



**Asian-Pacific City Summit  
10<sup>th</sup> Working Level Conference  
“Balanced Life and Sustainable Living”  
Bangkok  
17-18 December 2014**



**“Accessibility and Equity to the Public Resources”**

**Mariko Sato, Chief  
UN-Habitat Bangkok, Regional Office for AP**

# History – Milestones UN-Habitat

**1976 – Habitat I** conference in Vancouver

**1978** - United Nations **Center** for Human Settlements (UNCHS) established

**1996** – The Habitat Agenda – **Habitat II** conference in Istanbul  
*Cities as Engine of Growth*

**1997** – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Fukuoka, Japan

**2002** – Upgraded to the United Nations Human Settlements **Programme**

**2015** – Post 2015: **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)– Goal 11**

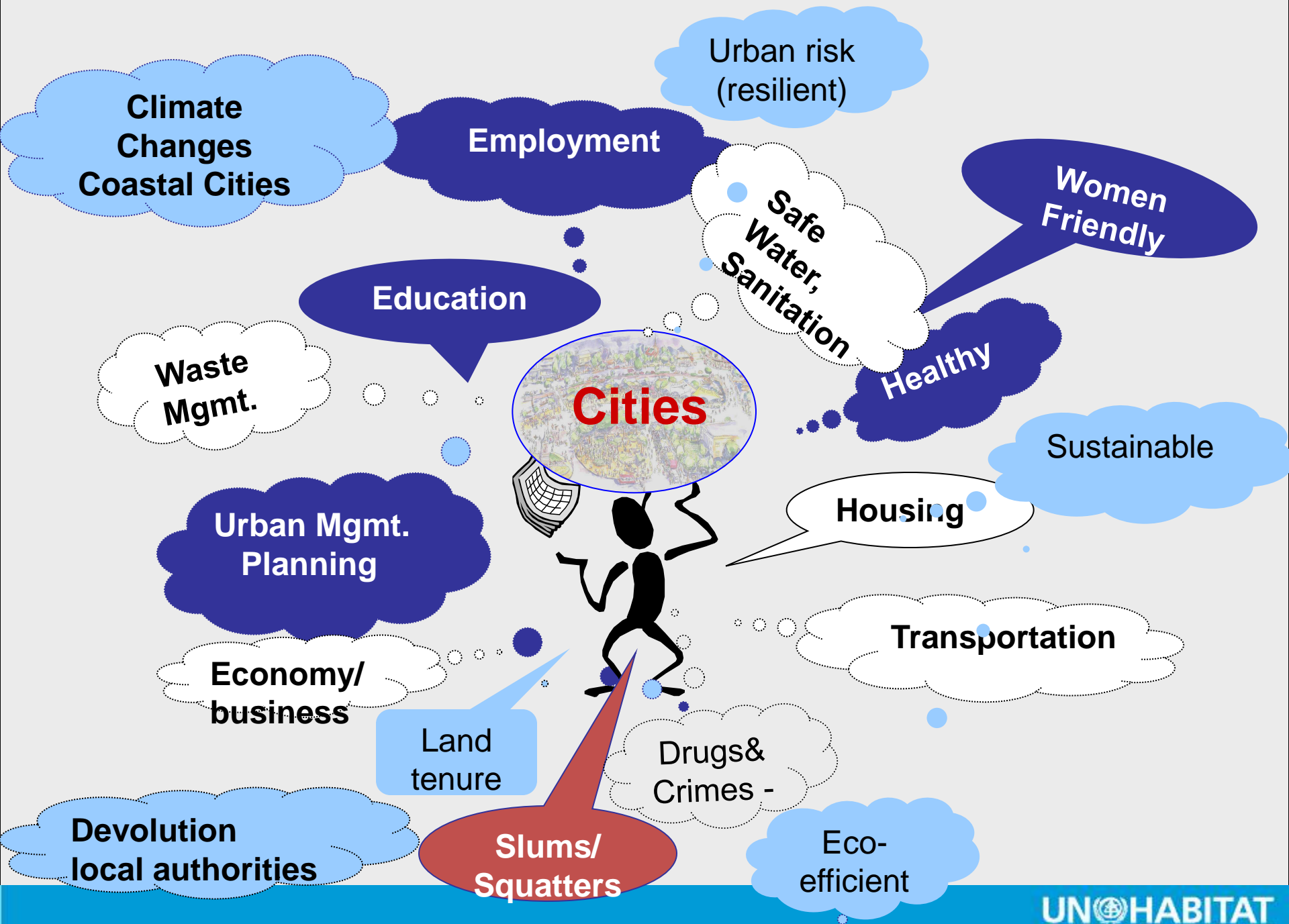
**2016** – **Habitat III: A New Urban Agenda**



Habitat I, Vancouver 1976



Habitat II, Istanbul 1996 - SG Boutros-Ghali



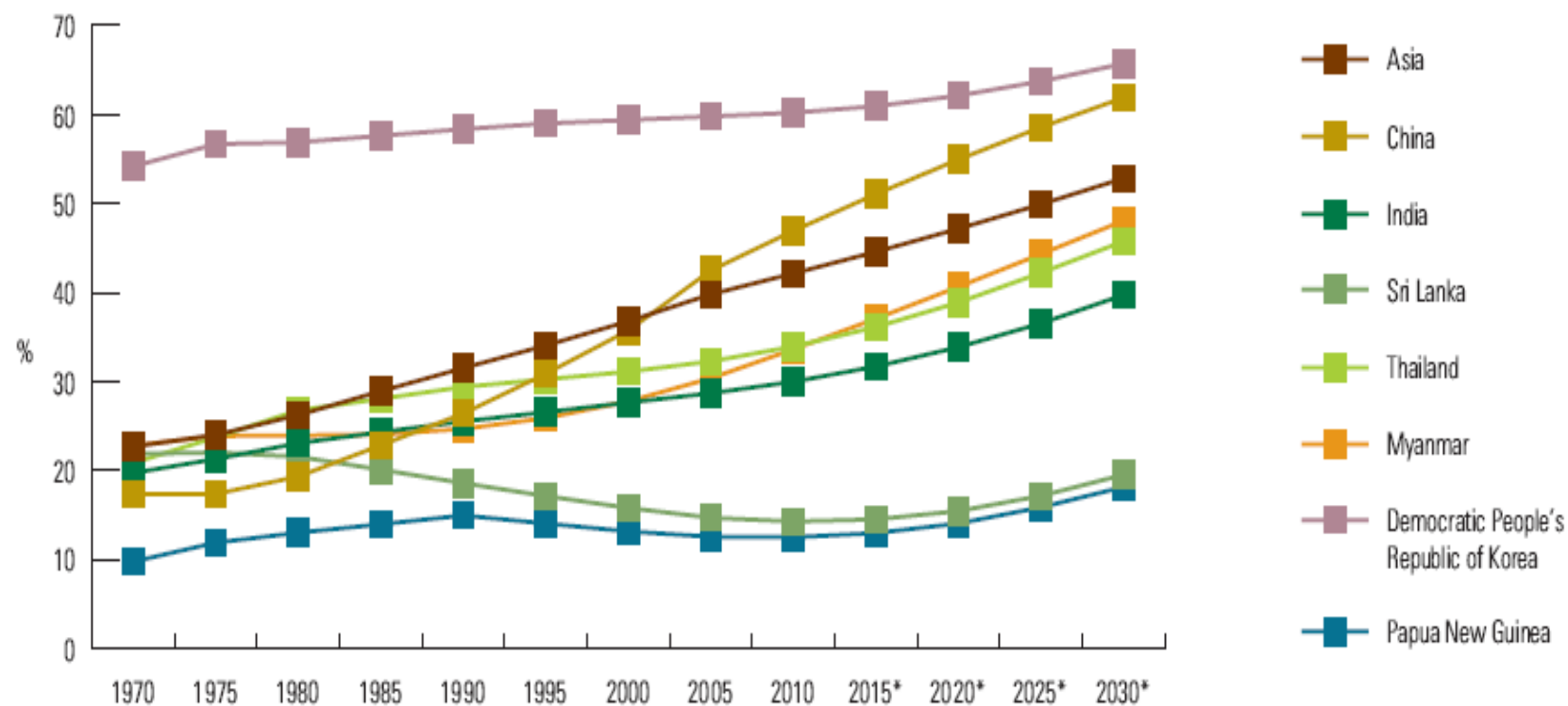


<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/>

by Rob Gamesby

# Urbanization Trends

CHART 2.2: ASIA'S URBANIZATION TRENDS, 1970-2030\*



\*Projections

Source: United Nations (2010)

# Asian Cities with Population of 10 millions

TABLE 2.11: ASIAN CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 10 MILLION OR MORE

1975			2000			2010			2020*		
Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)	Ranking	City	Pop. (mil.)
1	Tokyo	26.61	1	Tokyo	34.45	1	Tokyo	36.67	1	Tokyo	37.09
			2	Mumbai	16.09	2	Delhi	22.16	2	Delhi	26.27
			3	Delhi	15.73	3	Mumbai	20.04	3	Mumbai	23.72
			4	Shanghai	13.22	4	Shanghai	16.58	4	Shanghai	19.09
			5	Kolkata	13.06	5	Kolkata	15.55	5	Dhaka	18.72
			6	Osaka-Kobe	11.17	6	Dhaka	14.65	6	Kolkata	18.45
			7	Dhaka	10.28	7	Karachi	13.12	7	Karachi	16.69
			8	Karachi	10.02	8	Beijing	12.38	8	Beijing	14.30
			9	Moscow	10.00	9	Manila	11.63	9	Manila	13.69
						10	Osaka-Kobe	11.34	10	Istanbul	11.69
						11	Moscow	10.55	11	Moscow	11.66
						12	Istanbul	10.52	12	Osaka-Kobe	11.37
									13	Shenzhen	10.59
									14	Chongqing	10.51
									15	Guangzhou	10.41
									16	Jakarta	10.26

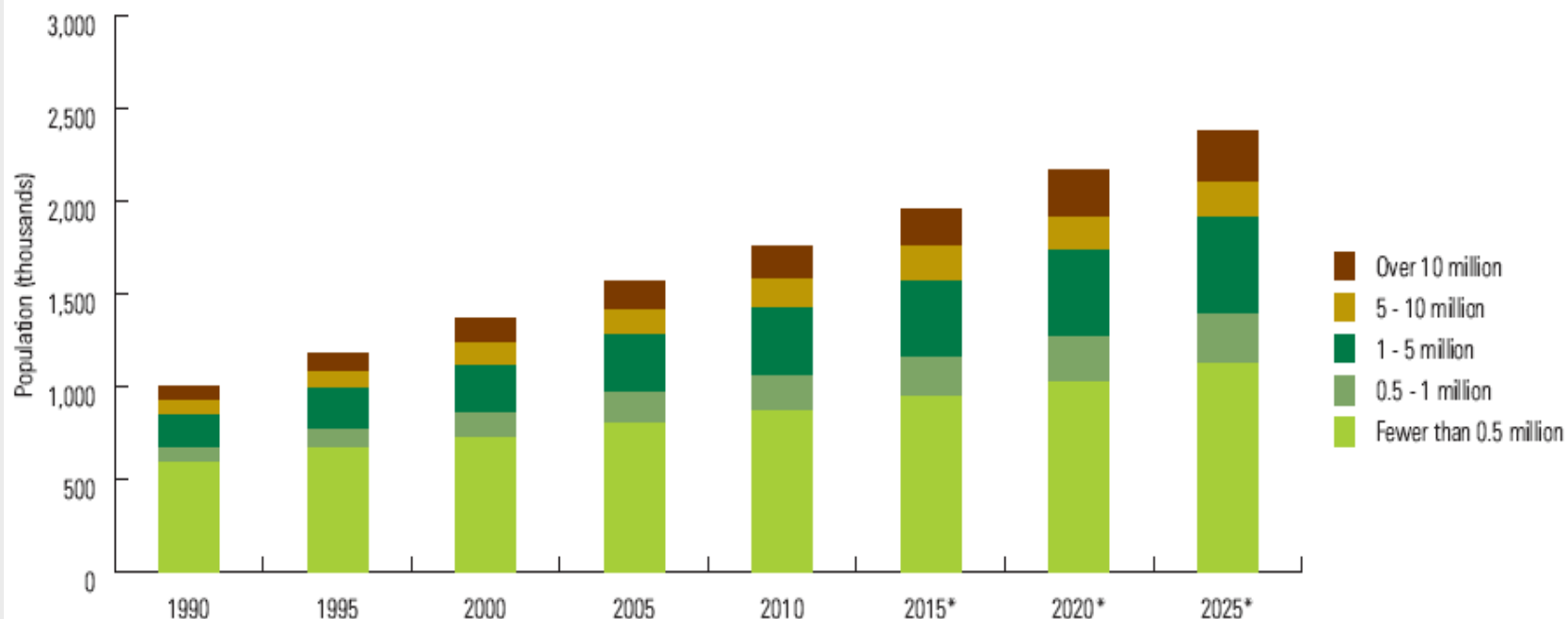
\*Projections

Source: United Nations (2010)



# Population Distribution in Asia

CHART 2.10: THE DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS IN ASIA

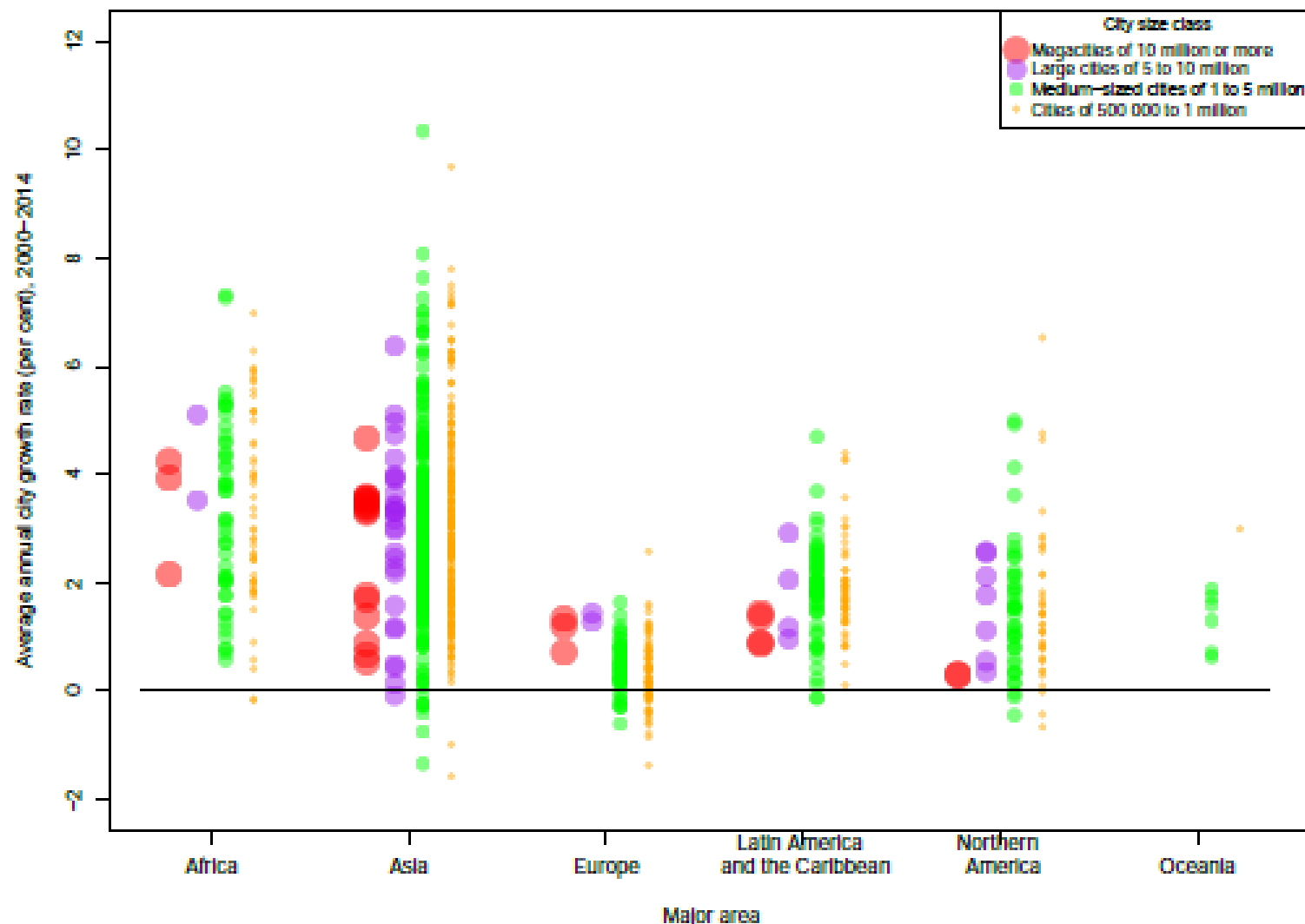


\*Projections  
Source: United Nations (2010)



Figure 11.

## The world's fastest growing cities are in Africa and Asia



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/352).

# Number and % of people living in slums

TABLE 4.5: SLUM POPULATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC SUBREGIONS, 2010 (PROJECTIONS)

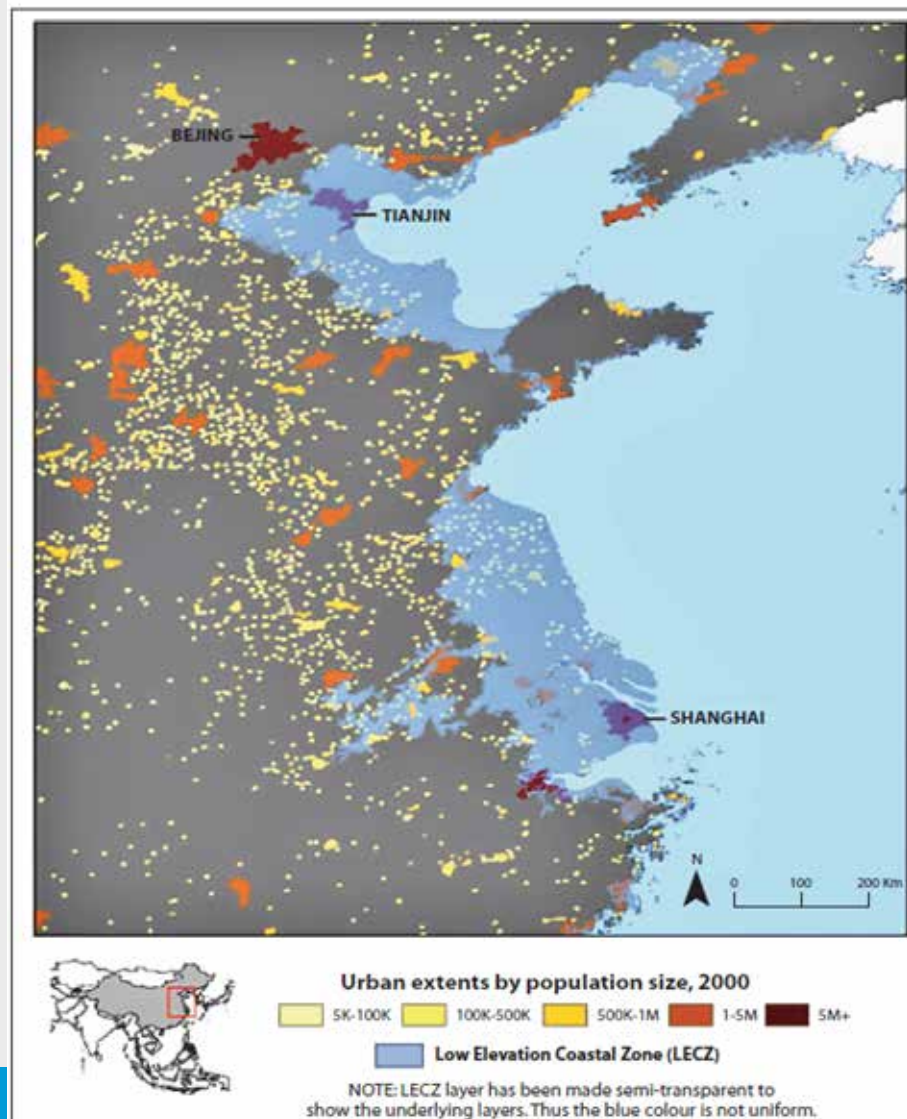
Region	Urban population (1,000s)	Slum population (1,000s)	Urban population living in slums (%)
Eastern Asia	671 795	189 621	28.2
Southern Asia	545 766	190 748	35.0
South Eastern Asia	286 579	88 912	31.0
Western Asia	145 164	35 713	24.6
Oceania/Pacific	2 306	556	24.1
Asia-Pacific	1 651 610	505 550	30.6

Source: UN-HABITAT (2010)

# Urbanization is redefining the region

- **Economically:** 42% Urban areas account for 84% of the region's GDP, **Economies of Scale**, Diversified employment Opportunities (Factory to **Knowledge /Services**), Globally connected, AEC, youth bulge, unemployment
- **Socially:** Defining social and cultural norms, even in rural areas, **innovations, diverse** and divided (Urban poverty, slums, inequality), urban violence and crime, social media, Ageing
- **Politically:** Urban space frontline of political change, from civil activism to globalization, decentralization
- **Environmentally:** 2% (urban surface) /75% resource use and emissions, air pollution negative GDP (2-4%), **Urban Risk and Vulnerabilities**, 54% in **LECZ**, **Urban Sprawl**, Unsustainable Consumption and Production

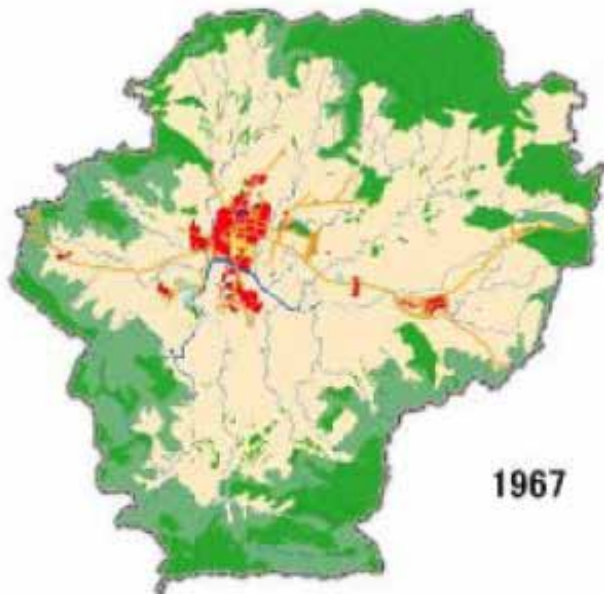
# Yellow Sea coastal region: Low Elevation Coastal Zones



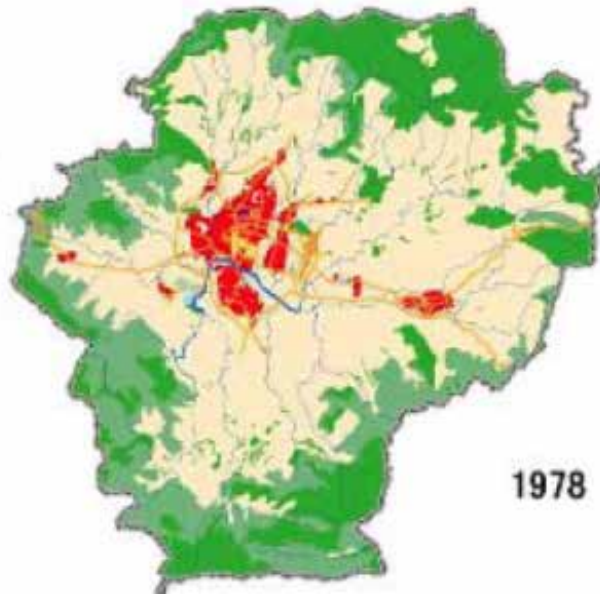
Source: Mc Granahan, Balk and Anderson (2007) *The Rising Tide, Assessing the Risk of Climate Change and Human Settlements in Low Elevation Coastal Zones*, Environment and Urbanization 19:1, p. 23.



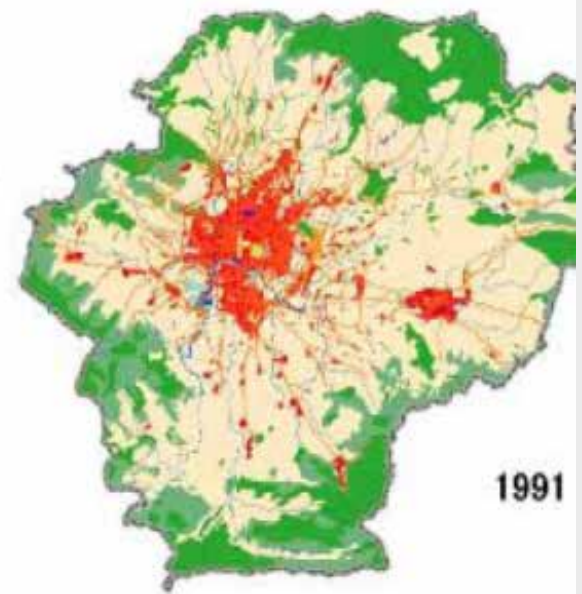
## Built up area expansion in the Kathmandu Valley



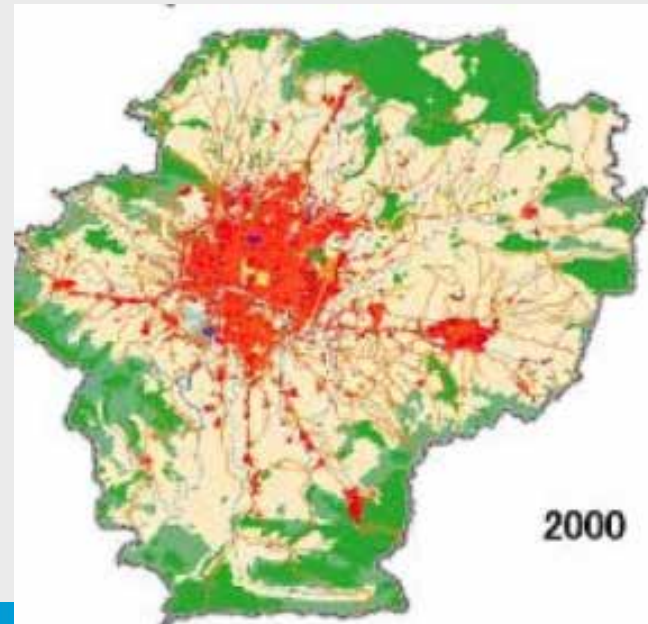
1967



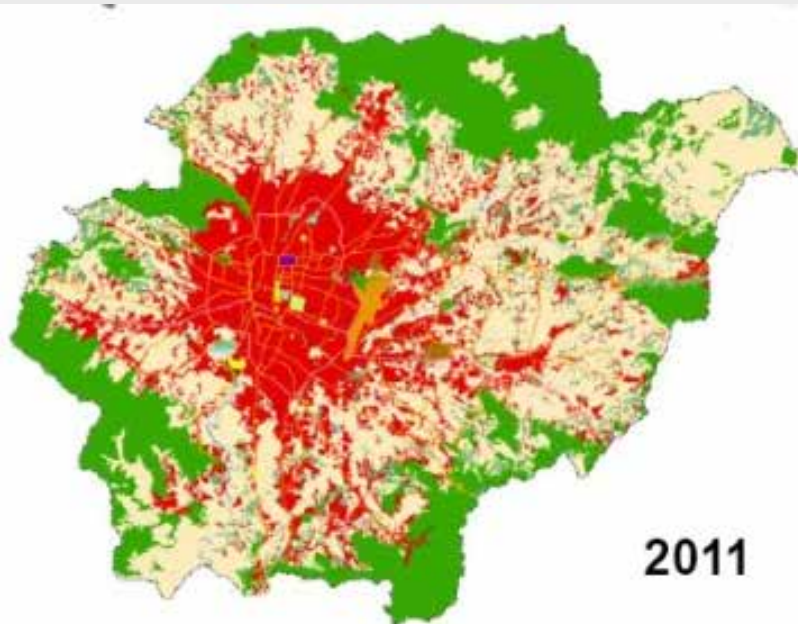
1978



1991



2000



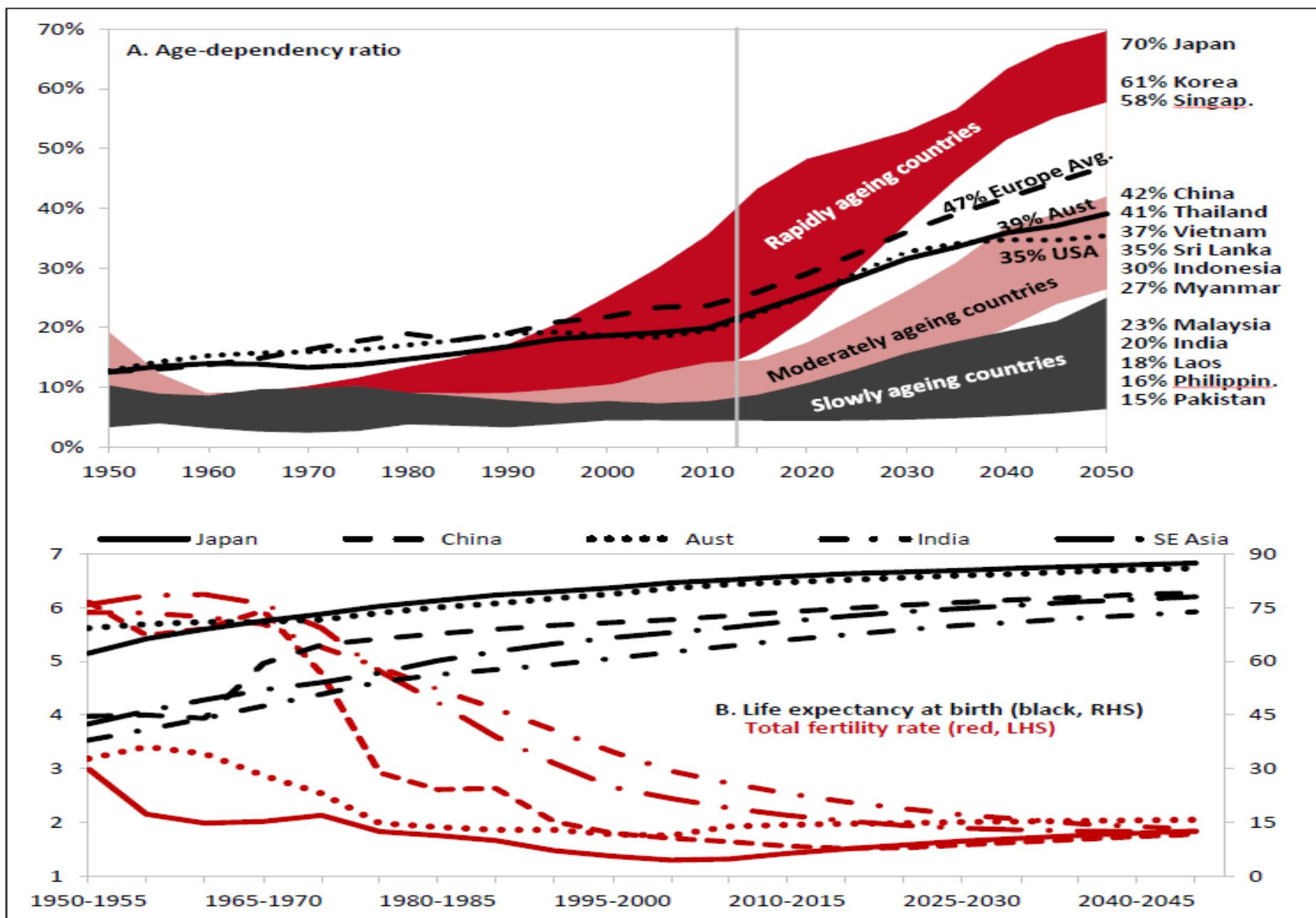
2011

Are your Housing Rights Secured?



13 3 2001

**Figure 2. Population ageing and its drivers**



Source: UN (2011a). Note: Stated percentages in Panel A denote expected level in 2050. UN data groups Taiwan under 'Other non-specified areas', where dependency ratio increases from approx. 15% in 2010 to 67% in 2050.





# Barriers...not only income

€

Food/Water  
Sanitation

**Health /  
Education**

Job  
market

Lack of  
organisation

Illegal  
no votes

Corruption

***The Poor***

Lack  
planning

Lack of  
political  
will

Shelter  
Tenure

Governance  
(Participation /  
Partnership)

No training

Training / Skills/Information



Lack of  
organisation

# REMOVING Barriers.....

Illegal  
no votes

**Health /  
Education**

Food/Water,  
Sanitation

Job  
market

Corruption

***The  
Poor***

Shelter  
Tenure

Training  
Skills,  
Information

Governance  
(Participation /  
Partnership)

Lack  
planning

No training

Lack of  
political  
will



# Access to...

Food, Water,  
Sanitation

Health / Education

Job  
market

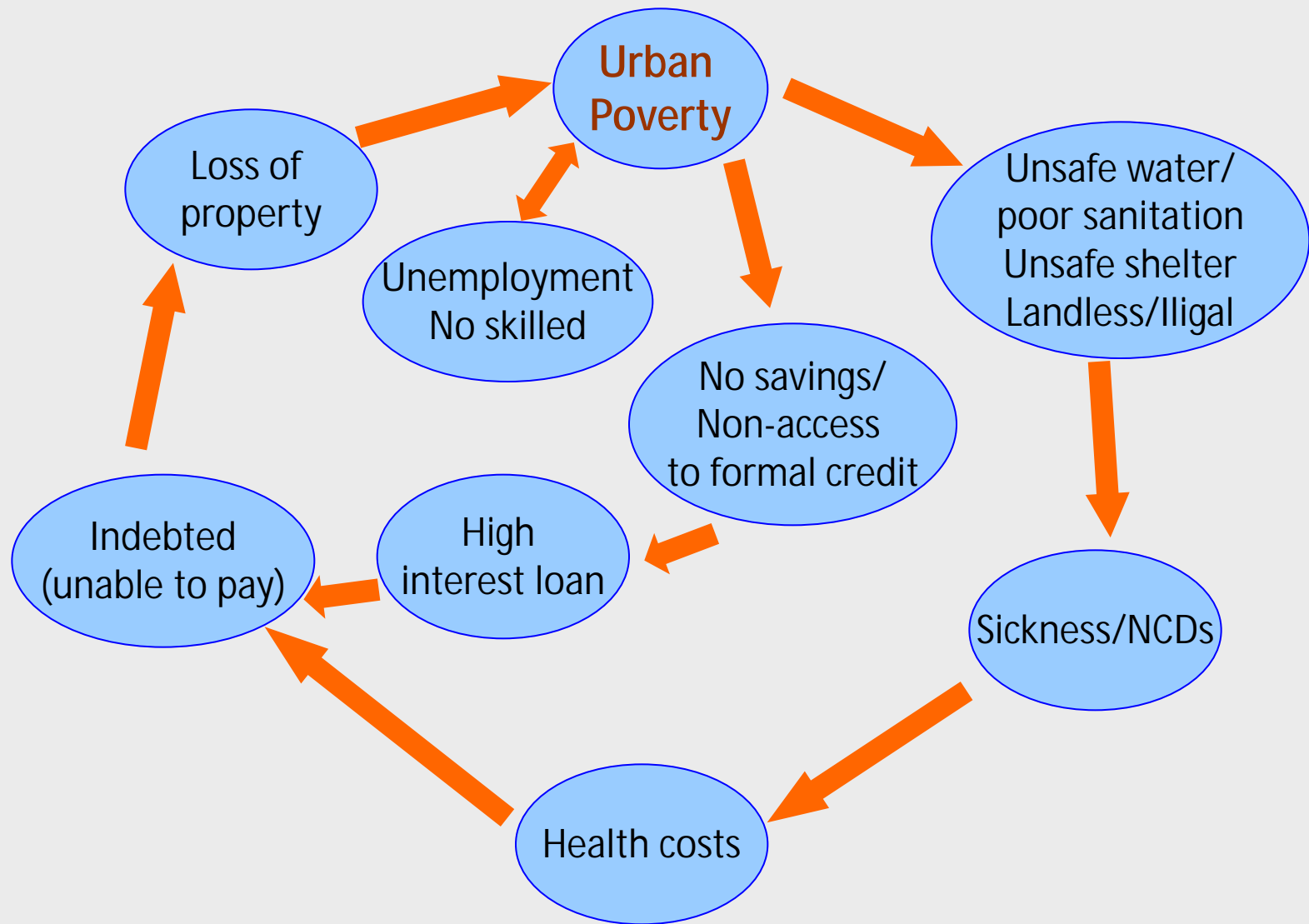
***The  
Poor***

Shelter  
Tenure

Governance  
(Participation /  
Partnership)

Training / Skills / Information

# Vicious Cycle of Urban Poverty



# Governance Sandwich

Governments, Local Authority

Enable

Secure Tenure

Policy (upgrading, resettlements)

Protection

**GOVERNANCE**

Empowerment

EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment of Individuals

Empowerment of Communities

Vulnerable People (Refugees, IDPs, Squatters)

# Peoples Process – NOT “Community Participation”

## How do we bring people into the center of the process?

By bringing People (NOT “beneficiaries”) to the Center of:

- Decision making
- Action
- Responsibility

Through their processes:

- ü CDC (community Organisations)
- ü CAP (Community Action Planning)
- ü CC (Community Contracting)





# People's Process

## **STEP 1** Socialization



## **STEP 2** Community Mobilisation and Organisation



## **STEP 3** Community Mapping and Land Adjustment



## **STEP 4** Community Action Planning



## **STEP 5** Community Contracting



## **STEP 6** Community Implementation



## **STEP 7** Community Monitoring



# Community Action Planning : Partnership for Urban Poverty Reduction – Phase II Supported by HSF



Organising Community



Workshop and Training of Community Action Planning (CAP)



Foundation Work of Road Construction



Improved Access (Foot-Bridge)



Technical Assistance by Habitat Staff and Technical Specialists



Community members Start Construction



Signing of Agreement by Districts and/or Community Development Management Committee (CDMC)



Final Proposal and Contract Approved by Municipality of Phnom Penh

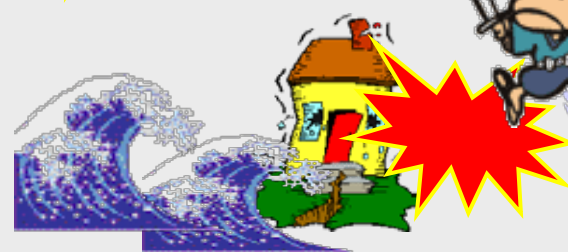
# Communities with Strong Immune System

Fight the Virus!

Criminal • Exploitation



Poverty



Disaster • War/Conflict



HIV/AIDS • Disease



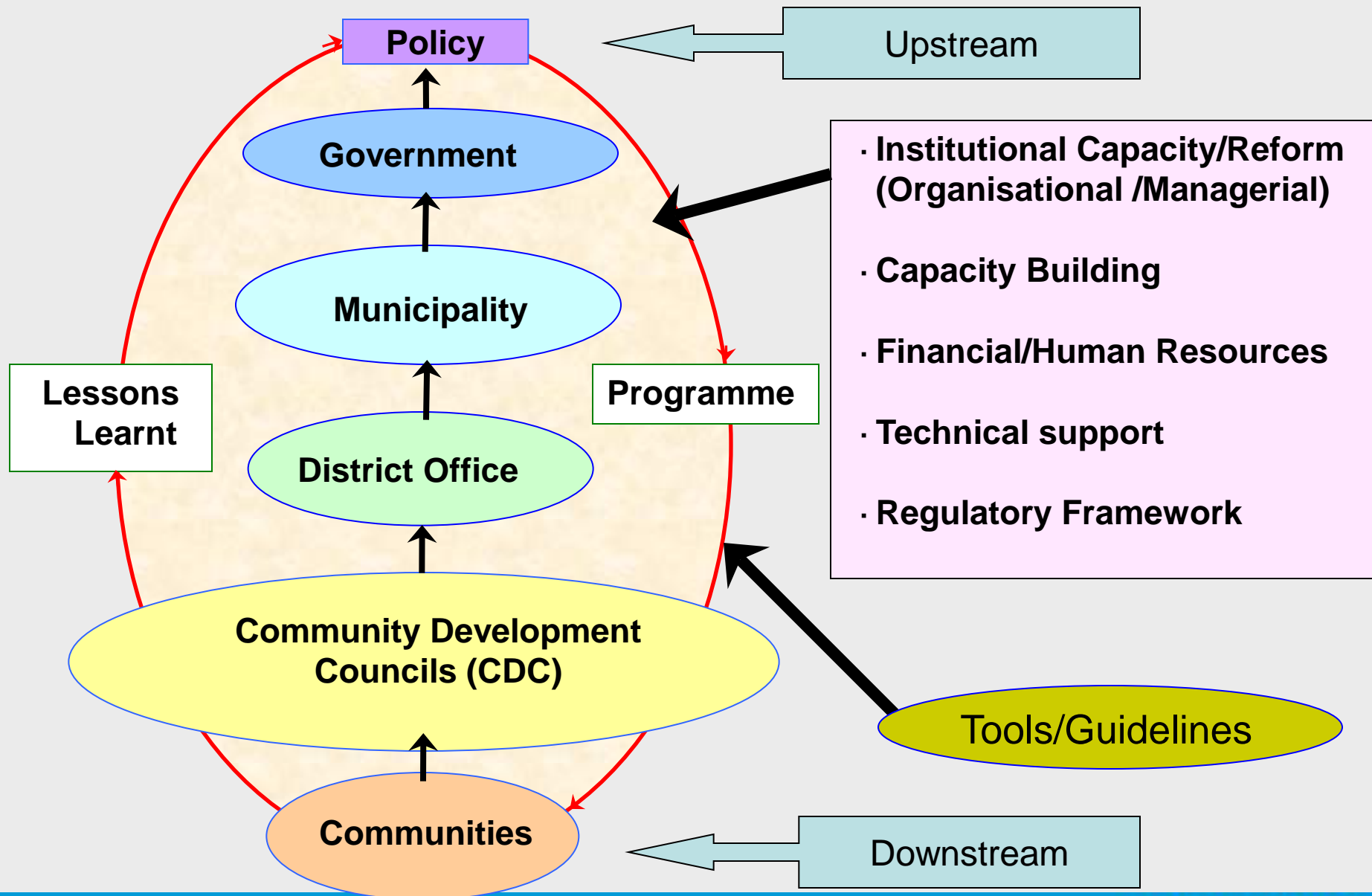
Drug

Eviction

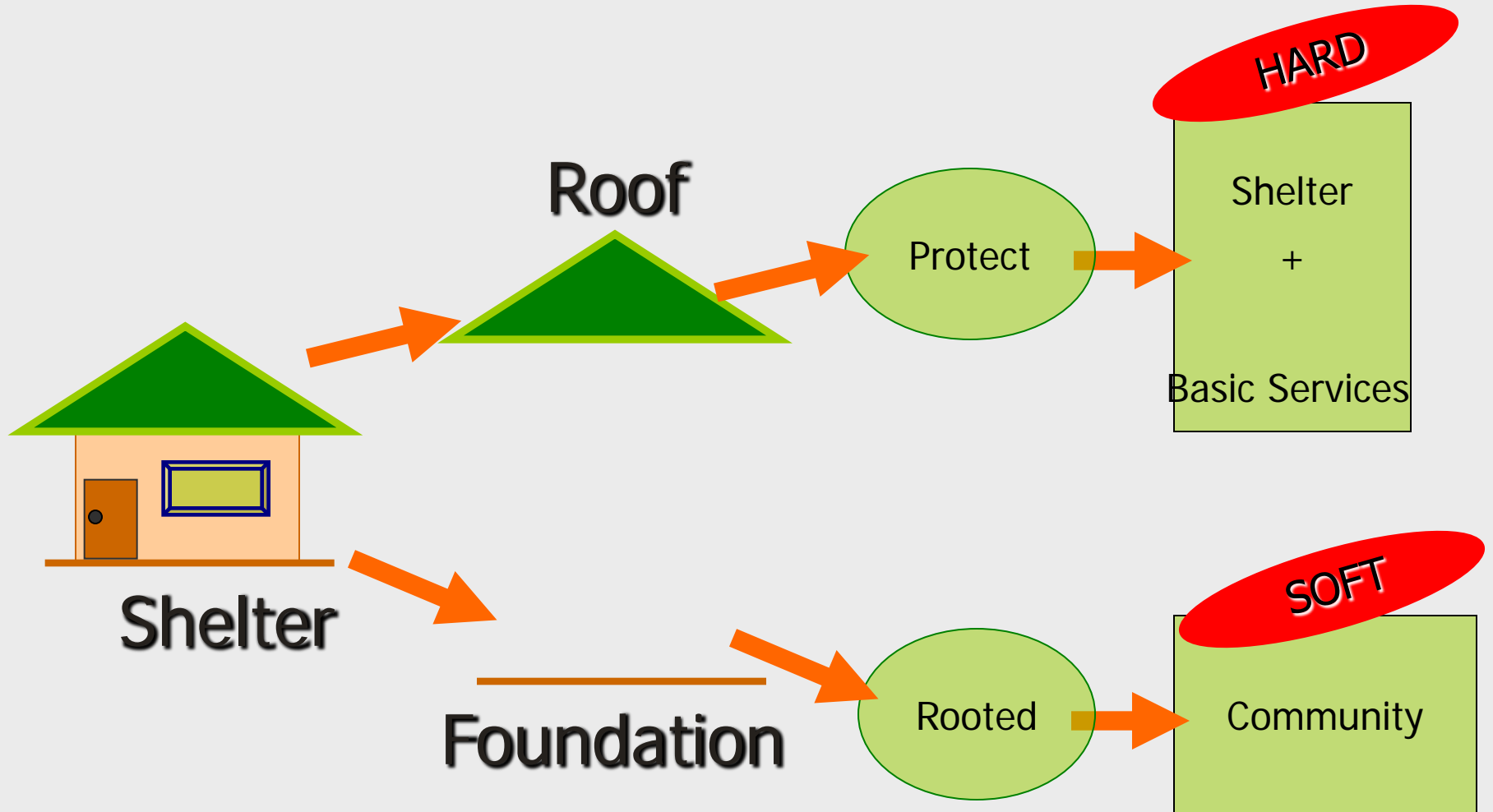


Land Mine

# Downstream Upstream Continuum



# Beyond Shelters





# "Towards New Urban Agenda"



Urban Sprawl > Compact

Segregation > Integrated

Congestion > Connected



# Final Proposed Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

# Final Proposed Targets

## ***Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable***

### *Targets*

**11.1** by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

**11.2** by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

**11.3** by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

**11.4** strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

**11.5** by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**11.6** by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

**11.7** by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

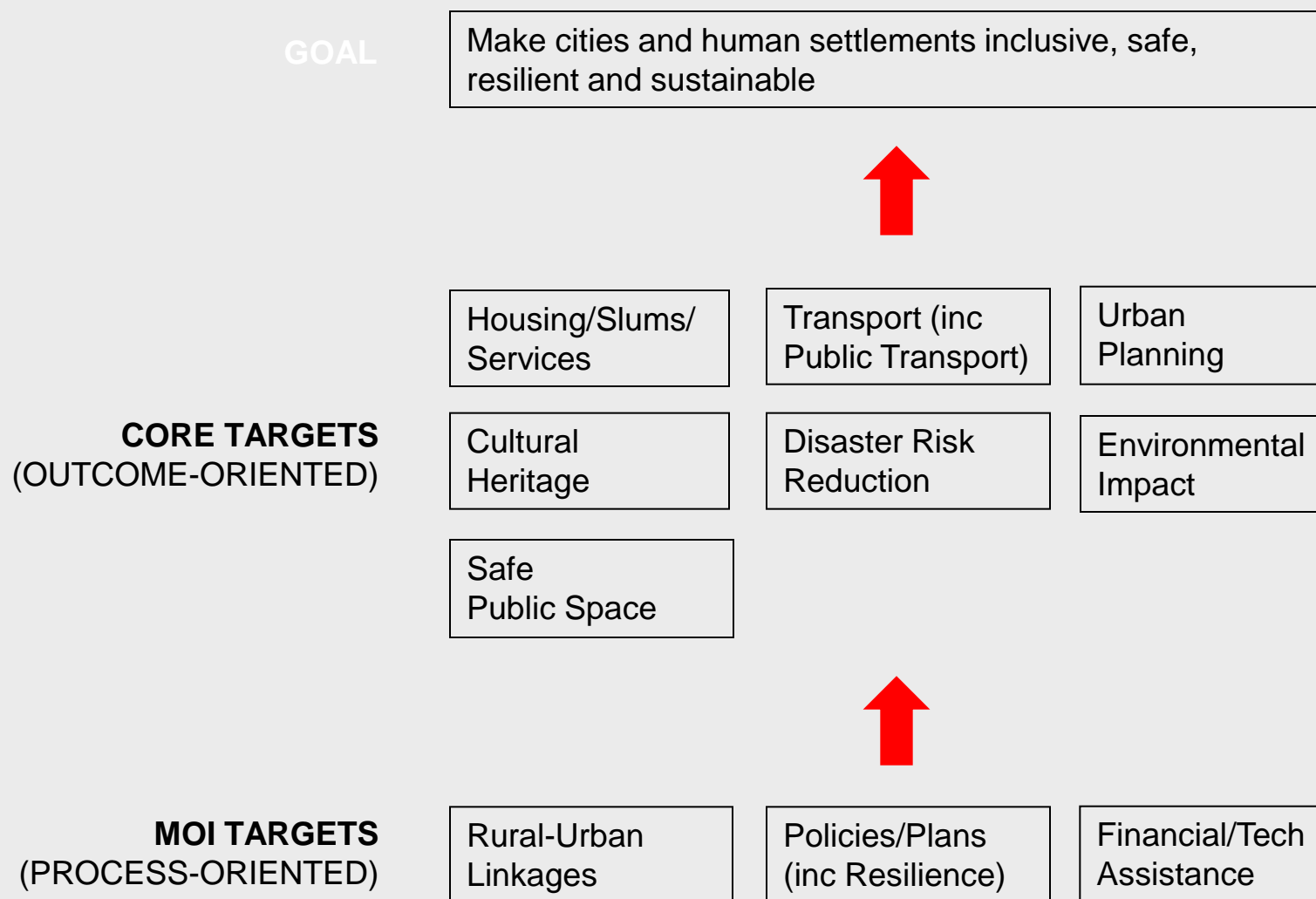
**11.a** support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

**11.b** by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

**11.c** support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



# Mapping of Goal 11 Targets



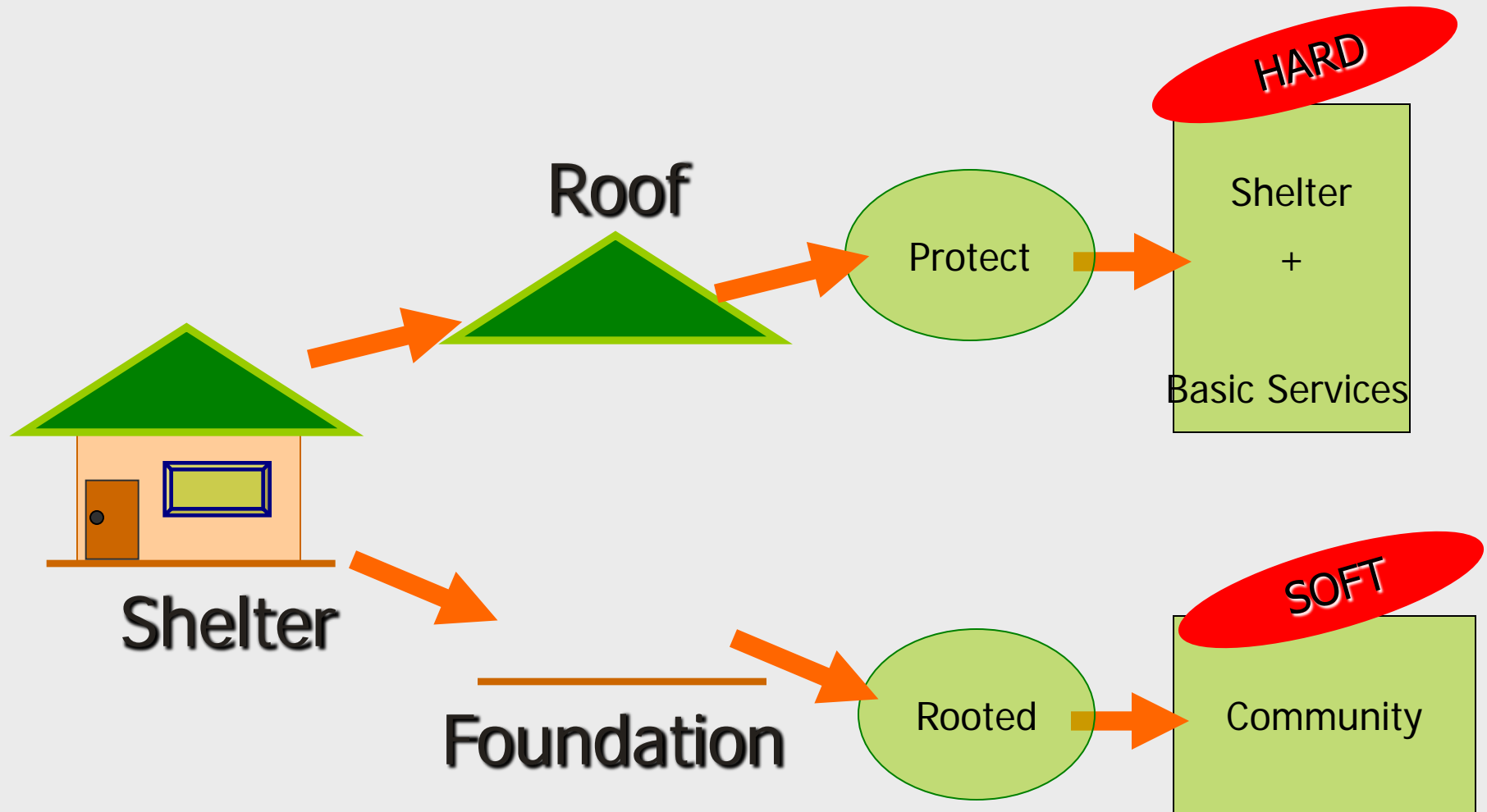
## Opportunities for Elderly

- Ageing = Gender issues
- Ageing = Poverty issues
- Innovation, Diversity
- Social engagements through mobility (urban design), IT
- Economies of Scale – access to public services
- Compact – Integrated – Connected – Inclusive Urban Mgt
- Clinical and community care (neighbourhood social resources)
- Urban safety
- Participatory Budgeting

## Towards Inclusive Cities – bridging urban divide

- Assessing the past and measuring progress
- Establishing new, more effective institutions or strengthening existing one as needed
- Building new linkages and alliances across tiers of government
- Demonstrating a sustained, comprehensive vision to promote inclusiveness
- Ensuring an equitable redistribution of opportunities
- Active Aging (WHO)

# Beyond Shelters



# Paradigm shifts!

◆ Centralised	→	Decentralized
◆ Controlled	→	Support
◆ Vertical	→	Horizontal
◆ Government	→	Governance
◆ Divide	→	Continuum
◆ Inequality	→	Inclusive
◆ Sectoral/frag	→	Integrated
◆ Sprawl	→	Compact
◆ Burden	→	Assets



Thank  
You!