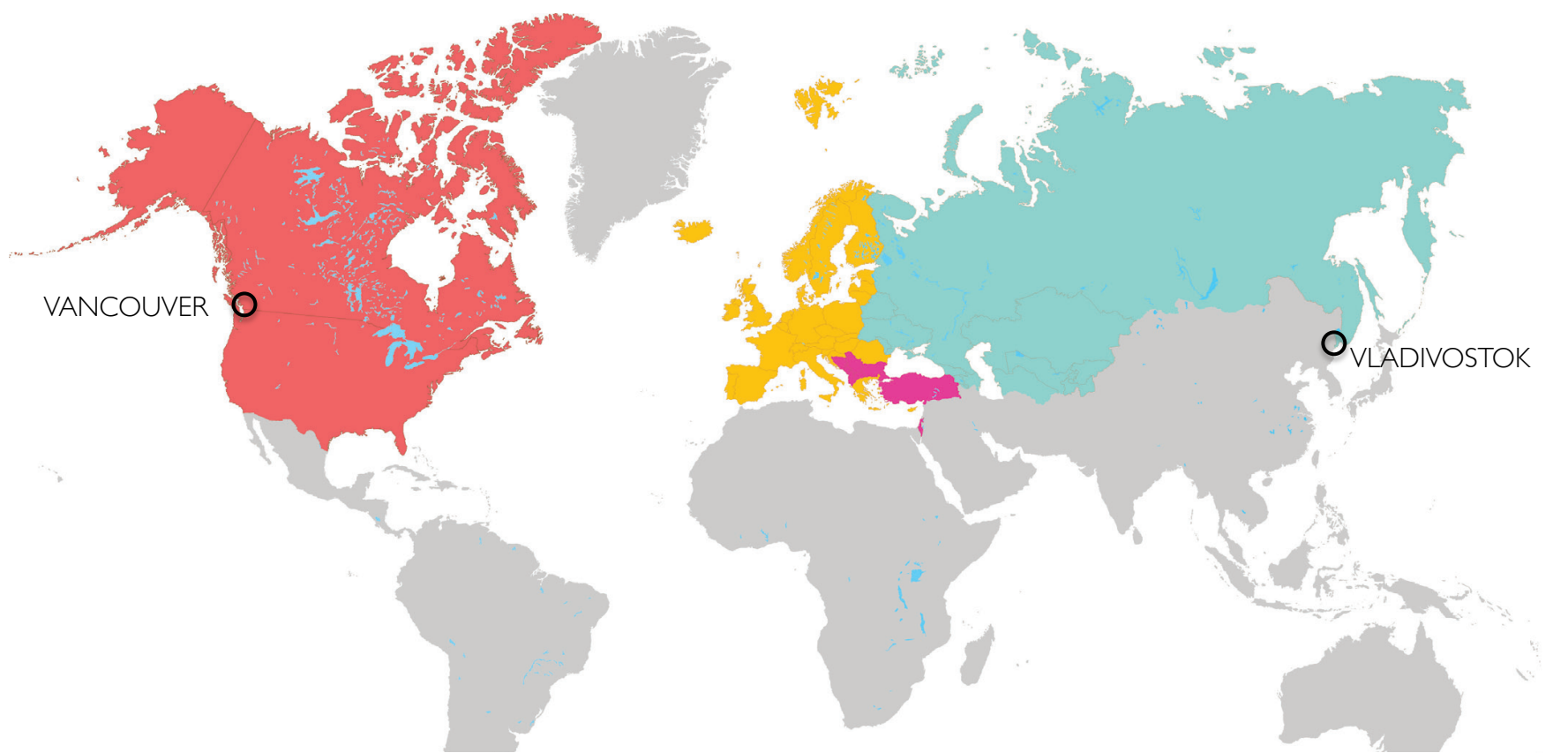


<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> 	<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> 	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> 	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> 	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> 	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> 
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> 	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> 	<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> 	<p> SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS</p>



THE 'REGIONAL REPORTS' ON CITIES.





North America

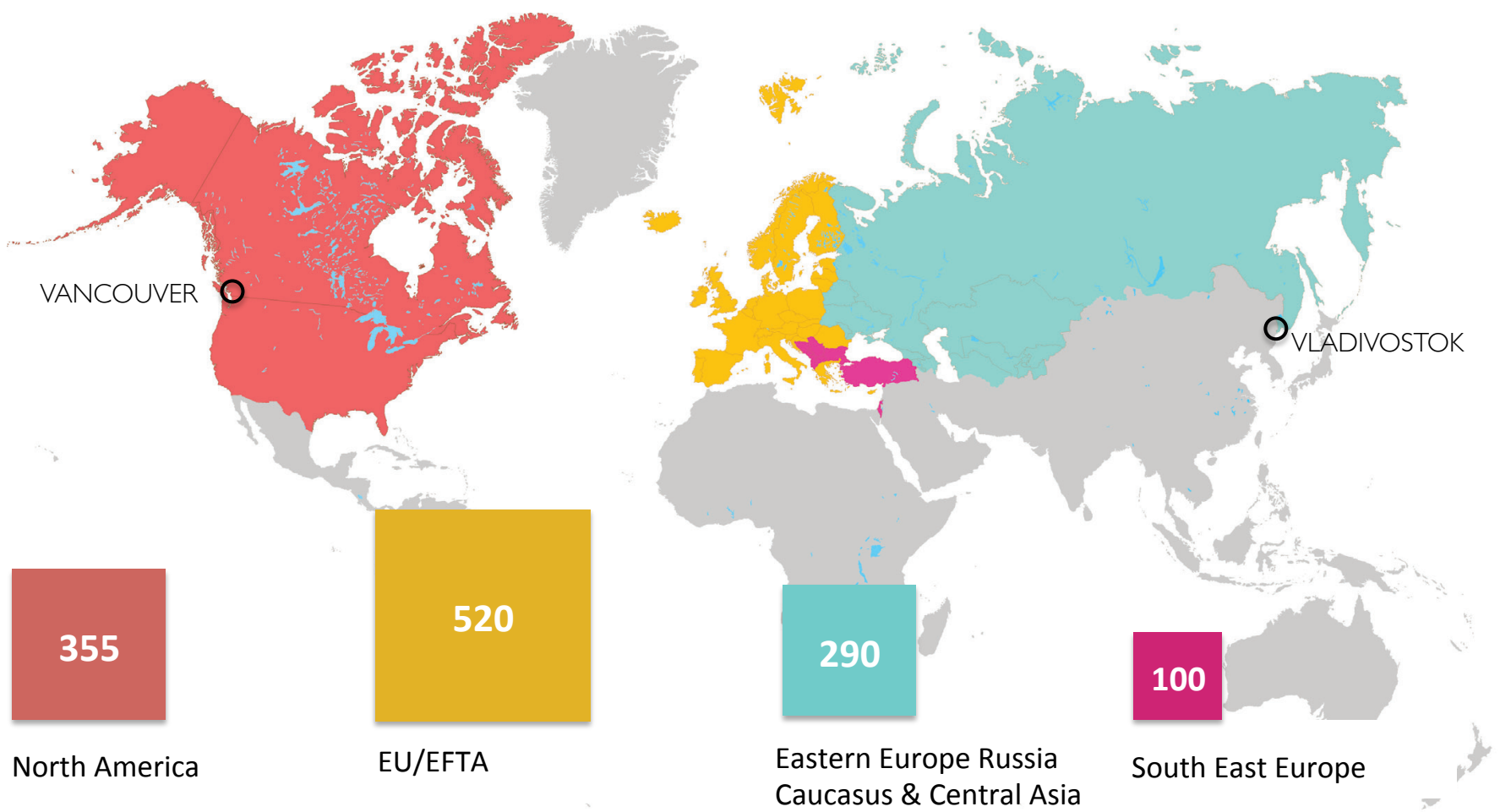
EU/EFTA

Eastern Europe Russia
Caucasus & Central Asia

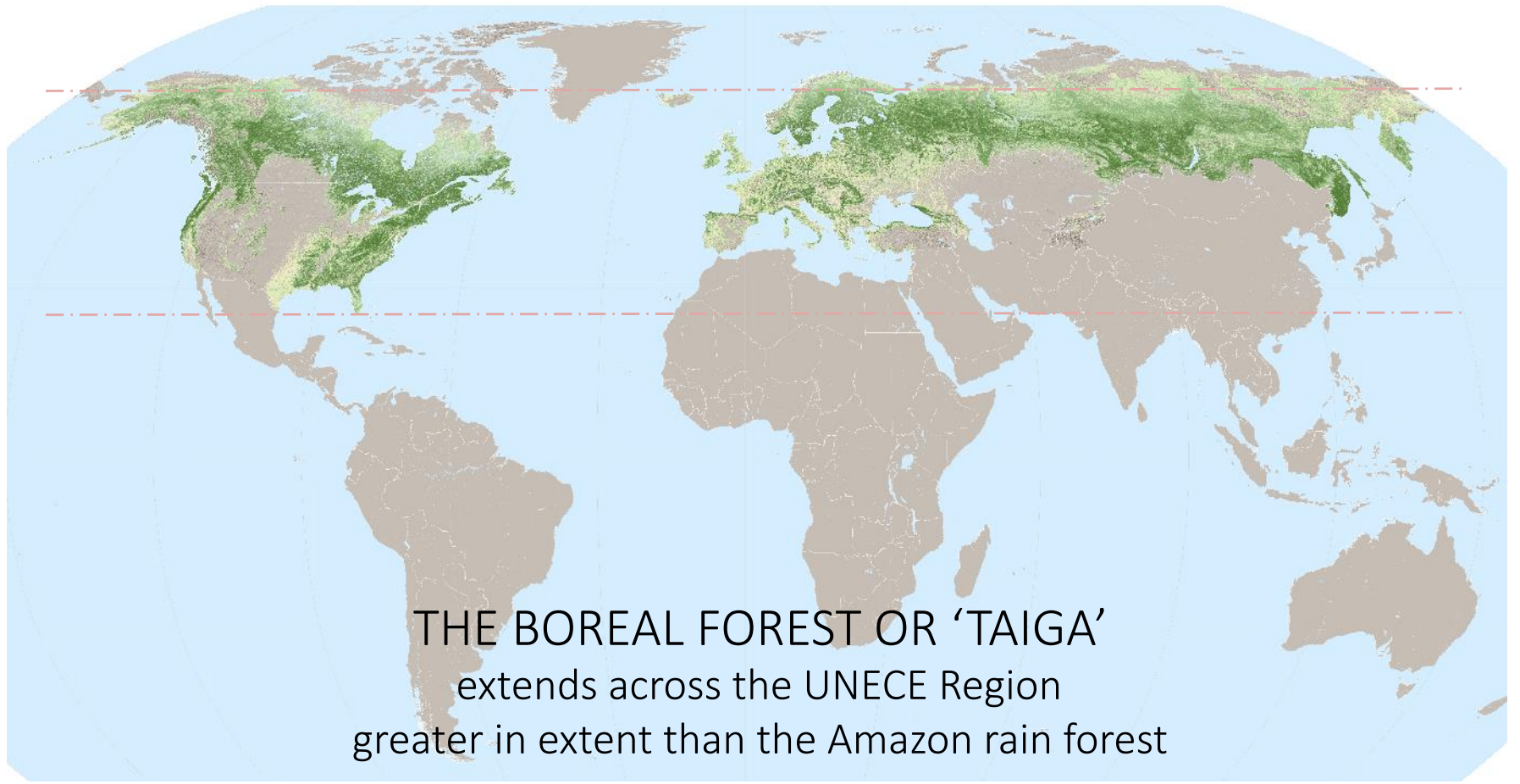
South East Europe

The Territories of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)





The Territories of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



THE BOREAL FOREST OR 'TAIGA'
extends across the UNECE Region
greater in extent than the Amazon rain forest



THE ARCTIC OCEAN LIES ENTIRELY WITHIN THE UNECE REGION

All the signatories of the Arctic Treaties are within UNECE



UNECE Region

- 56 Member States – 4 sub-regions
 - **North America**
 - **Western & Central Europe** (EU & EFTA & 3 MS),
 - **Eastern Europe** (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine), **Russia & The Caucasus** (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) and **Central Asia** (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadjikistan Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)
 - **South East Europe & Turkey & Israel**
- Home to 1.3 billion people (17% of global population)
- Approx. 45% of global GDP and 66% of world's fresh water
- 'The Global North'
- 263 cities of 500,000 or more



Habitat III Secretariat Draft Structure:

1. Executive Summary

2. **Urban Trends: Urbanization and Development**

- 1996 to 2016 Spatial Development

3. Urbanization and **Economy**

4. Urbanization and **Social Equity**

5. Urbanization and **Environment**

- Addressing: Climate Change (Adaptation); Urban Ecosystem & Resource Management; Urban Resilience & Disaster Risk Management; Spatial Development

6. Urbanization and Governance *Institutional Development*

7. Conclusion and Recommendations with *scenarios for*

- ✓ *Urban planning*
 - ✓ *Urban economy/prosperity*
 - ✓ *Urban legislation/institutions*
- 

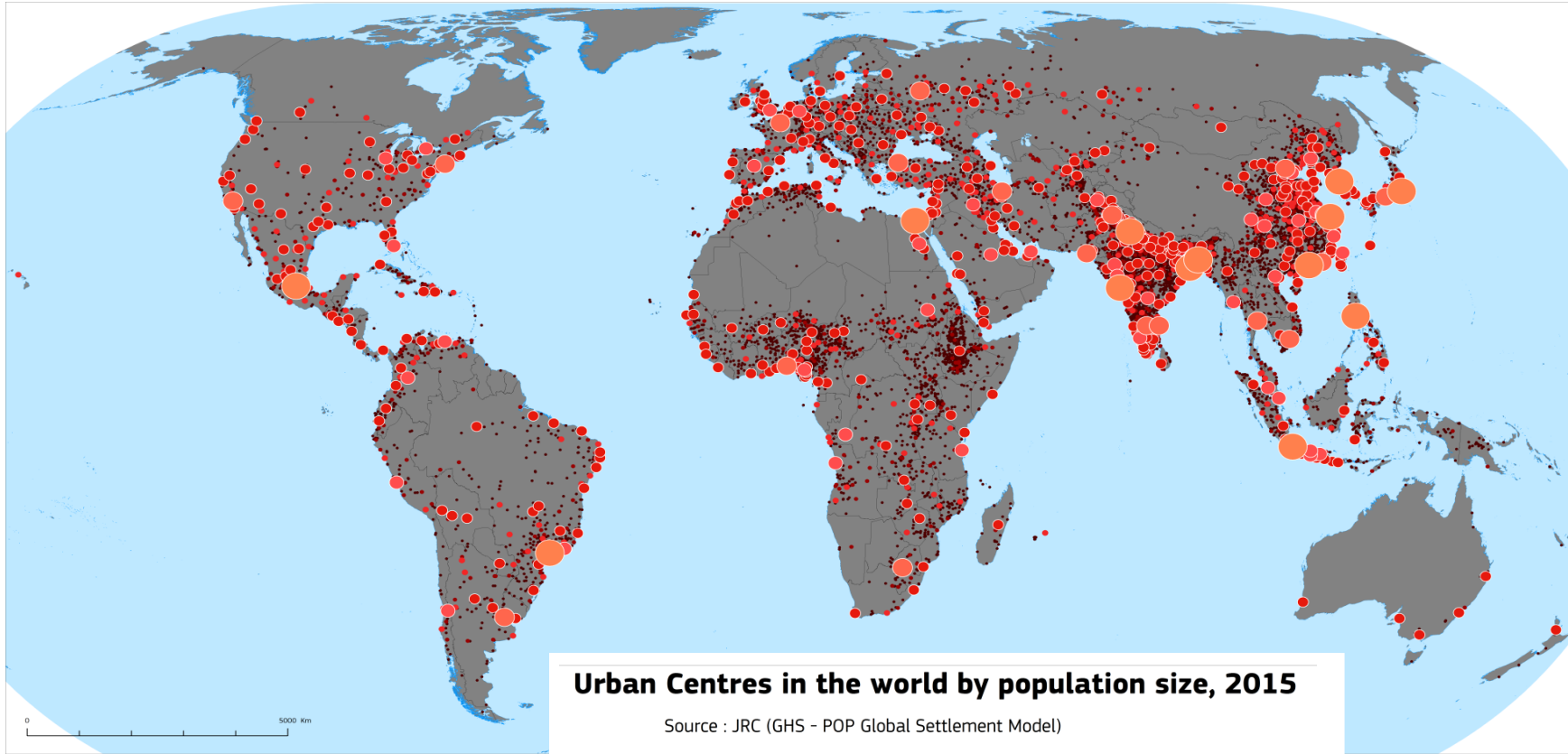
HABITAT III REGIONAL REPORT ON THE UNECE

Towards a city-focused,
people-centred and integrated approach
to the New Urban Agenda

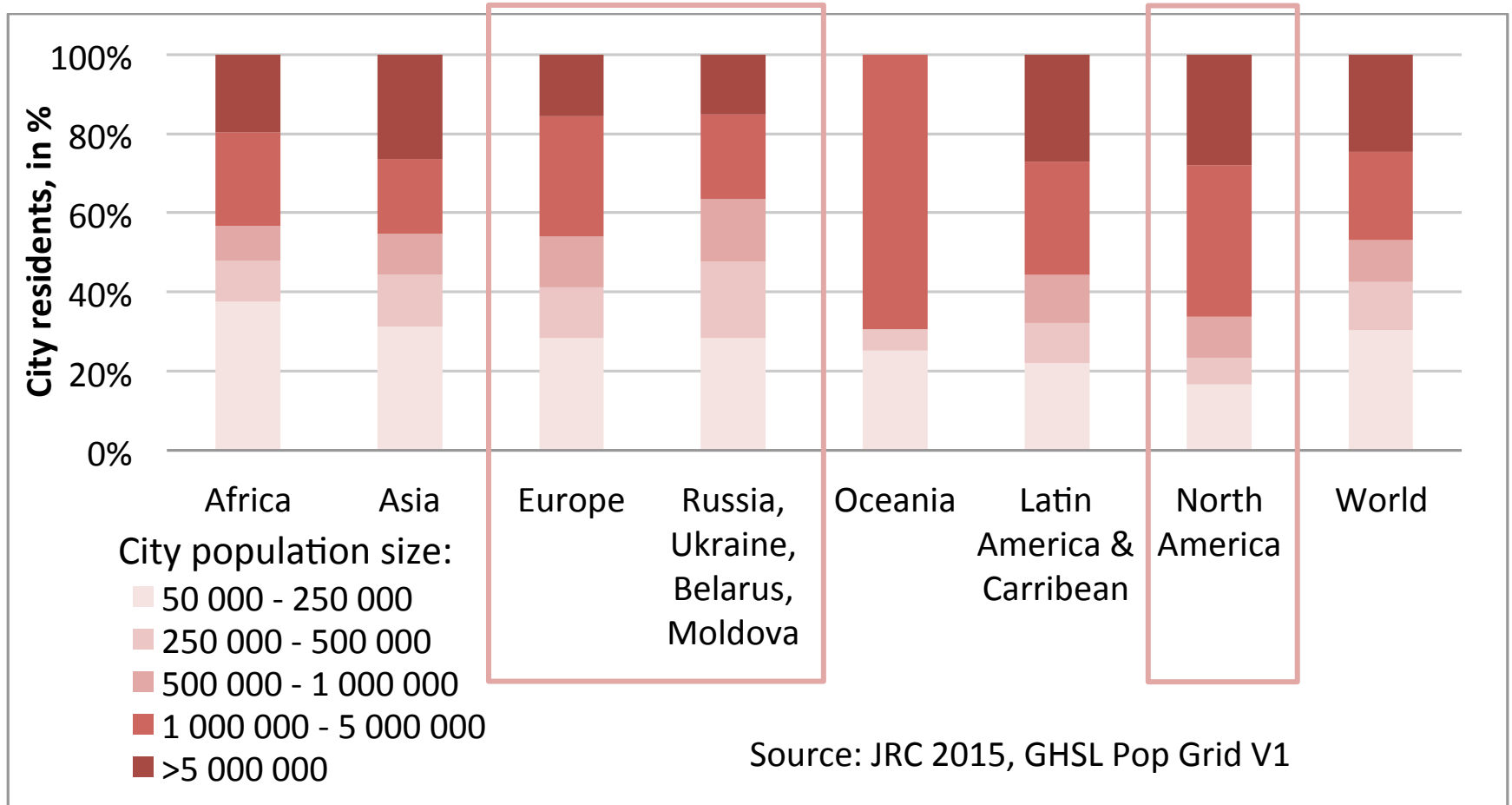
– the metropolitan context of the UNECE



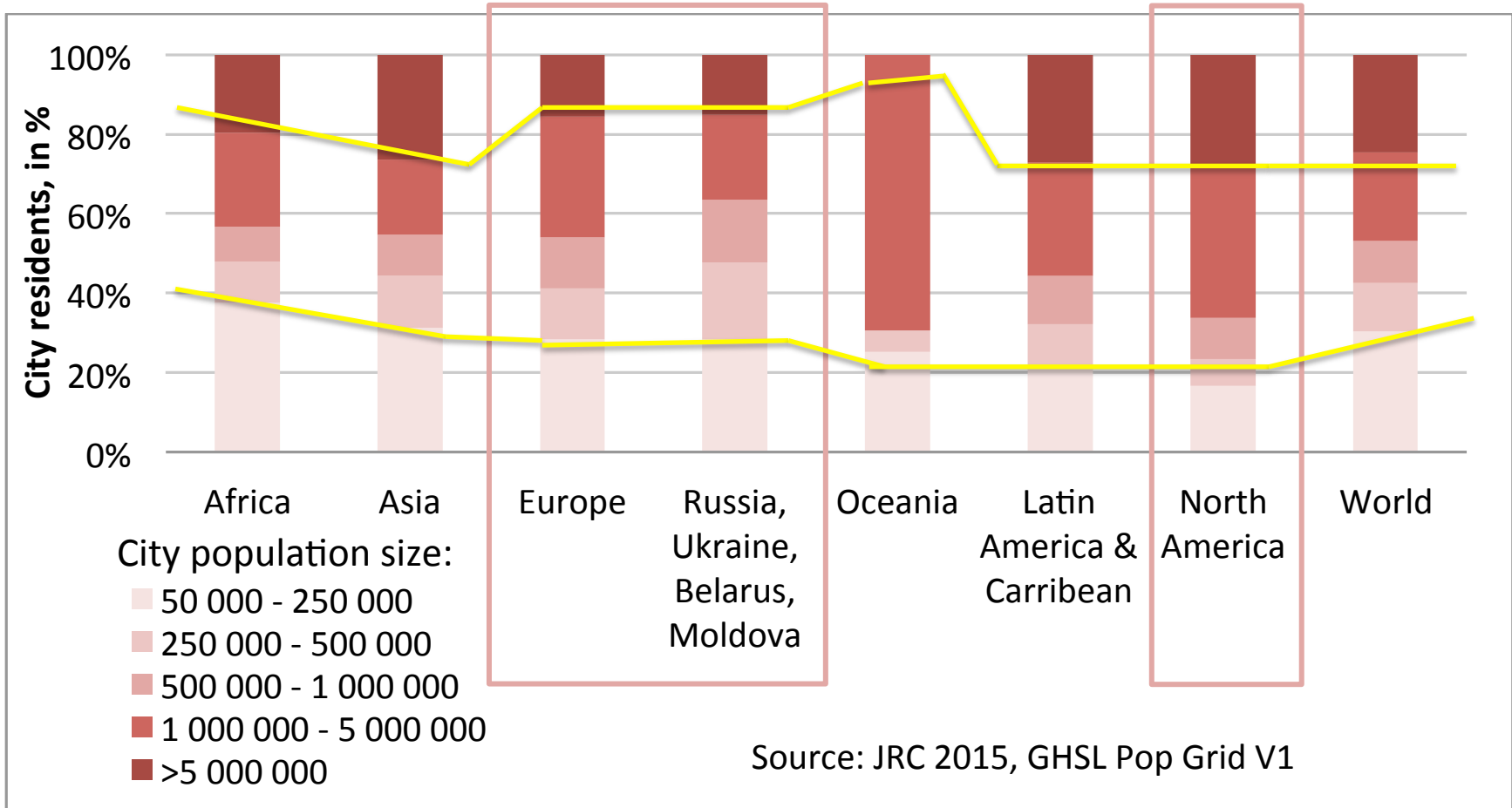
UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE



city population – by city size – by part of the world, 2015

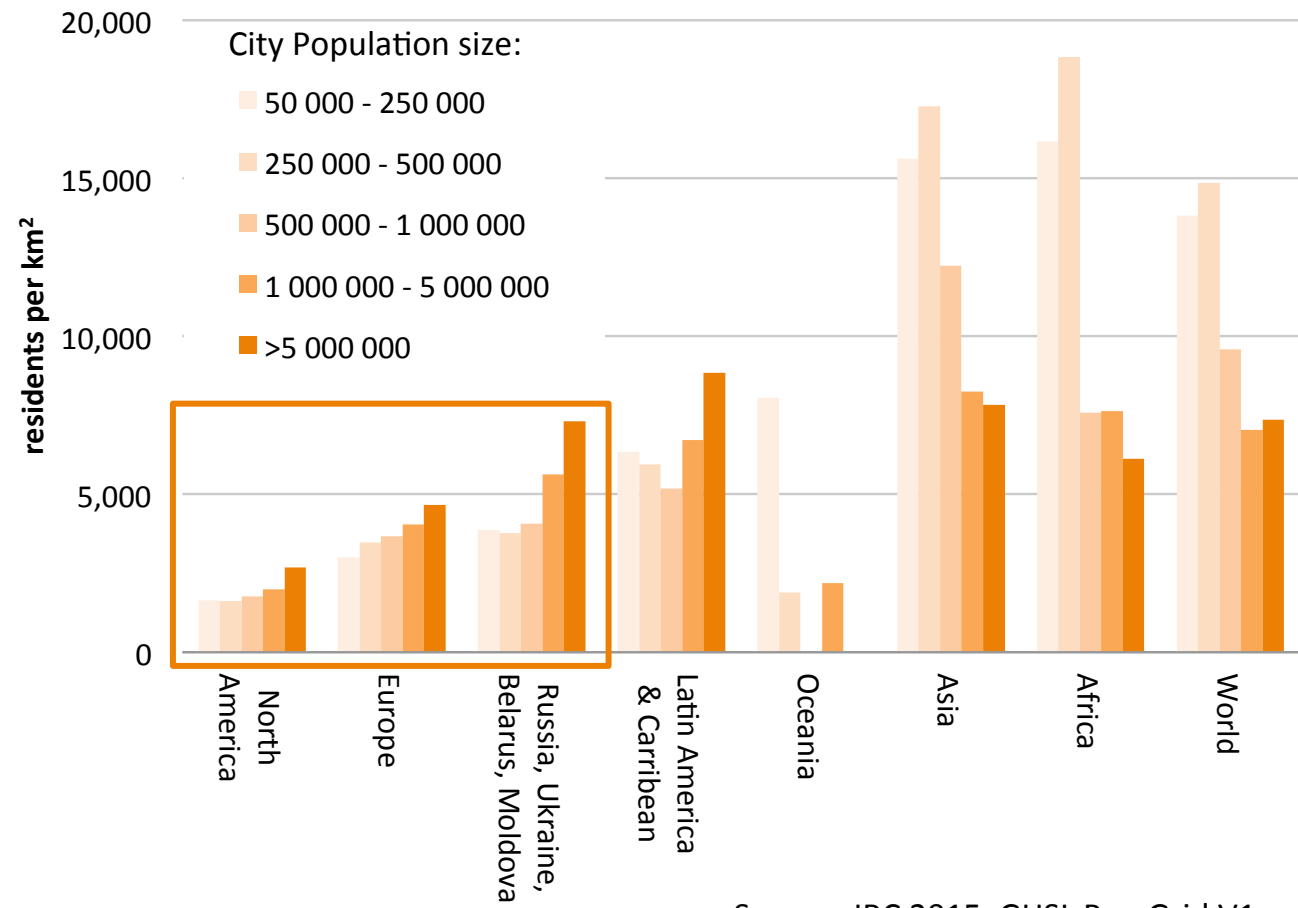


city population – by city size – by part of the world, 2015



POPULATION DENSITY

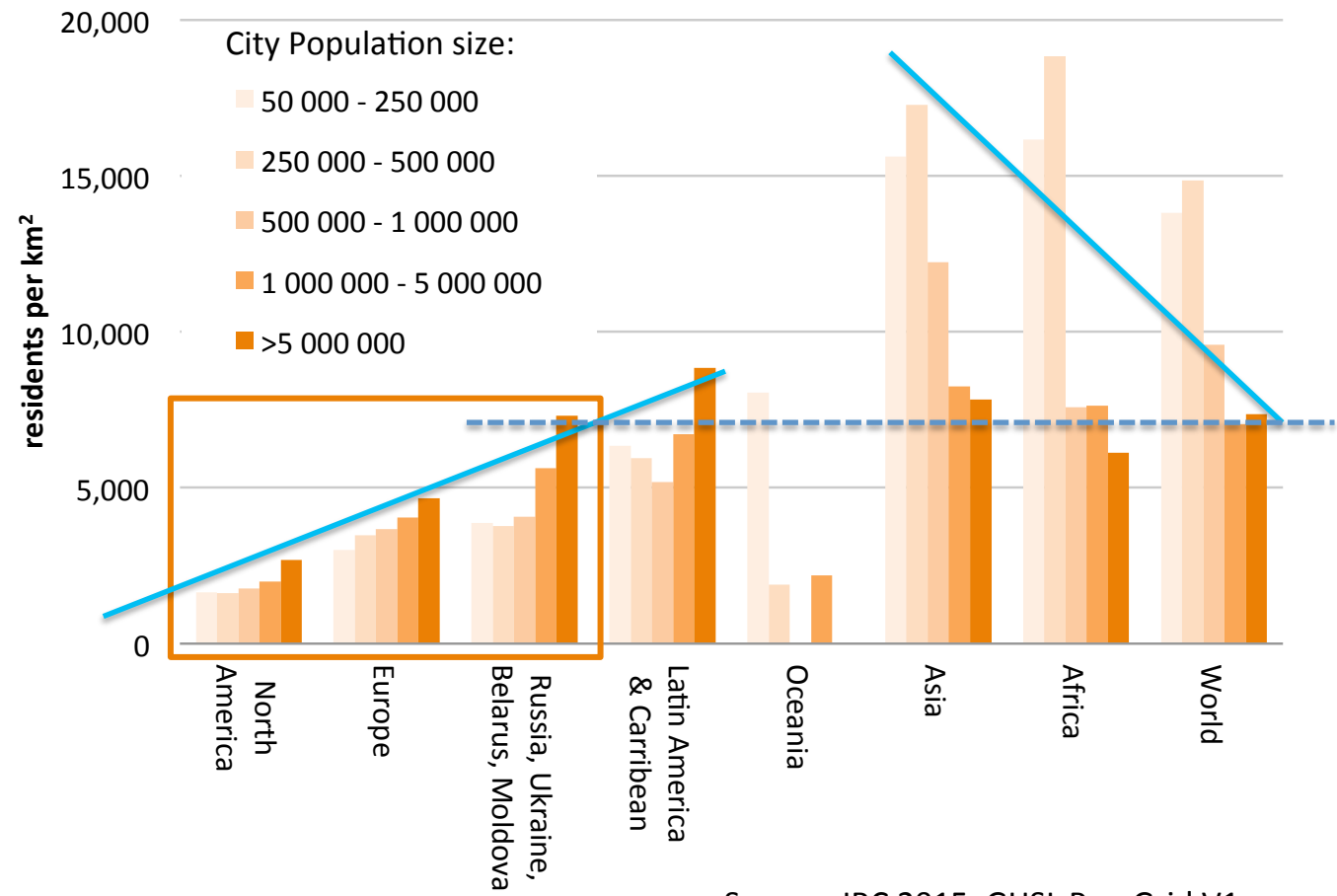
city size class
by global region
2015



Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1

POPULATION DENSITY

city size class
by global region
2015



Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1

Atlanta and Barcelona have similar populations but very different carbon productivity

Atlanta



Barcelona



Population Urban area Transport carbon emissions

2.5
million

4,280
km²

7.5
tonnes CO₂/person
(public + private transport)

Population Urban area Transport carbon emissions

2.8
million

162
km²

0.7
tonnes CO₂/person
(public + private transport)



Built-up area

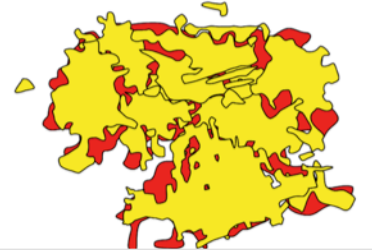


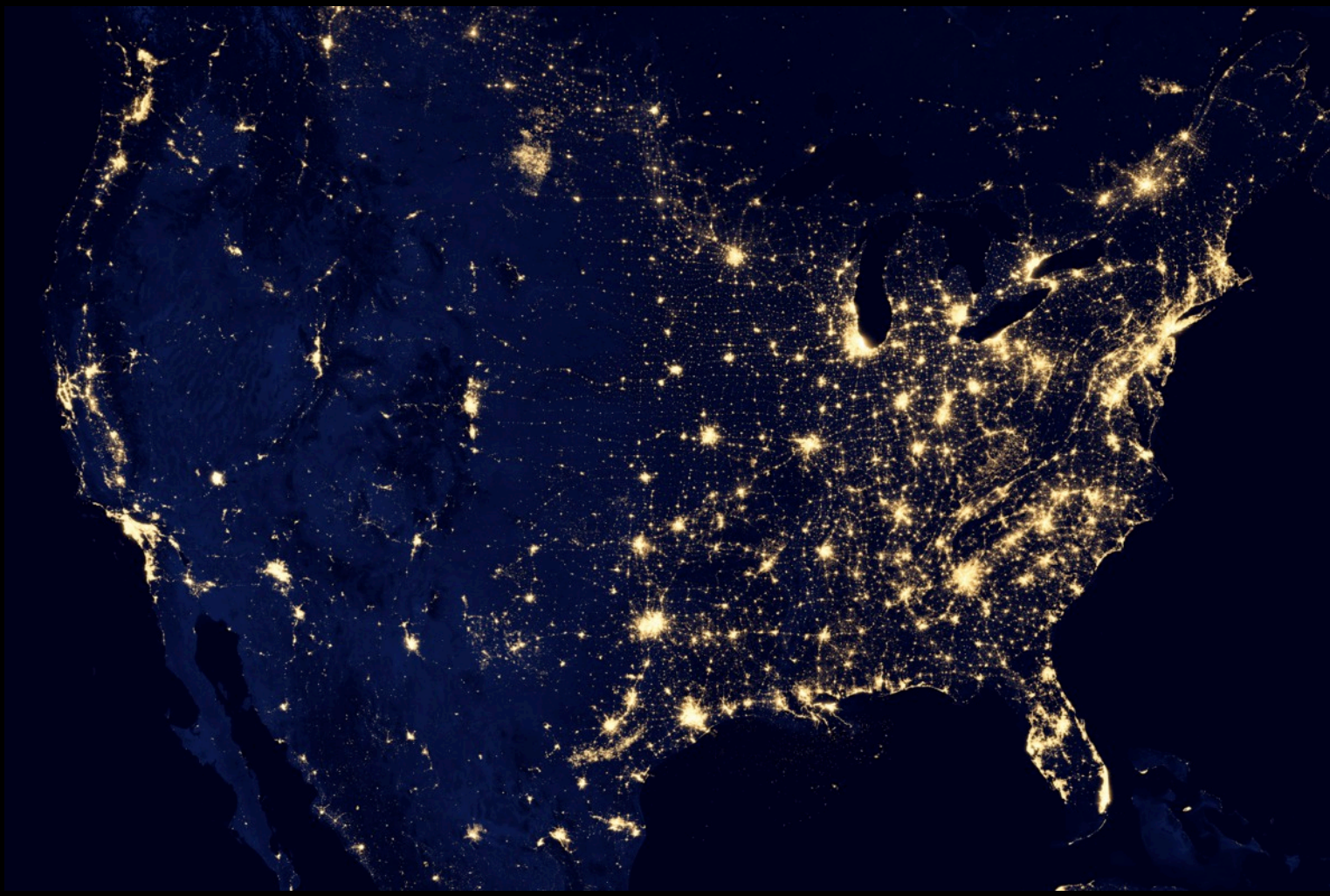
ATLANTA 2.5m

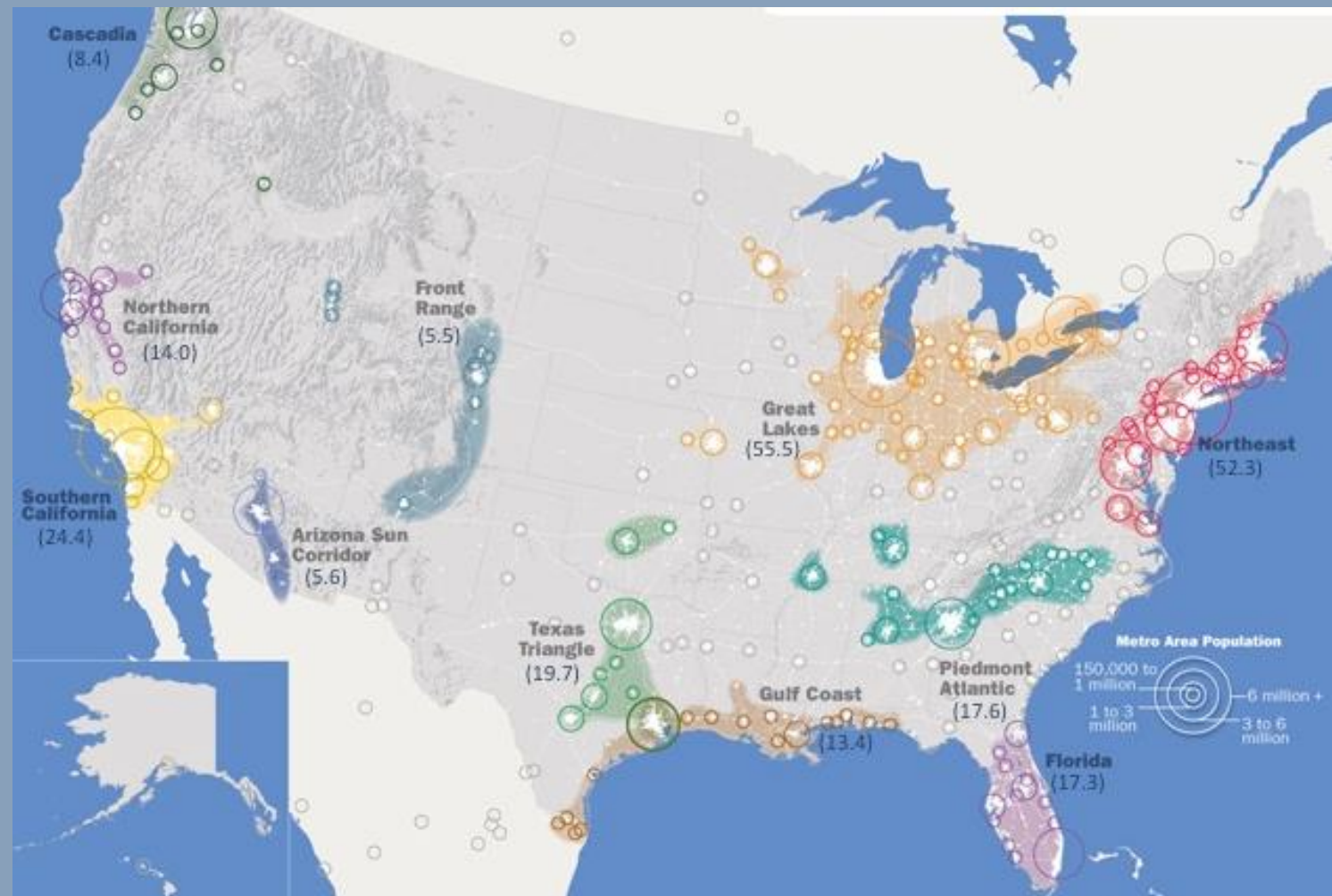
Karachi 23.5 m Chengdu 7.7 m
Jakarta 20 m Chongqing 7 m
Cairo 17.3 m Xi'an 6.5 m
Dhaka 14.4 m Jinan 4.3 m
Total 100.7 m



8 world cities with
a combined population
of 100 million fit into
the size of Atlanta

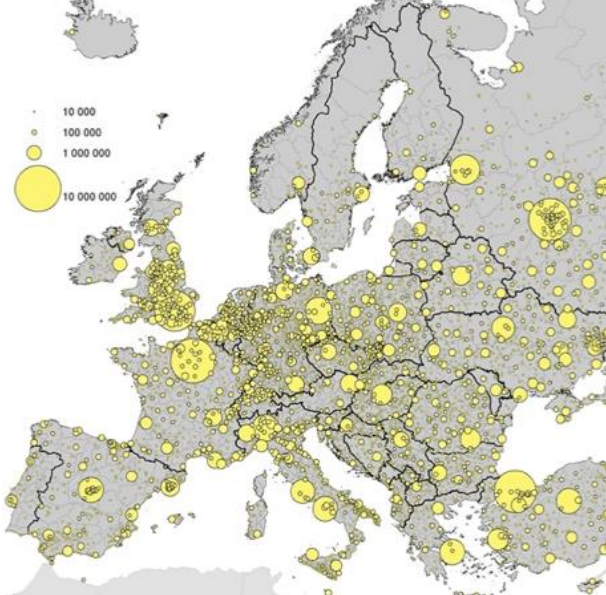






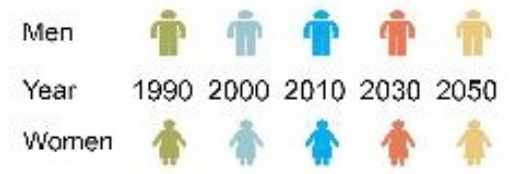
European Cities and Towns

Total number of people living in European settlements, in persons

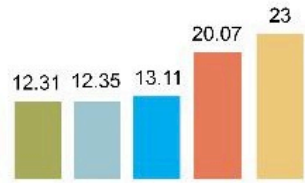




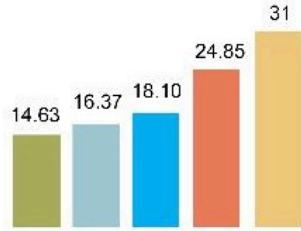
LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNECE REGION



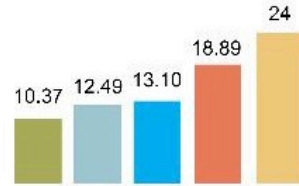
North America
and Israel



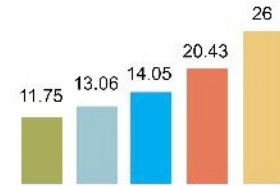
EU15



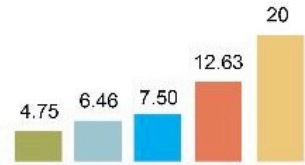
Eastern Europe
and Caucasus



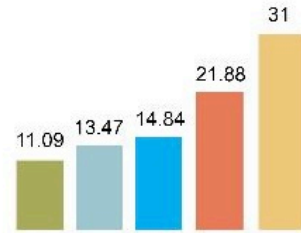
Total



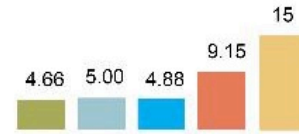
South-Eastern
Europe



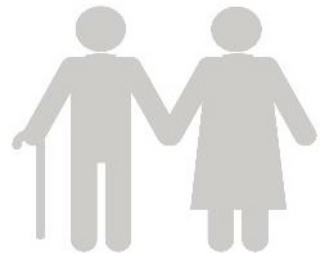
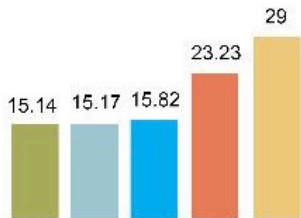
New EU States



Central Asia



Western Europe -
Non-EU Member

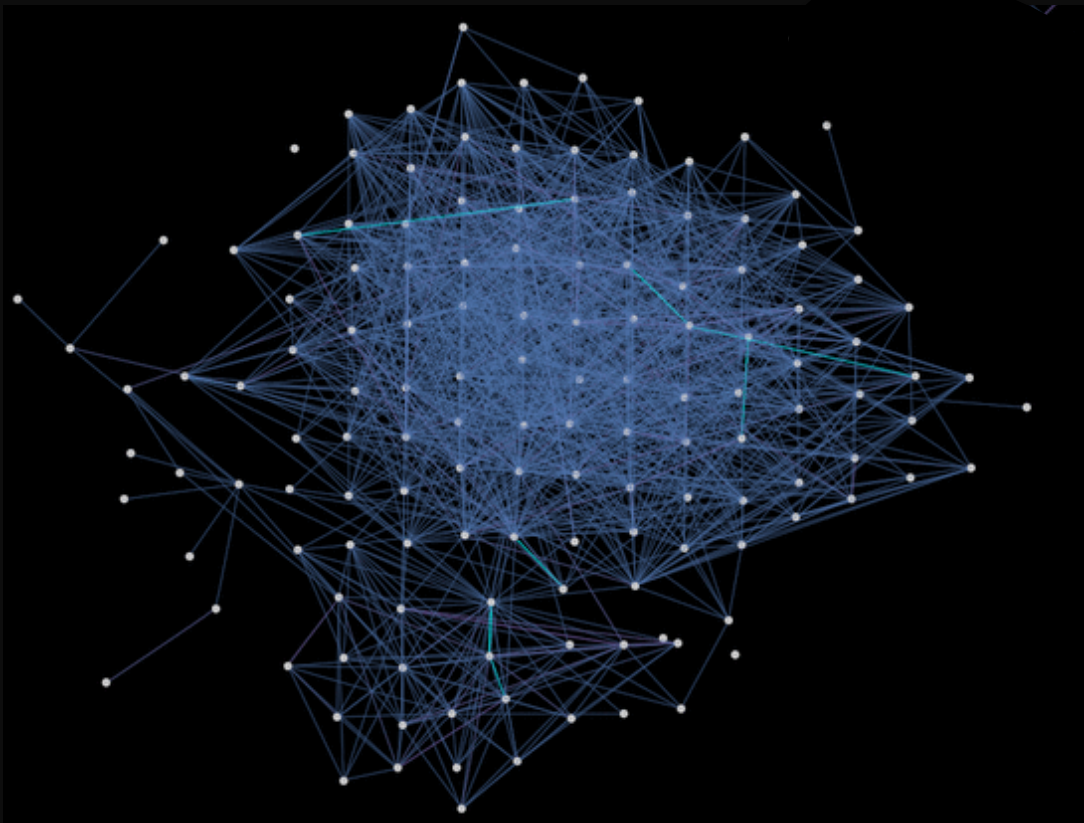


AGEING & LOW FERTILITY IN THE UNECE REGION

Trends & Patterns of Urbanisation & Demography

- Rural population static, very large proportion of urban dwellers – 70% and more
- Trend to urban concentration and agglomeration in clusters – **‘super-cities’**
- Countervailing trend with some cities shrinking
- Tendency to sprawl in both types of city
- Rapidly ageing population (West, Central & Eastern Europe and Russia) but Central Asia growing young population
- Migration is a key issue – successive waves to large cities with increase in diversity, stagnation in cities elsewhere





facebook





facebook.



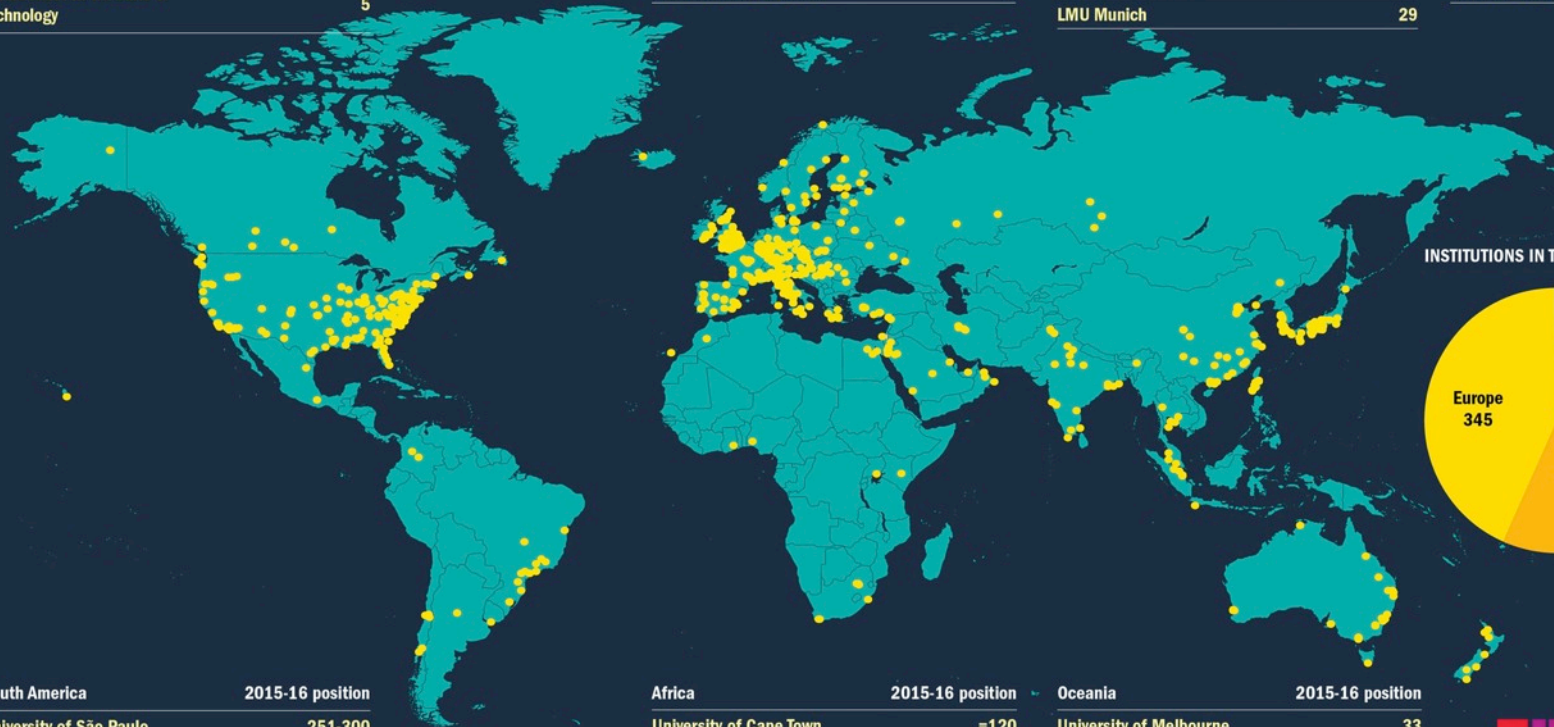


North America	2015-16 position
California Institute of Technology	1
Stanford University	3
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5

UK	2015-16 position
University of Oxford	2
University of Cambridge	4
Imperial College London	8

Europe (excluding UK)	2015-16 position
ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich	9
Karolinska Institute	28
LMU Munich	29

Asia	2015-16 position
National University of Singapore	26
Peking University	42
University of Tokyo	43

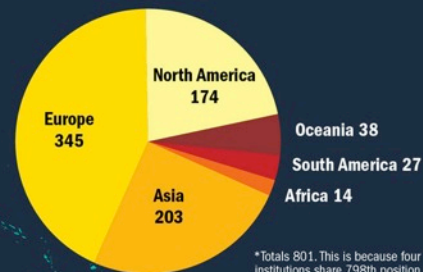


South America	2015-16 position
University of São Paulo	251-300
University of Palermo, Argentina	351-400
State University of Campinas	351-400

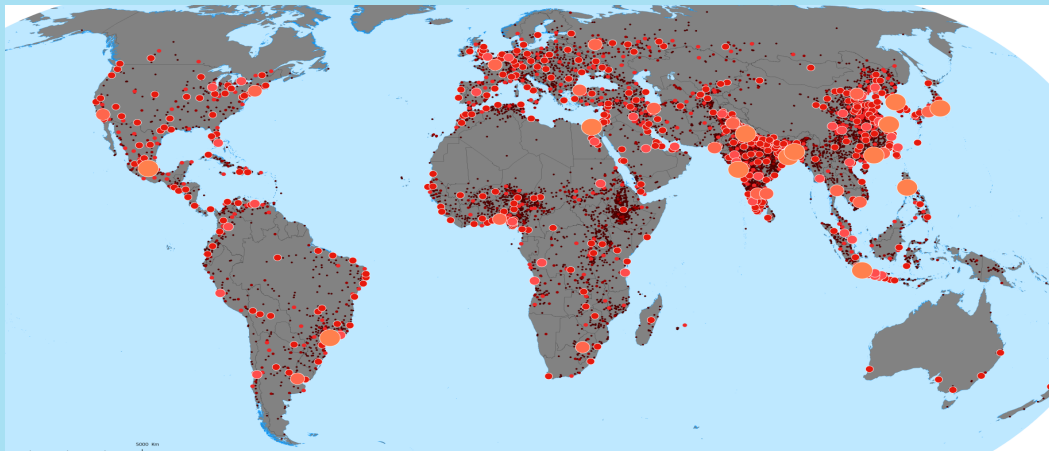
Africa	2015-16 position
University of Cape Town	=120
University of the Witwatersrand	201-250
Stellenbosch University	301-350

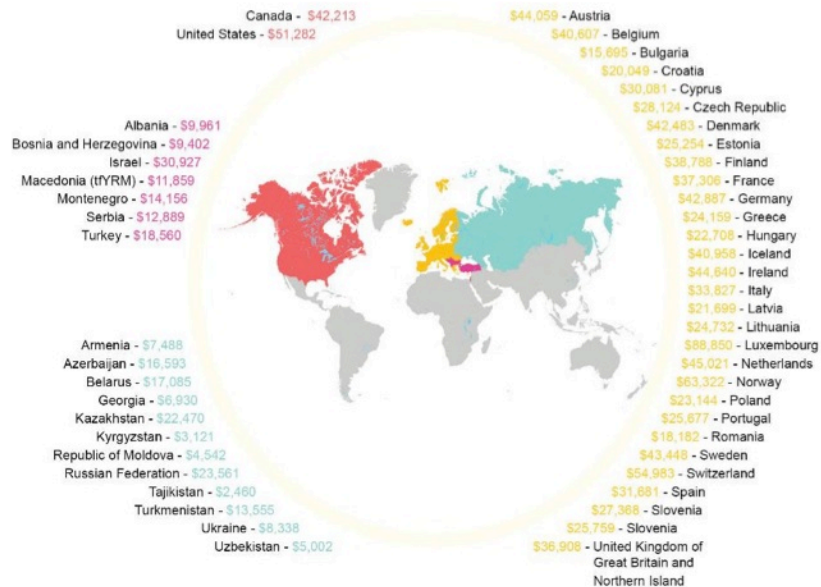
Oceania	2015-16 position
University of Melbourne	33
Australian National University	52
University of Sydney	=56

INSTITUTIONS IN TOP 800 BY REGION*



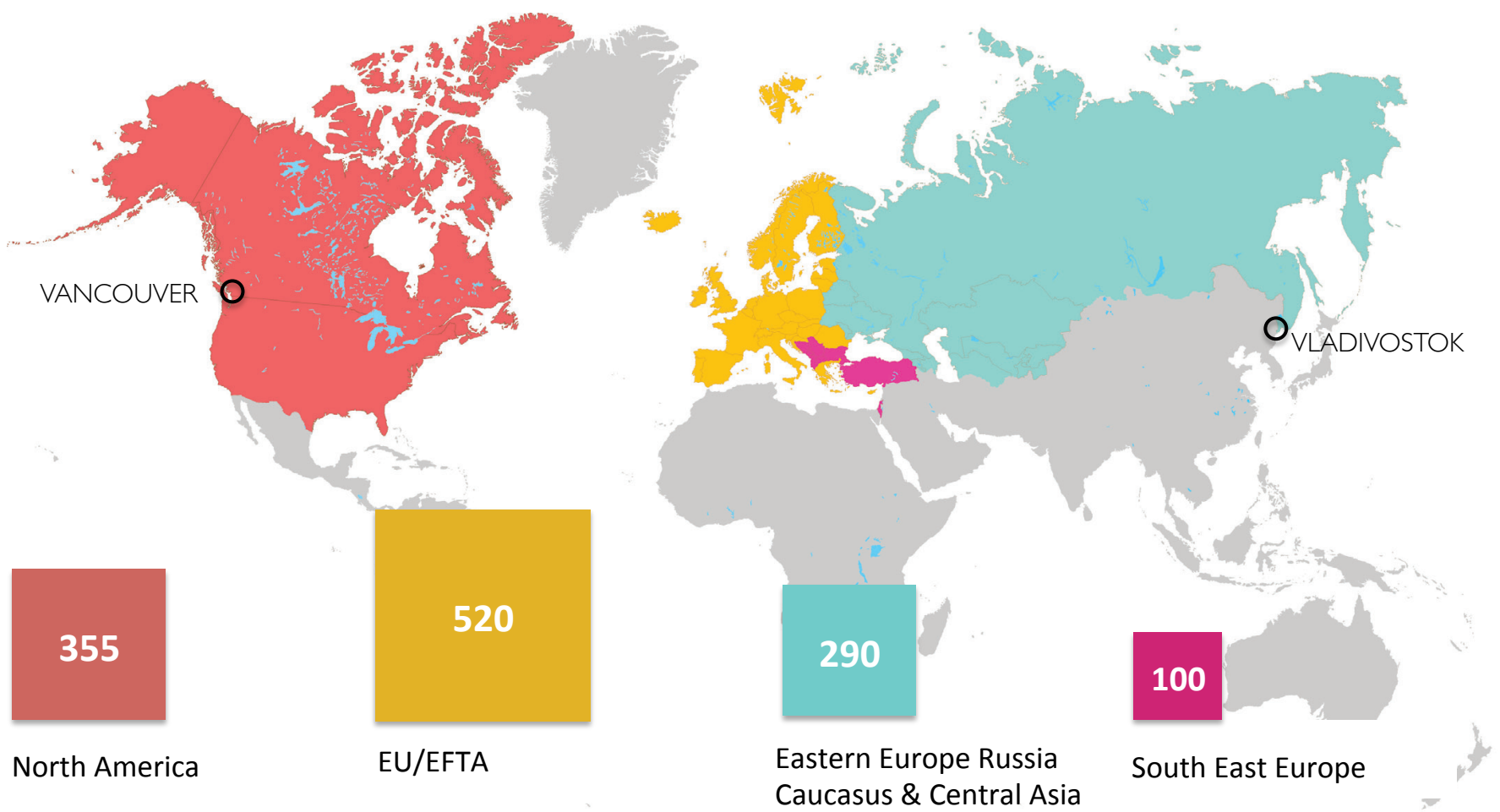
*Totals 801. This is because four institutions share 798th position





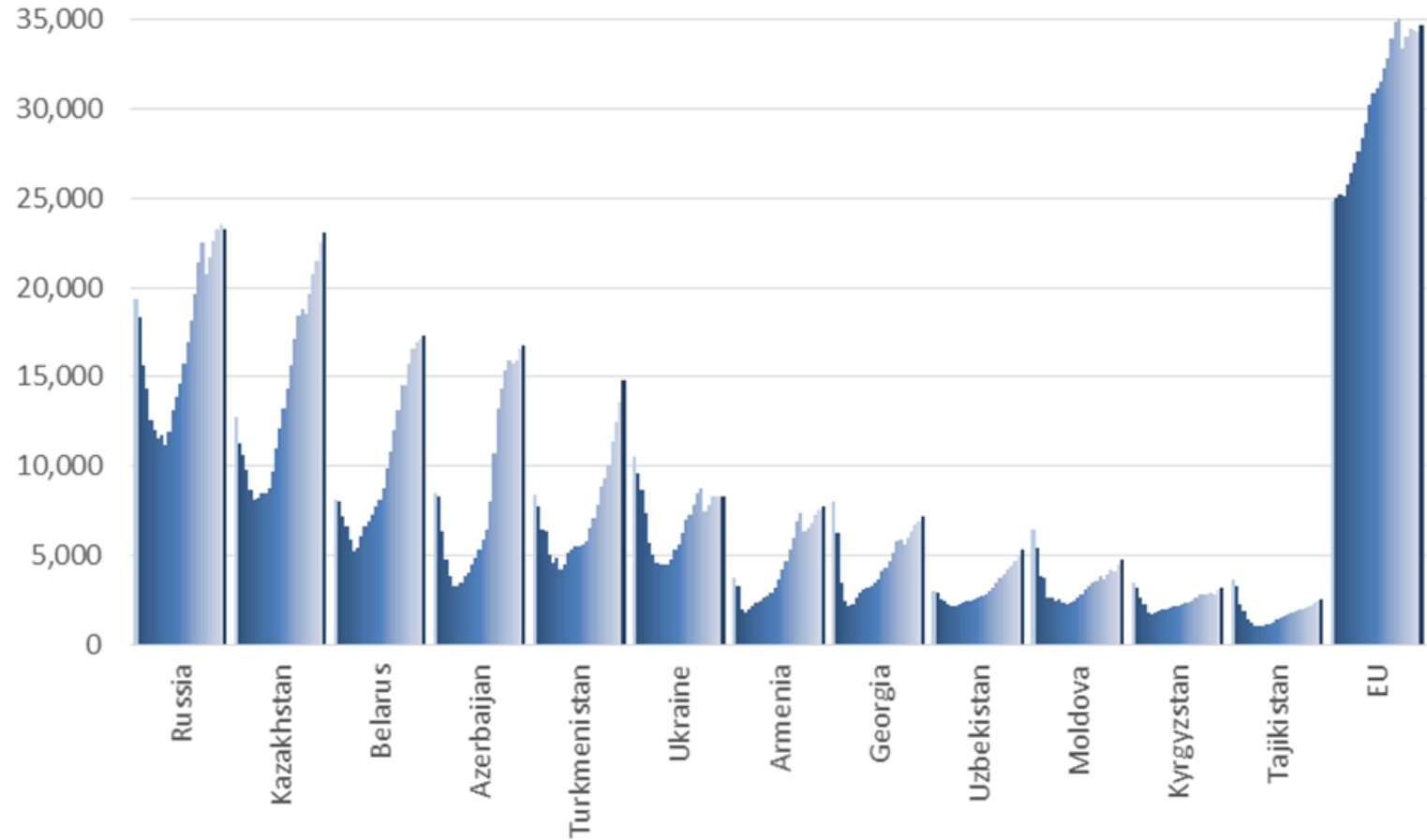
average GDP Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) per person in UNECE sub regions states

GDP PPP in UNECE member states for year 2013 (Source: World Bank)



The Territories of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

GDP per capita PPP (constant \$2011) in 1990-2014



The Economy of Cities

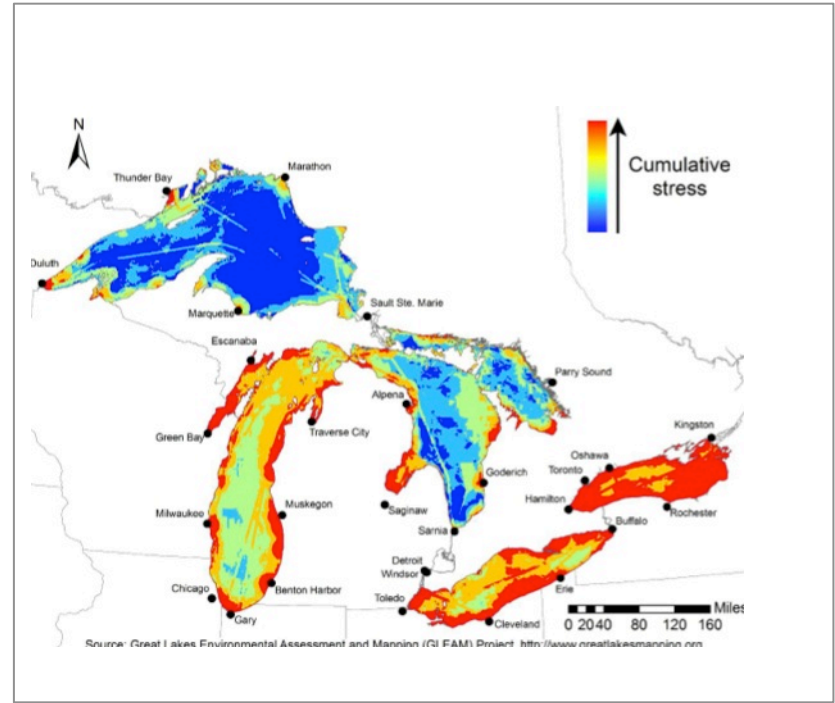
- Economic transition in the last 20 years – centrally planned to market economies
- Manufacturing decline since Habitat II
- Rise of the Knowledge Economy built on a digital revolution is bringing about massive opportunity for urban change with new forms of space and use and it is accelerating urban concentration
- Digital innovation offers new tools for urban planning & management and interaction with citizens & actors
- Challenge of using ‘big data’ without compromising community security

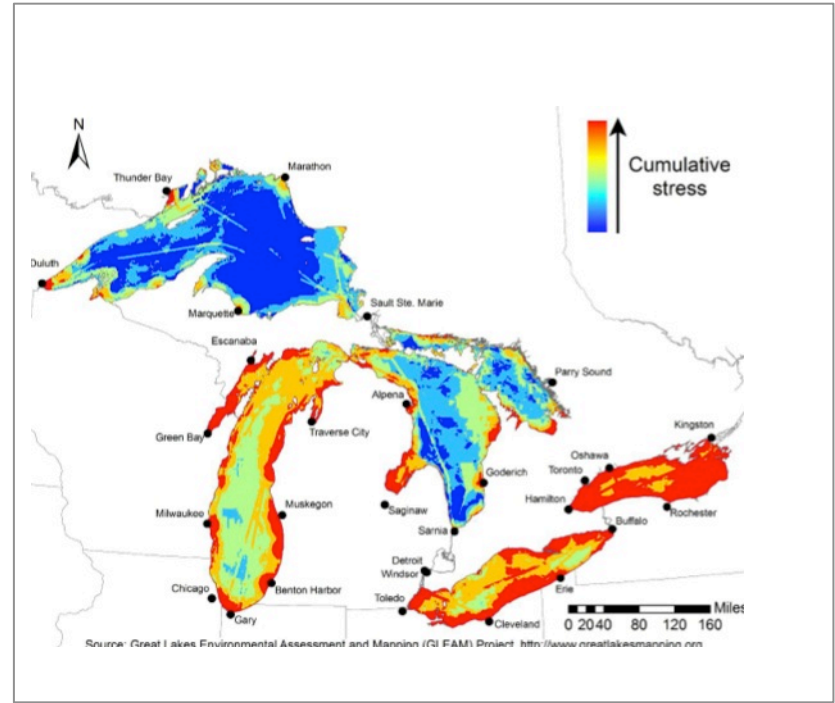


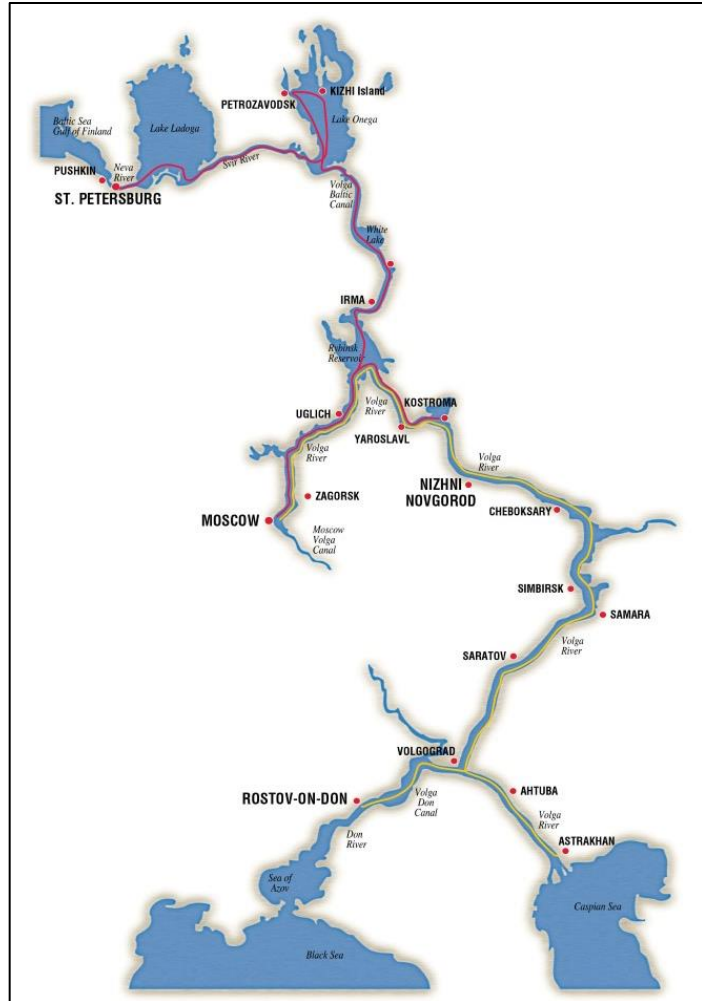
Living in Cities

- The global financial crisis has led to more inequality
- Urban concentration has increased demand in growing cities
- Trend to privatization & greater involvement of private sector with social housing decreasing
- Limitation national authorities in housing markets – process too fast
- Contradictory trends of closed communities & shopping malls AND reaffirmation of the importance of public space
- Many factors that support equity in the city also support health and well-being of citizens (housing, transport, energy, greenspace, reduction of emissions)







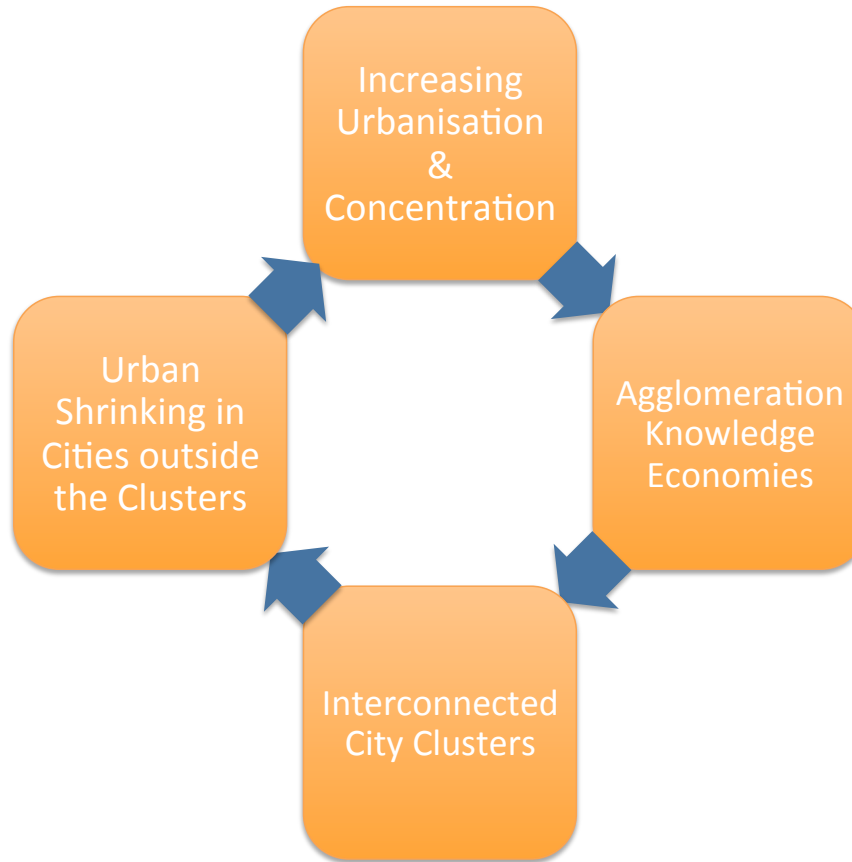


Environment & Risk

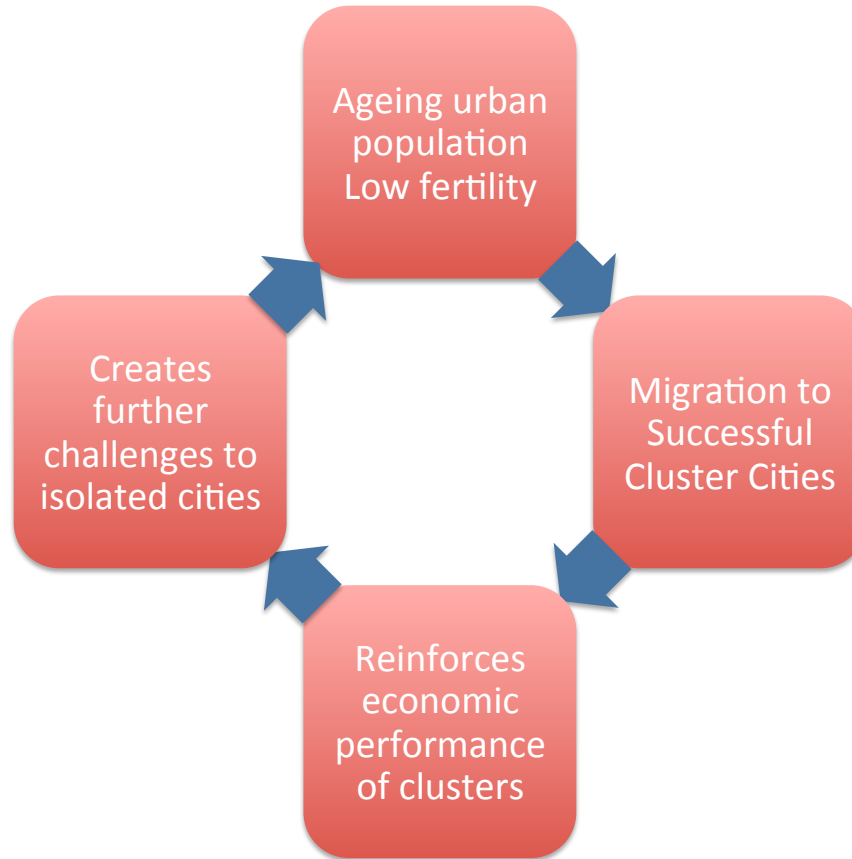
- UNECE region has some 2/3 of the world's fresh water
- UNECE region is among largest emitters of greenhouse gases per capita (concentration in urban areas)
- Air pollution, flooding and heatwaves are the most prevalent environmental issues in UNECE – cities are most vulnerable
- Environmental concern as part of quality of life is growing but ambition outstrips delivery
- Environmental threats are also health threats



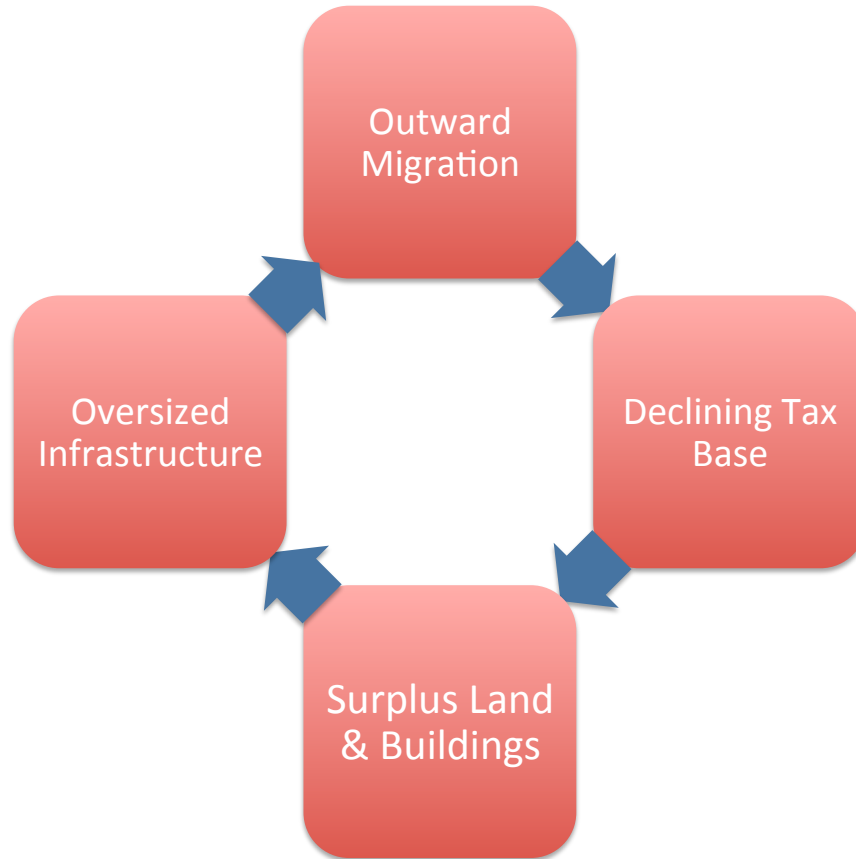
THE CYCLE OF URBAN CONCENTRATION : 'SUPER-CITIES'



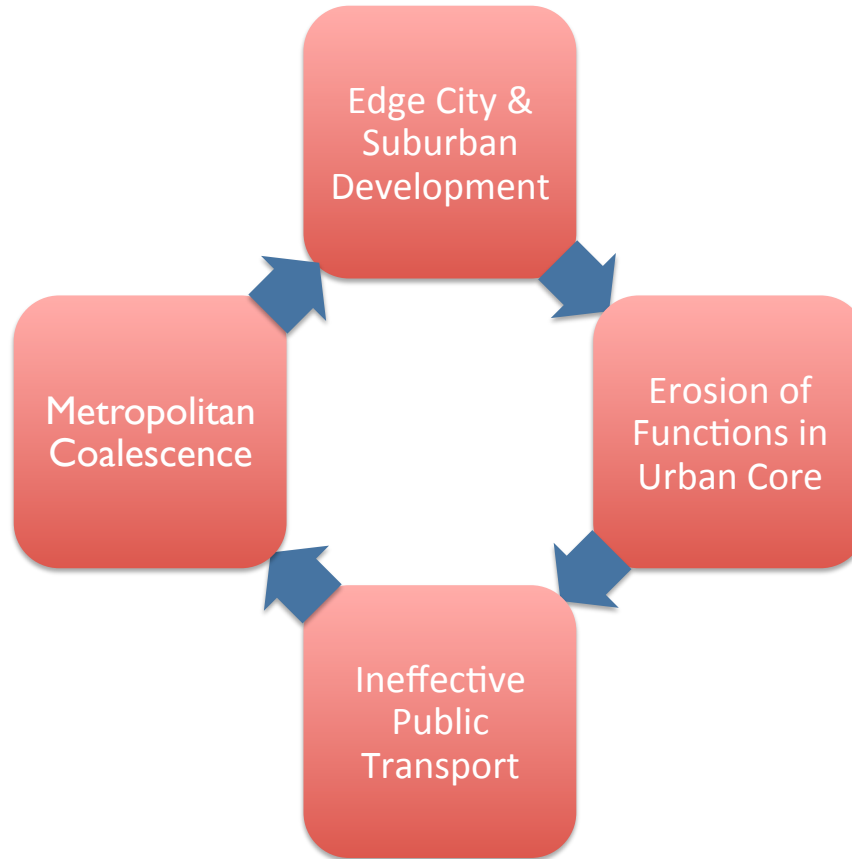
THE DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE



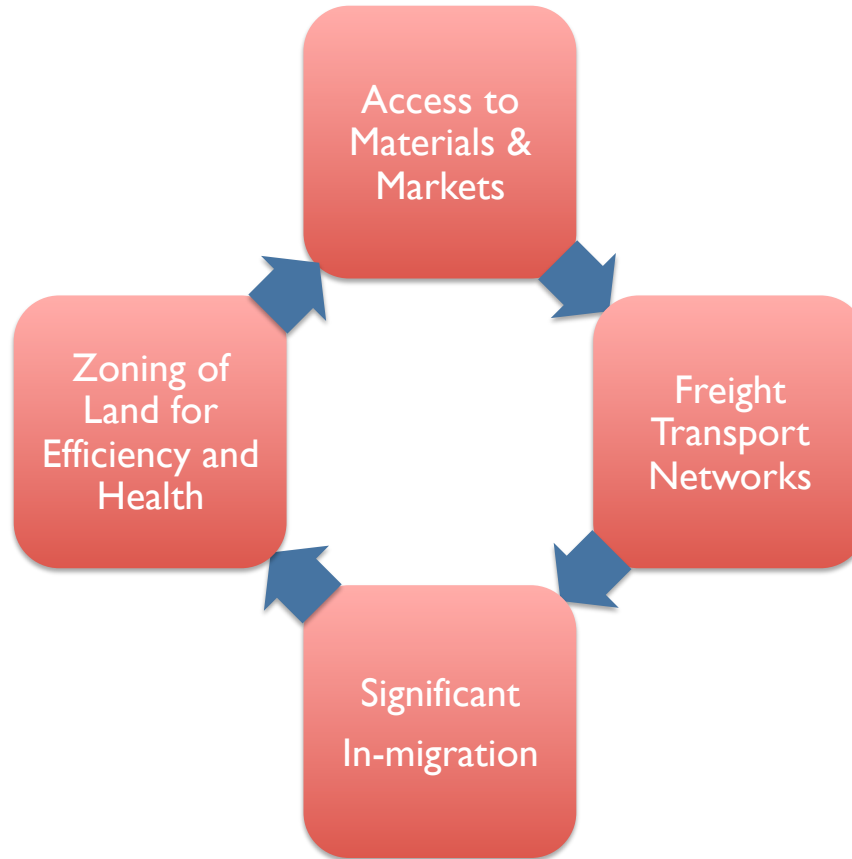
THE SHRINKING CITY – a negative urban cycle



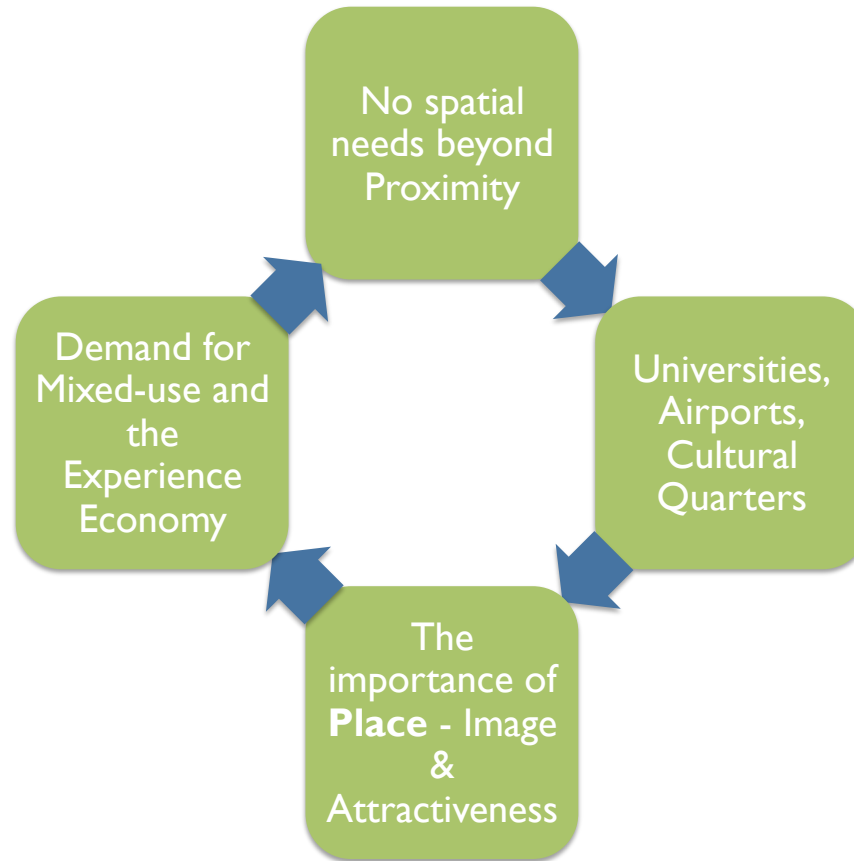
THE SPRAWLING CITY – a negative urban cycle



THE INDUSTRIAL CITY – an outdated paradigm?



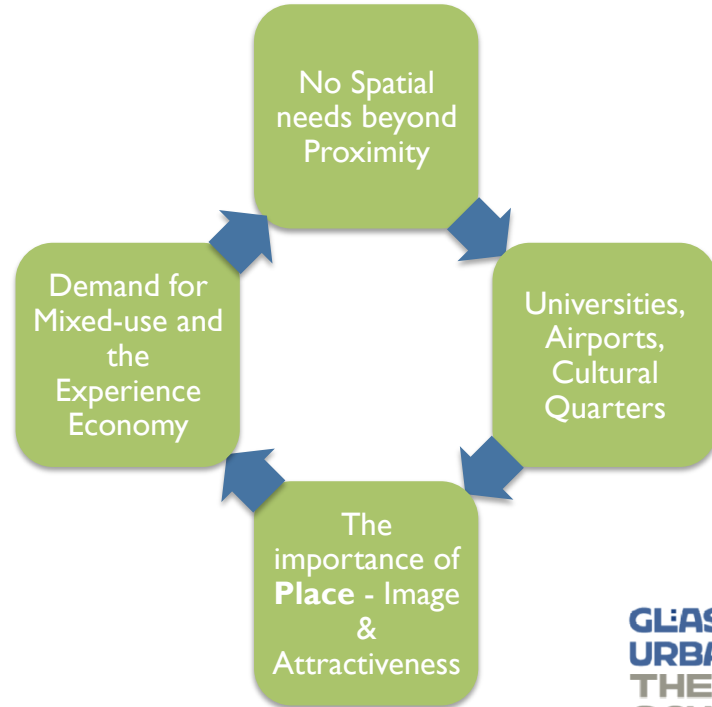
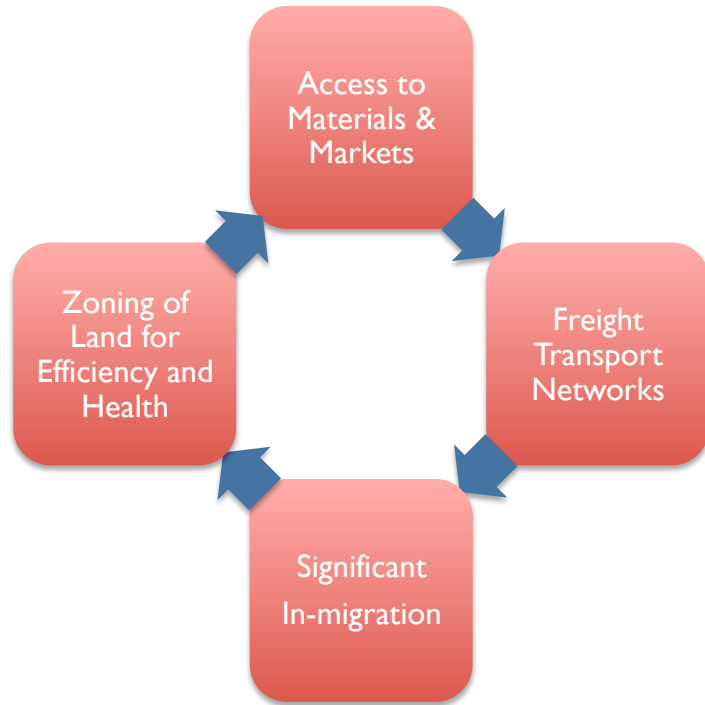
THE KNOWLEDGE CITY – a positive urban cycle



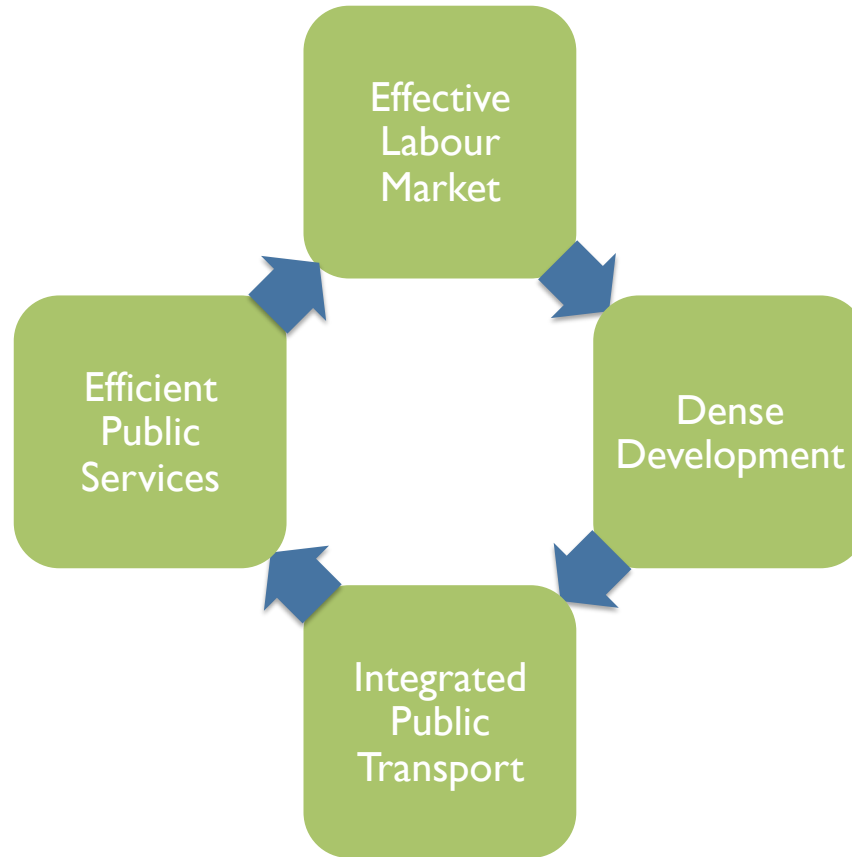
THE INDUSTRIAL CITY



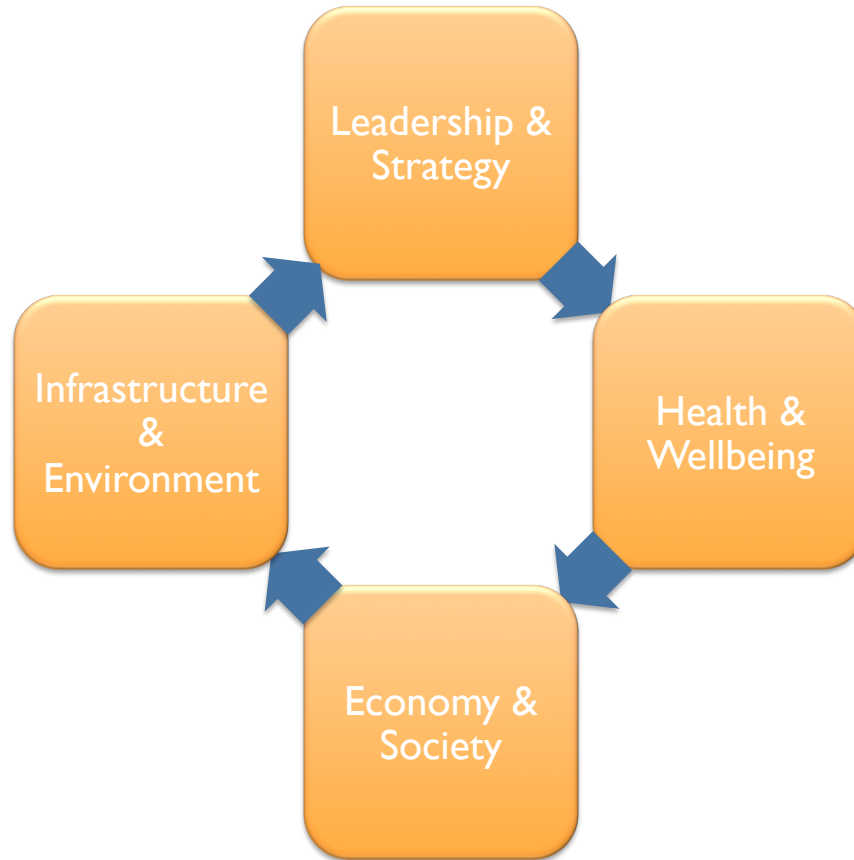
THE KNOWLEDGE CITY



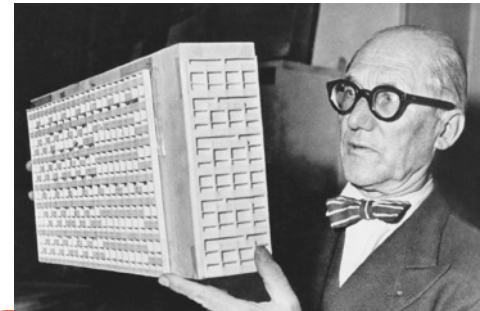
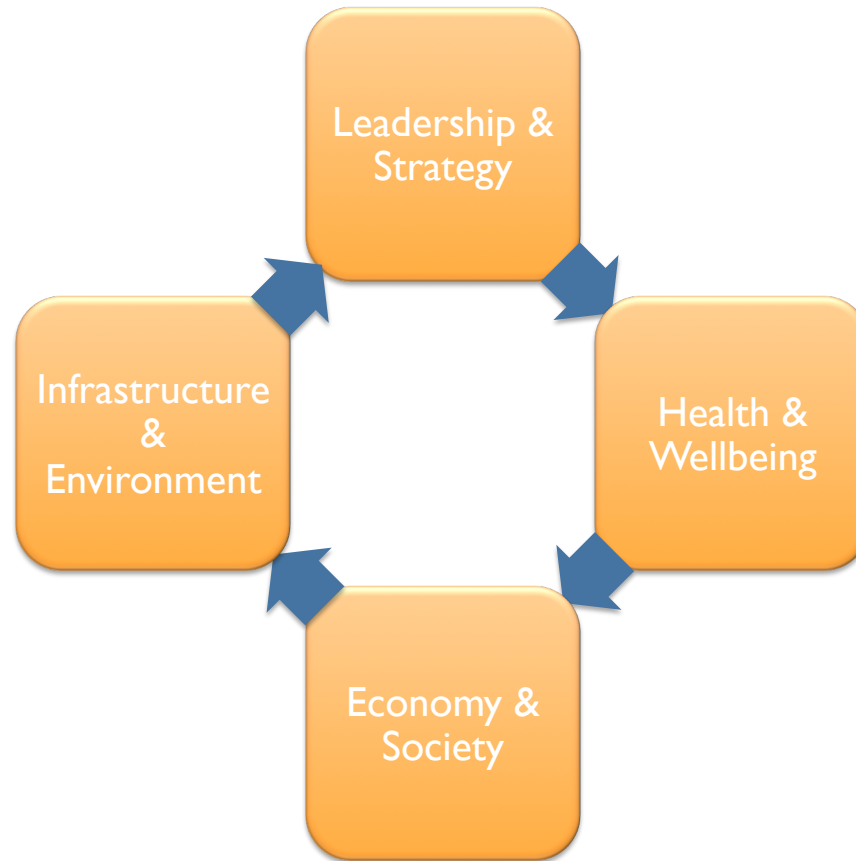
THE COMPACT CITY – a positive urban cycle



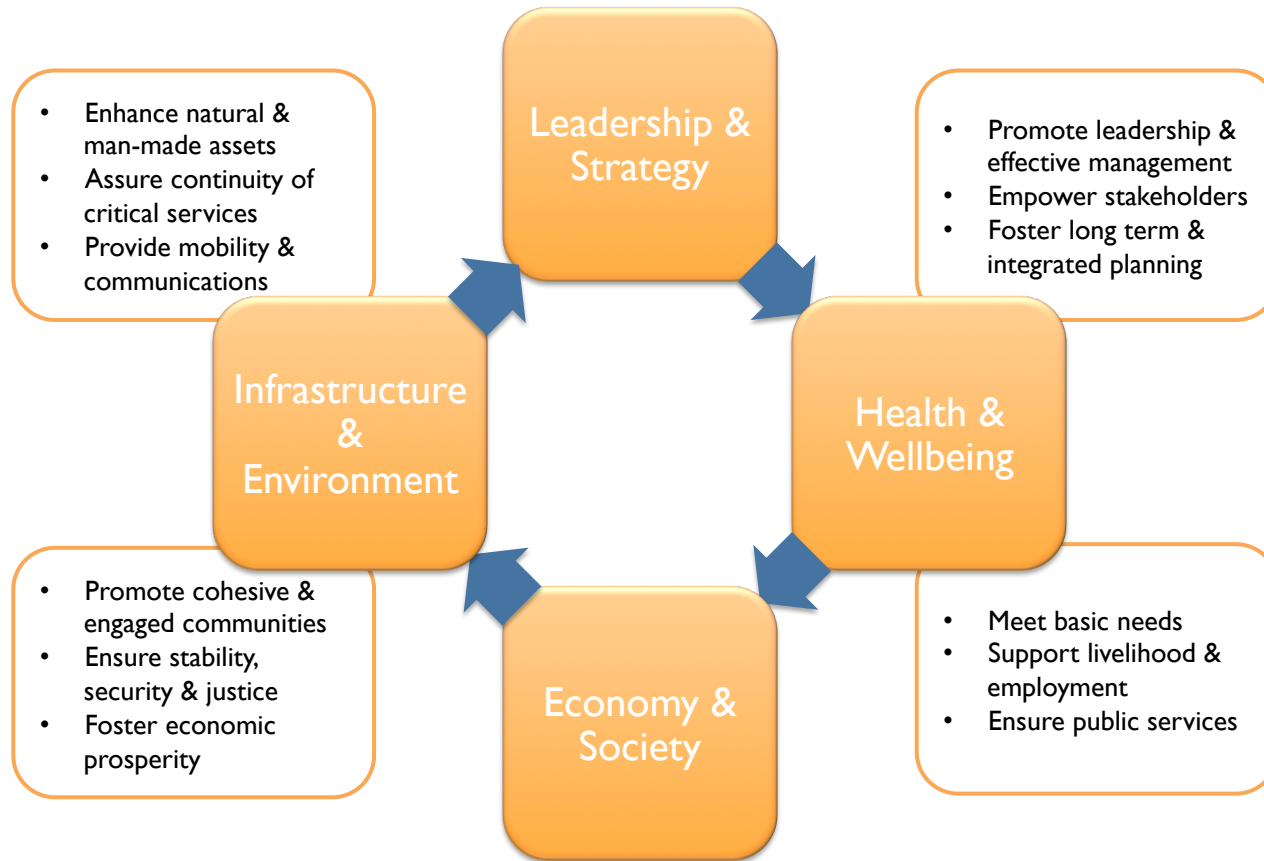
THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle

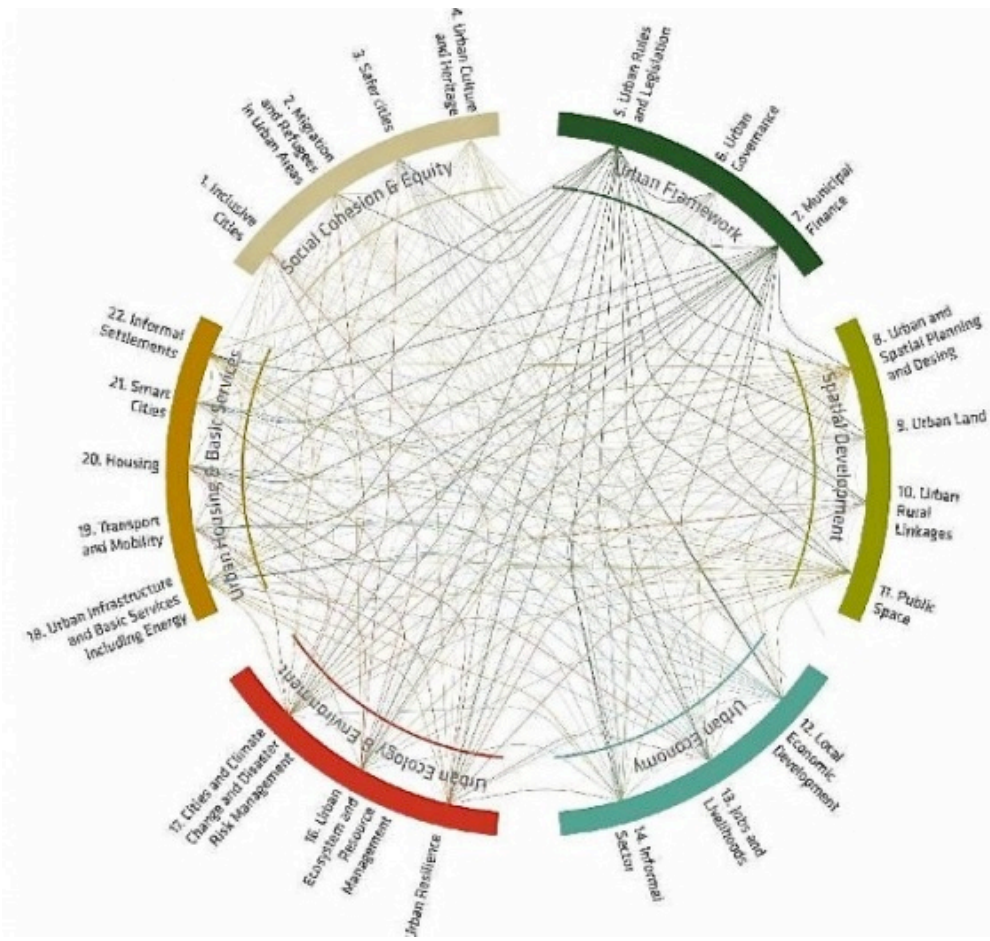


THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle



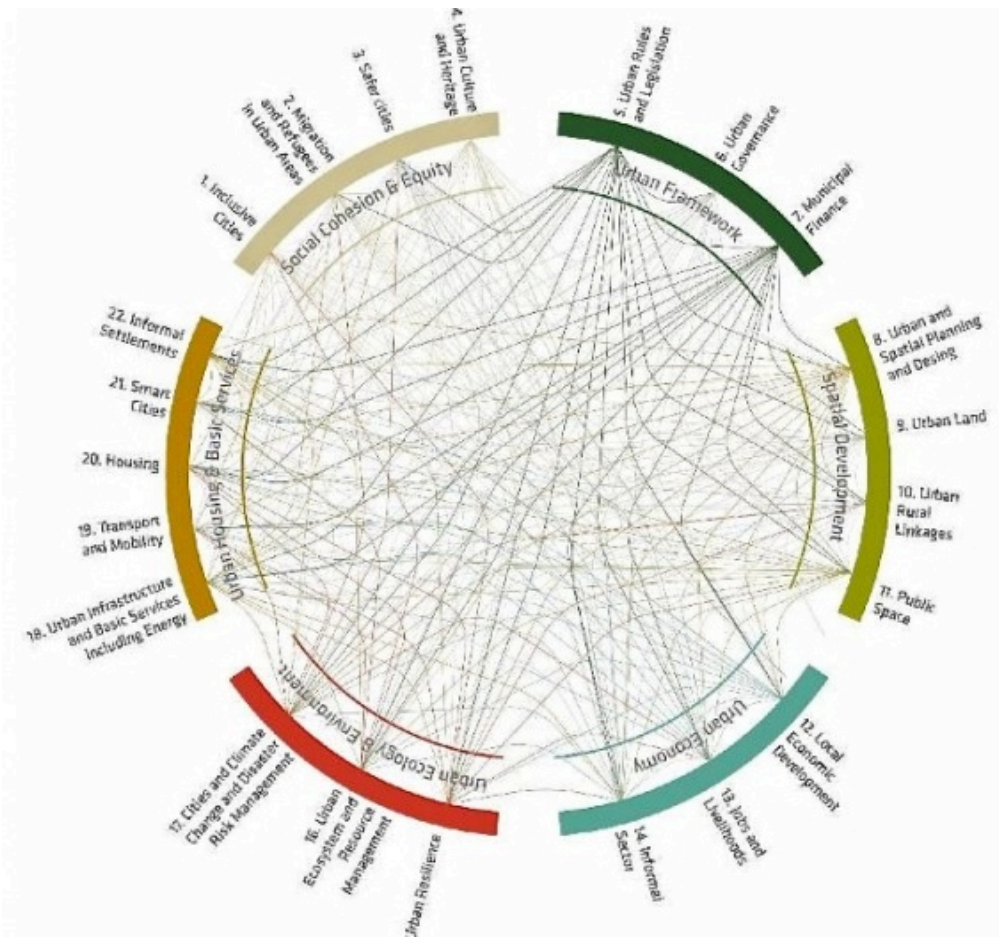
THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle





INTEGRATION

- the final hurdle of modernism?





GOVERNANCE

- Complexity
- Capacity

Governance

- Since Habitat II increased importance of local authorities – growth of city networks
- **Urban governance is de-centralised but wide variation in models**
- National governments formulate policy & regulation – urban management is generally local
- **Can urban governance limit urban sprawl in de-regulated markets**
- The private sector plays a key role in urban transformation
- **The digital revolution has brought opportunities and challenges**
- The challenge in achieving an integrated approach is one of **Complexity** and **Capacity** – a massive issue.

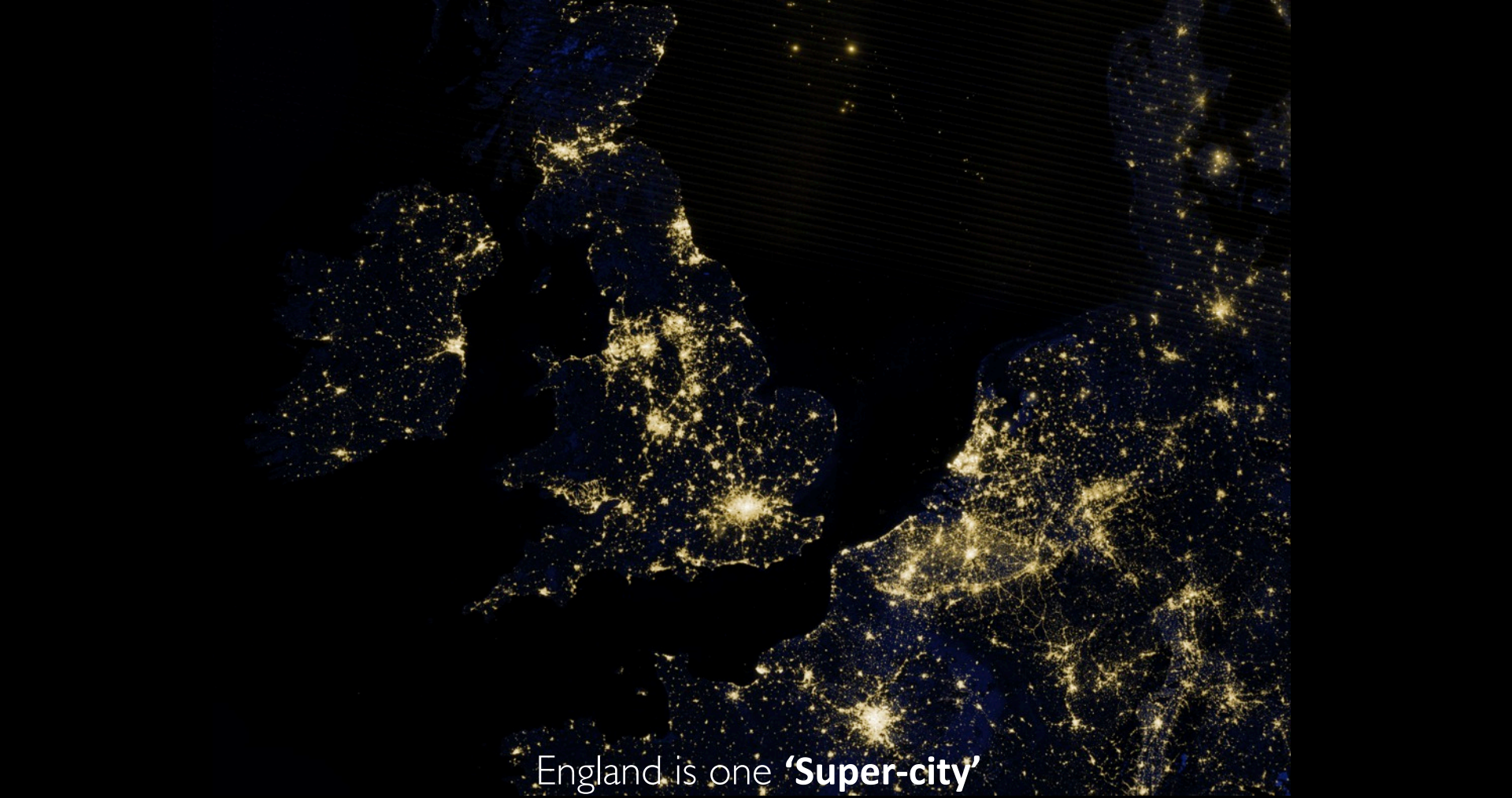


UNECE Regional Report - Summary

1. 17% of population • 45% of GDP • 66% of fresh water
2. All of the Arctic • boreal forest is bigger than the rain forest
3. 80% in cities – 70% in agglomerative ‘super-cities’ – what to do with the remaining 10% (and 20% rural)
4. Knowledge economy & digital revolution is accelerating urban concentration – economic and housing inequality is growing ... exacerbated by ageing and migration
5. Cities on coasts, major rivers and lakes – sea-level rise & flooding
6. Environmental threats are health & economic threats
7. Awareness of environmental concern & quality of life and inequity is growing ... ambition outstrips ability to deliver
8. Compact & Resilient cities based on integrated governance of place for people is the key message – wide variation in capacity to deliver







England is one **'Super-city'**


A satellite night view of England, showing the country's outline against a dark background. The landmass is illuminated by a dense network of yellow and white lights, representing cities and urban areas. The lights are most concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the country, with a significant concentration in the southeast. The northern part of the country shows a more dispersed pattern of lights, forming a horseshoe shape. The text labels are overlaid on the image in a white, sans-serif font.

New Middle-land

The Northern Horseshoe

So-Wat

England is one **'Super-city'**

A satellite night view of Europe, showing city lights in yellow and orange against a dark background. The map is overlaid with white text labels for various regions. At the bottom, a decorative border with geometric patterns in blue, red, and white is visible.

Glas-burgh

New Middle-land

The Irish Arc

The Northern Horseshoe

So-Wat

England is one **'Super-city'**

TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM in LANDSCAPE and ENVIRONMENT



Landscape and physical environment of cities and regions today and tomorrow.

Five years of research: background of climate change, migration, health awareness and ever increasing urban intensification: reflect on the role and the benefits of landscapes and ecosystems in our city regions.

Understanding and reasoning the landscape
Towards a new paradigm in landscape and environment.

LEARNING from **THOUGHT**

Green Paradigm
Porritt

Green Infrastructure
Armour

Wellness not Illness
Burns

The Nature of Networks
Hughes

Ecological Sequestration
Peter Head

LEARNING from **PLACE**

Emscher Landscape Park
Schwarze-Rodrian

South Pennines Watershed
Gray

Philadelphia
Neukrug

Scotland's Canals
Miller

Dublin
Leahy

LEARNING from **ACTION**

Power of transformation
Verhagen

New York High Line
Switkin

London Olympic Park
Mattinson

Cheonggyecheon River
Kim

Ecological Waterscapes
Grau



TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM in LANDSCAPE and ENVIRONMENT

01: URBAN GROWTH &
SPRAWL

02: CLIMATE CHANGE

03: HEALTH – WELLNESS

04: WATER

05: ECONOMY &
TECHNOLOGY

06: BEST PRACTICE

07: A NEW NORMAL

08: NEW AESTHETIC

09: INTO THE MAINSTREAM

10: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



TOWARDS A NEW PARADIGM for the NEW URBAN AGENDA

City-focused, people-centred and **integrated**



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE

GLASGOW
URBAN LAB
THE GLASGOW
SCHOOL OF ART