

## Urbanization, Resources and Urban Nexus in Asia & the Pacific

10 October 2016, UNCC, Bangkok

**KK Philip Kang** 

Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

## Introducing ESCAP



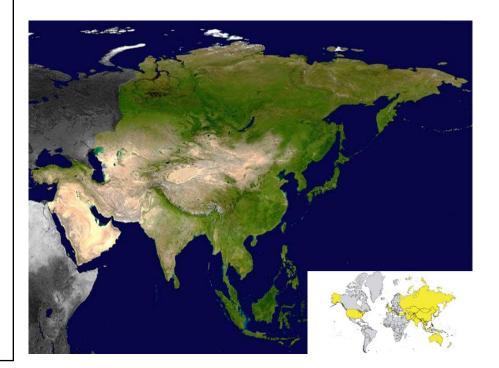
#### **ESCAP** is the regional development arm of the UN that fosters:

Cooperation between its members for social and economic development in Asia-Pacific

Normative, analytical and technical cooperation at the regional level

UN ESCAP MEMBERS	53
ASSOCIATED MEMBERS	9
POPULATION IN ASIA-PACIFIC	58%
WORLD'S LAND AREA	40%
WORLD'S POOR	60%

- Rapid economic transition, but great inequality
- Significant inefficiencies in resource use
- Increasing role of urbanization in economic growth



## Towards Sustainable Cities: Sustainable Urban Development Section



#### Normative: Conferences, Forums, Workshops, EGMs, Training

- Ministerial Conference on Environment & Development (MCED)
- Committee on Environment
   & Development (CED)
- Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD)
- Asia-Pacific Urban Forums (APUFs)
- SDG Week
- Regional Consultative Meeting on Good Urban Governance (GUG)









ASIA-PACIFICFORUMON SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT

2016

## Towards Sustainable Cities: Sustainable Urban Development Section



#### **Technical Cooperation: Projects in the field, close to people**

- Pro-poor Sustainable Solid Waste Management (Gates Foundation)
- Integrated Resource
   Management in Asian Cities:
   the Urban Nexus (GIZ)
- Mainstreaming Climate Change Concerns Into National Urban – related Policies (DA)
- Water-resilient sustainable cities
- Eco-city/climate resilience
- Urban infrastructure
- Municipal governance & budget
- Ftc.





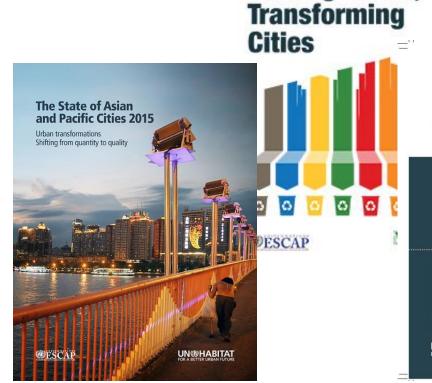


## Towards Sustainable Cities: Sustainable Urban Development Section

Valuing Waste,



#### Analysis: SUDS Knowledge products, publications, reports



Integrated Resource
Management in Asian Cities:
The Urban Nexus

ch al and fe application of the second of th

QUICK GUIDE FOR POLICY MAKERS

PRO-POOR URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE In Asia and the Pacific

UNCHABITAT ESCAP ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ch aims at integrated planning and managen nd food, and this can contribute substantiall apidly growing cities and their regions. In su to engage municipal, provincial and national anagement in order to fully utilise the synergi ESCAP

stainable Development was developed with a oaches so that achieving a goal would not be s could be found in integrated approaches. I titing issues fundamental to the achievement led development goals and targets. The urbariking, leadership and commitment to close to see resources today and where we need to be methy address the urban challenges.

giz





Through the project: "Pro-poor and usutainable solid water management is secondary roites and small towns" the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in partnership with Waste Concern, is helping cises in the Asia-Pacific region to effectively manage their waste in a pro-poor, environmentally asstantable and economically viable manner through the promotion of decemzilated integrated Resource Recovery Contents (RRCs.).

The IRRC model uses simple technology, is low cost and recovers value from waste by converting organic waste into fertilizer and valorizing recyclible waste, and provides Invelhood opportunities to the urban poor. These centres are able to necycle up to 90 per cent of incoming waste, thereby considerably reducing the amount of waste going to landfill and its associated costs, which represent a great burden for local government financies.

## Cities as Drivers of Development



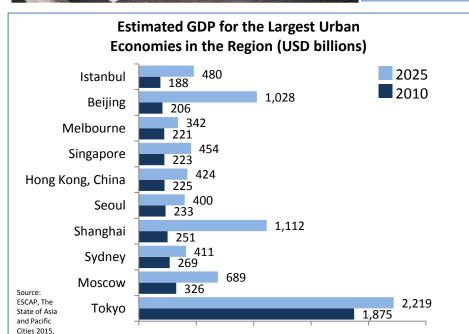


## 4 BILLION GLOBALLY LIVE IN URBAN AREAS

IN **2007**MAJORITY
LIVED IN
URBAN AREAS

**80%**GLOBAL GDP
PRODUCED IN
CITIES

60% OF POPULATION LIVE IN URBAN AREAS, BY 2030



1000

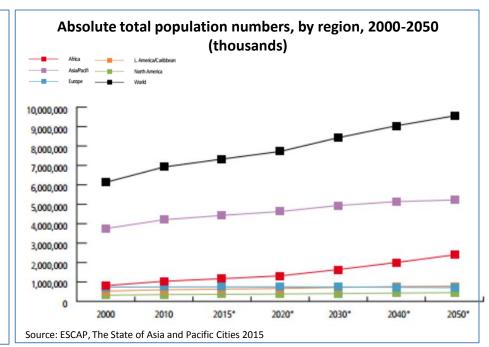
1500

2000

2500

500

FP. 2012



## Cities as Drivers of Development



#### **Drivers of consumption in Asian-Pacific cities:**

- Natural population growth, migration, informal sector
- Modernizing and developing infrastructure for economic growth
- Rapidly rising middle-class with conspicuous consumption life-styles
- High concentration of services & commercial attractions (i.e. department stores, major hotels, tourism, banks, etc.)
- Social status signifies wealth and achievements (i.e. luxury cars, expensive condos, gated communities, etc.)

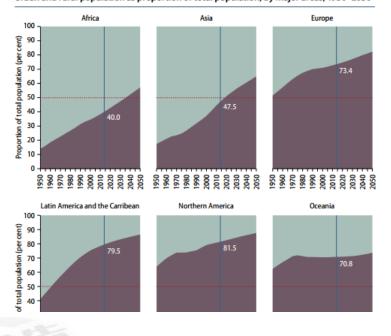
## Cities as Drivers of Development



Urbanization has occurred in all major areas, yet Africa and Asia remain mostly rural

Figure 3.

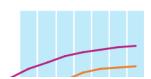
Urban and rural population as proportion of total population, by major areas, 1950–2050



# Asia's working-age still a force for strong economic momentum

Working-age population, 1950-2050





#### 预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5 2165

