Asian Urbanization challenges and visions

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GLOBAL DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT TO CITIES



Sources: (1) Population curves: LSE Cities and Oxford Economics based on United Nations World Urbanization Prospects, 2007 Revision and Oxford Economics City 750 database. See Floater, G., Rode, P., Robert, A., Kennedy, C., Hoornweg, D., Slavcheva, R. and Godfrey, N., 2014 (forthcoming). Cities and the New Climate Economy: the transformative role of global urban growth. New Climate Economy contributing paper. LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science..

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Emerging Urban Challenges in the Region

- Manage urban growth by 2050
- Urban inefficiencies are a break on economic growth
- Over 250 million citizens are poor, many countries are aging
- Cities use 85% of energy and cause at least 75% of GHGs
- Especially vulnerable to climate change

Solution: Resilient and Smart Growth



TODAY's CHOICES ARE LOCKING US IN

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- Choices about long-lived capital investments have long-lasting implications for carbon emissions
- Serious lock in effects of land use, urban form and urban services infrastructure



Business as usual trends MUST CHANGE



Prosperity: MGI. 2011. Mapping Our Urban World; GHG Emissions: Global GHG Calculator. 2014; Land area: Scientific American. 2012; Traffic deaths and injuries: WHO. 2013. Linear projection from Global Status Report on Road Safety data.

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EMERGING CONSENSUS ON SOLUTIONS – THE NEW CLIMATE ECONOMY PROJECT

VS



Promoting Economic Growth Fighting Climate Change

IS A FALSE DILEMMA

It is possible to have better growth and a better climate at the same time



DIFFERENT MODELS, VERY DIFFERENT OUTCOMES

ATLANTA

Atlanta's built-up area



Population: 2.5 million Urban area: 4,280 km² Transport carbon emissions: 7.5 tonnes CO_2 per person (public+ private transport)

BARCELONA

Barcelona's built-up area



Population: 2.8 million Urban area: 162 km² Transport carbon emissions: 0.7 tonnes CO_2 per person (public+ private transport)



What is your choice

Thank you

