BACKGROUND GUIDE

TOPIC

Transforming Cities for a Better Urban Future

UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

✉ UNHabitat_MUN@163.com

CANAL CITIES MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Dear Delegates,

尊敬的各位代表：

My name is Sabrina Liguori, and I have the honor of serving as the Director of the Dais for the UN-Habitat committee. First and foremost, welcome to CCMUN24-Nanchang! Are you ready for what lies ahead? Allow me to share my own enthusiasm: I am thrilled and deeply honored to be a part of this remarkable event. Most importantly, I eagerly look forward to seeing each of you in action. Although we have yet to meet, I am confident that all of you will bring your very best to this conference. I have no doubt that our debates will be enriched with innovative and thought-provoking ideas, and I am certain that you will make both myself and the entire Dais team incredibly proud.

大家好！我是萨布丽娜·利瓜里，担任本次联合国人居署委员会主席团的主任。我感到非常荣幸！首先，欢迎大家参加 CCMUN24 南昌会议！你们准备好迎接接下来的挑战了吗？请允许我分享我的热情 :我为能参与这一非凡的活动感到激动和无比自豪。更重要的是，我迫不及待地想看到你们的表现。尽管我们尚未见面，但我确信你们每个人都会在这次会议上展现出最佳的状态。我毫不怀疑，我们的辩论会因创新且引人深思的观点而更加精彩 ,我相信你们会让我以及整个主席团团队深感骄傲。

Representing diverse cultures and collaborating with individuals from different backgrounds, perspectives, and mindsets is no small task. However, it is precisely this challenge that makes Model United Nations such a unique and rewarding experience. MUN is far more than a mere simulation of the United Nations; it is a comprehensive journey that equips you to navigate complex situations, hone your teamwork and leadership abilities, and, above all, empowers you to express your thoughts fearlessly, regardless of external pressures.

代表多样化的文化，并与来自不同背景、视角和思维方式的人合作，这绝非易事。然而，正是这样的挑战使模拟联合国成为一种独特且意义非凡的经历。模拟联合国不仅仅是对联合国的一种模拟，它更是一段全方位的旅程，它让你能够应对复杂的局面，提升团队合作和领导能力，最重要的是，它让你能够无惧外界压力，勇敢地表达自己的想法。

In closing, I encourage you to embrace this opportunity wholeheartedly. Show us your passion, your creativity, and your dedication. Now, raise your placards high and prepare to embark on an unforgettable journey of diplomacy and collaboration.

最后，我鼓励大家全身心投入这次机会。向我们展示你的热情、创造力和投入。现在，高高举起你的代表牌，准备踏上一段难忘的外交与合作之旅吧！

Yours sincerely, Sabrina

此致， 萨布丽娜

Committee History and Mission

委员会历史与使命

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, commonly known as "UN-Habitat," is an agency of the United Nations, whose precursors were established in 1977 with the mandate of promoting the socially and environmentally sustainable development of towns, cities, and communities around the world.

联合国人居署（UN-Habitat），即联合国人类住区规划署，是联合国的一个机构，其前身于 1977 年成立，使命是推动全球城镇、城市和社区的社会和环境可持续发展。

Although the fundamental interests of what is now UN-Habitat had been delineated in the Habitat I conference, held in Vancouver in 1976, the agency's decisive turning point was the Habitat II conference, held in Istanbul in 1996, when the "Habitat Agenda" was officially formulated. Adopted by 171 Member States, the document provided for organizational and strategic adjustments aimed at fostering actions and solutions to the unsustainable growth of cities, looking forward to the new millennium.

尽管联合国人居署的基本目标在1976年于温哥华召开的"人居一号会议"上已初步明确，但该机构的决定性转折点是在 1996 年于伊斯坦布尔召开的"人居二号会议"。在此次会议上，《人居议程》正式制定。该文件由 171 个会员国通过，提出了组织和战略调整的方案，旨在为应对城市不可持续发展问题制定行动和解决方案，并展望新千年。

Additionally, a new push for UN-Habitat action came in 2015, with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 11, whose purpose is to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." Accordingly, in 2016, the conference Habitat III took place in Quito, Ecuador, to delineate a proper framework to implement SDGs, resulting in the "New Urban Agenda." In conclusion, the Strategic Plan 2020-2023, adopted by the UN-Habitat Assembly in 2019, profoundly contributed to the implementation of the Programme's objectives and the SDGs, increasing the impact of UN-Habitat actions, and fostering new ways of working.

此外，2015 年，联合国通过了可持续发展目标（SDGs），特别是目标 11，其宗旨是"让城市和人类住区包容、安全、有韧性且可持续"，为联合国人居署的行动注入了新的动力。为落实可持续发展目标，2016 年在厄瓜多尔基多召开了"人居三号会议"，制定了实施 SDGs 的适当框架，并形成了《新城市议程》。最后，联合国人居大会于 2019 年通过的《2020-2023 战略计划》对该署目标

的实现和可持续发展目标的推进起到了重要作用，提高了联合国人居署行动的影响力，并推动了全新的工作方式。

Introduction

引言

Lately, the advanced urbanization of cities has been challenged by the intensifying impacts of climate change, such as floods, rising sea levels, and extreme weather conditions. Additionally, rapid population growth has been contributing to the loss of biodiversity, as well as a spike in greenhouse gas emissions, as the demand for housing and infrastructure does not cease to increase.

近年来，随着城市高度城市化的发展，气候变化带来的日益加剧的影响对其构成了严峻挑战，例如洪水、海平面上升以及极端天气条件。此外，人口的快速增长也导致了生物多样性的丧失，以及温室气体排放的激增，因为住房和基础设施的需求不断攀升。

To mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on urbanization, a comprehensive approach to sustainable urban development is imperative. As stated by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat Maimunah Mohd Sharif, cities that are well-planned and well-governed do not only increase the wealth of the city itself, but can foster the reduction and eradication of poverty, solve problems of social and economic inequality,

as well as having a positive impact on climate- and environment-related issues.

为缓解气候变化对城市化的不利影响，必须采取全面的可持续城市发展方法。正如联合国人居署执行主任玛伊姆娜·莫哈德·谢里夫所言，规划合理且管理良好的城市不仅能够提升自身的财富，还可以促进减少和消除贫困，解决社会和经济不平等问题，并对气候和环境相关问题产生积极影响。

Looking at urban development from a sustainability-oriented perspective, the traditional role of cities as engines of industrial economic growth and development is complemented by their possible role as catalysts for technological and social advancement which, in turn, would lead to a further increase in productivity.

从可持续性视角审视城市发展，城市作为工业经济增长和发展的传统引擎角色，正被其作为技术和社会进步催化剂的潜在角色所补充，而这反过来又将进一步推动生产力的提升。

History and Description of the Issue

问题的历史与描述

The protection of citizens from modern threats has to pass through effective sustainable decisions on better future living conditions, e.g., by enhancing urban agriculture and improving the connection between

cities and surrounding rural areas. Indeed, via the creation of safe infrastructures and healthier environments, cities could become real places of innovation and efficiency, radically improving citizens' lifestyles.

保护公民免受现代威胁必须通过有效的可持续决策来改善未来的生活条件,例如,通过加强城市农业和改善城市与周边农村地区的连接。事实上,通过创建安全的基础设施和更健康的环境,城市可以成为真正的创新和效率中心,极大地改善市民的生活方式。

A consistent pillar of the UN-Habitat's work is constituted by the "World Urban Forum," established in 2001 by the United Nations and currently convened by the UN-Habitat, which has at its core the goal of addressing the most compelling issues in terms of financial pressure, climate change, environmental policies, rapid urbanization and its impact on communities.

联合国人居署工作的一个重要支柱是"世界城市论坛",该论坛于 2001 年由联合国设立,目前由联合国人居署召集,其核心目标是解决在财政压力、气候变化、环境政策、快速城市化及其对社区影响等方面最紧迫的问题。

Conclusively, discussions on the need to reconstruct and recover cities have become more than essential nowadays, as the improvement of

urban areas widened its scope to fight the climate emergency, the refugee crisis and all of the social tensions caused by inequalities.

总之，如今关于重建和恢复城市的讨论变得比以往任何时候都更加必要，因为城市地区的改善已扩大其范围，以应对气候紧急情况、难民危机以及由不平等引发的所有社会紧张问题。

Current Status

现状

Acknowledging the effects that rapid urbanization has on cities from a social, economic, and environmental perspective is the only way to provide urban residents with a better and equitable future. Indeed, in the 2007 World Urbanization Prospects, the UN elaborated a projection that predicted two thirds of the world population living in cities by 2050. In light of this, the following section will deal with some of the consequences or phenomena related to uncontrolled urbanization.

认识到快速城市化对城市在社会、经济和环境方面的影响，是为城市居民提供更好、更公平未来的唯一途径。事实上，在 2007 年的《世界城市化前景》报告中，联合国提出了一个预测，预计到 2050 年全球三分之二的人口将生活在城市中。基于此，以下部分将讨论与失控城市化相关的一些后果或现象。

Socio-Economic Inequalities Arising from Uncontrolled Urbanization

失控城市化带来的社会经济不平等

When dissecting the complex web of circumstances caused or exacerbated by an excessive and uncontrolled urbanization, one of the primary phenomena is represented by the increase in social inequalities. Urbanization, according to the patterns delineated in several studies, seems to be correlated with social inequality through the effect that it has on housing prices which, in turn, leads to an increase in social inequality and to income segregation, consisting in an "uneven geographic distribution of income groups within a certain area."

在剖析由过度和失控城市化引发或加剧的复杂情况时,主要现象之一就是社会不平等的加剧。根据多项研究中 delineated 的模式,城市化似乎与社会不平等相关联,其影响体现在住房价格上,进而导致社会不平等的增加和收入隔离,即"收入群体在某一地区内的不均衡地理分布"。

According to the data provided by the 2020 World Social Report, as of 2016, 25% of people living in urban areas - i.e., approximately 1 billion people - still lived in slums.

根据 2020 年《世界社会报告》提供的数据,截至 2016 年,25%的城市居民——即大约 10 亿人——仍然生活在贫民窟中。

Furthermore, the UNDESA World Social Report of 2020 recognized the great disparities in opportunities presented in urban areas, with higher rates in comparison to rural areas, following the Gini Index.

此外，2020年联合国经济和社会事务部（UNDESA）发布的《世界社会报告》承认，城市地区在机会上的巨大差距，根据基尼指数显示，城市地区的差距明显高于农村地区。

Social Disorder and Violence as an Outcome of Uncontrolled Urbanization

社会秩序与暴力：失控城市化的后果

Alongside the increasing urbanization rate recorded in recent decades and the urban population surpassing the rural one in 2007, a trend of growing violence has also been registered, especially in developing cities. As stated by Ellen Brennan, an expert in the field of urbanization, urban crime in the world's largest urban areas is not usually spontaneous, but the ultimate outcome of inequality and social exclusion. Concretely, as argued by Groff, changes in the size of the population undermine informal social control mechanisms, which usually keep crime at lower levels, because of the absence of community networks that would tend to foster social stability.

随着近年来城市化率的不断上升，以及 2007 年城市人口超过农村人口的趋势，暴力事件的增加也已成为一个显著的趋势，尤其是在发展中国家的城市中。正如城市化领域专家艾伦·布伦南所指出，世界上最大城市地区的城市犯罪通常不是自发的，而是社会不平等和排斥的最终结果。具体来说，正如格罗夫所言，人口规模的变化削弱了非正式的社会控制机制，这些机制通常能保持较低的犯罪率，因为缺乏社区网络，这些网络通常有助于促进社会稳定。

The Environmental Risks of Urban Growth: Air and Water Pollution, Floods, and Loss of Wildlife Habitats

城市增长的环境风险：空气和水污染、洪水以及野生动物栖息地的丧失

Urban growth leads to a conversion of land surface to urban use, engendering a faster loss of farmland, changes in local habitat and climate, as well as threats to biodiversity.

城市增长导致土地表面转为城市用途，加速了农田的丧失，改变了当地的栖息地和气候，并对生物多样性构成威胁。

When rapid urbanization occurs and land conversion takes place, an acceleration and intensification of unused land happens, giving rise to land exhaustion.

当快速城市化发生并进行土地转换时，未利用土地的加速和强化也会出现，导致土地的过度开发。

In the specific, urban growth directly contributes to air pollution, as road vehicles increase, and water pollution, as heavy metals, motor oil, chemicals and pollutants of various kinds contaminate nearby water sources.

具体来说，城市增长直接导致空气污染，随着道路车辆的增加；以及水污染，各种重金属、机油、化学品和污染物污染附近的水源。

Case Study

案例研究

WUF11 —World Urban Forum, Katowice, Poland

WUF11——世界城市论坛，波兰卡托维兹

"Transforming our Cities for a Better Urban Future" was the theme of the 11th edition of the World Urban Forum, which took place in Katowice, Poland in 2022. In line with this, the conference aimed to offer more clarity and insight into the future of cities based on current trends, challenges, and opportunities, whilst focusing on: offering suggestions on how cities could be better prepared to handle upcoming pandemics and a wide range of other phenomena, and on how to find the right strategies for transforming cities in order for them to be reimagined to support the future of humanity.

"为更好的城市未来转型我们的城市"是 2022 年在波兰卡托维兹举办的第 11 届世界城市论坛的主题。与此一致，会议旨在基于当前的趋势、挑战和机遇，提供有关城市未来的更多清晰度和见解，同时重点讨论：提供如何让城市更好地为应对即将到来的疫情及其他各种现象做准备的建议，以及如何找到合适的策略来转型城市，以便重新构想它们，支持人类的未来。

Proposed Actions and Solutions

提议的行动与解决方案

In order to face climate change and the other main challenges for cities, it is essential to understand the number of threats, shocks and stress that people are currently experiencing, on the one hand, while simultaneously acknowledging the new and creative ways of responding to these challenges, on the other.

为了应对气候变化以及城市面临的其他主要挑战，必须了解人们当前所经历的威胁、冲击和压力，一方面，同时也要认识到应对这些挑战的新颖且富有创造性的方法，另一方面。

Innovative solutions are needed, following good practices already in place, such as the ones carried on by E.O. Wilson's Half-Earth Project, currently raising awareness about the actions to be undertaken to gradually help the biosphere and global biodiversity as a whole. Practically, following the so-called "Half-Earth" principle, the E.O. Wilson

Biodiversity Foundation supports the objective of safeguarding half of the land and sea, to manage habitats and stop the catastrophic extinction of species.

需要创新解决方案，借鉴已经实施的良好做法，例如 E.O.威尔逊的"半地球计划"，该计划目前正在提高人们对逐步采取行动帮助生物圈和全球生物多样性的认识。具体来说，按照所谓的"半地球"原则，E.O.威尔逊生物多样性基金会支持保护一半的陆地和海洋，以管理栖息地并阻止物种的灾难性灭绝。

In conclusion, it is essential for countries to start improving their current situation by enhancing notable means for Urban Redesign - such as facilities' redevelopment, High Performance Buildings' advancing, architectural conservation, Wet Infrastructures' improvement, Green Roofs, and rainwater harvesting, public transports' upgrading.

总之，各国必须开始改善当前的状况，通过增强城市重新设计的有效手段——例如设施重建、高性能建筑的推进、建筑保护、湿地基础设施的改进、绿色屋顶以及雨水收集、公共交通的升级等。

Bloc Analysis

区域分析

Europe and North America

欧洲和北美

The extremely large population of such cities, among other aspects, exacerbates problems related to affordable housing, efficient infrastructure, good sanitation, and health standards.

这些城市的极大人口，除了其他方面，还加剧了与可负担住房、高效基础设施、良好卫生和健康标准相关的问题。

Europe and North America, although geographically distinct continents, share a key characteristic in the context of urban development: very high urbanization.

虽然欧洲和北美是地理上不同的两个大陆，但在城市发展背景下，它们具有一个共同的特点：高度城市化。

As highlighted in the National Urban Policy Report for Europe and North America, issued in 2017, the region presents a firm commitment to policymaking related to urban sustainable growth.

正如 2017 年发布的《欧洲和北美国家城市政策报告》所强调，该地区对与城市可持续增长相关的政策制定展现了坚定的承诺。

For what concerns Europe, while only 18 cities in the EU exceed 1 million inhabitants, it is projected that 80% of the European population will live in cities by 2050. Accordingly, the European Union formulated the European Urban Agenda, a document providing an institutional

framework of partnerships among national governments, NGOs and EU bodies, to foster improvements from three different perspectives: regulation, funding, and sharing knowledge.

关于欧洲,尽管欧盟中只有 18 个城市人口超过 100 万,但预计到 2050 年,80% 的欧洲人口将生活在城市中。因此,欧盟制定了《欧洲城市议程》,该文件为国家政府、非政府组织和欧盟机构之间的合作提供了一个制度框架,从三个不同的角度促进改善:法规、资金和知识共享。

Latin America and the Caribbean

拉丁美洲和加勒比地区

Overall levels of urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean reach 81%. For this reason, the latter subregion presents several challenges regarding urban sustainability, due to the presence of various megacities, i.e. cities that exceed 10 million inhabitants.

拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的整体城市化水平达到了 81%。因此,由于存在多个超过 1000 万人口的特大城市,该子地区在城市可持续性方面面临着若干挑战。

Sub-Saharan Africa

撒哈拉以南非洲

Following the World Population Data Sheet of 2022, Africa presents the lowest level of urbanization among all world regions, having a percentage of urban population corresponding to 44%. In particular, Sub-Saharan Africa presents low levels of income and urbanization, but is also characterized by a high rate of urbanization, signifying a steady increase in urban growth.

根据 2022 年《世界人口数据表》，非洲在所有世界地区中呈现出最低的城市化水平，城市人口占比为 44%。特别是，撒哈拉以南非洲收入水平和城市化水平较低，但也以较高的城市化率为特点，意味着城市增长正在稳步增加。

Asia

亚洲

According to a new World Bank report titled Expanding Opportunities for the Urban Poor, cities throughout East Asia and the Pacific are not providing infrastructures, jobs, and services quite as rapidly as urban development is expanding, leading to widening inequalities that may impede economic growth and cause social divisions.

根据世界银行最新报告《为城市贫困人口扩大机会》，东亚和太平洋地区的城市未能跟上城市化进程的扩展速度，在基础设施、就业和服务提供方面未能迅速跟进，导致了日益扩大的不平等现象，这可能阻碍经济增长并造成社会分裂。

Oceania

大洋洲

For survival and well-being, a large portion of Oceania's coastal, peri-urban, and urban people rely largely on ecosystem services provided by terrestrial and marine ecosystems. However, urbanization and climate change have significantly strained ecosystems and forced Oceania's states and territories to quickly adapt. In addition, Oceania needs a significant potential contribution from nature-based solutions to reduce the detrimental effects of urbanization and climate change.

为了生存和福祉，大部分大洋洲沿海、近郊和城市居民在很大程度上依赖陆地和海洋生态系统提供的生态服务。然而，城市化和气候变化已显著加剧生态系统的压力，迫使大洋洲的各国和地区迅速适应。此外，大洋洲需要来自基于自然的解决方案的重要潜力，以减少城市化和气候变化带来的不利影响。

Research and Preparation Questions

研究与准备问题

1.What is your country currently doing in order to improve cities and their livability?

1.你们国家目前正在采取什么措施来改善城市及其宜居性？

2.How can different governments put into practice cutting-edge programs and policies that could reduce inequality in cities and improve societal resilience?

2.各国政府如何实施前沿的项目和政策，以减少城市中的不平等并提高社会韧性？

3.What types of cities are required to sustain humanity in the future?

3.为了维持人类的未来，应该需要什么样的城市？

4.How should cities be imagined and reimagined?

4.城市应该如何被构思和重新构思？

5.What impact has the New Urban Agenda made on the way your country deals with urban problems? Has it developed a National Urban Policy, or does it tackle unsustainable urbanization in other ways?

5.《新城市议程》对你们国家处理城市问题的方式产生了什么影响？是否已制定国家城市政策，还是通过其他方式应对不可持续的城市化？