

**Model United Nations at UCSD** presents  
On Saturday October 24, 2015

---

# **Economic and Social Council**



## **TritonMUN XII**

Chaired by Chao Liu

# Topic: UN-Habitat and Urbanization

## I. Background

In 2008, for the first time in human history, more than half the world's population was living in cities and towns. A massive demographic shift, it was one that every nation saw coming but none were prepared for. It is becoming apparent that governments and civil society in general are unequipped to handle the increased demand for water, food, and energy, as well as the strain on infrastructure.<sup>1</sup>

Though this problem may seem modern, its roots extend back to the industrial revolution and the massive urbanization that occurred in that time. The patterns are repeating. Nation-states grow rapidly and industrialize, and as they shed their rural roots, their citizens move to cities to find work and better opportunities in life. Unfortunately, a majority of them do not find those better opportunities they are looking for, but instead fall into densely packed, poorly constructed working-class neighborhoods. Filthy and unplanned, these settlements fester into places of disease, death, and misery. Lacking nutrition, sanitation, and medical care, the inhabitants of these slums are fated to die from illnesses that can otherwise be prevented.

From ancient London to modern India, it is clear that the symptoms, causes, and effects of urbanization are the same. In the city of Mumbai about 6.5 million of its 12 million inhabitants live in slums, a number larger than the entire national population of Norway. A 2001 study found that 166 million people live in slums, and this number is projected to be more than 325 million by 2020.<sup>2</sup> With most urban growth occurring in the developing nations of Asia, South America, and Africa, the same nations that experience great urbanization are also the ones without the resources to properly handle urban growth. Though the argument has been made that the problem of slums and urbanization isn't a global issue, the income inequality and social ills experienced in cities worldwide are more or less

---

<sup>1</sup> Runde, Daniel. "Urbanization Will Change The (Developing) World." Forbes. Forbes Magazine, 2 Feb. 2015. Web. 09 July 2015. <<http://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/02/24/urbanization-development-opportunity/>>.

<sup>2</sup> "Approaches to Urban Slums." (n.d.): n. pag. <https://www.citiesalliance.org>. The World Bank, 2008. Web. 09 July 15. <[https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA\\_Images/Approaches\\_to\\_Urban\\_Slums\\_WBI.pdf](https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA_Images/Approaches_to_Urban_Slums_WBI.pdf)>.

uniform and irrefutable. From the survival of urban children based on wealth to the provision of basic goods the symptoms and causes are the same from Indonesia to the United States. The only true difference is how apparent these issues become.<sup>3</sup>

Why do nations wish for urbanization despite the possible social consequences? It is because cities are the engine of economic growth and cultural development and because cities have proven to provide disproportionately higher rates of economic development compared to rural areas. Housing just 50% of the world population, cities generate 80% of global GDP.<sup>4</sup>

However, while cities accelerate economic growth, they also serve to amplify urban ills. The aforementioned lack of sanitation and nutrition makes cities prime targets for infectious outbreaks. With the Ebola scare of the previous year, one must understand that Ebola is not a new phenomenon, but an old one which has gained a new means of infection via the mobile urban populace. In the 1980s Ebola could be quarantined.<sup>5</sup> Today, this is not a viable option. Along with the lack of sanitation, there are also issues of providing basic necessities, dealing with waste-water input, ecological impacts and a plethora of other issues.<sup>6</sup> Once again, these are not the struggles of the developing world but of all urban societies, over the entire world.

The problem of urbanization has been addressed at various levels with varying levels of success. On the national level, each nation has taken its own approach to the issue. Some nations try to stimulate urbanization in attempts to bolster their economies at the cost of poor migrants.<sup>7</sup> On the international level, the UN first addressed the issue in 1975 with the precursor to the modern day UN-Habitat, a UN

---

<sup>3</sup> Iera, Valentina. "Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children." Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children. International Press Service, 05 May 2015. Web. 09 July 2015. <<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/05/urban-slums-a-death-trap-for-poor-children/>>.

<sup>4</sup> Runde, Daniel. "Urbanization Will Change The (Developing) World." Forbes. Forbes Magazine, 2 Feb. 2015. Web. 09 July 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Beaubien, Jason. "The Changing Face Of West Africa Has Fueled The Ebola Crisis." NPR. NPR, 05 Sept. 2014. Web. 09 July 2015. <<http://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2014/09/05/346142023/the-changing-face-of-west-africa-has-fueled-the-ebola-crisis>>.

<sup>6</sup> "Urbanization - Introduction Page | CADDIS: Sources, Stressors & Responses | US EPA." EPA. Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. Web. 09 July 20

<sup>7</sup> Johnson, Ian. "China's Great Uprooting: Moving 250 Million Into Cities." The New York Times. The New York Times, 15 June 2013. Web. 09 July 2015. <[http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/world/asia/chinas-great-uprooting-moving-250-million-into-cities.html?pagewanted=all&\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/world/asia/chinas-great-uprooting-moving-250-million-into-cities.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1)>.

program under the purview of ECOSOC with the mission to tackle the issue of human habitation.<sup>8</sup>

Until the release of the UN Millennium Declaration, and the resulting Millennium Development Goals, this body had no power. However, in accordance with global goal number 8 – creating global partnership for development – UN-Habitat officially became a program, partnering with governments, local authorities, NGOs, and Civil Society Groups all for the purpose of stable, planned urban development.<sup>9</sup> UN-Habitat is not the only program of the UN that addresses the effects of urbanization, but it is the only one with such an explicit purpose.

That being said, the UN can only do so much. Ultimately, issues surrounding urbanization are the responsibility of the nation. Because the UN is responsible for the safety, health, and dignity of all people, it is this committee's responsibility to write a resolution that will galvanize the world's nations to pursue sustainable urban development, while alleviating the woes of the current urban poor.<sup>10</sup>

## II. UN/Specialized Body Involvement

UN efforts that address the issue of urbanization have been ongoing since the 1970s, resulting in the establishment in 1975 of the UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the first official UN body dedicated to urbanization. . Tasked to assist national programs related to settlements with capital and technical aid, the program itself was only given a budget for 4 years and thus had little effect. Urbanization was secondary in the UN agenda at the time.<sup>11</sup>

Even so, the UN hosted its first international UN conference to recognize the challenge of urbanization in 1976 in Vancouver, Canada. This conference, Habitat I, led to the creation of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements and the UN Centre of Human Settlements. These two bodies were given control of the UN Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and remained so until

---

<sup>8</sup> "History, Mandate & Role in the UN System." UN-Habitat. N.p., 28 Feb. 2014. Web. 09 July 2015.  
<<http://unhabitat.org/history-mandate-role-in-the-un-system/>>.

<sup>9</sup> "United Nations Millennium Development Goals." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 09 July 2015.  
<<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/global.shtml>>.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> "United Nations Environment Programme." 6th Governing Council Session. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.  
<<http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=60&ArticleID=629&l=en>>.

2002.<sup>12</sup> Unfortunately, this affirmation toward action resulted in very little action because the bodies had little funds or political support. Programs that did manage to be created very quickly stagnated and fell to the wayside, as both the UN bodies and the governments they worked with fell into political controversy concerning many of the issues attached to the policies.<sup>13</sup> Seeing the problem worsen, the UN held a second conference - Habitat II - in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996. The goal of the conference was to review the progress made in the 20 years since Habitat I, as well as to plot fresh goals for the new millennium. The result was the Habitat Agenda which allowed the body to revitalize itself and refocus on its mission.<sup>14</sup> The Habitat Agenda, working in conjunction with the Millennium Development goals, combined the existing bodies concerning urbanization efforts into a single program, the UN-Habitat.<sup>15</sup>

Since its conception, UN-Habitat it has worked together with many governments, NGOs, and civil society groups in their efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.<sup>16</sup> Of course, the issue of urbanization is simply a catchall that includes a plethora of other underlying issues that other UN bodies cover such as overpopulation, health and sanitation, and proper nutrition. Thus many resolutions dealing with those and other areas are relevant. Ranging from the Commission of Population and Development, to the UN Development Programme, the UN works tirelessly to enhance the human experience in all its varied facets.

In 2016 there will be a third Habitat conference - Habitat III - to analyze what the UN has done in the last twenty years since Habitat II in 1996 and to renew the commitment of the member states to the causes of sustainable urban development, address poverty, and to address new and rising problems.. Taking place in Quito, Ecuador it will address, for the first time, the issues of the urbanization at a time

---

<sup>12</sup> "The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements." The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://habitat.igc.org/vancouver/van-decl.htm>>.

<sup>13</sup> Gillis, Justin, and Celia W. Dugger. "U.N. Forecasts 10.1 Billion People by Century's End." The New York Times. The New York Times, 03 May 2011. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/05/04/world/04population.html>>.

<sup>14</sup> "United Nations." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://www.un.org/en/development/devagenda/habitat.shtml>>.

<sup>15</sup> "United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/councils.shtml>>.

<sup>16</sup> "History, Mandate & Role in the UN System." – UN-Habitat. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://unhabitat.org/about-us/history-mandate-role-in-the-un-system/>>.

when the world has become truly urban.<sup>17</sup>

Concerning NGOs, many of the NGOs that work in this field do so on many levels. The most basic level is that of local and grassroots efforts for urbanization and alleviation of slum conditions. An example is Lok Seva Sangam, an NGO working mostly in Bombay helping to cure leprosy and other diseases, which found that most of their patients came from slums. They shifted focus, and began to make efforts to provide sanitation and adult education.<sup>18</sup> Many organizations such as this exist in all developing nations, and developed nations as well, all working to enhance the urban condition. While in developing nations these NGOs work mainly to provide basic necessities and alleviate wretched conditions, in developed nations these NGOs take the form of organizations such as the Sierra Club which work with local organizations to restore urban waterways from pollutants. Despite having very disparate resources and short term goals, they all work toward the greater goal of sustainable growth and development.<sup>19</sup>

On a larger level are national or regional organizations, which work more toward large projects, providing capital, and technical assistance. An example of such a macro-level program is the Africa Infrastructure Foundation.

The highest level is that of the international stage. This is where international organizations, ranging from governments to religious NGOs, provide foreign aid and technical assistance to regions all over the world. These organizations, though divided into many areas of focus, all work toward the same goals of urban relief and development. Usually teaming up with other organizations, their assistance is vital.<sup>20</sup>

As stated earlier, with the 2016 Habitat II conference taking place in the near future, now is the

---

17 "ABOUT HABITAT III." About. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<https://www.habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/about>>.

18 "Activities & Projects." Lok Seva Sangam LSS. N.p., 06 Nov. 2007. Web. 22 July 2015. <<https://loksevasangam.wordpress.com/activity-and-projects/>>.

19 "NGOs Support Federal Agencies in Efforts to Revitalize Urban Waterways, Boost Metropolitan Communities." Sierra Club National. N.p., 03 Dec. 2014. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://content.sierraclub.org/press-releases/2014/12/ngos-support-federal-agencies-efforts-revitalize-urban-waterways-boost>>.

20 "Human Development and Governance." Council for International Development. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015. <<http://www.cid.org.nz/key-issues/human-development-and-governance/>>.

time for all organizations and governments with a stake in urban development to step up and make their concerns known, so that they may be addressed and hopefully solved in the foreseeable future.

### III. Bloc Positions

#### Western Bloc

As home to some of the most urbanization landscapes in the world and with approximately 80% of its population living in urban areas there isn't an end in sight to the trend of urbanization in Western Nations.<sup>21</sup> This trend has brought great economic wealth and prosperity, as well as integrating both North American nations and the European Union. The problems then, are not that of sanitation, disease, and shantytowns but of land use, conservation, and urban sprawl.<sup>22</sup> Western industrialized nations are more concerned about making their cities more attractive with their wealth via conservation projects ranging from pollution limits to maintaining biodiversity.<sup>23</sup> Their main problem is therefore sustainability. The urban lifestyle and growing urban area of Western Bloc cities means a greater reliance on foreign resources and unsustainable consumption. Furthermore, while preserving biodiversity is a stated goal of these developed nations, continuous growth leads to the extinction of native species and their replacement by urban flora.<sup>24</sup> The goal is therefore to pursue consistent planning toward sustainable development, without sacrificing the city as an economic engine. The main problems are issues of social inequality, conservation and land use.<sup>25</sup>

#### Eastern Bloc

Eastern Bloc nations face a highly disparate problems. While Russia suffers from urban decline

---

21 McPhearson, Timon. "Regional Assessment of North America: Urbanization Trends, Biodiversit." Y Patterns, and Ecosystem Services. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Aug. 2015. <[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1\\_14#page-1](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1_14#page-1)>.

22 "Urbanisation in Europe: Limits to Spatial Growth." Http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/speeches/urbanisation-in-europe-limits-to-spatial-growth. European Environmental Agency, 20 Sept. 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/speeches/urbanisation-in-europe-limits-to-spatial-growth>>.

23 "Regional Assessment of North America: Urbanization Trends, Biodiversit." Y Patterns, and Ecosystem Services. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1\\_14#page-6](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1_14#page-6)>.

24 Ibid.

25 "Cities of Tomorrow." (n.d.): n. pag. European Commission. European Commission, Oct. 2011. Web. 16 Aug. 2015. <[http://ec.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)>.

and the consequences of losing an economic base, the rest of the Eastern Bloc is undergoing rapid urbanization, and struggling to provide for influxes of human population.<sup>26</sup> With growing economies, and the goal of economic advancement, many move to cities only to find themselves in poor conditions and poorer prospects. Whether the urbanization was planned or not, the effects are very much the same, and the government struggles to provide for their people.<sup>27</sup> With most of the world's urban growth occurring in Asian nations such as Indonesia, China, and India, the provision of basic human needs ranging from retirement pensions, to clean water, are just some of the issues that must be faced.<sup>28</sup> Many Asian nations have come together into regional organizations to address their collective issues together. Joining in events like the International Asian Urbanization Conference, Asian nations tackle the issues prevalent to them in a collective effort while making their own.<sup>29</sup> Fully recognizing themselves as one of the main proponents of modern urbanization, Asian nations face the simultaneous challenges of urbanizing and industrializing at the same time.

## **Middle Eastern Bloc**

A region plagued by civil strife, urbanization in these nations occurs, but under the backdrop of poor economies, fragile governments, and slum growth.<sup>30</sup> Faced with increasing urbanization, but generally lacking the proper visible and invisible infrastructure to support, educate, and mobilize their young population, Middle Eastern nations are unable to harness the power of urbanization while suffering its many woes.<sup>31</sup> This imbalanced and unsustainable trend seems broken only by the

---

26 "Urbanization and Economic Development in Russia." Urbanization and Economic Development in Russia. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<https://ideas.repec.org/p/wiw/wiwsa/ersa12p82.html>>.

27 Johnson, Ian. "China's Great Uprooting: Moving 250 Million Into Cities." The New York Times. The New York Times, 15 June 2013. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <[http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/world/asia/chinas-great-uprooting-moving-250-million-into-cities.html?pagewanted=all&\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/world/asia/chinas-great-uprooting-moving-250-million-into-cities.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0)>.

28 World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision: Highlights. N.p.: n.p., n.d. United Nations, 2014. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>>.

29 "The 13th International Asian Urbanization Conference - Yogyakarta, January 6-8, 2016." The 13th International Asian Urbanization Conference - Yogyakarta, January 6-8, 2016. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://auc2016aura.geo.ugm.ac.id/>>.

30 "Resources For." Middle East and North Africa. World Bank, Sept. 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

31 "Urban and Young: The Future of the Middle East." The Brookings Institution. N.p., 11 June 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2008/06/11-middle-east-urbanization-dhillon>>.



exception of the city of Amman in Jordan which has been used as an example of a Middle Eastern city who's proactive approach to urbanization has made it prosperous in an otherwise struggling apparatus.<sup>32</sup> While many strategies have been proposed to stabilize the region, many of them have been suggested by Western nations who do so while advocating Western ideologies. That being said, urbanization is quickly becoming an issue that must be given attention and resolved in order for Middle Eastern Nations to prosper and be sustainable in the future.<sup>33</sup>

## **African Bloc**

Sub-Saharan African Nations will be the face of urbanization in the 21st century. Despite rapid urbanization these nations are the least equipped to handle it. Alongside rapid population growth and epidemics, urbanization creates a death trap for the overwhelming number of urban poor living in shantytowns and slums outside the city proper.<sup>34</sup> Sharing many of the same symptoms of urbanization and struggles as Asian nations, they struggle to provide basic necessities to their citizens in slums while struggling to urbanize and grow as nations as well. Despite heavy foreign aid, these nations continue to suffer. From poor sanitation to crippling inequality, Sub-Saharan African Nations are among the worst off nations with issues stemming from urbanization.<sup>35</sup>

## **Latin American Bloc**

Latin America is both the most urbanized region in the world and also one of the greatest success stories in solving issues related to urbanization. Utilizing cities as economic engines, Latin American nations have overcome many of their urban problems over the latter twentieth century to become hubs of innovation and growth.<sup>36</sup> That being said, they have not solved every problem. The

---

32 Ibid.

33 Kharoufi, Mostafa. "Urbanization and Urban Research in the Arab World." Discussion Paper Series. UNESCO, n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.unesco.org/most/khareng.htm>>.

34 "Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children." Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/05/urban-slums-a-death-trap-for-poor-children/>>.

35 "Urbanization in Latin America." Atlantic Council. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/publications/articles/urbanization-in-latin-america>>.

36 "Urbanization in Latin America." Atlantic Council. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <<http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/publications/articles/urbanization-in-latin-america>>.

cost of rapid twentieth century urbanization and subsequent growth, have caused the environment to deteriorate and have created deep social inequalities. Despite successes in the favelas of Rio De Janeiro and other major cities, for every success story there is a failure to be had with violence, social inequality, and the spread of shanty towns. Despite decreases in the percentage of people living in shanty town conditions, the actual number of people living in such locations has increased.<sup>37</sup> It is this midpoint between having success, yet still encountering endemic problems that gives Latin American Nations a unique experience when it comes to dealing with the issue of urbanization. With much work to be done, many organizations have a positive outlook on the ability of Latin American Nations to solve their problems.<sup>38</sup>

## IV. Questions to Consider

1. What underlying cause may be found that may be addressed and possibly rectified concerning the effects of urbanization?
2. Recognizing that cities are rapid, but unstable engines of economic growth, what ideas may be had that would make cities sustainable? What unique perspective on urbanization does the delegate's country bring to the discussion?
3. What issues does the delegate's country have in common with other nations?
4. How does the delegate's country resolve to handle these issues?
5. What NGOs and other organizations or governments work in tandem with a delegate's country to tackle certain issues?
6. Can more sustainable urban developments be made without sacrificing economic potential?
7. Consider the UN's role in handling this issue, how may it contribute more?
8. Given the large and diverse number of issues present, which are the most pressing to a delegate's country and how does that issue take precedent over other issues?

---

37 Gordts, Eline. "Latin America Is World's Most Urbanized Region, U.N. Report Says." The Huffington Post. TheHuffingtonPost.com, n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/21/latin-america-most-urbanized-region\\_n\\_1819922.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/21/latin-america-most-urbanized-region_n_1819922.html)>.

38 Paranagua, Paulo A. "Latin America Struggles to Cope with Record Urban Growth." The Guardian. The Guardian, 11 Sept. 2012. Web. 17 Aug. 2015. <[www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep%2F11%2Flatin-america-urbanisation-city-growth](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep%2F11%2Flatin-america-urbanisation-city-growth)>.

## V. Suggested Sites

**For general information regarding international affairs and country profiles:**

CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

BBC World News Country Profiles: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country\\_profiles/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm)

**For more about the UN and the UNDP:**

UN Charter: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>

UNDP Committee Website: <http://www.undp.org/>

UN General Assembly Resolution Database: <http://www.un.org/documents/resga.htm>

United Nations Treaty Collection: <https://treaties.un.org/>

**For Model UN tips and guidelines:**

Best Delegate: <http://bestdelegate.com/>

## VI. Works Cited

- "The 13th International Asian Urbanization Conference - Yogyakarta, January 6-8, 2016." The 13<sup>th</sup> International Asian Urbanization Conference - Yogyakarta, January 6-8, 2016. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.  
<<http://auc2016aura.geo.ugm.ac.id/>>.
- "ABOUT HABITAT III." About. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.  
<<https://www.habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/about>>.
- "Activities & Projects." Lok Seva Sangam LSS. N.p., 06 Nov. 2007. Web. 22 July 2015.  
<<https://loksevasangam.wordpress.com/activity-and-projects/>>.
- "Approaches to Urban Slums." (n.d.): n. pag. <https://www.citiesalliance.org>. The World Bank, 2008. Web. 09 July 15.  
<[https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA\\_Images/Approaches\\_to\\_Urban\\_Slums\\_WBI.pdf](https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA_Images/Approaches_to_Urban_Slums_WBI.pdf)>.
- Beaubien, Jason. "The Changing Face Of West Africa Has Fueled The Ebola Crisis." NPR. NPR, 05 Sept. 2014. Web. 09 July 2015.
- "Cities of Tomorrow." (n.d.): n. pag. European Commission. European Commission, Oct. 2011. Web. 16 Aug. 2015.  
<[http://ec.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)>.
- European Environmental Agency, 20 Sept. 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.  
<<http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/speeches/urbanisation-in-europe-limits-to-spatial-growth>>.
- Gillis, Justin, and Celia W. Dugger. "U.N. Forecasts 10.1 Billion People by Century's End." The New York Times. The New York Times, 03 May 2011. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.  
<<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/05/04/world/04population.html>>.
- Gordts, Eline. "Latin America Is World's Most Urbanized Region, U.N. Report Says." The

Huffington Post. TheHuffingtonPost.com, n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/21/latin-america-most-urbanized-region\\_n\\_1819922.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/21/latin-america-most-urbanized-region_n_1819922.html)>.

History, Mandate & Role in the UN System." UN-Habitat. N.p., 28 Feb. 2014. Web. 09 July 2015.

<<http://unhabitat.org/history-mandate-role-in-the-un-system/>>.

"Human Development and Governance." Council for International Development. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.

<<http://www.cid.org.nz/key-issues/human-development-and-governance/>>.

Iera, Valentina. "Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children." Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children. International Press Service, 05 May 2015. Web. 09 July 2015.

<<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/05/urban-slums-a-death-trap-for-poor-children/>>.

Johnson, Ian. "China's Great Uprooting: Moving 250 Million Into Cities." The New York Times. New York Times, 15 June 2013. Web. 09 July 2015.

Kharoufi, Mostafa. "Urbanization and Urban Research in the Arab World." Discussion Paper Series. UNESCO, n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<http://www.unesco.org/most/khareng.htm>>.

McPhearson, Timon. "Regional Assessment of North America: Urbanization Trends, Biodiversit." Y Patterns, and Ecosystem Services. N.p., n.d. Web. 16 Aug. 2015.

<[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1\\_14#page-1](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1_14#page-1)>.

"NGOs Support Federal Agencies in Efforts to Revitalize Urban Waterways, Boost Metropolitan Communities." Sierra Club National. N.p., 03 Dec. 2014. Web. 22 July 2015.

Paranagua, Paulo A. "Latin America Struggles to Cope with Record Urban Growth." The Guardian. The Guardian, 11 Sept. 2012. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<[www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep%2F11%2Flatin-america-urbanisation-city-growth](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep%2F11%2Flatin-america-urbanisation-city-growth)>.

"Regional Assessment of North America: Urbanization Trends, Biodiversit." Y Patterns, and Ecosystem Services. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<[http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1\\_14#page-6](http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-94-007-7088-1_14#page-6)>.

"Resources for Middle East and North Africa." World Bank, Sept. 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

Runde, Daniel. "Urbanization Will Change The (Developing) World." Forbes. Forbes Magazine, 2 Feb. 2015. Web. 09 July 2015.

<<http://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/02/24/urbanization-development-opportunity/>>.

"United Nations Environment Programme." 6th Governing Council Session. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.

<<http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=60&ArticleID=629&l=en>>.

"United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.

<<http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/subsidiary/councils.shtml>>.

"United Nations Millennium Development Goals." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 09 July 2015.

<<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/global.shtml>>.

"United Nations." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.

<<http://www.un.org/en/development/devagenda/habitat.shtml>>.

"Urban and Young: The Future of the Middle East." The Brookings Institution. N.p., 11 June 2008. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2008/06/11-middle-east-urbanization-dhillon>>.

"Urbanization and Economic Development in Russia." Urbanization and Economic Development in Russia. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<https://ideas.repec.org/p/wiw/wiwsa/ersa12p82.html>>.

"Urbanization in Europe: Limits to Spatial Growth." European Union, n.d. Web. 09 July 2015.

<[Http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/speeches/urbanisation-in-europe-limits-to-spatial-growth](http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/speeches/urbanisation-in-europe-limits-to-spatial-growth)>.

"Urbanization in Latin America." Atlantic Council. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/publications/articles/urbanization-in-latin-america>>.

"Urbanization - Introduction Page | CADDIS: Sources, Stressors & Responses | US EPA." EPA. Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. Web. 09 July 2015.

<[http://www.epa.gov/caddis/ssr\\_urb\\_urb1.html](http://www.epa.gov/caddis/ssr_urb_urb1.html)>.

"Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children." Urban Slums a Death Trap for Poor Children. N.p., n.d.  
Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/05/urban-slums-a-death-trap-for-poor-children/>>.

"The Vancouver Declaration On Human Settlements." The Vancouver Declaration On Human  
Settlements. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 July 2015.

<<http://habitat.igc.org/vancouver/van-decl.htm>>.

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision: Highlights. N.p.: n.p., n.d. United Nations, 2014.  
Web. 17 Aug. 2015.

<<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>>.