

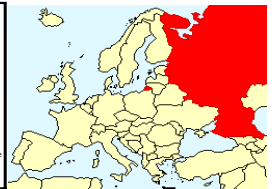


Making
Cities
Work

RUSSIA

Capital: Moscow (2000)
Largest City: Moscow 8,367,000
Second Largest City: St. Petersburg 4,635,000

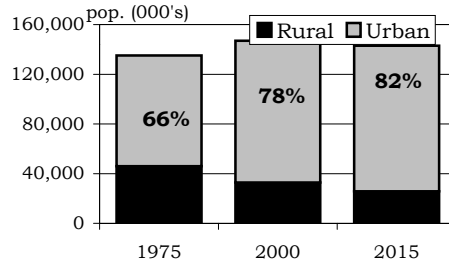
2000 Population	146.9 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	-0.2%
GDP (2000)	\$1,120.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$7,622
GDP growth	6.3%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$1,660
World Bank Classification	Lower Middle Income
Population Below Poverty Line	45.4 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

114,141,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 0.2%
Rural -1.6%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	1
2.5 - 4.9 m	1
.75-2.49 m	16

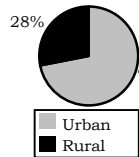
Urban Migration Trends

Between 1960-1995, two-thirds of Russia's small villages (those with fewer than 1,000 residents) disappeared; of the 24,000 that remained in the mid-1990s, more than half the population was older than sixty-five and only 20 percent was younger than thirty-five. Migration to urban areas has exacerbated the negative population trend of lower marriage and birthrates in many rural settlements. However, of the Russian cities above 1.0 million inhabitants, only five did not experience population declines from 1989-1999: Ufa, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Kazan, and Volgograd. Moscow and St. Petersburg had population decreases of 0.5% and 0.7% respectively.

Urban Poverty

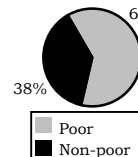
32,758,467 urban dwellers were below the poverty line.

POVERTY IN RUSSIA



72% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



62% of the urban population is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('98)	12.2
Moscow ('93)	7.6

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	7%	14%
Industrial	34%	42%
Services	59%	45%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 2000) 10.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT.

(Child Labor) According to the ILO, about 50,000 children are working full-time in Moscow, and 16,000 in St. Petersburg, the ILO said in a report. Most of these child laborers are homeless.

Decentralization

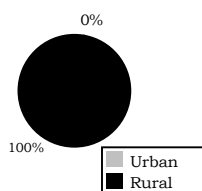
Sample Urban Area: Moscow, pop. 8,367,000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set some of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is known in advance
Able to borrow all of funds	Central government cannot remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

0 urban dwellers lack water supply.



0% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	1,312	4%
Total	1,312	1%

Data on sanitation coverage are not available.

Russia's overall economic downturn and severe fiscal constraints have deprived the municipal water and wastewater companies (Vodokanals) and local governments of the large subsidies they used to receive from the national budget. The scarcity of local resources has prevented new investment, and many Vodokanals need help to keep their systems functioning and maintain even the minimum service quality necessary for public health. As a result, people suffer from inadequate water supply and have few opportunities outside these agencies to meet their needs.

Health

In Moscow (Russia) the passenger car fleet grew 10 percent a year during 1984-94 and 17.5 percent a year during 1990-94. Without effective policies to curb motor vehicle emissions such dynamics can lead to grave health consequences for urban populations. Drug abuse has become epidemic in Russia. As of February 2001, between 3 million and 5 million Russians are drug users, according to the Health Ministry. One third of the country's urban population have tried illegal drugs at least once.

Crime

In 1998, the Moscow Center for Prison Reform reported that (in Moscow), the number of violent crimes increased by three times the previous rate. Of that overall increase, robbery increased by two times, and incidents of assault and battery increased by four times the previous rate. The crime rate among women in Moscow is also on the rise. Unemployment has been cited as one of the leading factors in the increase in crime in Moscow, as approximately 53% of criminals did not have a job when committing crime.