SSF’s Urbanization in a Growing World Series

Introduction: *Urbanization and Growth on a Finite Planet*

June 26, 2012

1:15 to 2:45 PM EDT

**Moderator:** Jay Knott

*Abt Associates*

*Executive Vice President Global Business*
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Drinking water services to 95 million people
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Facilities managed +5,260 water +3,220

Tetra Tech

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Energy Efficiency Program Design, Marketing & Communications

- **Why You Should Care:**
  - Rising energy demands threaten energy security, economic growth, and the environment
  - Energy efficiency provides a low-cost, diverse, stable, and environmentally sound resource base
  - Consumers often don’t embrace the need to reduce energy use and don’t know how to do it

- **What Are Your Next Steps:**
  - Tailored energy saving programs that benefit the economy, reduce supply uncertainties, and mitigate climate change
  - Marketing that touches consumers, helps transform the marketplace for energy efficient products

- **Cadmus Can Help:**
  *The Cadmus Group, Inc.:
  - Facilitates collaborative decision-making among multiple agencies and stakeholders
  - Factors in cost-effectiveness, economic stimulus, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions
  - Conducts market research to inform program design and consumer marketing
  - Orchestrates communications campaigns to produce sustained energy efficient choices
  - Evaluates the effectiveness of program and marketing initiatives

- **Contact:**
  - Linda Dethman, [Linda.Dethman@cadmusgroup.com](mailto:Linda.Dethman@cadmusgroup.com) | (503) 467-7146
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Jay Knott, Abt’s Executive Vice President of Global Business, former AID Mission Director in Jordan currently oversees agriculture and food supply chain projects providing support to USAID, IDB, DFID (British counterpart to USAID), ADB. He joined USAID in 1988 and worked in a number of leadership roles in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.
Session Agenda

- Introduction to the Panel: Jay Knott
- Panel Presentations
  - Judy Baker, World Bank: urban vulnerability and resilience planning
  - Susan Wachter and Eugenie Birch, Penn Institute for Urban Research: global trends in urbanization, sustainability, and urban design
  - Blair Ruble, Woodrow Wilson Center: urban governance and diversity
  - Susan Hill, International Housing Coalition: urban poor, foreign aid, and climate impacts
  - Carlos Martin, Abt Associates: urban economics and infrastructure
- Panel Discussion Questions
- Audience Questions: Send through question box
- Summary Points
- Thank you!
- Please fill out the audience survey
Judy Baker, a Lead Economist in the Urban Practice at the World Bank Institute, a program which equips city leaders, municipal staff, and other practitioners with innovative strategies and tools to maximize the potential benefits of urbanization.

Susan Wachter and Eugenie Birch, Co-Directors of the Penn Institute for Urban Research, increasing the understanding of cities through cross-disciplinary research, instruction, and civic engagement.

Blair Ruble, Program Director for Comparative Urban Studies at the Woodrow Wilson Center, a nonpartisan global public policy institution supporting policy-relevant research and civil dialogue.

Susan Hill, CEO of the International Housing Coalition (IHC), a non-profit advocate of housing for all, pursued through applied research and policy advice.

Carlos Martin, Senior Associate for Sustainable Communities with Abt Associates, a global leader in social and environmental policy, and international development research and program implementation.
Urbanization in a Growing World

Jay Knott, Executive Vice President for Global Business
Abt Associates, Inc.

Moderator
Why cities?
Why now?
Series

I. Topics Introduction
II. Food Security
III. Infrastructure and Housing
IV. Economic Development
V. Governance
Climate Change, Disaster Risk and the Urban Poor

Judy Baker
The World Bank
June 2012
Building Resilience in Cities

- Cities are key drivers for addressing urban risk
- Urban poor are most vulnerable due to location of slums, housing conditions, low access to basic services, few safety nets
- Strong institutions required for designing and implementing integrated policies
- Building resilience is about long standing urban development policies—“old wine in new bottles”
1. Understanding Risk

- City and community level risk assessments are needed to inform decision making, action plans
- Urban Risk Assessment Framework
High level support is essential for prioritizing the work

Technical participation was critical for getting it done

Inter-agency working group was instrumental.

Risk assessment is first step - adaptation planning follows naturally

Accessing data, maps and climate projections was most difficult. Key outcome is a permanent “home” for maintaining information

Disconnect of knowledge at the institutional level and at the community level
2. Integrating Risk Reduction into Urban Planning and Management

- A growing list of cities provide good examples: e.g. Cape Town, Ho Chi Minh City, Quito, Jakarta

- Balancing policy tradeoffs between risk reduction, urban development and poverty reduction is difficult
  - Land use policies are most instrumental
    - Prevent building and settlements in high risk areas
    - Proactive sites and services projects reduce risk, but often in periphery

- Efficient public transport systems
  - Can increase land supply with access and mobility
  - Can result in urban sprawl
Investing in slum upgrading and basic service provision
  - Reduces risk
  - Sometimes resettlement will be necessary

How to address uncertainty in planning?
  - Tools such as ‘robust decision making’ are being used.
  - Approach aims to minimize negative consequences for stakeholders and identify choices that are robust over many future scenarios
    - Requires extensive consultation
3. Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Deliver Results

- Cities have important role
  - Multiple agencies currently involved
  - Institutional arrangements typically are complex spanning municipal & administrative boundaries
  - Requires new approaches (e.g. inter-agency working groups)
  - Collaboration with national level institutions
  - Good practices exist – for institutions success included good leadership, good governance, good management
  - Many Capacity Building Programs exist
4. Bridging communities and local governments to work together

- Much is happening at the community level
  - Gap between local governments and poor often around informal settlements, much need in linking communities to network infrastructure
- Numerous good examples exist
  - Facilitated through mutual recognition of roles
  - Understanding what is happening at the local level
  - Understanding what city’s constraints are
  - Strong local organizations and leaders are important
5. Opening new finance opportunities

- Major financing needs for urban infrastructure and basic services, information systems, safety nets and capacity building
  - Estimating the cost of adaptation is challenging
    - Cost-Benefit has been used
    - Casablanca case: Early warning systems are very cost effective
    - Experiences with costs for slum improvements
- Existing resources rely on national and local revenues, private sector, PPPs, loans and grants through development banks
  - Few climate change programs explicitly for cities, or for the poor
For more information: www.worldbank.org/urban
Global Urbanization and Climate Change

Eugenie Birch and Susan Wachter
Penn Institute for Urban Research

Urbanization in a Growing World Webinar Series
June 26, 2012
Population growth will continue up to (or beyond) 2050


Urban vs. Rural – Developed vs. Developing

99%

Of all global population growth will be urban population growth in Less Developed Regions

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision
Growth in the Context of Climate Change

Top 20 cities by population exposed to coastal flooding by 2070
(15 are in Asia)

Legend
Population at Risk of Flooding, 2070

- 1,000,000
- 2,500,000
- 5,000,000
- 7,500,000
- 10,000,000
Urbanization, Economic Growth, and Sustainable Development

Sustainable Urban Development

- Economic development
- Compact urban form/ Sustainable environment
- Population increases with limited economic growth
- Business as usual sustainability practices

Unsustainable Urban Development

Economic / Demographic Trends

Environment (Natural and Built)
Energy in a Rapidly Urbanizing World

WORLD’S ENERGY CONSUMED IN CITIES

Today: 66%

Tomorrow: 75%

Energy in a Rapidly Urbanizing World

Low Carbon Model Towns

Smart Transit

Smart Buildings

Smart Grids

Smart Jobs
Food Security in a Rapidly Urbanizing World

Present Day Context:
- 925 million already suffer from chronic hunger (FAO 2010)

Future Challenge: Feeding 9 billion by 2050

- Urban sprawl reduces available arable land
- Growing middle class and the urban diet shift
  - Rely on cash not crops for food security
  - Desire more animal protein, dairy, processed food
  - Desire year-round food commodities, pre-prepared foods
- Climate variation threatens overall global production
Food Security in a Rapidly Urbanizing World

Sites of production -
Urban food supply originates in:
- Rural and International Imports (Mainly Staples)
- Urban and Peri-Urban Production (UPU)
  ↓
- High value commodities, i.e. Fresh Vegetables, Fish, Meat/Dairy
- Represents 15-20% of World Food Supply
- Critical for shock management

Processing and Packaging -
- Presence of processed and packaged foods higher in urban areas due to:
  Ease of transport, shelf life.
  Impact carbon footprint, health.

Distance Traveled -
- Majority of urban food supply travels long distances to consumers, presenting challenges of food safety, as well as carbon footprint.

Sites of Acquisition -
- Increasing presence of super market retail chains in urban areas alters procurement and distribution.
  Slum areas less likely to have markets

Pricing -
- Urban food supply costs more than rural

Food Preparation -
- Urban populations rely more on pre-prepared food (street vendors, etc.) due to relative costs of shopping, cooking (fuel, etc.) and storage than their rural counterparts.
- Employment type/location/income effects this decision as well.

URBAN FOOD SECURITY

Availability
- Production
- Distribution
- Exchange

Utilization
- Nutrition
- Culture
- Food Safety

Climate Variation and Degradation -
- Temperature/rainfall changes lower rural agricultural yields impacting production
- Increase in human diseases impacting utilization
- Groundwater and aquifer depletion critical for agriculture

Food Type -
- Urban population more likely to consume "modern" highly processed food
- Increased meat and dairy consumption

Water and Sanitation Infrastructure -
- Key to utilization due to issues of increased infectious disease and waterborne illness in urban areas of developing world

Food/Health Culture -
- More advertising, influences
- More sub-optimal food choice
- More sedentary lifestyles, obesity

Emergency Food Networks -
- Public food banks are more common in urban areas, but community networks are often weaker than in rural
- Cash incomes make urban populations vulnerable (shock more likely due to accessibility in urban and availability in rural)
Upcoming Events and Publications…

Dr. Alan Kelly, Professor and Gilbert S. Kahn Dean Emeritus, School of Veterinary Medicine; Fellow, Penn IUR, University of Pennsylvania, joins the Webinar Series

**Urban Food Security and Climate Change webinar**
September, 2012

*Food Security in a Rapidly Urbanizing World*
International Conference
University of Pennsylvania
March 13-15, 2013

Tolerance, Urban Diversity and Governance

Blair A. Ruble
Director, Comparative Urban Studies
Woodrow Wilson Center
Washington D.C.

Prepared for a Webinar Series about the Challenges and Opportunities of Rapid Urbanization on a Finite Planet
Urban population by major geographical area (in percent of total population)

International Migrant Stock (thousands)

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: International Migration 2009
New York, 2009
Source: Migration Policy Institute
http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/gcmm.cfm
Diverse Protected Spaces

Source: Brooklyn, NY, Brooklyn Bases, http://brooklynbased.net/
Cities are “Fluid” Spaces

Source: Calcutta, 2012 Jessica Pfleiderer
Urban Social Sustainability

“Policies and institutions that have the overall effect of integrating diverse groups and cultural practices in a just and equitable fashion.”

Celebrating Diversity
Urbanization and Growth on a Finite Planet

Susan Corts Hill
CEO, IHC
The global urban population has been growing at a quick and steady pace, both as whole and as a percent of total population.
Urban growth is consistent across the world.
• Cities cannot keep up with such rapid urbanization.
• The speed of urbanization has caused the proliferation of slums and informal settlements, exacerbated by:
  ➢ Rural to urban Migration
  ➢ Settlement on illegal and marginal land and
  ➢ Government resistance.
Approximately one billion people currently live in slums.
Water infrastructure is sorely lacking, especially in slums.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators
Sanitation services are also lacking.

Source: World Bank Development Indicators
Slums are complex systems that are not going away.
Climate Change and the Urban Poor

The majority of mega cities are located in “Low Elevation Coastal Zones” making them more vulnerable to sea level rise and natural disasters.
For small coastal countries, LECZs can represent large majorities of their urban population.

Questions?

Contact: Susan Corts Hill

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More information at:

www.intlhc.org
Urbanization in a Growing World

Carlos Martín,
Senior Associate
Abt Associates, Inc.

Urban Housing, Infrastructure, & Employment
Growing Economies
Housing & Infrastructure

Decline in Built Densities in 25 Cities, 1800-2000

Housing & Infrastructure

The Effect of 1 Meter of Sea Rise on the City of Miami

Green Jobs

C40 Cities Reporting Green Jobs as an Economic Opportunity

Green Jobs
Topics in Future Sessions
1) How do the impacts of climate change on a city differ across scale and comparative stages of development?
2) If cities are to lead the way in Rio+20 ideals, how should the Sustainable Development Goals be prioritized?
3) In this session, we have touched on the environmental, social, and economic sustainability of cities, how can we, as practitioners, facilitate the paradigm shift of considering all three as facets of progress and development?
Audience

QUESTIONS & ANSWER SESSION
Summary Points

- Rapid urbanization is happening across the world
- Many key urban issues are not fully explored
- Cities learn well from each other, through innovation and communication, they are the catalysts for change
- Urban planning is being rethought and reengineered to include risk assessment and resiliency measures with respect to climate change and increasingly diverse populations
- More inclusive planning processes are emerging to cultivate a shared sense of responsibility for a common future
- Development and urban planning are increasingly focusing on partnerships and there is an impetus to connect urban governments and urban poor, who are the most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change
- The urban environment allows for the interaction of people from different backgrounds, and this cross-pollination can foster creativity and the emergence of new solutions and sectors
- Policy choices made now will determine whether the unprecedented rise in urban population in the coming decades results in sustainable development or business as usual
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The Security and Sustainability Forum
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UPCOMING Webinar :
Session 2: Food Security in an Urbanizing World
Thursday September 6, 2012  1:15-2:45 EDT
www.securityandsustainabilityforum.org