



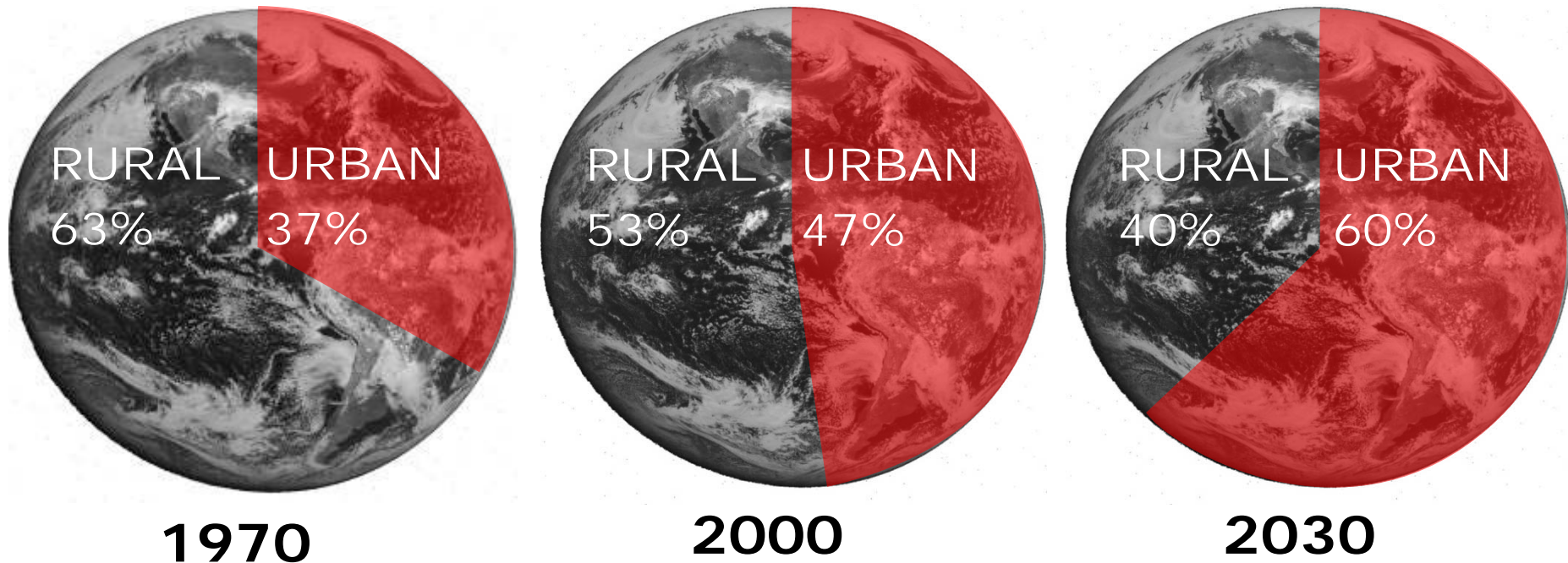
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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



# Water and Cities – Targets and Green Growth Opportunities

**Bert Diphorn**  
**Director**  
**Human Settlements Financing Division**  
**UN-HABITAT**

# The 21st century is an urban era

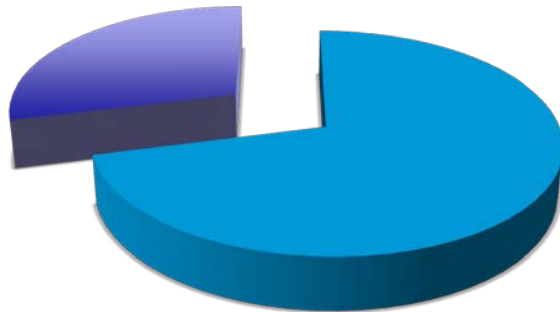


With 50.5 per cent or 3.5 billion of the people on Earth living in cities in 2010 and urban populations growing, the global population as a whole has become more urban and less rural.

# Urbanization trends

URBAN POPULATION BY REGION (2005)

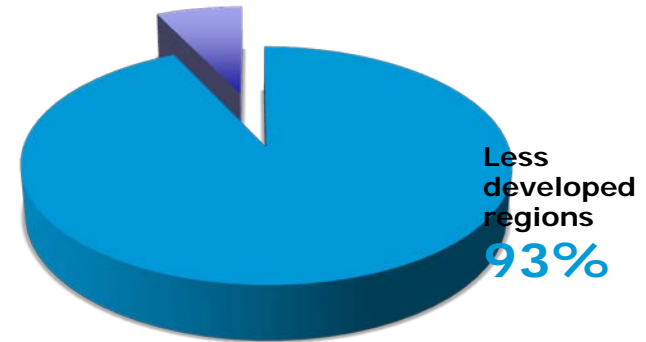
More developed regions  
**29%**



Less developed regions  
**71%**

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION BY REGION (2005-2020)

More developed regions  
**7%**

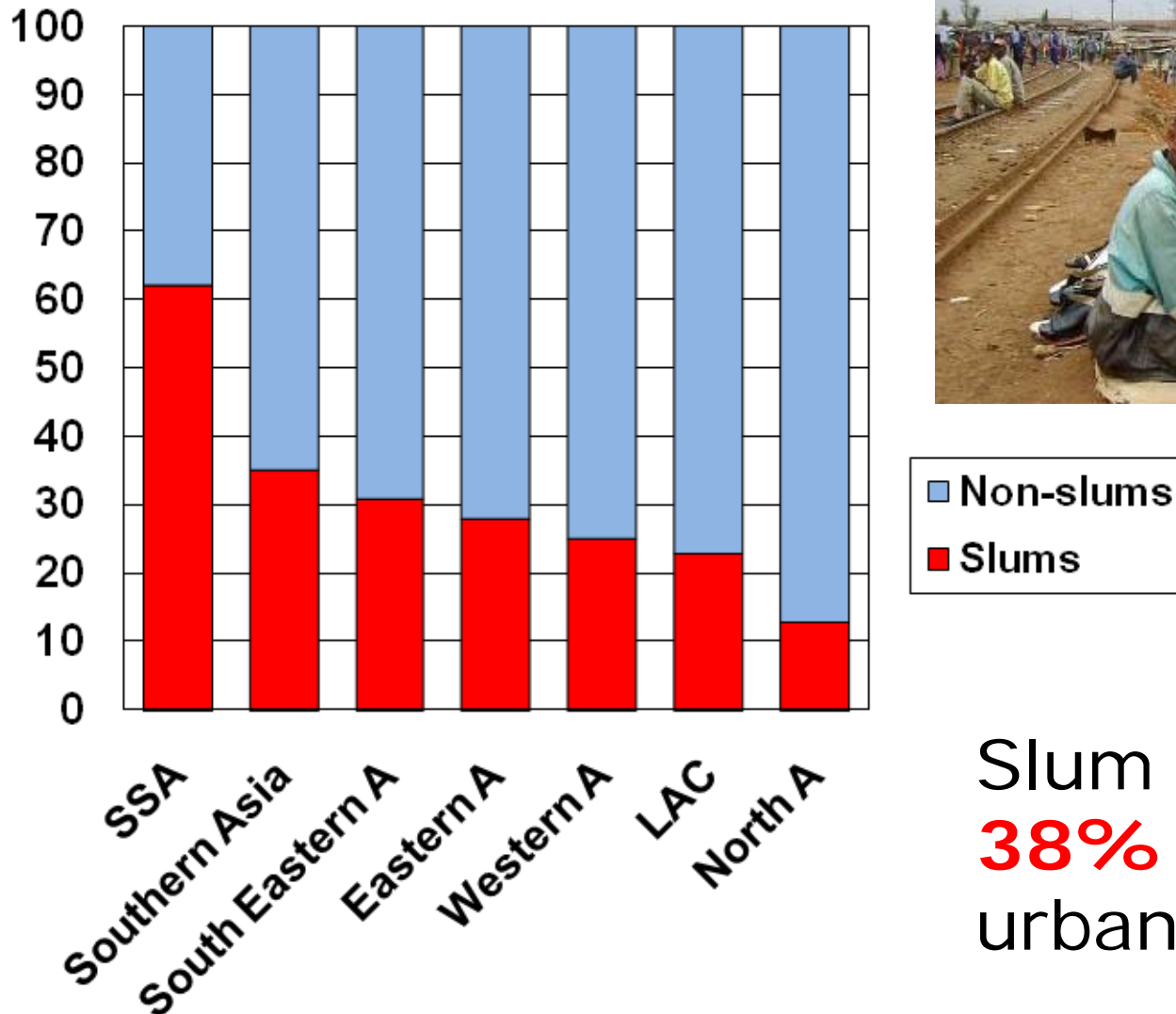


Less developed regions  
**93%**

- Today, one in two people on the planet is an urban dweller
- Urbanization is happening mostly in developing countries (**93%**)
- Cities are growing because of:
  - natural increase in urban population (**50%**)
  - reclassification of rural areas as urban areas (**25%**)
  - rural-to-urban migration (**25%**)

# The Slum Challenge

## Slum Incidence by Region, 2010



Slum growth = **38%** of the world's urban growth



# UN-HABITAT Mandate and Focus

United Nations agency for the built environment focusing on inclusive, greener, safer and more efficient cities



Lead agency for MDG 7 target on improving living conditions of slum dwellers

Member of UN Water – working on Millennium Development Goals target for halving the number of people without access to safe water and sanitation



# New Priority Areas

**Urban  
Economy**

**Urban  
Basic  
Services**

**Urban  
Planning &  
Design**

**Housing &  
Slum  
Upgrading**

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**Urban Land,  
Legislation  
&  
Governance**

**Risk  
Reduction &  
Rehabilitation**

**Research &  
Capacity  
Development**

# Cities – opportunities and challenges

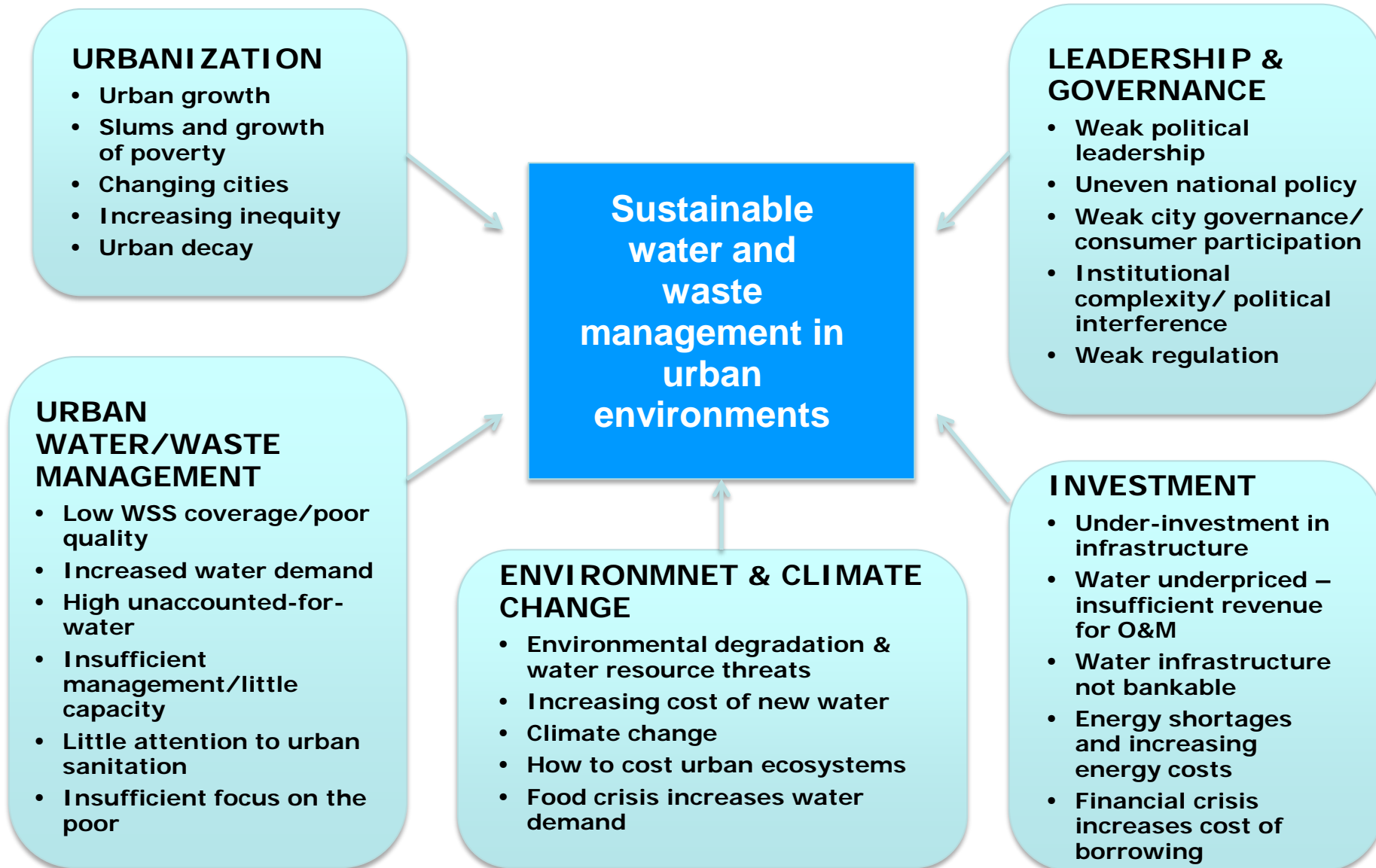
- Engines of economic growth
- Driving force of global trade and engines of economic growth
- Nexus of global financial markets
- Service centres of information society

- Pockets of poverty
- Exclusion and marginalization
- Environmental degradation
- Decay



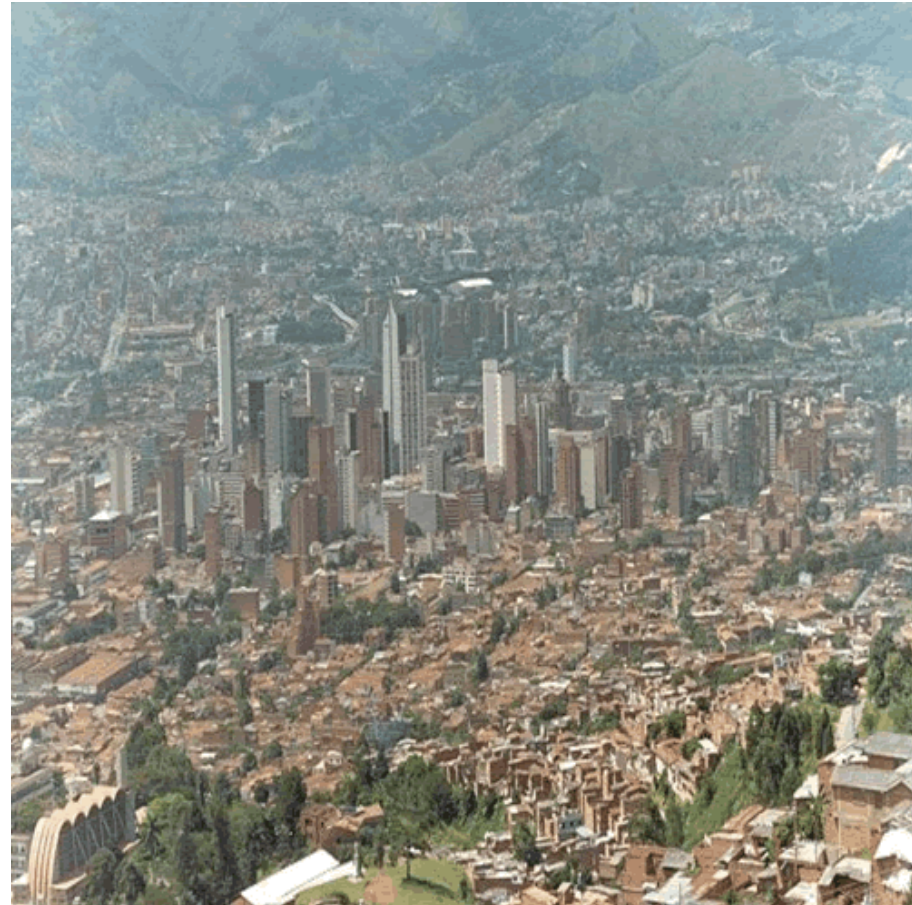


# Water and Cities: Understanding the Challenge



# Linking Water and Green Growth

- Green economies reconcile environmental sustainability and economic growth
- Cities reduce the spatial footprint of development with shared infrastructure reducing emissions and resource use
- Through compact population settlements in metropolitan areas, cities can provide great economies of scale and efficiency in infrastructure development.



# Key objectives for Water and Green Growth

- Expanding network infrastructure while getting the most out of existing networks
- Constructing greener built environments that use water more efficiently





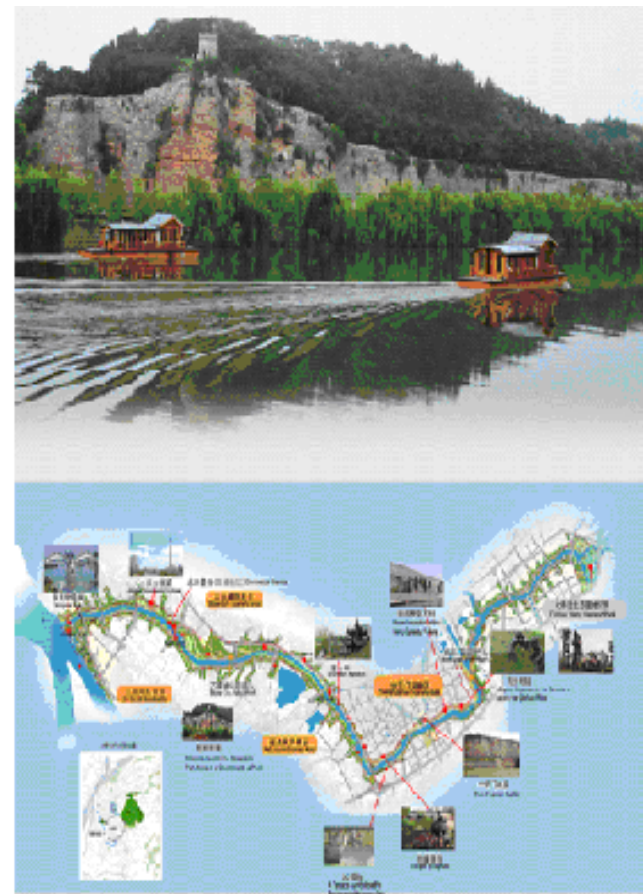
# UN-HABITAT Experiences

## *Nanjing Qinhuai River Environmental Improvement Project, China*

- Received 2008 Habitat *Scroll of Honour* Special Citation
- Implemented in 2007 by Nanjing Municipal Government, total investment: 4.7 billion Chinese Yuan (about USD 734 million)
- In support of UN-HABITAT's Programme, ADB provided technical assistance and a loan of USD100 million to Nanjing Water Utility,
- followed by long-term Finance from commercial markets for issuance of Corporation Bonds of RMB 2 billion (USD 26 million) towards water and environmental projects of Nanjing

### Impacts

- Increased property prices
- Increased tourism
- Increased housing prices from RMB 4000/square meter to RMB 25000/square meter





## *Linking basic services and job creation – Examples from Lake Victoria*

Delivery of basic services requires major capital and recurrent investments in infrastructure which, when well designed, can result in opportunities for employment and local economic development.

Elements of UN-Habitat's Lake Victoria Programme:

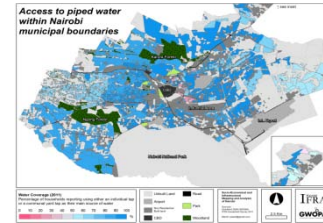
- Labour-intensive construction
- A comprehensive programme of skills training targeting poor women and youth; and
- Capacity enhancement in local economic development to promote small businesses directly linked to service provision (maintenance and repair services, waste recycling, sub-contractors, operators of water kiosks, etc)



# UN-HABITAT Experiences

***Capacity of over 200 utilities and municipal governments strengthened*** resulting in improved efficiency, enhanced cost recovery and improved environmental sanitation (solid waste management)

- Capacity enhancement programme for municipalities and water service providers in the **Lake Victoria AND Mekong regions**
- **Geo-Referenced Utility Benchmarking System (GRUBS)** launched in March 2010 by GWOPA
- **Energy audits** conducted to improve overall efficiency in municipal water systems by reducing cost of energy in operations e.g. Accra, Addis Ababa, Jos



# UN-HABITAT Experiences

## *Improvement in Waste Management Practices*

- **Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica** : Sector assessments carried out in support of national strategies for Solid Waste Management (SWM);
- **Bolivia** : SWM plans being prepared for 8 towns;
- **Nepal** : Capacity building for 15 municipalities in progress; Strategic plans developed for 5 municipalities; Increased allocation to SWM in the Asian Development bank (ADB)/World Bank Portfolios due to UN-HABITAT's engagement
- **India** : Community based waste management operational in Jabalpur town- benefitting 49,000 people;
- **Mekong Region**: Community based waste management being established in 11 towns;
- **LWATSAN**: Operational systems established in 7 small towns; increase in waste collection from 13% to 47%.

# Crystallising key water messages ahead of Rio+20

- The Stockholm Statement to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in *Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20 Summit)* - August 27, 2011
- Outcome of the Water and Green Economy in Zaragoza – 2-5 October 2011
- Bonn 2011 Conference: The Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus – 16-18 November 2011
- 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, 12-17 March 2012







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