CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

NOVEMBER 2011

Reinier de Graaf

Partner, OMA; Director, AMO, Rotterdam

Hyper-Density as Practice
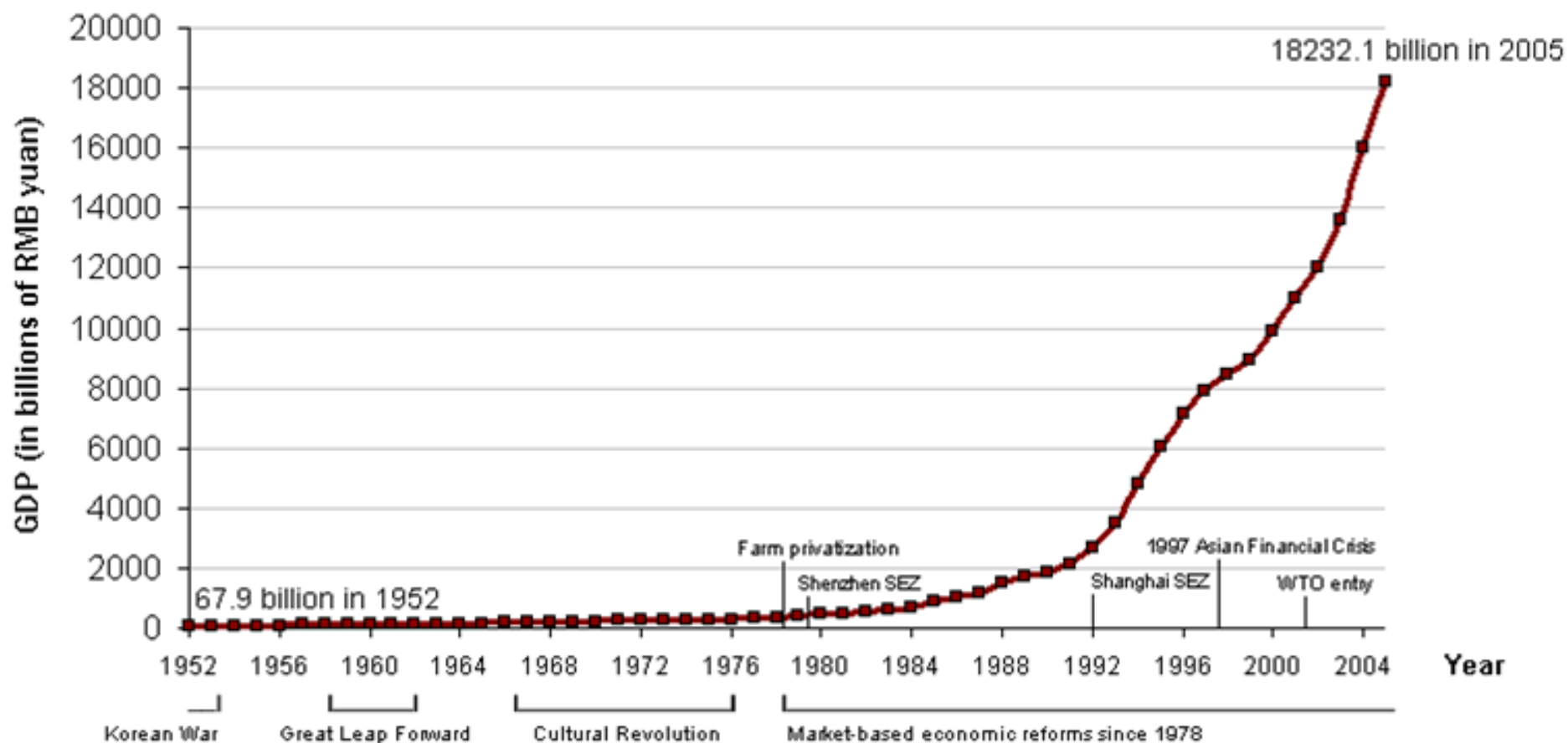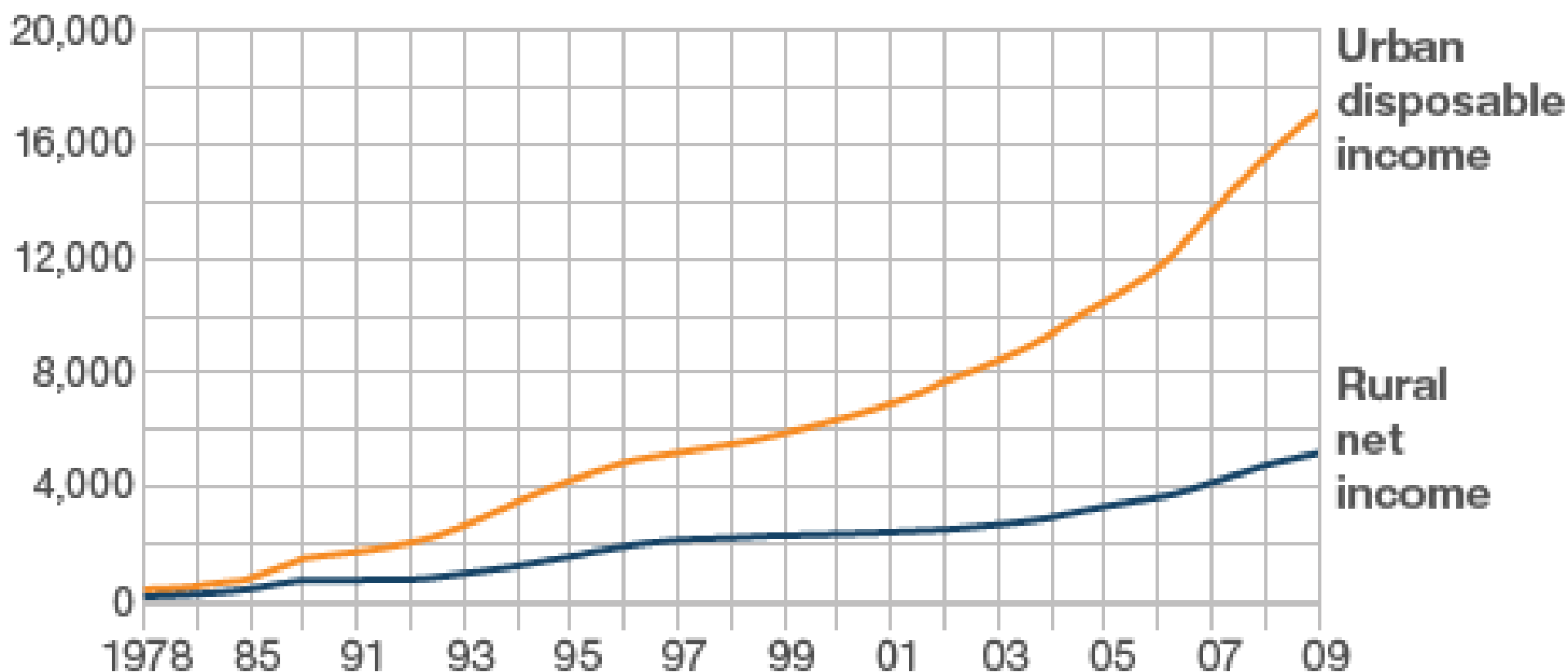
www.urban-age.net

URBAN AGE

1989

1987

1978

1978

People's Republic of China's Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Between 1952 to 2005

Income in China: urban vs rural

Yuan, per person

Urban disposable income

Rural net income

20,000
16,000
12,000
8,000
4,000
0

1978 85 91 93 95 97 99 01 03 05 07 09

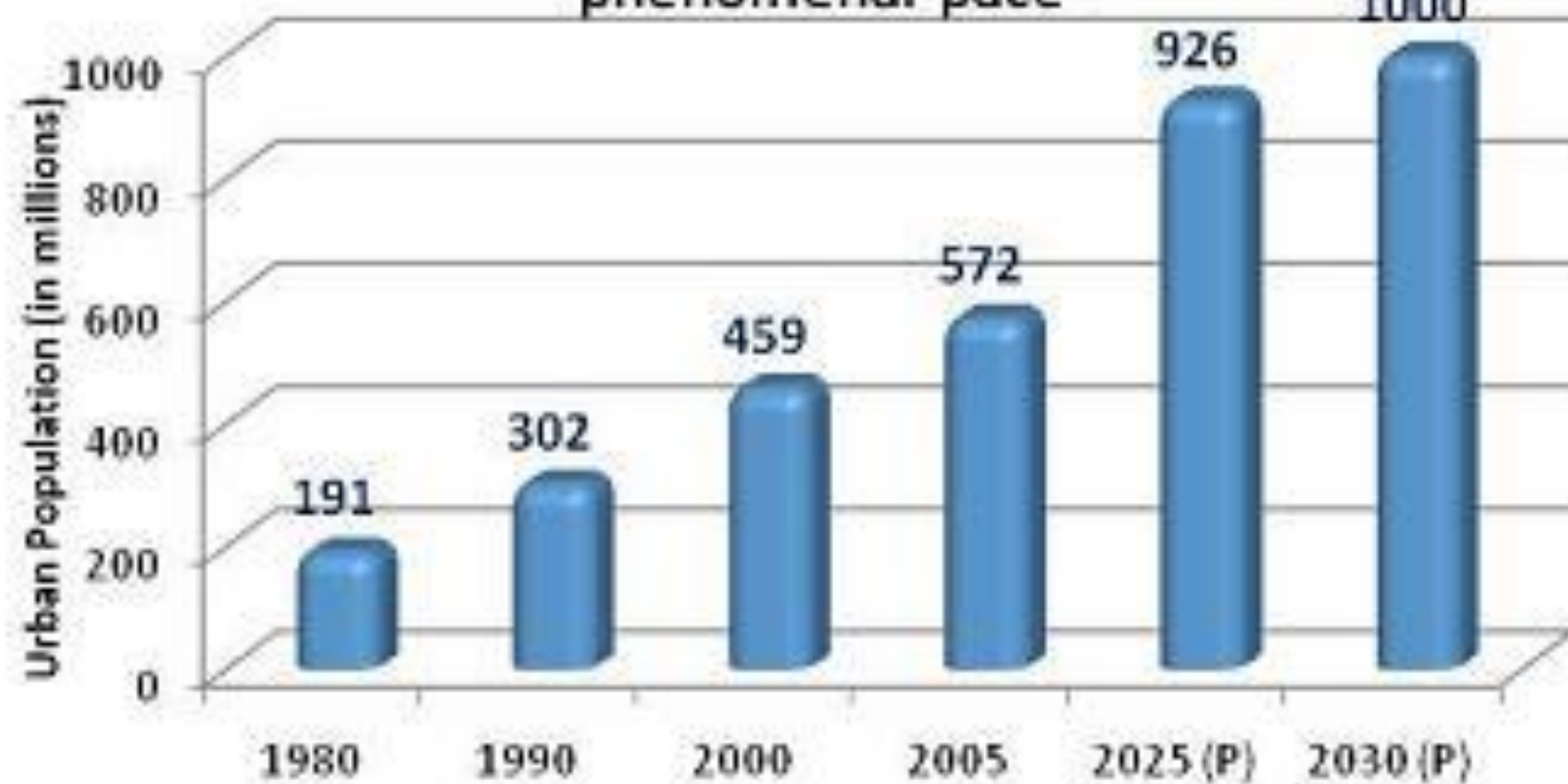Urbanization has been occurring at a phenomenal pace
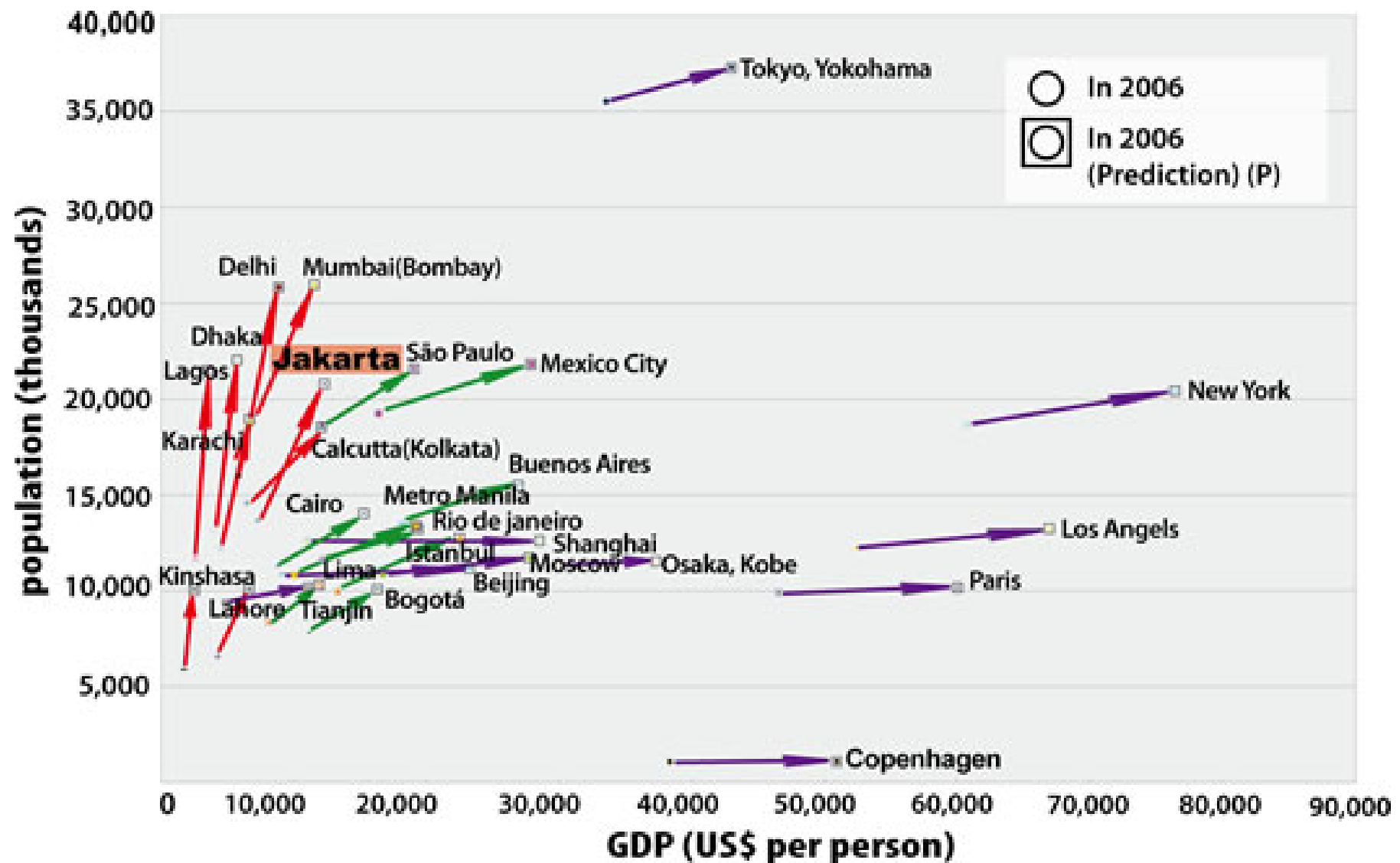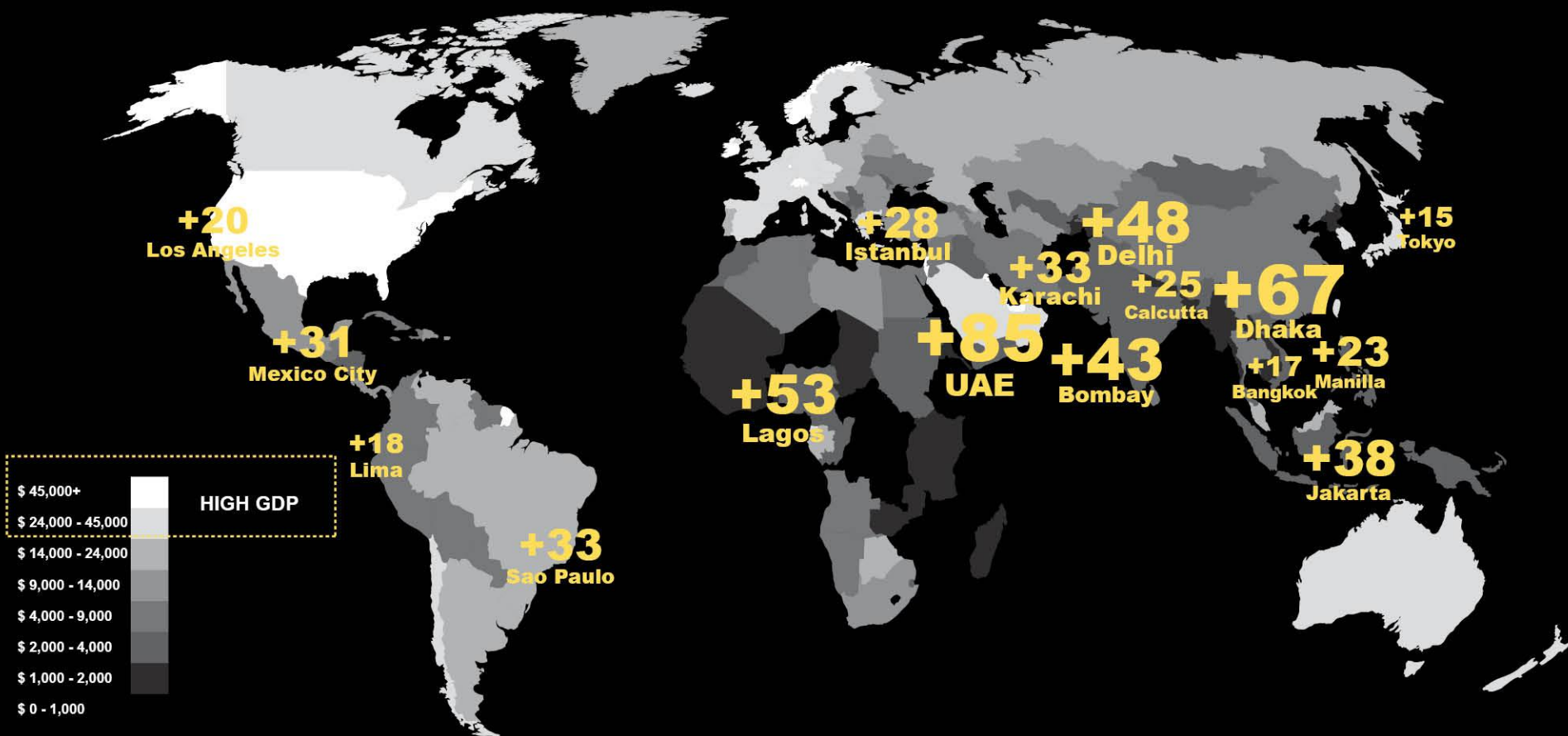
Figure 2 Three types of Megacities

Megacities can be classified into the following three types depending on economic growth rate and population growth rate: Mass resource consumption megacities in advanced countries (indicated in purple); Mass resource consumption megacity followers in developing countries (green); and Coexisting poverty megacities in the least developed countries (red)
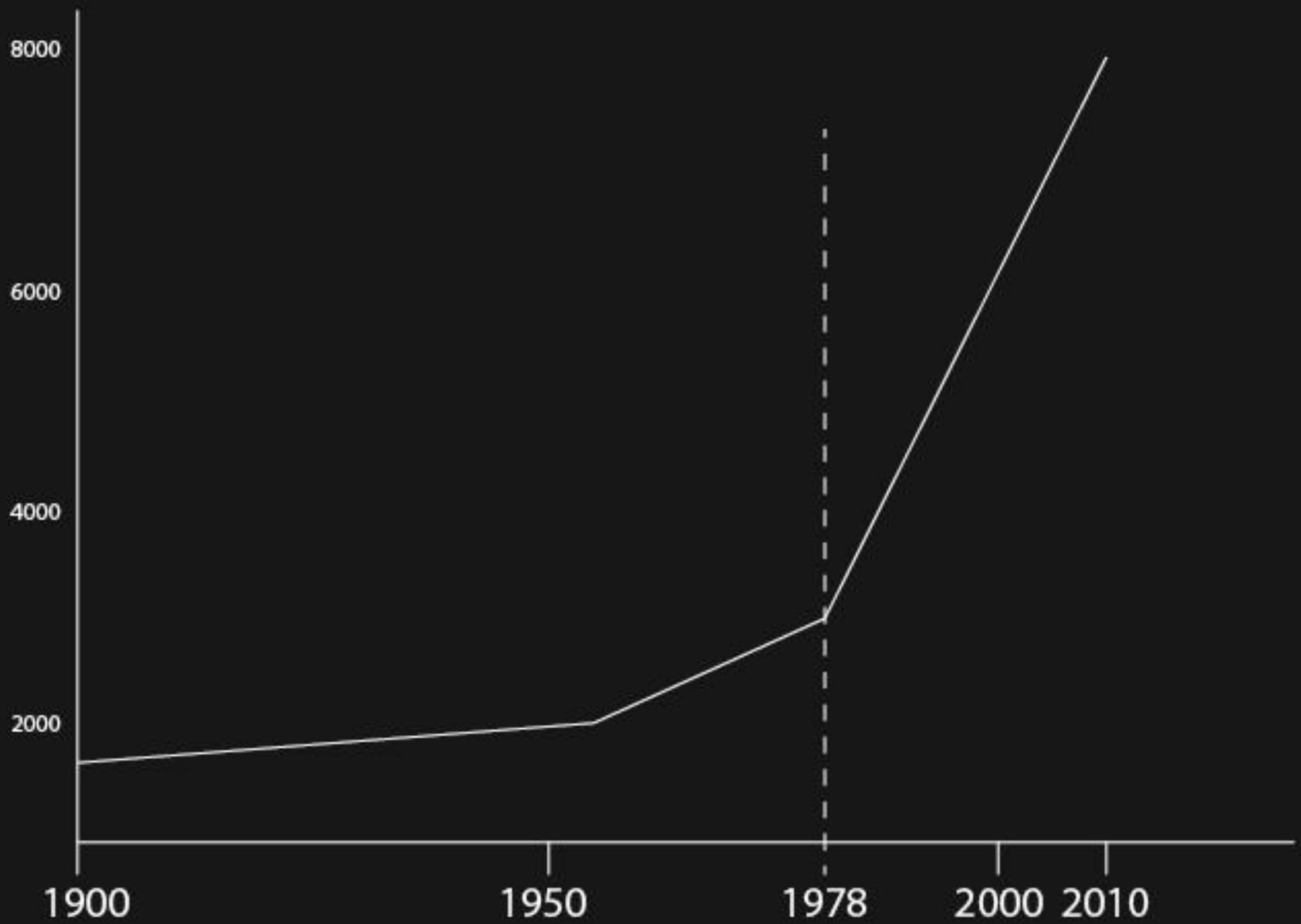
Fastest growing cities and urban areas (1 to 100)

Rank	City/Urban area	Country	Average annual growth 2006 to 2020, in %
1	Beihai	China	10.58
2	Ghaziabad	India	5.20
3	Sana'a	Yemen	5.00
4	Surat	India	4.99
5	Kabul	Afghanistan	4.74
6	Bamako	Mali	4.45
7	Lagos	Nigeria	4.44
8	Faridabad	India	4.44
9	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	4.39
10	Chittagong	Bangladesh	4.29
11	Toluca	Mexico	4.25
12	Lubumbashi	Congo	4.10
13	Kampala	Uganda	4.03
14	Santa Cruz	Bolivia	3.98
15	Luanda	Angola	3.96
16	Nashik	India	3.90
17	Kinshasa	Congo	3.89
18	Nairobi	Kenya	3.87
19	Dhaka	Bangladesh	3.79
20	Antananarivo	Madagascar	3.73
21	Patna	India	3.72
22	Rajkot	India	3.63
23	Conakry	Guinea	3.61
24	Jaipur	India	3.60
25	Maputo	Mozambique	3.54
26	Mogadishu	Somalia	3.52
27	Gujranwala	Pakistan	3.49
28	Delhi	India	3.48

HIGH GDP

$ 45,000+
$ 24,000 - 45,000
$ 14,000 - 24,000
$ 9,000 - 14,000
$ 4,000 - 9,000
$ 2,000 - 4,000
$ 1,000 - 2,000
$ 0 - 1,000

Source: CIA World Factbook 2008

+20 Los Angeles

+31 Mexico City

+18 Lima

+33 Sao Paulo

+28 Istanbul

+53 Lagos

+85 UAE

+33 Karachi

+48 Delhi

+25 Calcutta

+43 Bombay

+67 Dhaka

+17 Bangkok

+23 Manilla

+38 Jakarta

+15 Tokyo

HIGH GDP

$ 45,000+
$ 24,000 - 45,000
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$ 4,000 - 9,000
$ 2,000 - 4,000
$ 1,000 - 2,000
$ 0 - 1,000

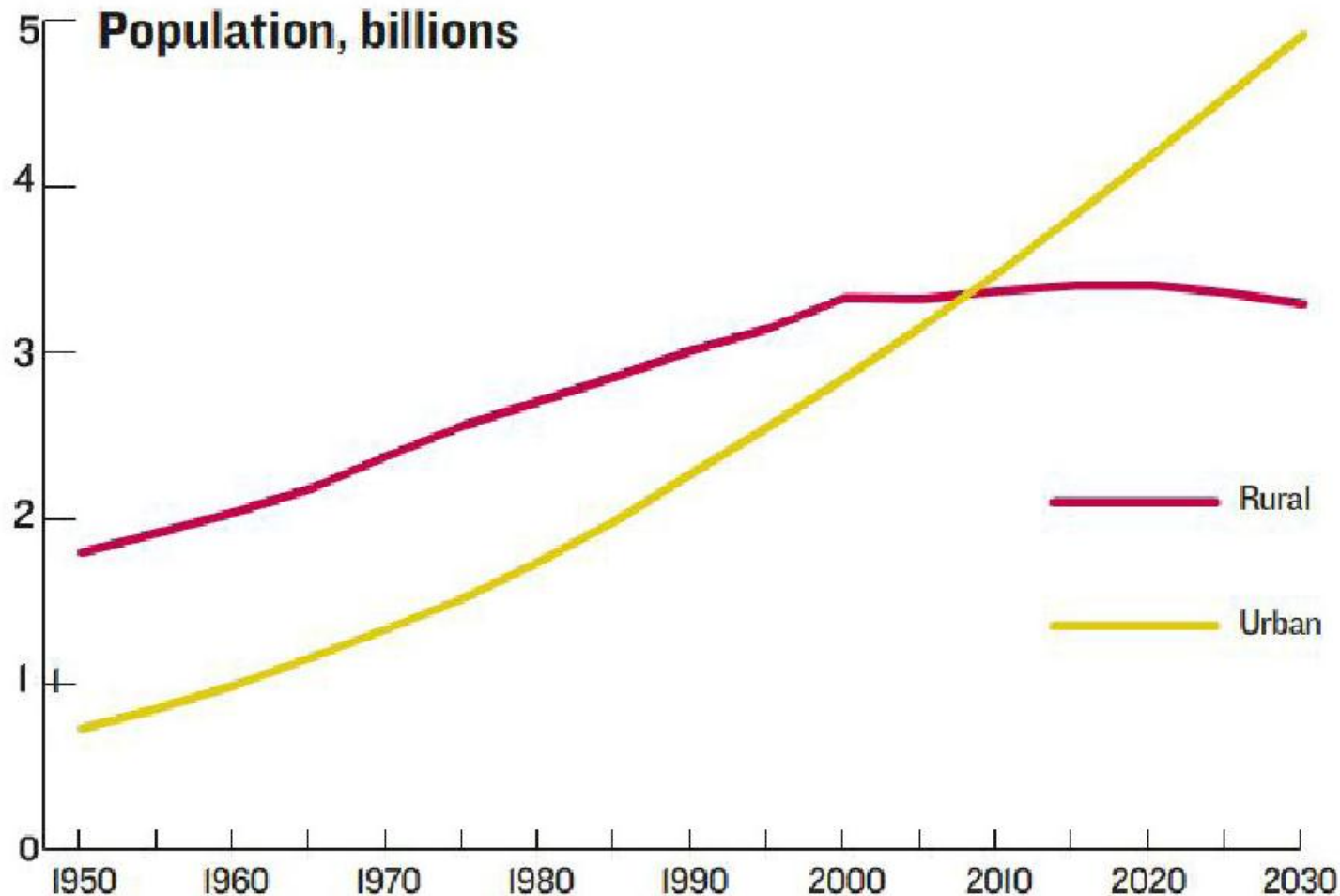World GDP per capita (USD)

In 1978, the richest 10% accounted for **40%** of global wealth.

In 2010, the richest 10% accounted for **88%** of global wealth.
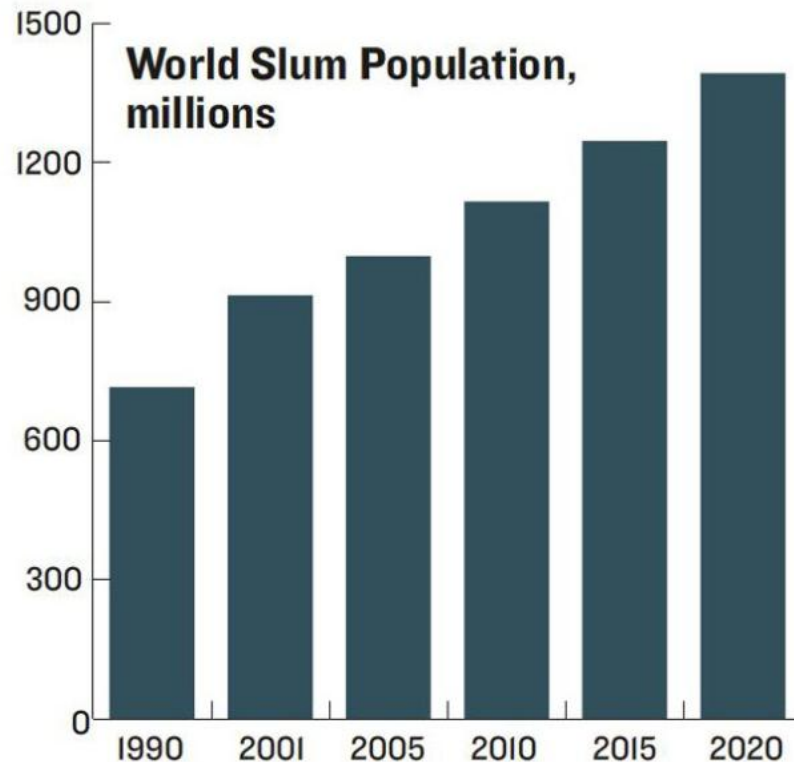
URBANIZATION

By 2008, for the first time in history, half of the world's population will live in urban areas. By 2030, 4.9 billion people, or 60 percent of the world population, will be urban.

Population, billions

Legend: Rural, Urban

POVERTY

In the face of this GDP growth, the world slum population could swell from 998 million in 2005 (estimated) to 1.4 billion in 2020, assuming efforts to stem this growth do not succeed. In four of the 10 countries with the highest slum populations in 2001, slum dwellers made up a majority of the urban population. Except for Iran, each of the 10 contained at least one megacity.

World Slum Population, millions

Year	Population
1990	~715
2001	~915
2005	~998
2010	~1110
2015	~1240
2020	~1390

Sao Paulo

Criteria:

1. Economic Growth and Stability
2. Health Care
3. Culture and Environment
4. Education and Infrastructure

Liveability

Selected cities, 100=ideal, June-December 2008 (latest available)

Best			Worst		
Rank		Liveability*	**Rank**		Liveability
1	Vancouver	98.0	140	Harare	37.5
2	Vienna	97.9	138	Algiers	38.7
3	Melbourne	97.5		Dhaka	38.7
4	Toronto	97.2	137	Port Moresby	38.9
5	Perth	96.6	136	Lagos	39.0
	Calgary	96.6	135	Karachi	42.1
7	Helsinki	96.2	134	Douala	45.4
8	Geneva	96.1	133	Kathmandu	46.4
	Sydney	96.1	132	Abidjan	46.6
	Zurich	96.1	131	Dakar	46.8

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

FESTAC

TRADE FAIR COMPLEX

OUTER RING ROAD (BERGER)

NATIONAL STADIUM

NATIONAL THEATER

INNER RING ROAD (BERGER)

TAFAWA BALEWA SQUARE

EKO HOTEL

PORTS

Lagos

+20 Los Angeles

+28 Istanbul

+48 Delhi

+15 Tokyo

+33 Karachi

+25 Calcutta

+67 Dhaka

+31 Mexico City

+85 UAE

+43 Bombay

+17 Bangkok

+23 Manilla

+53 Lagos

+18 Lima

+38 Jakarta

+33 Sao Paulo

$ 45,000+
$ 24,000 - 45,000   HIGH GDP
$ 14,000 - 24,000
$ 9,000 - 14,000
$ 4,000 - 9,000
$ 2,000 - 4,000
$ 1,000 - 2,000
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Source: CIA World Factbook 2008

+20 Los Angeles

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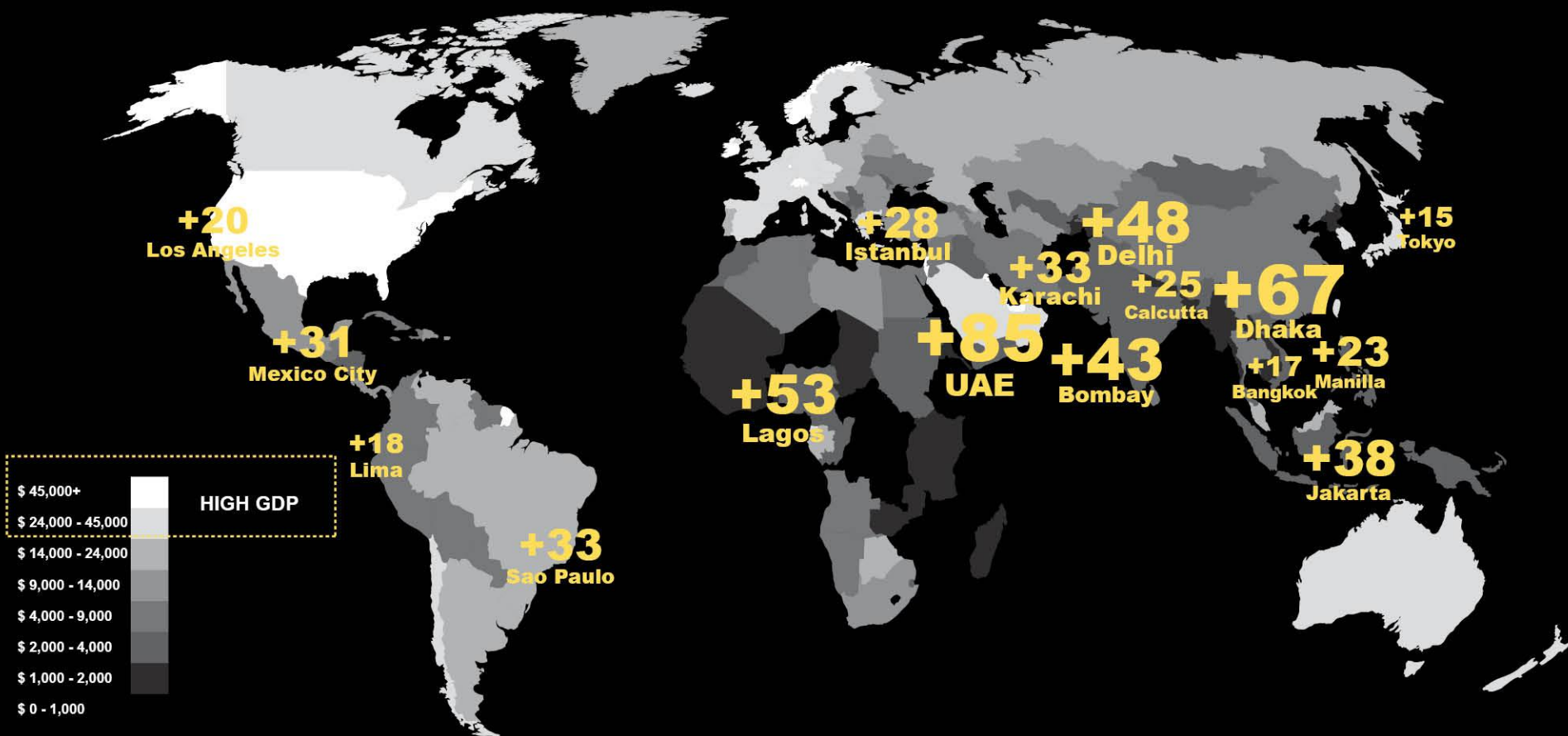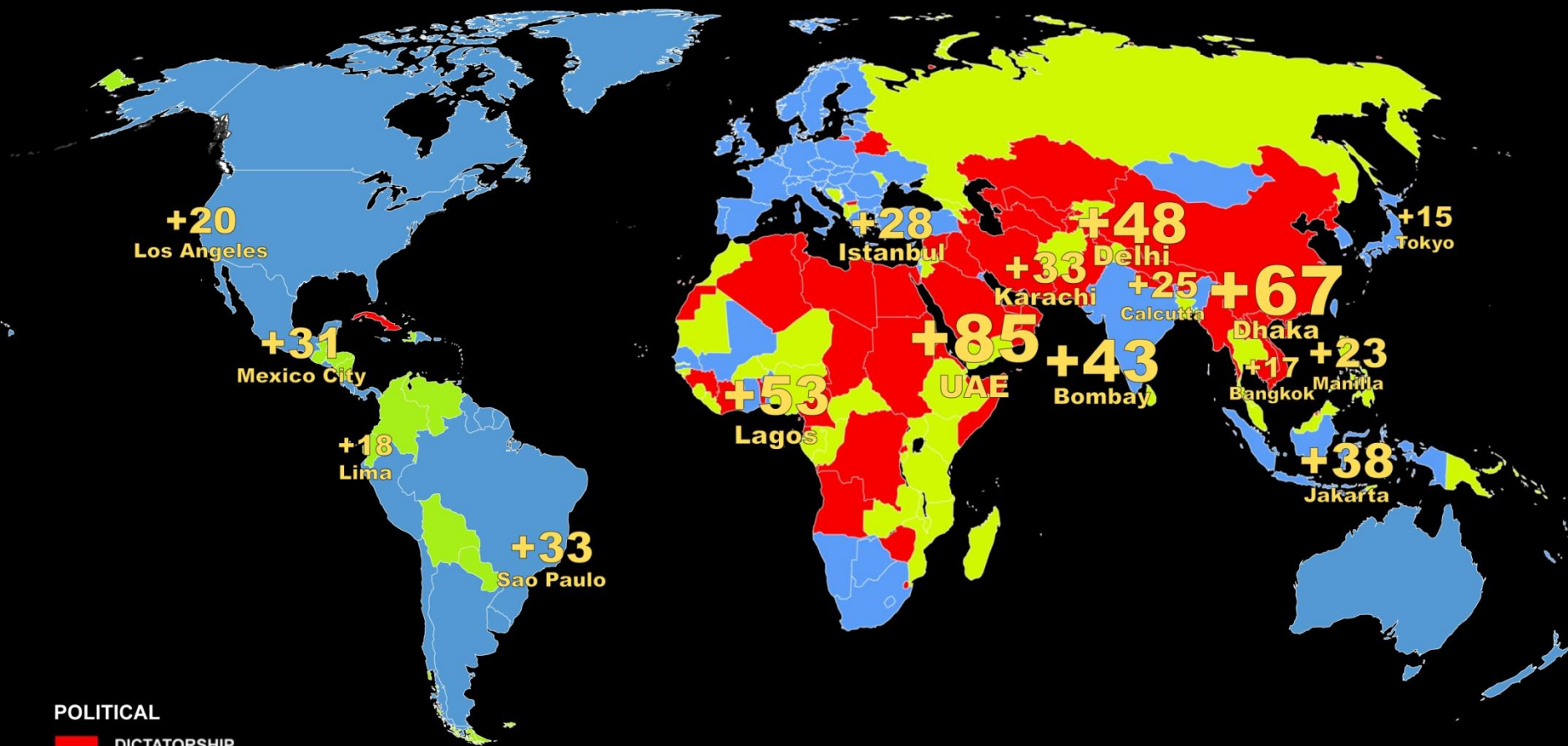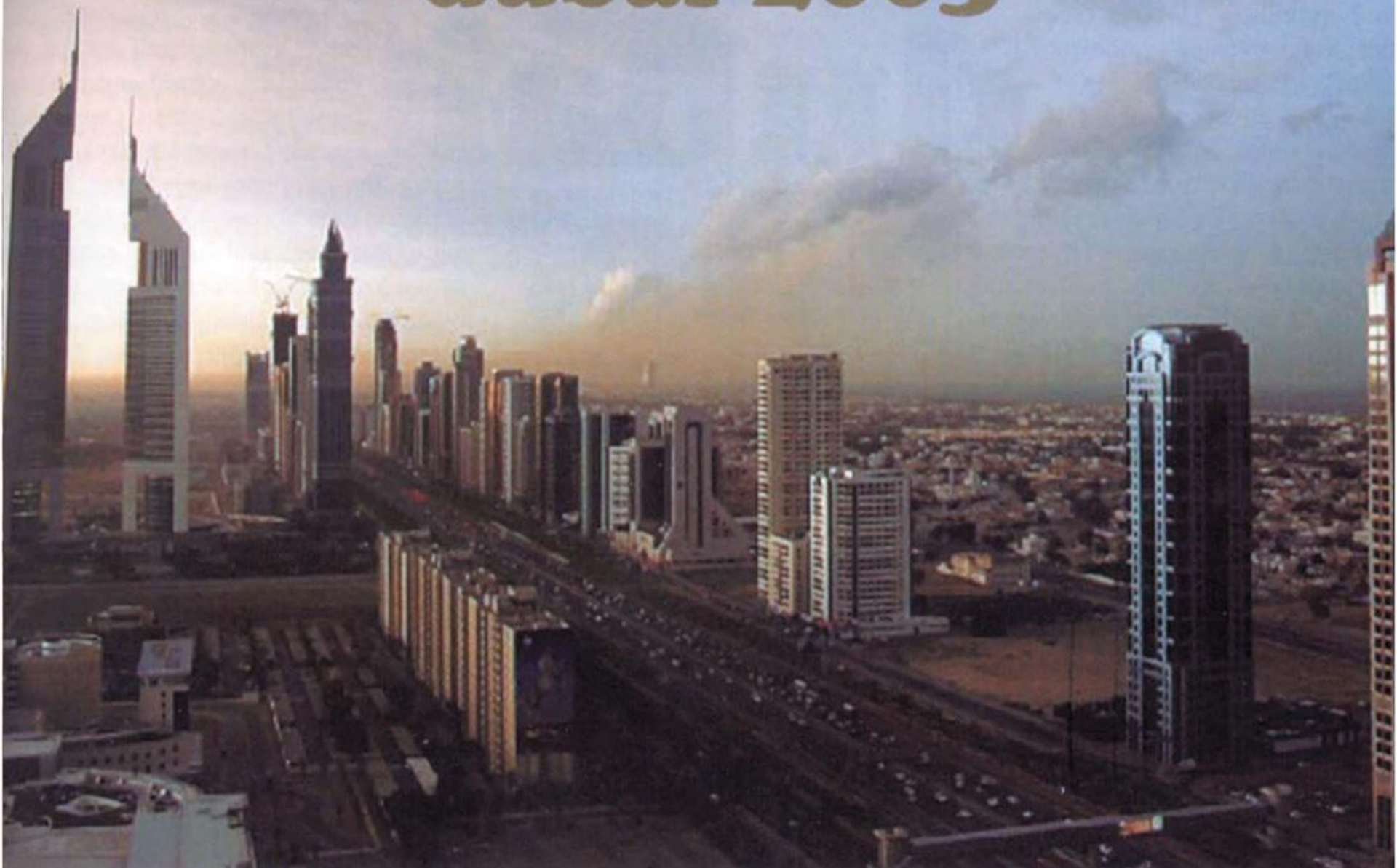+33 Sao Paulo

+38 Jakarta

POLITICAL

- 🟥 DICTATORSHIP
- 🟩 PSEUDO DEMOCRACY
- 🟦 ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY

dubai 1990

dubai 2003

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES GOVERNMENT

Vice-President U.A.E.
Ruler of Dubai
Chairman of Department of Tourism and Comerce Marketing
H.H. Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid al-Maktoum

Minister of Defense UAE
Crown Prince Dubai
H.H. General Sheikh Mohamed al-Maktoum

Minister for Finance and Industry
H.E. Mohamed Khalfan

MINISTERS INVOLVED IN DEVELOPMENT, DUBAI GOVERNMENT

Secutary General, Dubai Executive Council
Mr Mohamed Al Gregawi

CEO: Dubai Development Board
Mr Ahmed Al Matrooshi

Director General, Dubai Chamber of Comerce and Industry
Mr Abdul Rahman Ghanim Mutaiwee

Chairman, Dubai Land Department
Shiekh Mohamed bin Kalifa al Maktoum

Chairman of Department of Tourism and Comerce Marketing
H.H. Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid al-Maktoum

Chairman, Department of Economic Development
Mr Mohamed Ali Alabar

Executive Director, Dubai Ports, Customs and Free Zones Corp.
Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem

EMAAR PROPERTIES

Chairman
H.E. Mohamed Ali Alabbar

Vice-Chairman
H.E. Mohamed Khalfan

NAKHEEL PROPERTIES

Chairman
Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem

Executive Director
Mr Wahid Attalla

DUBAI HOLDING (PARENT COMPANY)

Founder/Owner
H.H. General Sheikh Mohamed al-Maktoum

C.E.O: Mr Al Gergawi

DUBAI PROPERTIES (SUBSIDIARY)

C.E.O: Hashim Al Dabal

Export Dubai

Tunisia
$1.88 bn
Marina Al Qussor
waterfront development project to
include residences, retail, tourist
attractions and golf course.

Morocco
$2 bn
Amwaj project
watrefront metropolis in Rabat is 'a
realization of the vision of the two
countries and reflects the strong bond
between the UAE and the Kingdom in
diplomacy and economy.'

Morocco
$0.5 bn
Marina de
Casablanca twin-tower development
includes a 'business and life' center,
and will house a 5-star hotel, offices
and entertainment/ shopping center.

Morocco
$6.9 bn
Contract with King
Mohammed VI
to develop communities comprising
residential, commercial, retail, leisure
and entertainment facilities and
mountain and sea resorts.

Egypt
In Cairo, an
extensive project
will acquire a prime location on the
east bank of the river Nile. Another
project, the Cairo Nile Corniche
Towers will express Qatari culture and
sophistication on Cairo's skyline.

Sudan
Qatari Diar has
signed a strategic
investment agreement with the
Sudanese Government ti develop a
major tourist and residential resort
on the banks of the Blue Nile. Built
on a prime site opposite Khartoum's
Presidential Palace, it will span
100,000 sqm.

Djibouti
$ 1.5 bn Nakheel is
constructing Djibouti's first 5-star hotel
in a first-phase project for a luxury
tourist destination.

Jordan
$0.5 bn
The Dead Sea Golf
and Beach Resort
is one of laregst undertakings in
Jordan property development.

Egypt
$16 bn
30 million sq. m
Gamsha Bay township project in
Hurghada 'will offer the very best
of Egypt - with its coral reefs, hills
and beautiful coastline.'

Egypt
$4.15 bn
Emaar signed a
Memorandum of
Understanding with the
Egyptian Government
to start work on an
integrated community
based in Egypt's
new Smart Village in
Greater Cairo. Other
developments include
Cairo Heights and
Marassi, a resort close
to Alexandria.

Morocco
$0.6 bn
Al Houara Resort in
Tangier is the first
overseas project for
Qatari Diar, offering an
authentic and unique
Moroccan way of life
for its residents, suited
with the company's
understanding of the
Arab character.

**Saudi
Arabia**
$26.7 bn
King Abdullah
Economic City. Largest
private investment ever in
Saudi Arabia.

Seychelles
'A 5-star resort with full
leisure and shopping
amenities and residential
villas.'

Syria
Ibn Hani
development will
host a resort
devlopment of stunningly designed
villas, beach houses, apartments,
and a luxurious 5-star hotel.

Syria
$0.6 bn
Eighth Gate project
in Syria 'to recreate the luxury and
style that are features of Emaar's
world-class Dubai developments.'

Russia
$11 bn
The Great
Domodedovo project is the first
offering in Europe in partnership
with Russian development
company Coalco to develop 'a fully-
fledged and structurally balanced
city.'

Turkey
$5-10 bn
Joint venture
Lakeside project outside Istanbul
with Turkey's largest gold exporter.
First phase includes luxury villas,
shopping centers, commercial
space and hotel developments.

India
$4 bn
Over five locations
identified for development
of 'residential, shopping, landscaped
gardens, civic facilities.'

India
$20 bn
Nakheel and Delhi-
based DLF Group sealed deals for
two township projects in India, one
near National Capital Region and
the other in Maharashtra, along a
coastal region.

Saudi Arabia
$0.25 bn
Saudi develop-
ment venture with Nakheel - seen
as part of Dubai's efforts toward
improving pan- Arab business
cooperation.

Oman
Working with the
Omani Ministry
of Toursim to create an eco-tourist
resort inspired by the local wildlife
and environment.

Turkey
$5 bn
Istanbul investments
includes $500 mn tallest twin tower
project in Europe to begin construction
in 2006. Architect is not known.

China
Satellite office in
Shanghai for pursuit
of participation in the Chinese
development boom. Also, "modern
community centric lifestyle developments
in Beijing and Shanghai." including hotels,
retail and schools.

China
$2.7 bn
Project to establish
a presence in China through
a mixed use residential and commercial
project in Tanggu District, overlooking
Tianjin Port.

Pakistan
$20 bn
The 25,000 ha Karachi
Waterfront development 'will be a new
Karachi'. The new city will also be home
to Special Economic Zones.

Pakistan
$2.4 bn
Master planned
communities in Islamabad and Karachi,
including over 14,000 residences,
shopping, hotels and amenities.

Malaysia
In December 2004,
Dr. Mahatir Mohamad,
former prime minister of Malaysia, visited
Emaar for a briefing on all major projects.

Oman
$1 bn
Salam Resort & Spa
Yiti development is the first project under
'Salam brand' to be launched by Sama
Dubai in Oman.

It's not just about the Gulf, it's about where the Gulf is going.

In order to keep making returns on their public-private investments the
Gulf's major developers are bursting a thte seams with domestic projects.
After an accelerated push for development it is now time to consider
the built – there is now something to react to, protest against. In the
meantime, the development companies are high-strung kinetic machines of
investment, in need of release.

Hence Modernism's second exportation – this time from another source
– the world's largest re-export hub.

"The Dubai Model"… a newly minted term for the empirically perfected
development package of financial inspiration and exportation. Its definition
has been cultivated mostly by three semi-public companies based in Dubai
and Qatar: Emaar, Sama Dubai, Nakheel, Limitless, DAMAC, and Qatari
Diar. These corporations have established a euphoric construction zone of
shopping centers, Mediterranean-style homes and luxury hotels within the
largest swath of the globe barely touched by globalism. This once ignored
void, not only shunned by investors but also gingerly approached by IMF
bankers,can now be listed alongside other world-class luxury destinations.

Resorts, second-home villas and greened deserts are now the tell-tales of
a new hybrid of money management and foreign policy. Emaar claims that
among its built and proposed projects, it will 'cover' 1.5 billion people, larger
than China's population. -AMO

DAMAC PROPERTIES

NAKHEEL

EMAAR

QATARI

Sama Dubai

LIMITLESS

MEGACITIES IN NUMBERS

Megacities

Since 1975 the number of urban agglomerations with a population of 10 million or more—megacities by the United Nations' definition—grew from just three to 20. By 2015 two more cities, Istanbul and Guangzhou, will cross the 10 million mark. Megacities account for 9.4 percent of the world's urban population. The growth of megacities is predicted to slow over the coming decade, and in 2015 they will still account for nearly the same proportion of the urban population that they do now.

Population, millions
■ 1975 ■ 2005 ■ 2015
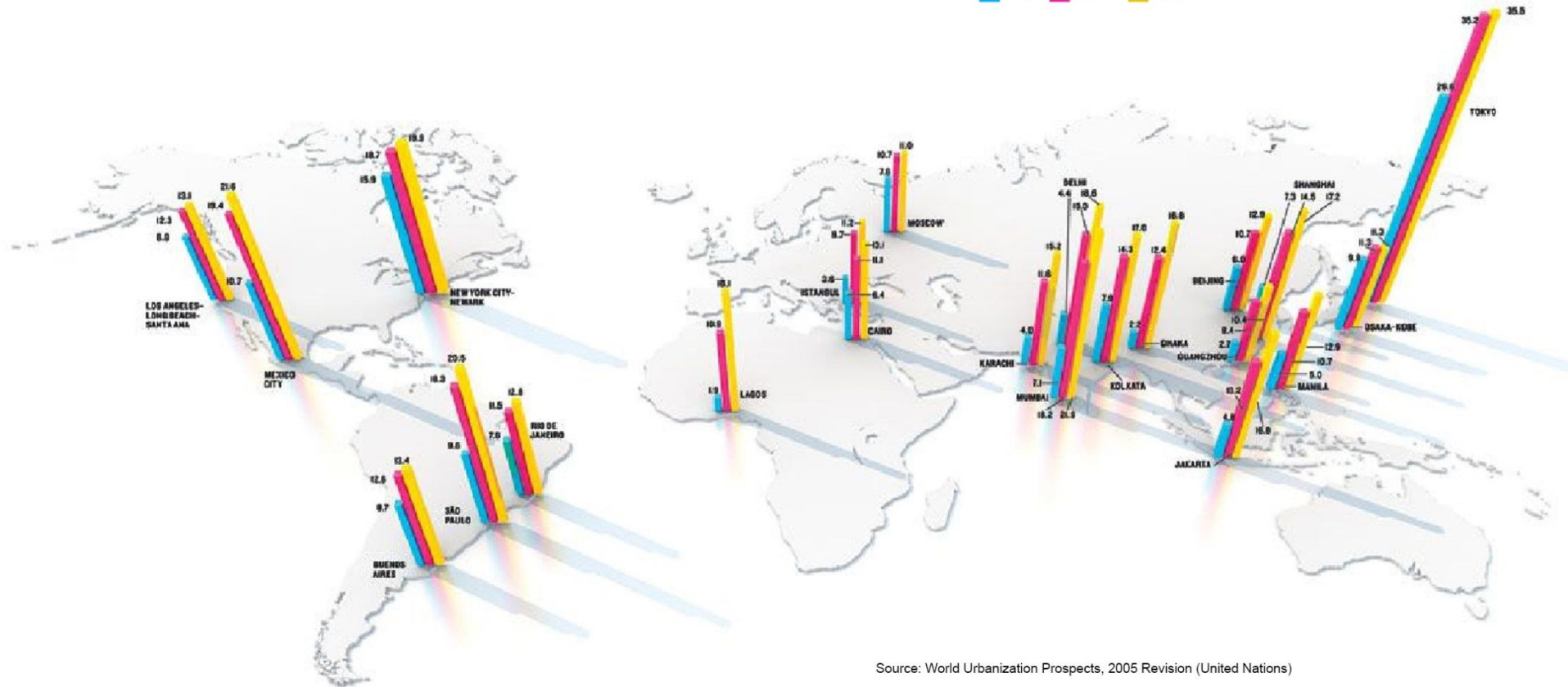
Source: World Urbanization Prospects, 2005 Revision (United Nations)

Population of the whole world

Below 30% urbanization, the balance between city and country feels organic: two mutually reinforcing identities. Above that percentage, the advance of the city triggers alarm: as its growth accelerates, it becomes artificial; modernization takes hold. The city is now an artifact that has to be questioned, thought, planned.

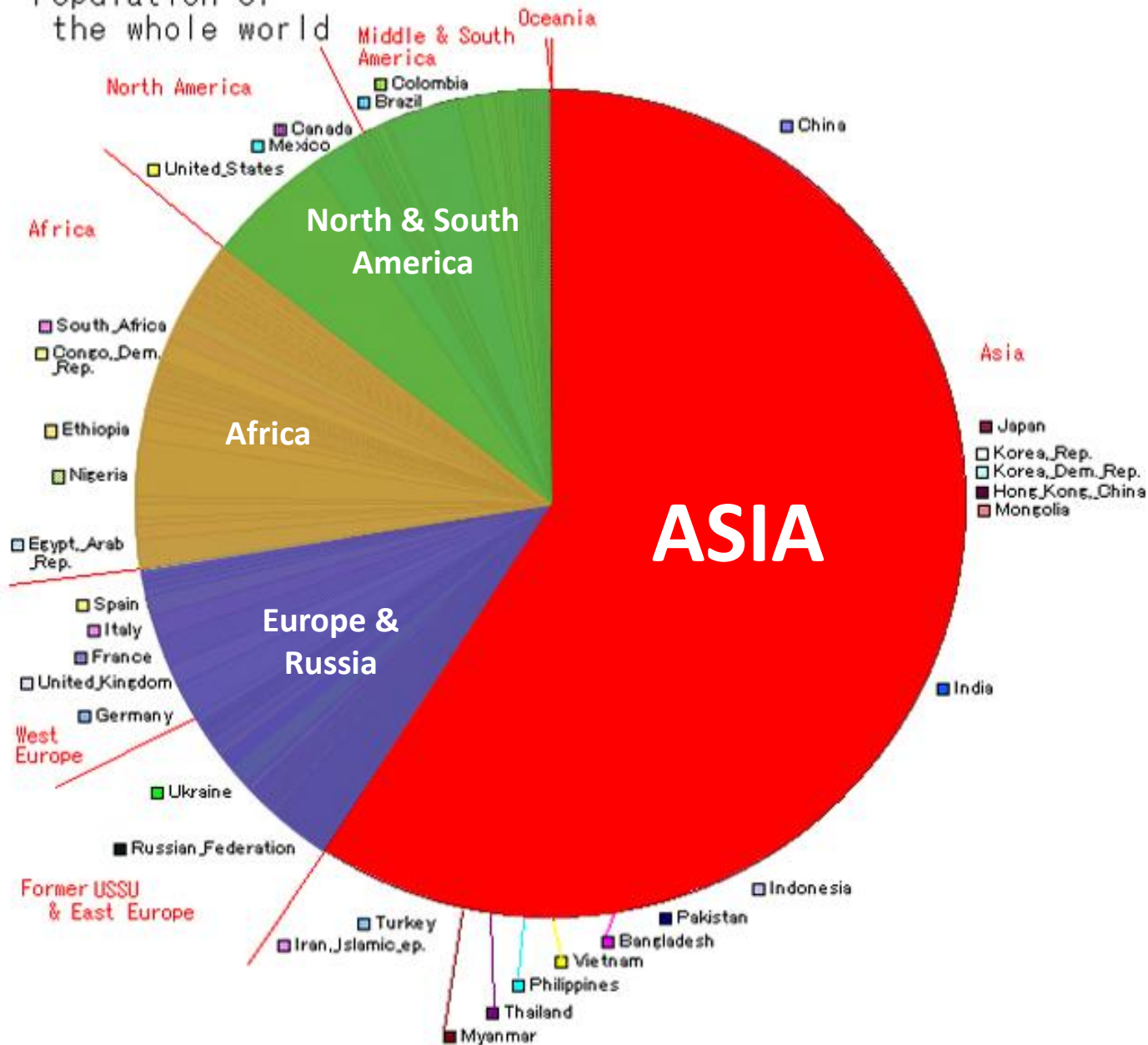Between 1900 and 1980, when the percentage of their population living in cities roughly doubled, Europe and America produced their key manifestos, always along two axes - the vertical of maximum concentration (Corbusier's "Voisin"), the horizontal of maximum distribution (Wright's "Broadacre") - in an avalanche of arguments, alternatives, dogmas, and Utopianism. The stream stopped abruptly exactly at the moment where urbanization on both continents reached a plateau: now tracts were written not about how the city should be constructed, but based on interpretations of the city as it existed. Still the categories remained -Las Vegas as an extreme form of distribution (Venturi), and New York the prototype of concentration (RK). In their stagnant phases, America and Europe mostly produce doubt about the contemporary and respect for the past (New Urbanism, Krier, Prince of Wales).

Asia is modernizing at three times the speed - urbanization doubling every 20-30 years, but Europe and America are no longer thinking - not for themselves, not for others. Like genetically modified crops, we just export the two most sterile outcomes of the vertical and the horizontal - the skyscraper and the "themed" (often gated) community - and witness Asia's urbanization with heartless smugness. The final chapter of modernization is taking place in an intellectual void partly of our making.

Statistically, the Chinese architect is already the most important in the world, (s)he will build the most. Burdened by speed and obligation, without the intellectual infrastructure to rethink the projects of modernity, (s)he is in an impossible situation: changing the world without a blueprint.

North America

Europe

East-Asia

Urbanization (%)

Timeline markers (vertical):
- Howard, Garden Cities of Tomorrow - 1900
- Otto Wagner, The Megacity - 1911
- T. Garnier, Une cite industrielle - 1917
- Taut, Die Auflosung der Staedte - 1920
- Corbusier, Ville Contemporaine - 1922
- Corbusier, Plan Voisin - 1925
- CIAM, Athens Charter - 1933
- Wright, Broadacre City - 1935
- Saarinen, The City - 1943
- Bolz, Die sechzehn Grundsaetze des Staedtebaus - 1950
- Sicheng, Beijing: A Masterpiece of Urban Planning - 1951
- Bolotnikov, Beijing Masterplan 1953
- Constant, New Babylon - 1956
- Kikutake, et al, Metabolism - 1960; Lynch, Image of the City - 1960
- Tange, Tokyo Bay Project - 1961; Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities - 1961
- Archigram - 1962
- Rossi, Architecture of the City - 1966
- Smithsons, Team X Primer - 1968
- Superstudio, Continuous Monument - 1969
- Venturi, Learning From Las Vegas - 1972
- Scarpa, The Fall of Public Man - 1974
- Jencks, The Language of Postmodernism - 1977
- Koolhaas, Delirious New York - 1978
- Duany, Seaside, 1981
- Krier, The Reconstruction of the European City - 1984
- Castells, The Informational City - 1989
- Sassen, The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo - 1991
- Prince of Wales, Urban Design Task Force 1993
- Koolhaas, S,M,L,XL - 1995

East-Asia markers:
- Pyongyang: Ryugyong Hotel
- Osaka World Expo
- PRD Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
- Tokyo: Roppongi Hills
- Shanghai: Pudong opened for development
- Tokyo world's largest city
- Hong Kong reverts to PRC rule
- Seoul: Inchon Airport (NSIA)
- Shanghai: Pudong Airport
- Beijing Olympics
- Shanghai World Expo
- Kuala Lumpur: Petronas Towers

Year axis: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030

Until 1978...

DARK AGE AHEAD

JANE JACOBS

Author of THE DEATH AND LIFE OF
GREAT AMERICAN CITIES

2004

http://www.google.com/images?q=vision+2020&hl=en&client=firefox-a&hs=pAj&rls=org.mozilla:nl:official&prmd=ivnb&um=1&ie=UTF-8&

vision 2020

Meest bezocht   Aan de slag   Laatste nieuws

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vision 2020

Search   SafeSearch moderate ▼

About 1,290,000 results (0.40 seconds)   Advanced search

Everything
Images
Videos
News
Books
More

Related searches: vision 2020 malaysia

Any size
Large
Medium
Icon
Larger than...
Exactly...

Any type
Face
Photo
Clip art
Line drawing

Any color
Full color
Black and white

Standard view
Show sizes

Klaar

JONES LANG
LaSalle®

Real *value* in
a changing world
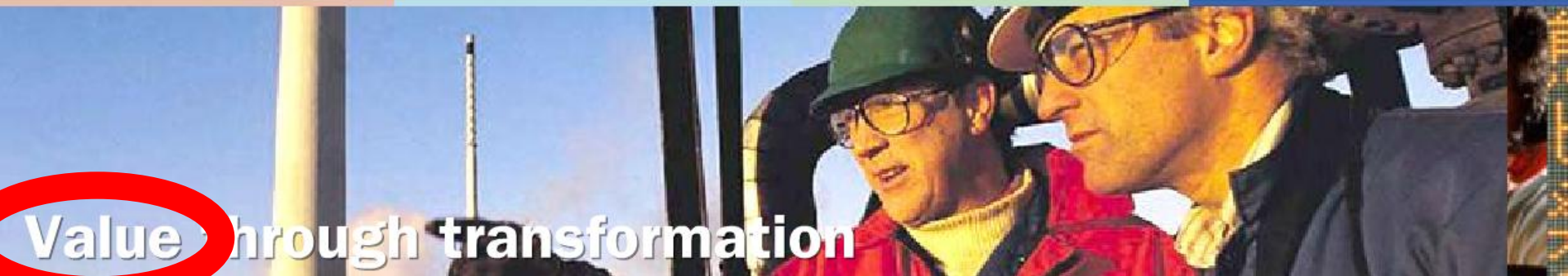
"VISION MUMBAI" FOCUSES ON SIX KEY AREAS

■ Gap to be bridged by 2013
□ Current status of Mumbai in 2003

Chart categories (left to right): Economic growth (1); Mass transport, Private transport (2 Transportation); Housing (3); Safety/Environment, Water/Sanitation, Education, Health-care (4 Other infrastructure); Financing (5); Governance (6)

Y-axis: World-class*, Above Average, Average, Poor
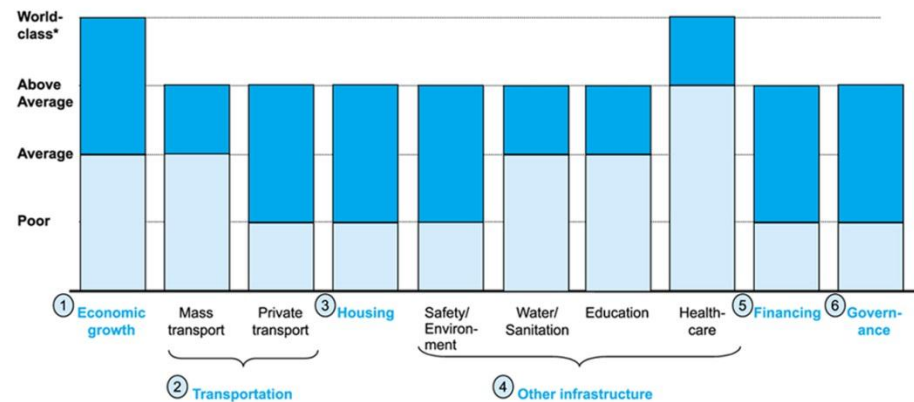
* World-class if within 10% of international benchmark
Source: Team; benchmarking database; Mumbai authorities and publications

ABOUT BECHTEL   MARKETS   PROJECTS   SERVICES   SUPPLIERS   CAREERS

CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE
Aviation
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Roads and Other
Project & Planning Development

COMMUNICATIONS

MINING & METALS

OIL, GAS & CHEMICALS

POWER

U.S. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Home » Markets » Civil Infrastructure » Project & Planning Development » Ideas that Mean Business

IDEAS THAT MEAN BUSINESS

Industrial

Many large-scale projects require efficiently planned, centralized industrial complexes. Bechtel has developed a variety of such complexes ranging from free-trade zones to entire cities. For decades, we have helped customers bring such ambitious concepts—and businesses—to life.
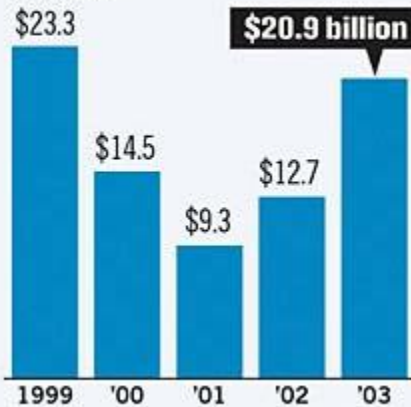
Jubail Industrial City, Saudi Arabia

What started as an ambitious vision has evolved into the world's largest civil engineering project—and one of Bechtel's most remarkable achievements. Jubail is a city built from the ground up, requiring vast resources and logistical planning on an unprecedented scale.
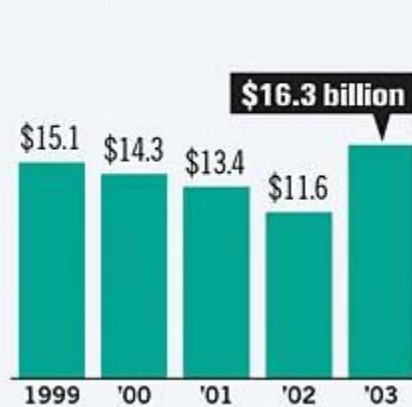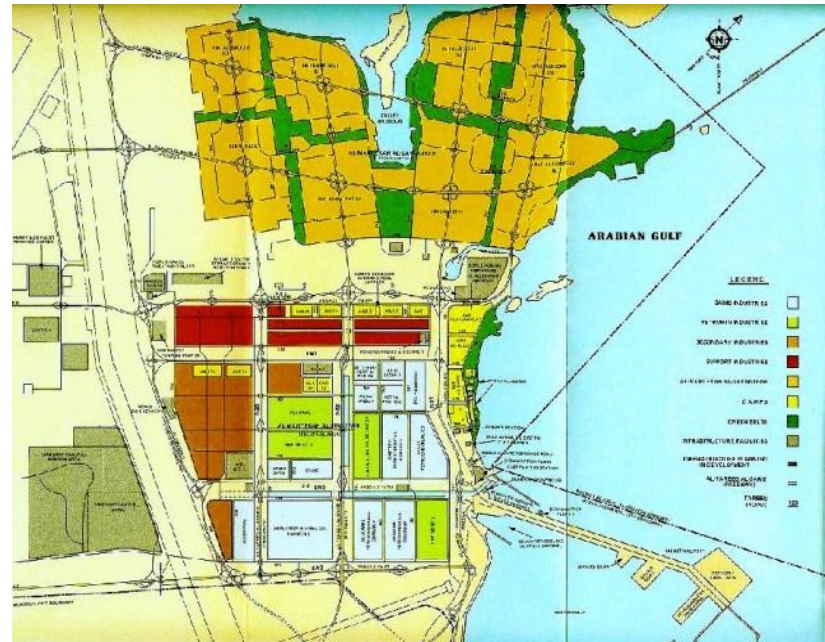
WORK BOOKED
In billions

$23.3 — 1999
$14.5 — '00
$9.3 — '01
$12.7 — '02
$20.9 billion — '03

REVENUE
In billions

$15.1 — 1999
$14.3 — '00
$13.4 — '01
$11.6 — '02
$16.3 billion — '03

Source: Bechtel Corp.   Chronicle Graphic

The World Bank is quietly funding a massive corporate water grab

http://www.alternet.org/water/148700/watch_out:_the_world_bank_is_quietly_funding_a_ma
page=1

Billions have been spent allowing corporations to profit from public water sources even though water privatization has been an epic failure in Latin America, Southeast Asia, North America, Africa and everywhere else it's been tried. But don't tell that to controversial loan-sharks at the **World Bank**. Last month, its private-sector funding arm **International Finance Corporation** (IFC) quietly dropped a cool 100 million euros ($139 million US) on **Veolia Voda**, the Eastern European subsidiary of **Veolia**, the world's largest private water corporation. Its latest target? Privatization of Eastern Europe's water resources.

3 French citizens kidnapped by suspected al-Qaeda members in Yemen more than 5 months ago freed - @ajenglish http://t.co/iJKRy9em 1 hour ago

Report: Judge who ordered ex-Penn State coach Sandusky free on bail had volunteered with his charity - @Deadspin http://t.co/7lZZfMYN 2 hours ago

St. Louis Cardinals name Mike Matheny as new manager - Fox Sports' @jonmorosi 2 hours ago

Journalist detained in Iran after live broadcast for BBC's Farsi-language service - AP, Fars news agency http://t.co/wNjDaEK8 3 hours ago

Syria pulls out of upcoming Arab Games in protest against Arab League suspension - @AlArabiya_Eng, @Reuters http://t.co/YzU16wLp 3 hours ago

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David Cameron has committed "Treason"

John Lennon - Rare interview

Publisher owned by the Catholic Church sells pornography in Germany

Global movement to give "philanthropists a voice"

Images 13/11

Iranian military base blast kills 17

Trends in Water Privatization

VIVENDI water

$14Billion in Profits Annually

Click Link to play Excerpts from Documentary "Thirst: Fighting the Corporate Theft of Our Water" :
http://vimeo.com/9747349

GDPs:

Australia: 361,722 million Euro

Sweden: 226,492 million Euro

Source: World Bank

GDPs:

Mexico City: 393,598 million Euro
Australia: 361,722 million Euro

San Paulo: 274,250 million Euro
Sweden: 226,492 million Euro

Source: World Bank

GDPs:

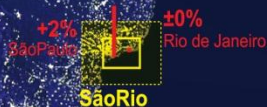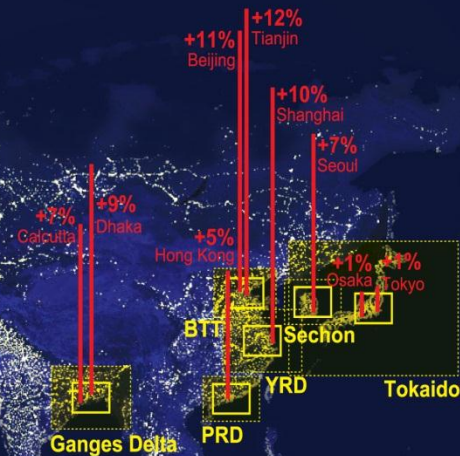WalMart: 421,849 million Euro
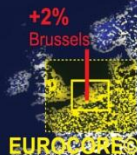Mexico City: 393,598 million Euro
Australia: 361,722 million Euro

Shell: 373, 183 million Euro
San Paulo: 274,250 million Euro
Sweden: 226,492 million Euro
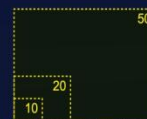
Source: World Bank / Fortune 500

C🌍ntext

Snapshots of the world in transition...

Map labels (urban cores and growth rates):

- +3% Los Angeles
- SanSan
- +4% New York
- Boswash
- +2% Brussels
- EUROCORE©
- +7% Calcutta
- +9% Dhaka
- Ganges Delta
- +11% Beijing
- +12% Tianjin
- +10% Shanghai
- +7% Seoul
- +5% Hong Kong
- +1% Osaka
- +4% Tokyo
- BTT
- Sechon
- YRD
- PRD
- Tokaido
- +2% SãoPaulo
- ±0% Rio de Janeiro
- SãoRio

Legend:

+1% annual GDP City growth

50
20
10
million inhabitants

Sources:
United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects 2001
http://www.worldroom.com/pages/cityguides.phtml
http://www.chreod.com/publications/2002022_9582919990908.pdf
http://www.stadtplanung-dr-jansen.de/europlan/europlan/01-12.pdf

CORES

The concept of the "urban core" dates back to the 1950s when Jean Gottmann identified "Boswash," a more or less continuous urban corridor stretching along the American east coast from Boston to Washington DC. Similar agglomerations have since been identified throughout the world. With the exception of the Eurocore (see page 336), the world's ten most populous cores are dominated by at least one city of over 5 million inhabitants that acts as a financial and cultural driver.

The proliferation of urban cores found in Asia and the increasing economic might of their central cities offer an intriguing look into both present and future: through its combination of population density and GDP growth, it appears that east Asia is emerging as the world's demographic and economic center, an urban core of global proportions.

Inhabitants (million)		Area (km²)		Density (inh/km²)		Birth rate (child/woman)		Population growth		Average age	
1	Tokaido	60	1 SanSan	130,260.0	1 Tokaido	1,320.0	1 Ganges Delta	4.6	1 Ganges Delta	2.30%	1 Eurocore	43
2	Boswash	39	2 Boswash	87,420.0	2 Sechon	1,190.0	2 SãoRio	2.3	2 SãoRio	1.50%	2 Tokaido	41
3	Eurocore	32	3 SãoRio	70,740.0	3 PRD	1,010.0	3 Boswash	2.0	3 PRD	1.40%	3 Boswash	37
4	SãoRio	30	4 Ganges Delta	62,700.0	4 Eurocore	750.0	4 BTT	2.0	4 BTT	1.40%	4 SanSan	35
5	Ganges Delta	28	5 YRD	46,980.0	5 YRD	570.0	5 SanSan	2.0	5 SanSan	1.30%	5 PRD	34
6	YRD	28	6 Tokaido	45,240.0	6 BTT	510.0	6 YRD	1.8	6 YRD	1.30%	6 Sechon	32
7	SanSan	26	7 BTT	45,060.0	7 PRD	450.0	7 PRD	1.8	7 Sechon	1.20%	7 YRD	32
8	BTT	23	8 Eurocore	42,720.0	8 Ganges Delta	440.0	8 BTT	1.8	8 Boswash	0.50%	8 BTT	30
9	PRD	21	9 PRD	20,760.0	9 SãoRio	420.0	9 Tokaido	1.4	9 Tokaido	0.40%	9 SãoRio	26
10	Sechon	20	10 Sechon	16,740.0	10 SanSan	200.0	10 Eurocore	1.3	10 Eurocore	-0.20%	10 Ganges Delta	21

SANSAN (San Francisco-San Diego) — Los Angeles

Boswash (Boston-Washington) — New York

SãoRio (São Paulo-Rio de Janeiro) — Rio de Janeiro, São Paolo

EUROCORE©

Ganges Delta — Dhaka, Calcutta

PRD (Pearl River Delta) — Hong Kong

BTT (Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan) — Beijing, Tianjin

YRD (Yangtze River Delta) — Shanghai

Sechon (Seoul-Inchon) — Seoul

Tokaido (Tokyo-Kyoto) — Tokyo, Osaka
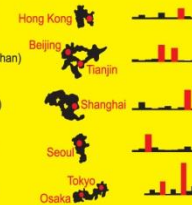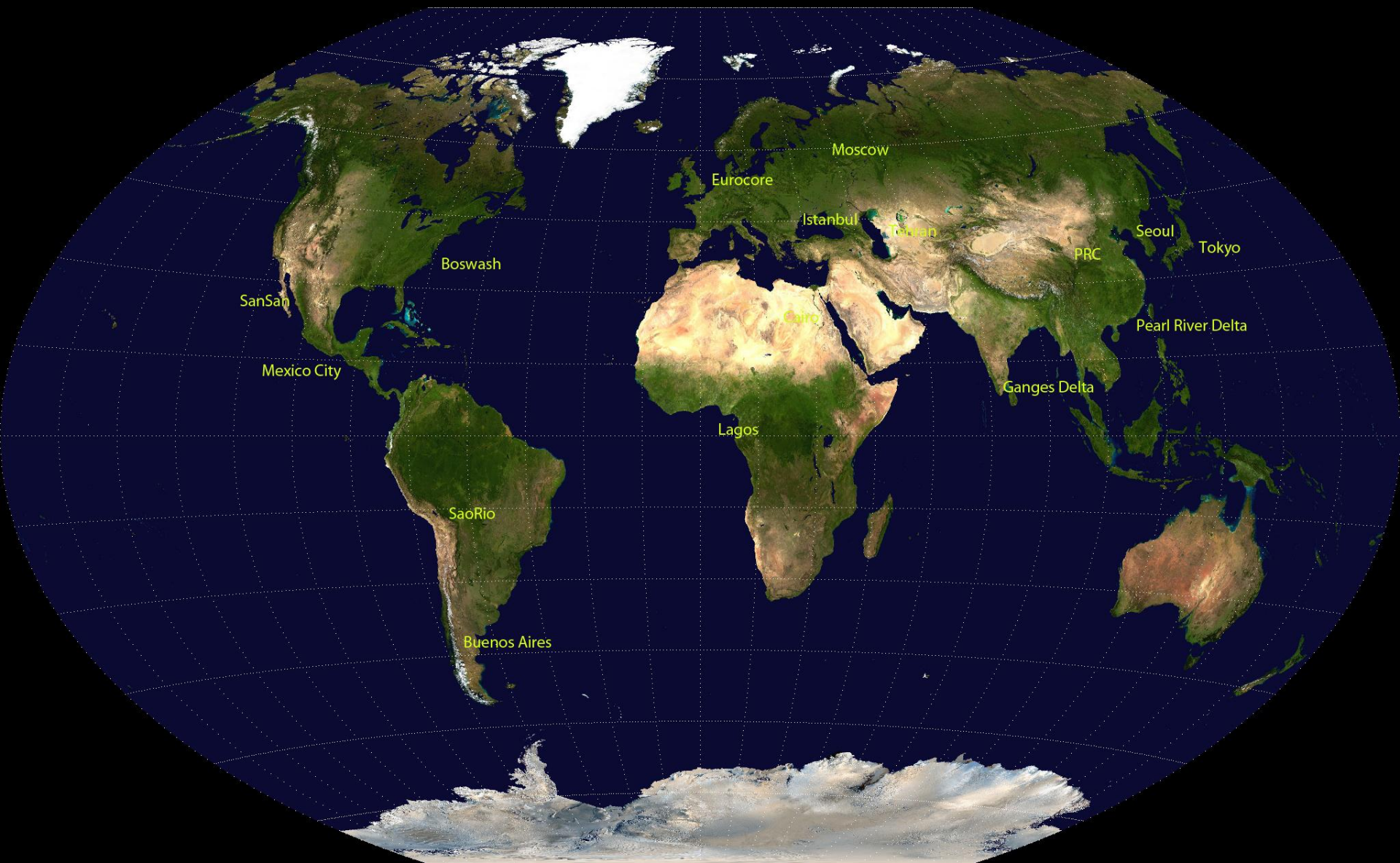
The world's 40 largest mega-regions only cover 3% of the earth's surface…

…yet they account for 66% of all economic activity and 85% of all scientific innovation.

Sparta

LE TERRITOIRE LACÉDÉMONIEN
- ■ **SPARTE** cité souveraine
- ● Gytheion cité périèque
- ▪▪▪▪▪▪▪ frontière de l'État lacédémonien
- ▬ ▬ ▬ limites hypothétiques du territoire de Sparte

Polis

Pronunciation:/[ˈpɒlaɪs]

1. a city state in ancient Greece, especially as considered in its ideal form for philosophical purpose.
2. (Historical Terms) an ancient Greek city-state
[from Greek: city]

Poli(tic)s

Pronunciation:/ [ˈpɒlɪtɪks]

plural noun

1. [usually treated as singular] the activities associated with the governance of a country or area, especially the debate between parties having power.

2. 1. (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) (functioning as singular) the practice or study of the art and science of forming, directing, and administrating states and other political units; the art and science of government; political science

Megalopolis

Pronunciation:/ˌmɛɡəˈlɒp(ə)lɪs/

noun

1. a very large, heavily populated city or urban complex
2. an urban complex, usually comprising several large towns
3. a densely populated area of continuous extent containing many cities and towns that are separate administrative units.

Megalopoli(tic)s©

Pronunciation:/ˌmɛɡəˈlɒp(ə)lɪtɪks/

plural noun
1. very large ambitious political structure dealing especially with the act of governing complex metropolitan areas.©