

THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON URBAN COLOMBIA SETTLEMENTS IN



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The Global Urban Economic Dialogue Series

The Impact of Climate Change on Urban Settlements in Colombia

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FOREWORD



Urbanization of the is one powerful, most forces irreversible in the world. It estimated that is 93 percent of the future urban population growth will occur in the cities of Asia and

Africa, and to a lesser extent, Latin America and the Caribbean.

We live in a new urban era with most of humanity now living in towns and cities.

Global poverty is moving into cities, mostly in developing countries, in a process we call the *urbanisation of poverty*.

The world's slums are growing and growing as are the global urban populations. Indeed, this is one of the greatest challenges we face in the new millennium.

The persistent problems of poverty and slums are in large part due to weak urban economies. Urban economic development is fundamental to UN-HABITAT's mandate. Cities act as engines of national economic development. Strong urban economies are essential for poverty reduction and the provision of adequate housing, infrastructure, education, health, safety, and basic services. The Global Urban Economic Dialogue series presented here is a platform for all sectors of the society to address urban economic development and particularly its contribution to addressing housing issues. This work carries many new ideas, solutions and innovative best practices from some of the world's leading urban thinkers and practitioners from international organisations, national governments, local authorities, the private sector, and civil society.

This series also gives us an interesting insight and deeper understanding of the wide range of urban economic development and human settlements development issues. It will serve UN member States well in their quest for better policies and strategies to address increasing global challenges in these areas

or a

Joan Clos Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BID (Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo) CAR (Corporación Autónoma Regional) CC (Climate Change) CCI (Climate Change Indexes) CCIAR (Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Research) CEPAL (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe) CLIVAR (Climate Variability and Predictability Organization) CONPES (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social) DANE (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística) DFID (Department for International Development) DIMAR (Dirección General Marítima) DNP (Departamento Nacional de Planeación) DPAE (Dirección de Prevención y Atención de Emergencias) ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin-America and the Caribbean) ECV (Encuesta de Calidad de Vida) GCCM (Group for Climate Change Mitigation) GEC (Global Environmental Change) HD (Human Development) IDEAM (Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales) INAP (Integrated National Adaptation Project) IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) MAVDT (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial) MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) MEN (Ministerio de Educacion Nacional) MESEP (Misión para el Empalme de las Cifras de Empleo, Pobreza y Desigualdad) NCDC (National Climate Data Centre) NHS (National Household Survey) NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmosphere Organization) SDA (Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente) SDH (Secretaría Distrital de Habitat) SDIS (Secretaría Distrital de Integración Social) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

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