



21ST CENTURY CHALLENGE: URBANIZATION

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URBANIZATION

- Currently, over half of the world's population lives in urban areas
- It is predicted that by 2050, urbanization will reach 70% of the population
- Is this good or bad? What can we do to adapt to these rapid changes to ensure our planets viability



RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

- Urbanization is constantly growing, creating new issues across the world.
- In 1900 the urban population was 13% (220 million), 195- 29% (732 million), 2005- 49% (3.2 billion).
- The United Nations estimates that by 2030 this percent will continue to rise to be 60% of the world's population (4.9 billion)



URBANIZATION CAUSING INCREASE IN RURAL COMMUNITIES (OR SLUMS)



- Examples of Slums Across the World:
 - In the last 50 years Caracas, Venezuela's population has quadrupled due to success in the oil industry. 50% of their population lives in slums or barrios facing security, drug dealing, robbery, gang and other violent related issues.
 - Dharavi Zopadpatti in Mumbai, India- 1 square mile homes around 1 million people. Factory workers work long hours in sweatshops known as zopadpattis sewing clothes, bakeries and recycling all kind of waste materials.
 - Kibera slums in Nairobi, Kenya is East Africa's largest slum and homes over 700,000 people living in 10 by 10 feet shacks. It is excluded from urban plans therefore has no access to public water, sanitation, schools or health care.

URBANIZATION CAUSING THREATS TO OUR POPULATION

- Fast urban growth can contribute to an increase to poverty.
- Increased levels of energy contributing to air pollution.
- Automobile exhaust producing elevated levels of led in the air.
- Pollution and spatial capacity inhabiting space for trees and foliage.
- Effect on animal populations due to toxic substances resulting in loss of habitat and food sources.



CREATING SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Promoting rural communities in job and educational developments.
- Investing in clean/green energy to reduce air pollution.
- Alternative modes of transportation
- Waste Disposal Services
- Planting trees and creating “green spaces”



EDUCATION FOR ALL

- Education is the most important factor to help escape poverty.
- Helps reduce inequalities and promotes gender equality.
- Primary school completing rate increased from 70% in 2000 to 84% in 2018.
- In 2018, about 258 million of the youth (1/5 of our global population) were still out of school.
- COVID-19?



ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 789 people world wide do not have access to electricity
- Switching to clean energy helps reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases by eliminating the use of coal, oil and gas used to produce electricity.
- Energy services are essential to healthcare facilities, especially now during a pandemic where resources are scarce but also vital for our recovery.



PROTECTING OUR CLIMATE: KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN AND THE OCEAN BLUE.

- 75% the earth's surface environment has been altered by human activity.
- 1.6 billion people depend on forests for livelihood.
- 80% of terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects reside in forests.
- 8% of known animal species are extinct and 22% are still at risk of extinction.
- Oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere and over 90% of excess heat from the climate system.
- Over 3 billion depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.



CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change continues to increase the frequency of natural disaster such as wildfires, droughts, hurricanes and floods, affecting more than 39 million people in 2018.
- Annual reduction of greenhouse gas is 7.6% limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Due to COVID-19 we may see a 6% decrease in emissions for 2020.



USING URBANIZATION TO OUR BENEFIT

- Urbanization has the capability to help give us the push we need to rejuvenate the Earth we live on and to help improve lives across the world.
- Pushing for these resources and services are key to providing sustainable life on Earth for many generations to come.



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