Cities and urbanisation Unlocking the power of cities for sustainable development



City growth challenges

Rapid urbanisation can be a positive indicator of growth, but this comes with key challenges that can present severe constraints to sustainable development. Of these, infrastructure investment, job creation and climate change are front of mind for today's city leaders.

Physical infrastructure and services are increasingly put under pressure, which will require huge levels of investment to deliver and maintain.



The distribution of the wealth created by cities is often highly unequal

Number of people in the urban population living in slums since 1990 33%

Proportion of total global unemployment that is concentrated in urban areas

60%

Unplanned and unmanaged urban development locks in environmental and climate risks.

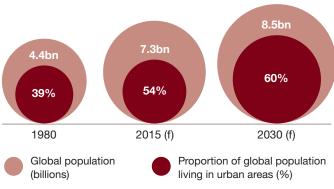
Air pollution (annual mean concentration of particulates less than 10 microns of diameter) latest reported



The urban opportunity

More and more people are moving to cities, particularly in emerging economies across Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Whilst rapid urbanisation places increased pressure on infrastructure and government resources, we believe that well-planned and managed cities can be powerful drivers of competitiveness, inclusion and sustainability.





A megatrend of our time

Over **80%** of global GDP is generated in cities

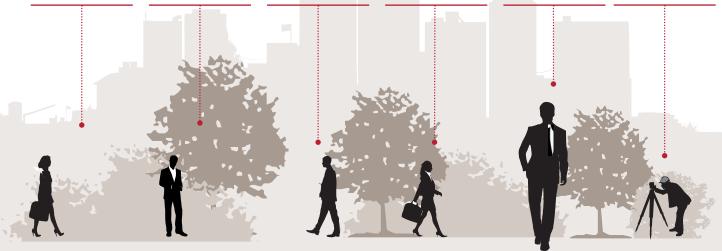
93% of urban population growth will take place in developing countries

Over **70**% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from cities

More than one-third of global city dwellers live in slums

1.4 million people Over 75% of the move to cities each week - 55% of people now live in cities

global urban population live in developing countries



PwC can help you



Our global experience

Ethiopia's urbanisation strategy



With a Growth and Transformation Plan to reach middle income status by 2025 and a very large young demographic entering the workforce, Ethiopia is facing imminent rapid urbanisation. The Government has recognised that, if planned and managed in the right way, this structural transformation presents a huge opportunity for accelerated and sustainable growth. Working with the Government and the New Climate Economy (NCE) initiative, PwC developed a spatial economic planning framework to analyse the impact of a range of urbanisation pathways through to 2025 and 2050. The set of proposed actions are now embedded in the Government's 5 year economic Growth and Transformation Plan II.

Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development (ICED)



Infrastructure spending across Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia is often limited by a lack of financially viable projects and weak institutional and governance arrangements. PwC leads the alliance managing and delivering DFID's Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development (ICED) programme. A new catalytic technical assistance facility, it aims to fundamentally improve how infrastructure and cities contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable, inclusive growth across DFID's focus countries by supporting city competitiveness, encouraging infrastructure governance reform, and promoting evidence-based policy making.

Los Angeles sustainability



Los Angeles wants to ensure its growth is environmentally healthy and economically prosperous, providing opportunities for both current and future residents. PwC was tasked with developing the city's first ever Sustainability Plan. We provided a rigorous and actionable plan utilising and empowering a broad mix of stakeholders. We worked through every step of the process from issue selection, analysis, goal setting, buy-in and drafting, and then to the eventual launch that was led by the Mayor of Los Angeles. The Sustainability Plan attracted positive media attention and was widely regarded as the leading plan of its kind. Our work provided more than just a report – it catalysed a movement towards achieving long-term goals and transformation for all Angelenos.

PwC cities of opportunity



Each year, PwC analyses the trajectory of 30 of the world's leading cities of business, finance and culture, and through their current performance seeks to understand what makes cities function best. We have also projected employment, production, and population patterns to 2025 and 'what if' scenarios, if different city characteristics turn more or less important in attracting investment and driving growth, or if the world economy changes. The objective of the annual study is to provide a balanced benchmarking of the social and economic health of these cities through a wide range of credible, transparent data highlighting areas of strength and potential for improvement – important factors to understand at a time when cities drive the world's growth.

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