RESPONDING TO RAPID URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

CAL

ON SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH



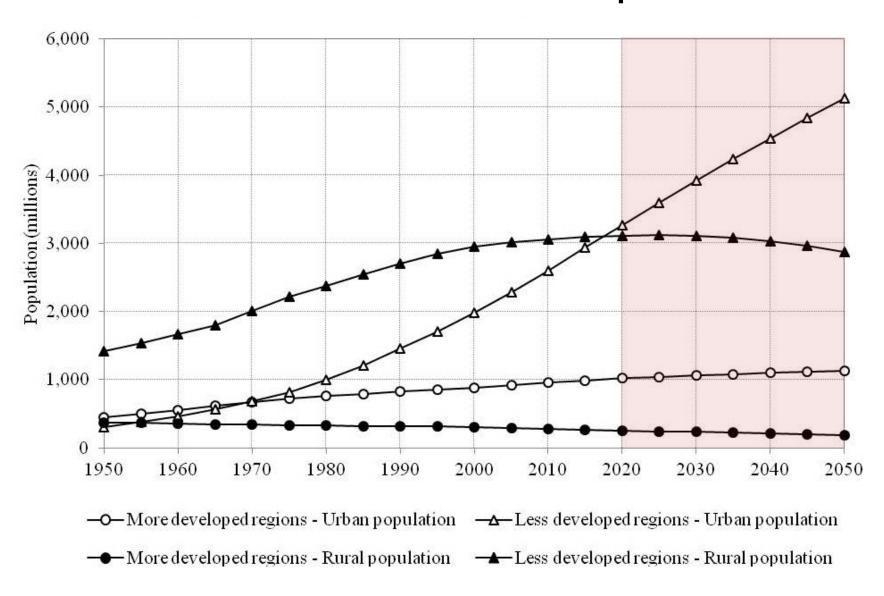




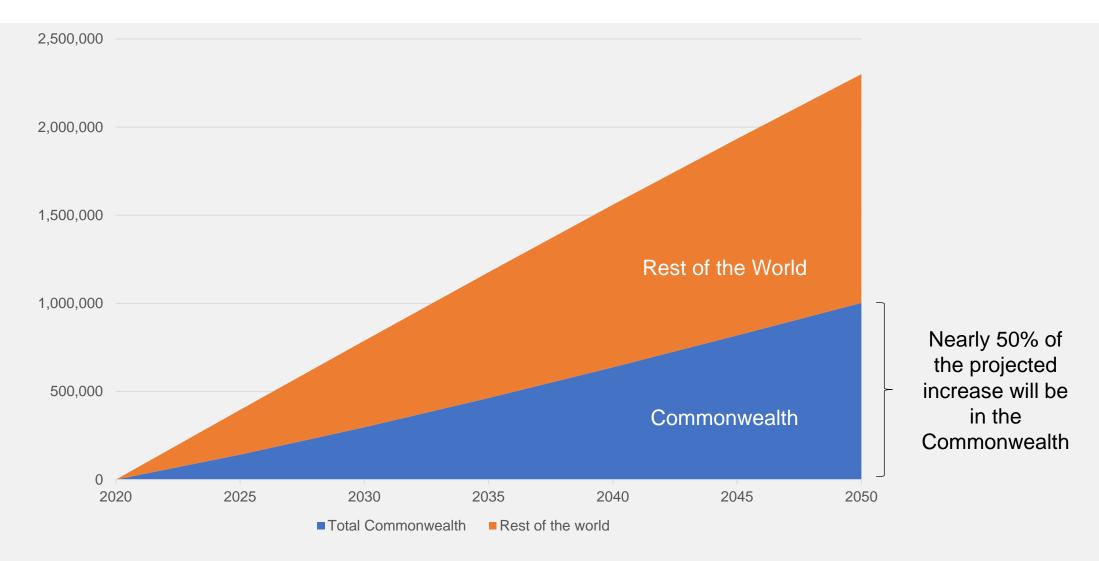


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UN Habitat World Urbanisation Prospects

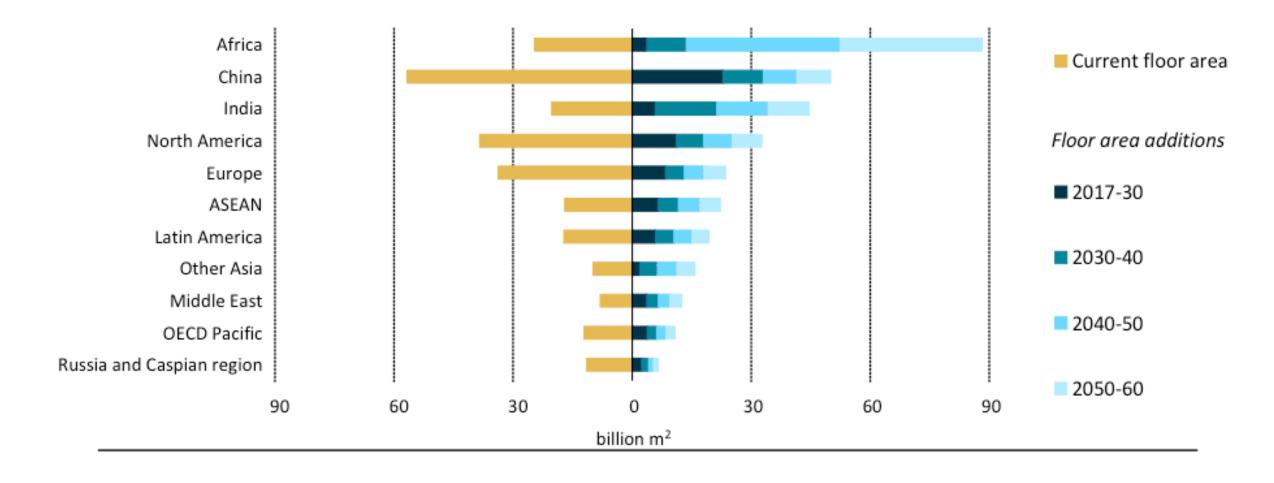


UN Habitat World Urbanisation Prospects



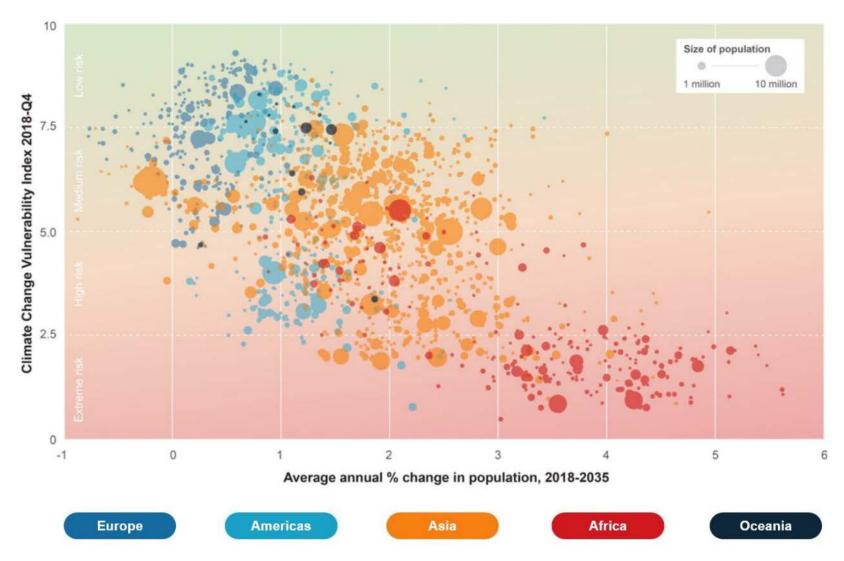
Source: 'World Urbanisation Prospects, 2018', UN Habitat

Floor area additions by 2060



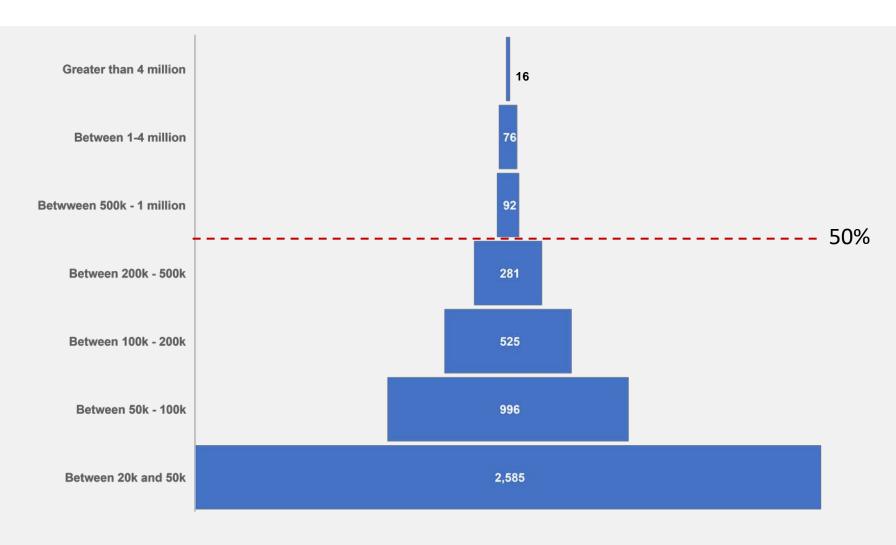
Source: 'Energy Technology Perspectives', International Energy Agency/OECD, 2017

Climate Change Risk



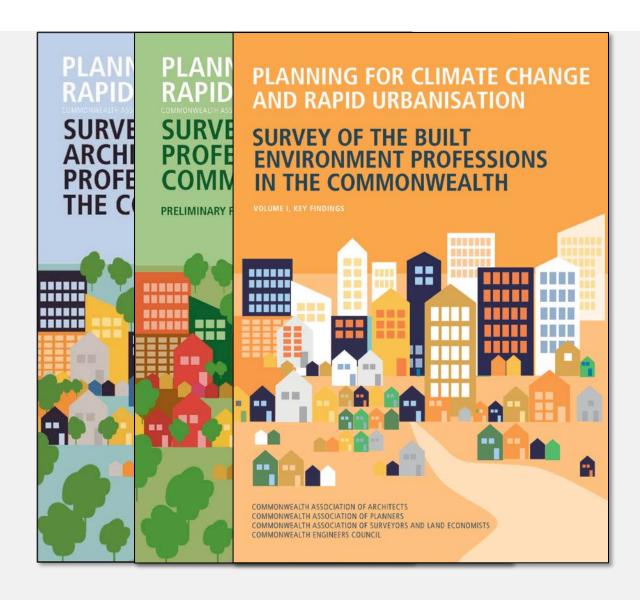
Source: 'Climate Change Risks', Verisk Maplecroft 2018

Secondary Cities, the Hidden Story



Source: NYU Marron Institute of Urban Management, Nicolas Galarza, 2000

Survey of the Built Environment Professions, 2020



Authors

Commonwealth Association of Architects
Commonwealth Association of Planners
Commonwealth Association of Surveyors and Land Economists
Commonwealth Engineers Council

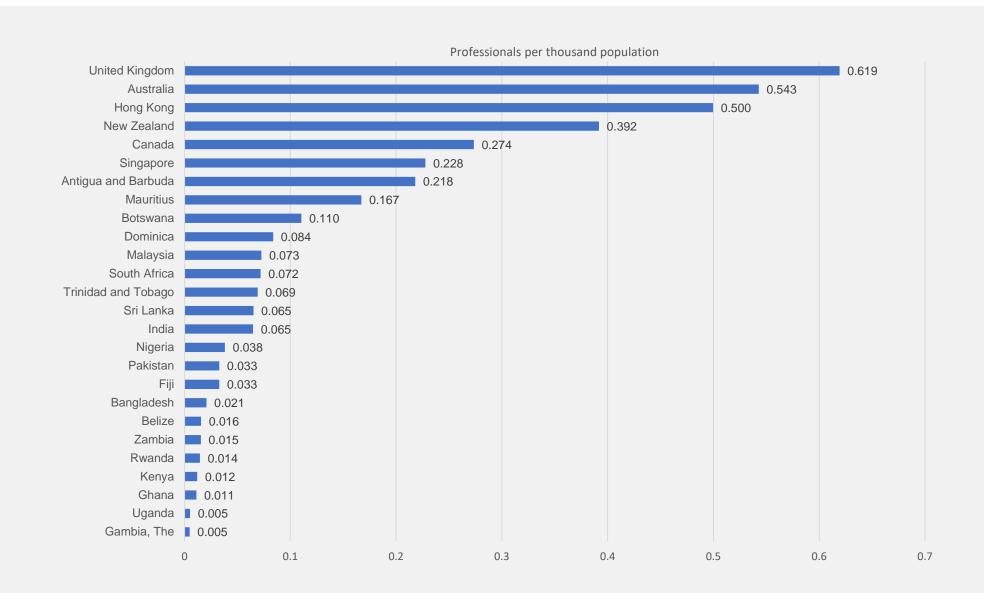
Commentators

- Architects Registration Council, Botswana
- Institute of Architects Bangladesh
- Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners
- Sierra Leone Urban Research Centre
- Commonwealth Local Government Forum
- Canberra University, Australia
- International Growth Centre, Uganda
- Oxford University, Kellogg College, UK
- UCL Energy Institute, UK
- Water Aid, UK

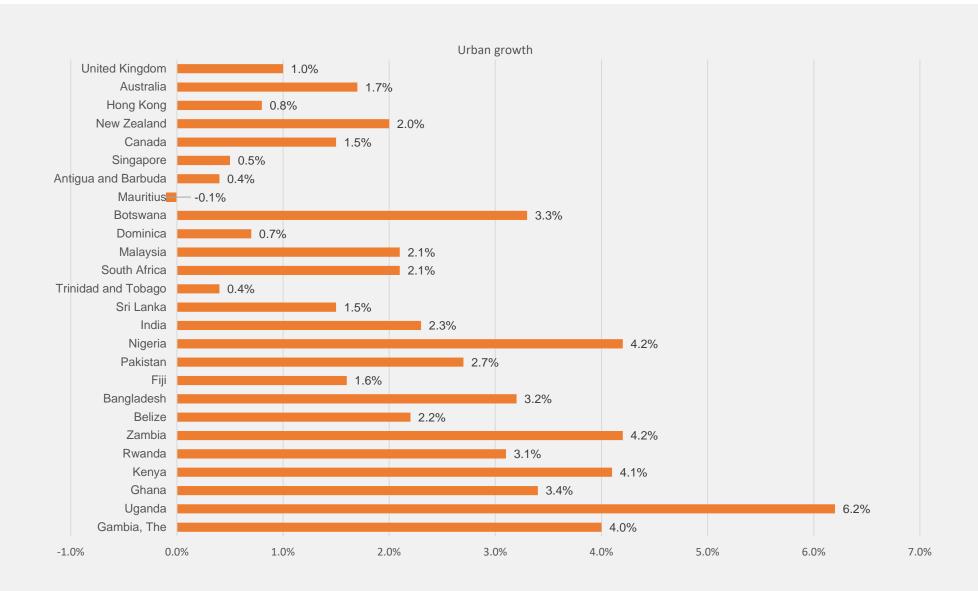
Supporters

- Commonwealth Secretariat
- The Prince of Wales Charitable Foundation

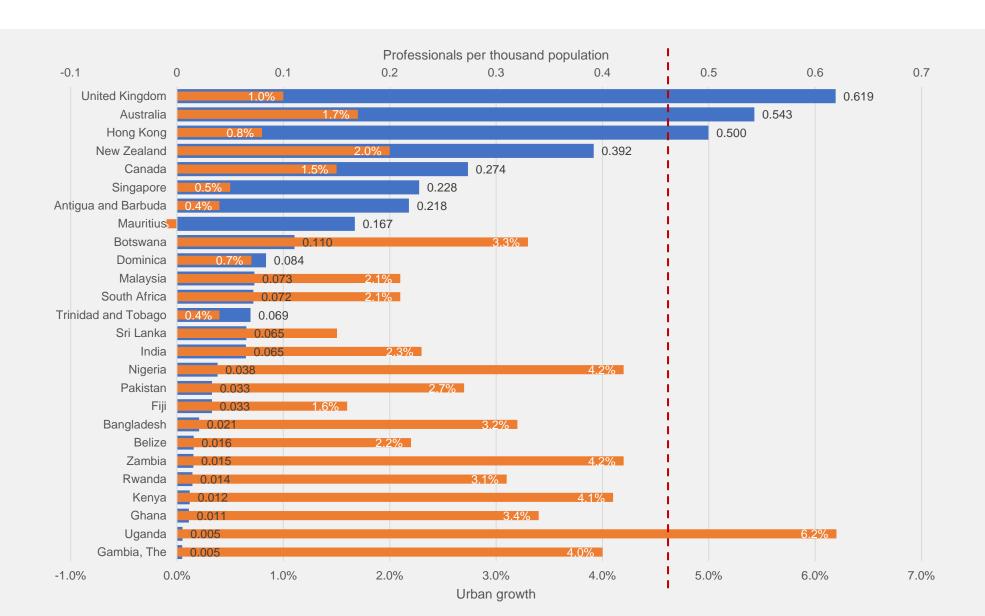
Ratio of Architects v Rates of Urbanisation, 2019



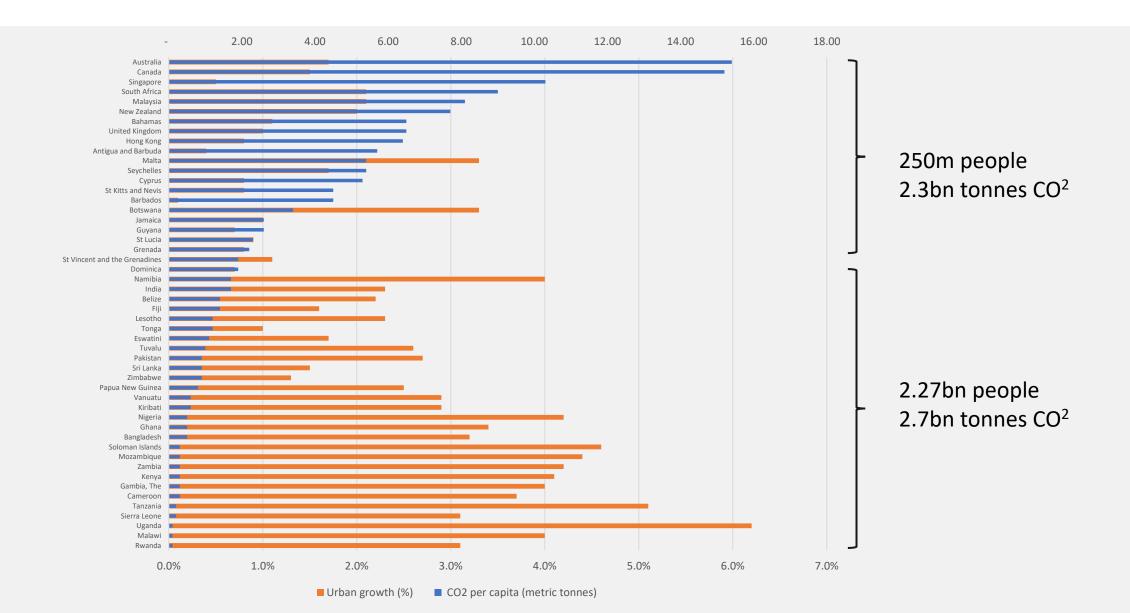
Ratio of Architects v Rates of Urbanisation, 2019



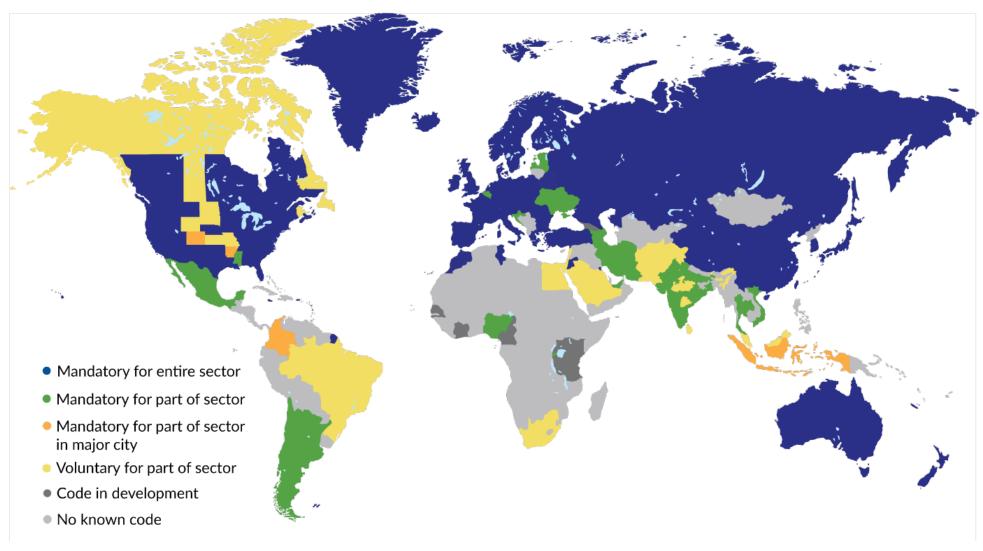
Ratio of Architects v Rates of Urbanisation, 2019



CO² per Capita v Rates of Urbanisation

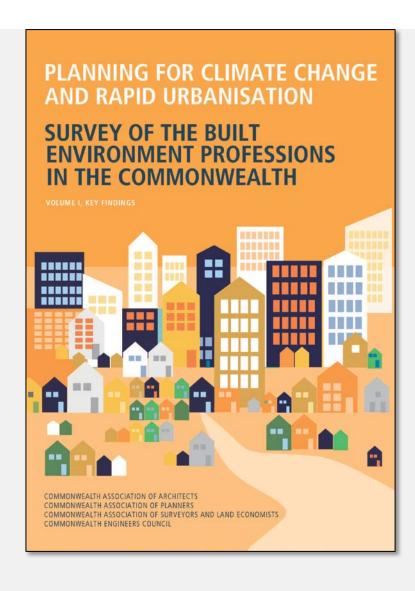


Building energy codes by country, 2018



Source: International Energy Agency, March 2019

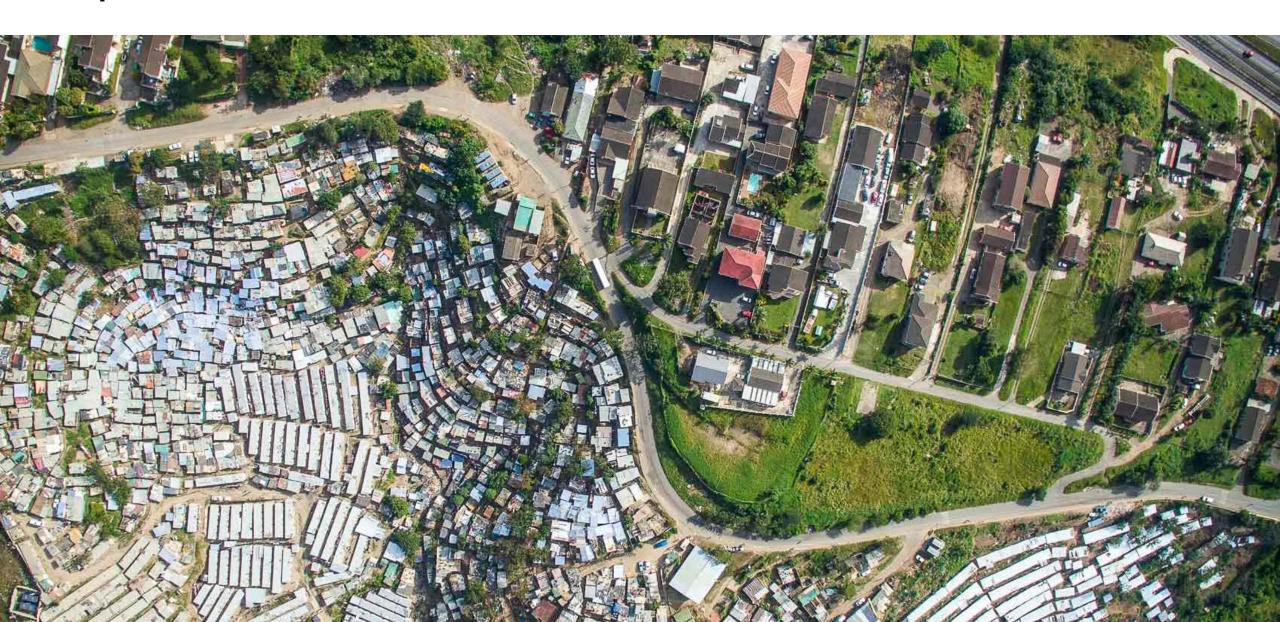
Survey of the Built Environment Professions, 2020



Key findings:

- 1. There is a **critical lack of capacity** in a number of Commonwealth countries, many of which are urbanising rapidly and are among the most vulnerable.
- 2. There is a corresponding lack of educational and institutional capacity to grow the profession fast enough in a number of Commonwealth countries.
- 3. There is a perceived weakness in built environment policy in many Commonwealth countries in terms of standards, implementation and enforcement.

Unplanned?



Unplanned, poorly planned?





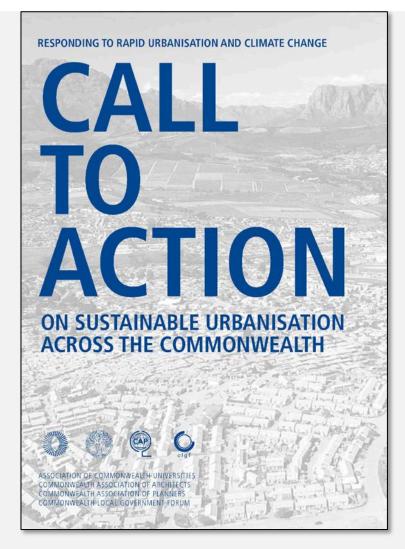
Unplanned, poorly planned, well planned?







Call to Action on Sustainable Urbanisation





Source: 'Call to Action on Sustainable Urbanisation in the Commonwealth'

Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation





Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation

- 1. Acknowledging that CHOGM 2022 is taking place against the backdrop of the global COVID-19 pandemic that has had significant consequences for cities and local governments across all Commonwealth member countries;
- 2. Noting that the long-term trajectory of urbanisation across Commonwealth members will have important consequences for national economies and that by 2050, an additional 2.5 billion people will be living in the world's towns and cities, almost 50 percent of them in the Commonwealth; 1
- 3. Highlighting that rapid urbanisation requires some Commonwealth members to effectively plan for urban expansion to ensure the equitable provision of municipal services and to this end, improved land governance and integrated urban planning is essential in providing access to land and to infrastructure;
- 4. Emphasising that urban areas are a key contributor to rising greenhouse gas emissions and that cities are also where many of the solutions to climate change will be
- 5. Highlighting the potential role of technology and use of data in enhancing the quality of urban governance and the provision of municipal services, particularly with regards to urban transport and mobility, water resource management and municipal finance;
- 6. Recognising that city governments' access to finance will be crucial in supporting their ability to undertake effective urban planning and enhanced climate action;
- 7. We, the Commonwealth Heads of Government:
 - 7.1. Acknowledge the need for integrated strategies for safe and sustainable urban development that enhance community wellbeing and security;
 - 7.2. Support cities, municipalities, and other urban authorities to mobilise resources to develop comprehensive, scalable programmes to address key challenges of sustainable urbanisation and build climate resilience to reduce risk and vulnerability;
 - 7.3. Encourage cities to create an enabling environment that support local economic development, job creation, and attract investment; and
 - 7.4. Encourage sharing of knowledge and experience including through Commonwealth dialogue; twinning of cities, and increased opportunities for professional training in urban development, including town planning.

Republic of Rwanda 25 June 2022

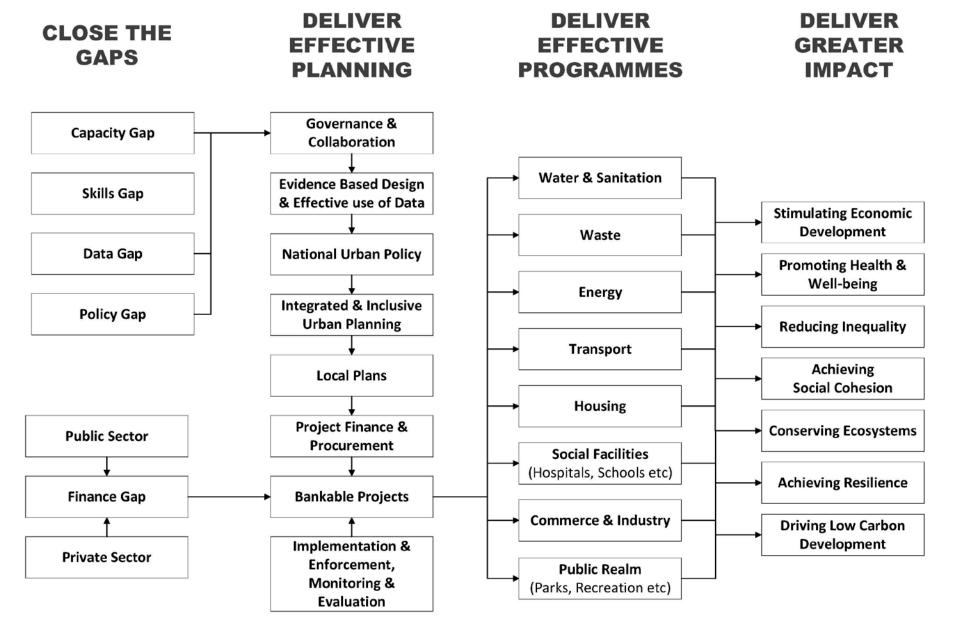
1 UN- Habitat, 2020. Planning for Climate Change and Rapid Urbanisation.

www.commonwealthsustainablecities.org

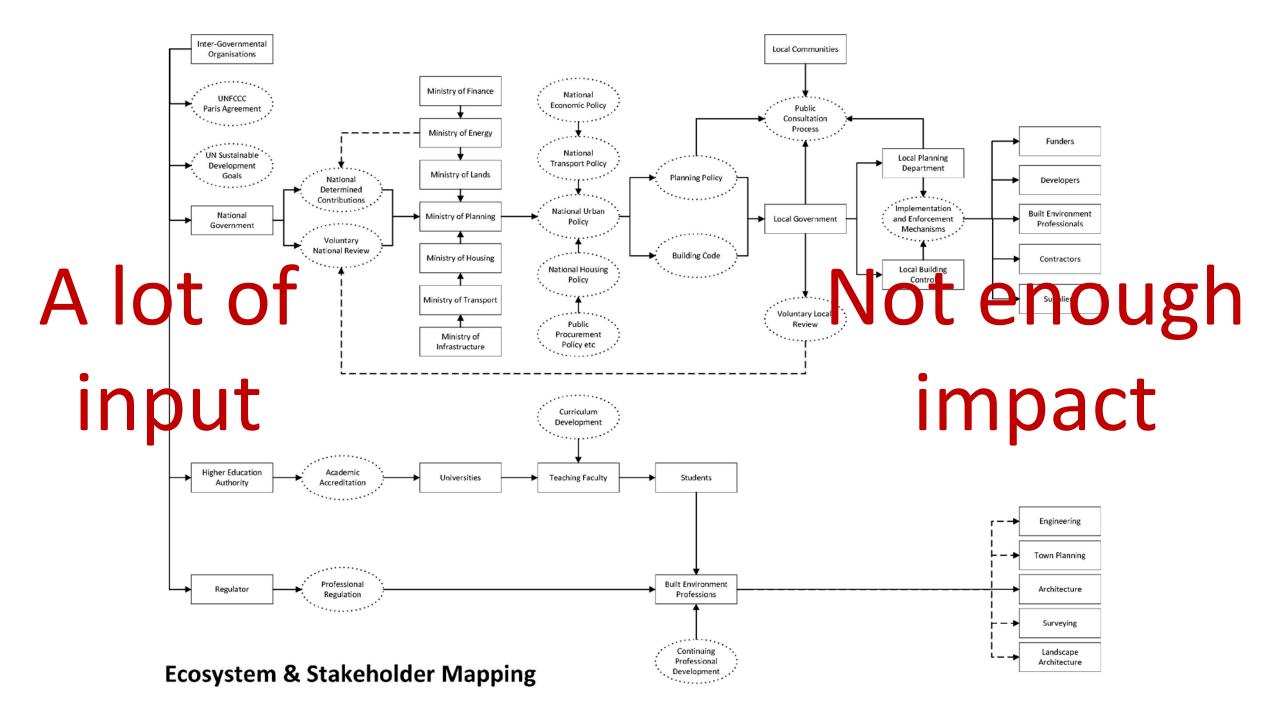
Headlines:

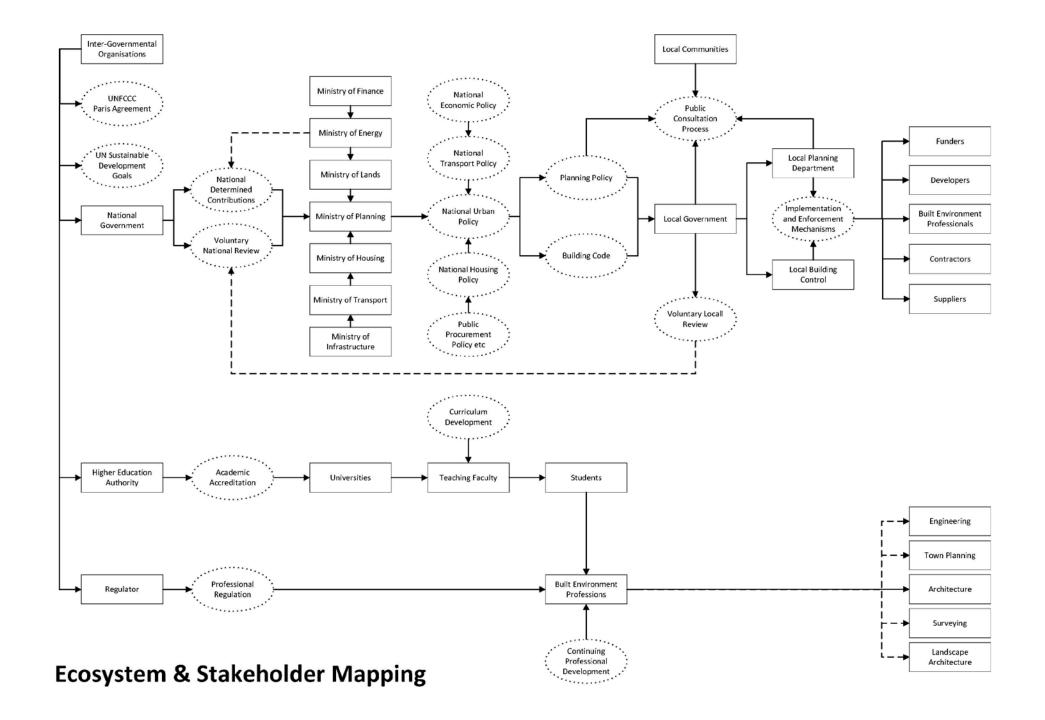
- Highlighting the need to plan for urban expansion and the importance of integrated urban planning...
- Highlighting the potential role of technology and the use of data
- Recognising that access to finance will be crucial...
- Support cities to mobilise resources to develop comprehensive scalable programmes...
- Encourage knowledge sharing through dialogue...and increased opportunities for professional training in urban development.

Source: CHOGM 2022, 'Declaration on Sustainable Urbanisation'



Mobilising the Commonweath to advance sustainable development as a driver of development





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