



# Sustainable cities and communities

## 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

The number of urban dwellers is growing by 2 percent a year globally, but by 4 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, which will double the number of people in the region's cities in two decades. Cities are engines of economic growth and offer opportunities for innovation and sustainable development. But Goal 11 recognizes that urban areas still face numerous challenges in ensuring access for all to safe housing, affordable transport, clean air, and green and public spaces.

### Ensuring access to safe and adequate housing

Achieving Goal 11 requires providing access for all to basic services and to adequate, safe, and affordable housing (target 11.1). For many cities this means improving and upgrading slum areas, where many of the poor live. According to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), slums are areas where households lack durable housing, sufficient living space, secure tenure, or easy access to safe water or adequate sanitation facilities.

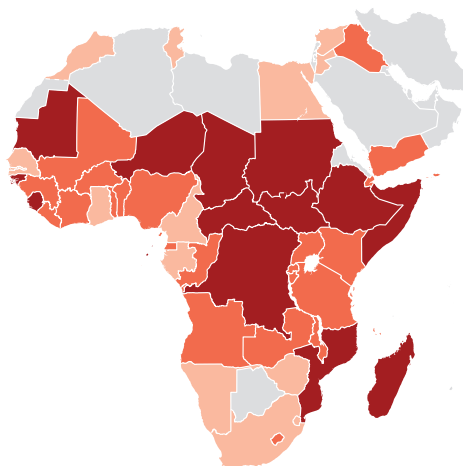
Countries have made considerable progress in recent years, but the percentage of urban populations living in slums<sup>1</sup> remains very high. In Sub-Saharan Africa an average of 67 percent of the urban population was living in slum conditions in 1990; by 2014 this had fallen to 55 percent (figure 11a). But the last decade saw rises in several countries. Between 2005 and 2014, slum populations in Burkina Faso rose by 6 percentage points, in Lesotho by nearly 16 percentage points, and in Zimbabwe by 7 percentage points.

### Improving air quality in cities

As rural residents move to cities in search of better livelihoods, reducing the adverse impact on the environment is crucial to building safer and more sustainable cities (target 11.6). Air quality and waste management are two areas of environmental impact needing urgent attention.

### 11a More than half of all urban dwellers in Sub-Saharan Africa live in slums

Share of urban population living in slums, 2014 (%)

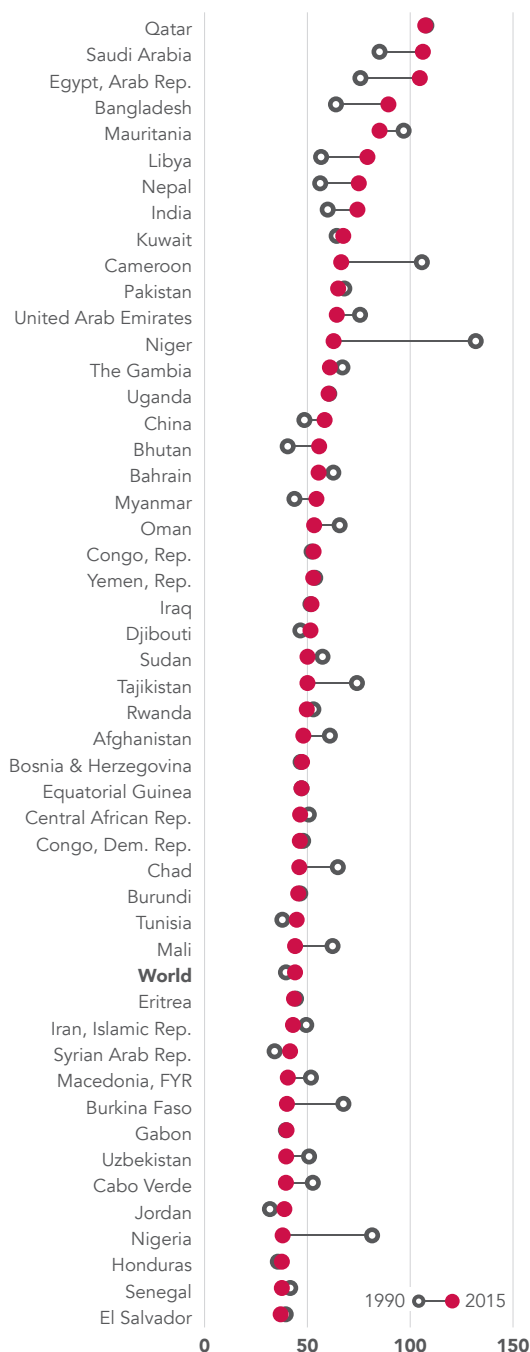


Source: UN-HABITAT; WDI (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS).

Air quality is commonly measured by levels of  $PM_{2.5}$ : particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter. The World Health Organization recommends that  $PM_{2.5}$  levels not exceed 10 micrograms per cubic meter as a guideline for average annual  $PM_{2.5}$ . Long-term exposure to pollution above this level has been shown to increase the risk of fatal illness. It is estimated that nearly 92 percent of the world's people live in places where this safe level is exceeded.<sup>2</sup> In three regions levels of mean annual exposure have worsened since 1990,

## 11b The highest levels of air pollution are in the Middle East

PM<sub>2.5</sub> air pollution, mean annual exposure, 2015 (micrograms per cubic meter) 49 highest countries.



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; WDI (EN.ATM.PM25.MC.M3).

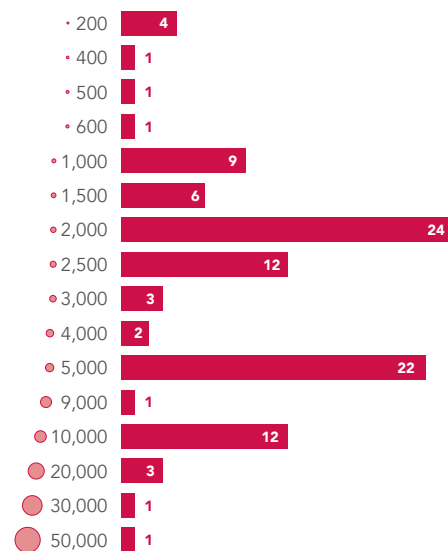
and the global level increased from 39.6 micrograms per cubic meter in 1990 to 44 in 2015. Of the 194 countries with data in 2015, only 26 reported safe levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and in 145 countries more than 99 percent of the population was exposed to unsafe levels. In Egypt, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia, the PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels are 10 times the recommended level—more than 100 micrograms per cubic meter (figure 11b).

## Defining “urban”

The terms “urban” and “rural” are often used to understand how environments and the lives of those within them differ around the world. But there is no consistent international definition of “urban.” Instead, each country has its own classifications to identify its urban population, and these vary widely across countries. Criteria include combinations of population size, population density, type of economic activity, physical characteristics, and level of infrastructure.

## 11c “Urban” areas range from 200 to 50,000 habitants

Minimum population threshold considered “urban” (number of countries)

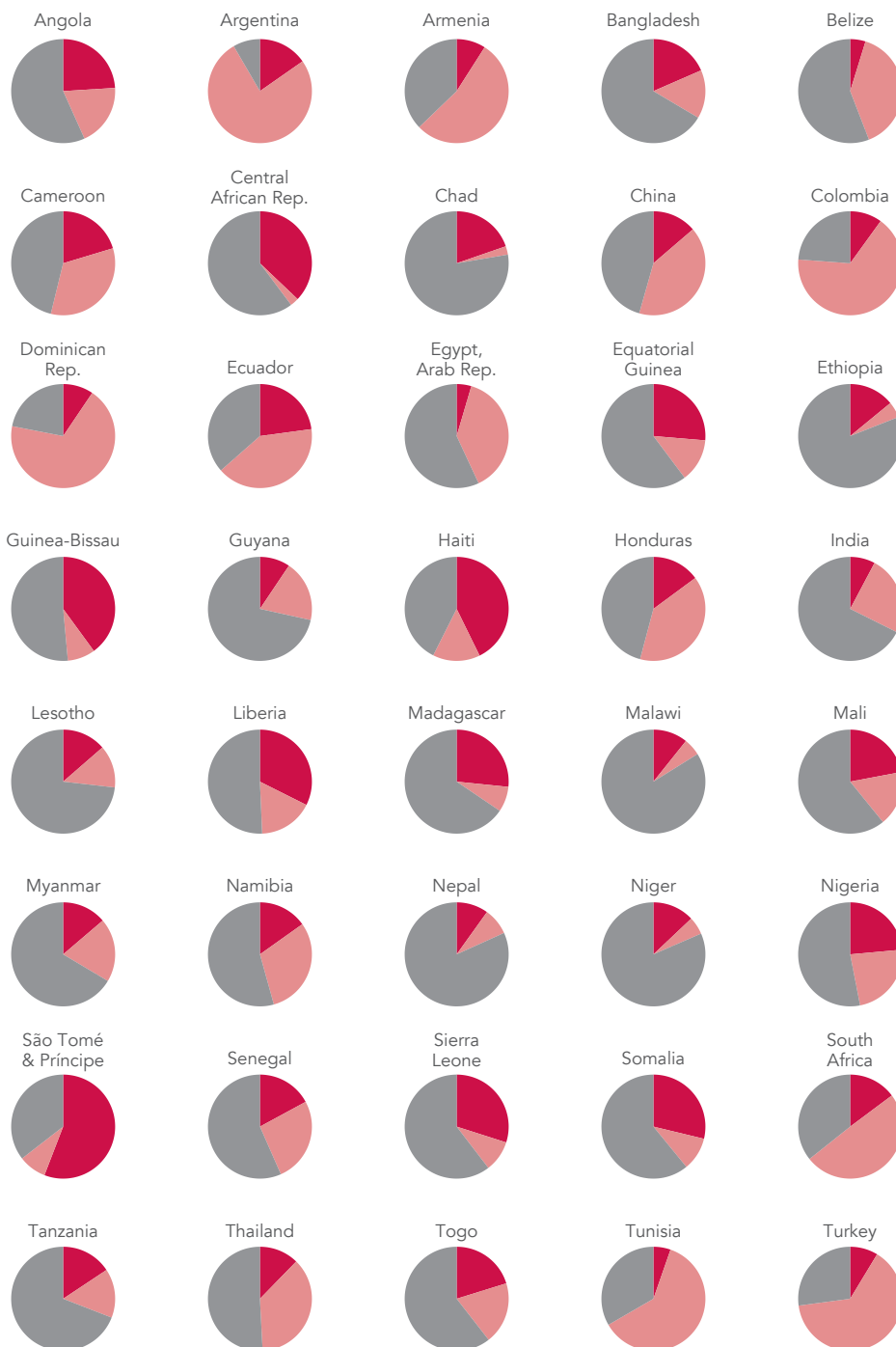
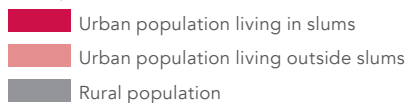


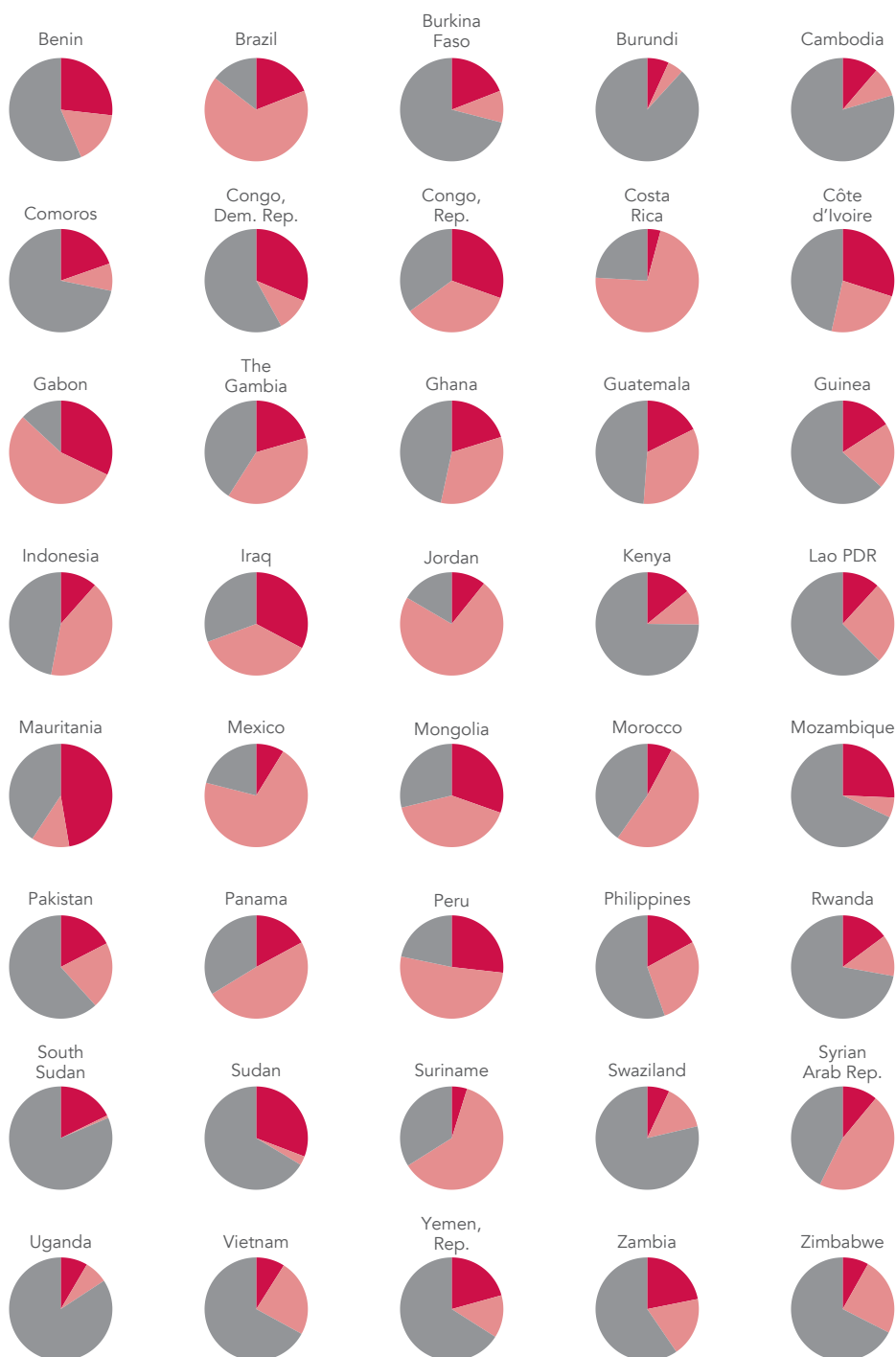
Note: Circles show relative population sizes.

Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision (database), United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/>.

# 11d In some countries, slum dwellers make up a large share of the urban population

2014 (percent)

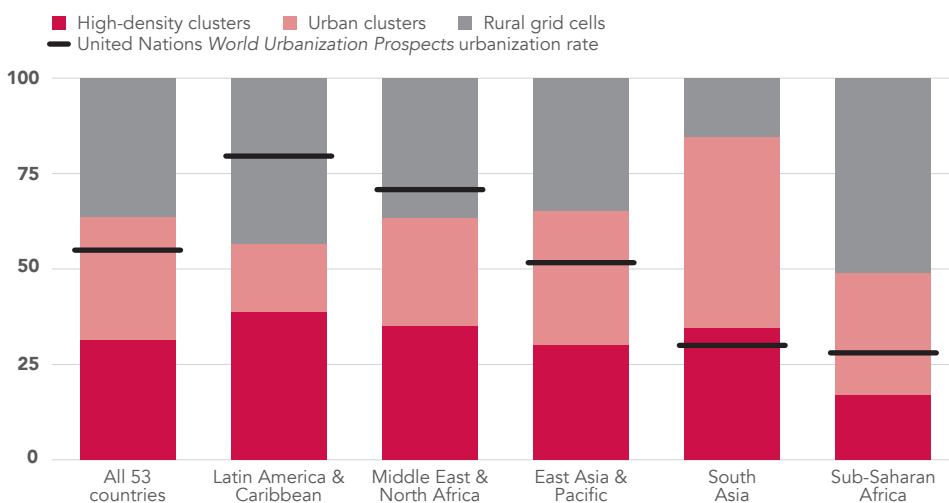




Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects; UN-HABITAT; WDI (EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS, SP.RUR.TOTL), (SP.URB.TOTL).

### 11e Regional urbanization varies dramatically depending on the approach

Proportion of population in high-density and urban clusters, using European Commission approach (%)



Source: C. Deuskar and B. Stewart, 2016, "Measuring Global Urbanization Using a Standard Definition of Urban Areas: Analysis of Preliminary Results," paper presented at the World Bank Land and Poverty Conference 2016, Washington, DC, March 3–4; WDI (SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS).

About 100 countries use some form of minimum population threshold to define a settlement as "urban." These thresholds range from as few as 200 people to as many as 50,000. The average minimum population threshold is just under 5,000 inhabitants (figure 11c).

This inconsistency is like comparing apples and oranges, where a city of 1,000 is urban in one country, while a city of 10,000 is rural

in another. These conflicting definitions make it difficult to make meaningful cross-country comparisons, let alone establish consistent estimates of urbanization worldwide.

The European Commission (EC) has developed an approach to standardize the definition of urban areas by using population distribution grids consisting of one square kilometer cells. "High density" clusters of grid cells are those

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_13667](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13667)

