

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%

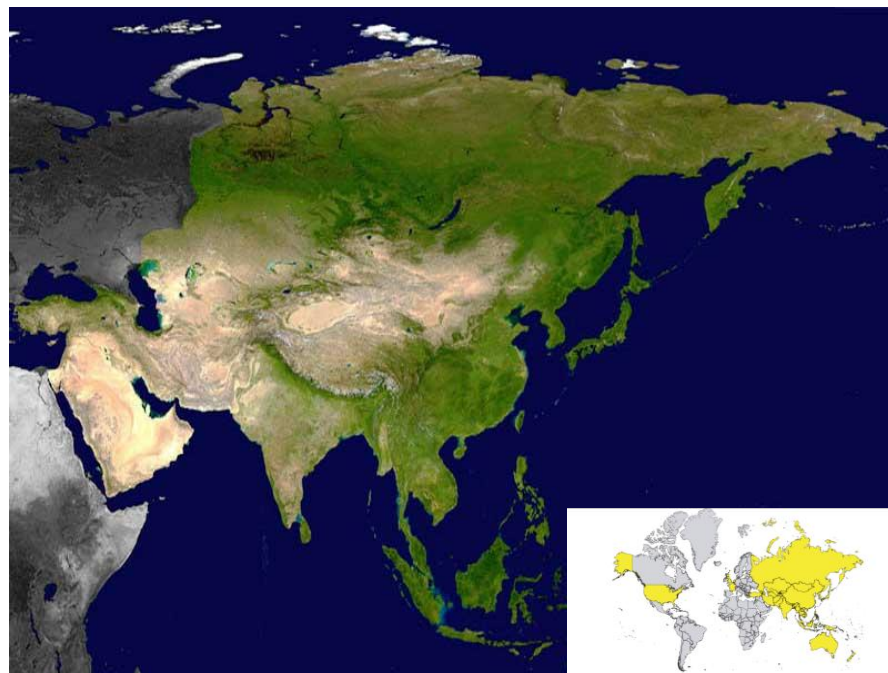
WORLD'S POOR

60%

➤ Rapid economic transition, but great inequality

➤ Significant inefficiencies in resource use

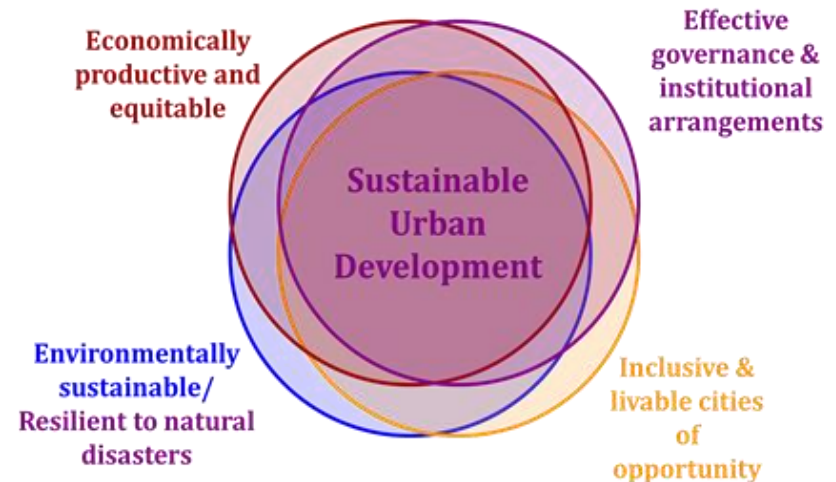
➤ Increasing role of urbanization in economic growth



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-PACIFIC FORUM ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2016**

3-5 APRIL 2016 | UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CENTRE . BANGKOK, THAILAND

Towards Sustainable Cities: Sustainable Urban Development Section

Technical Cooperation: Projects in the field, close to people

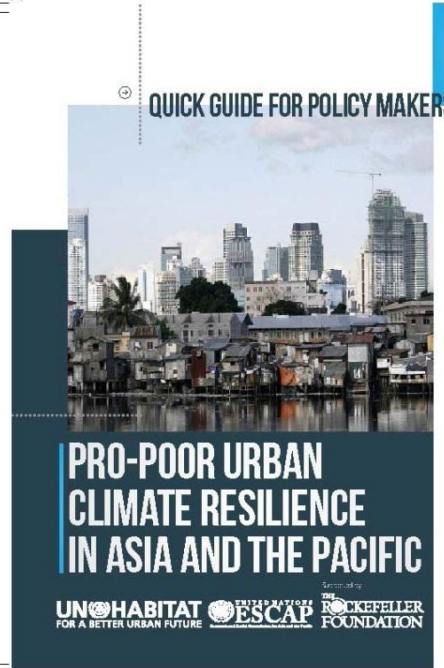
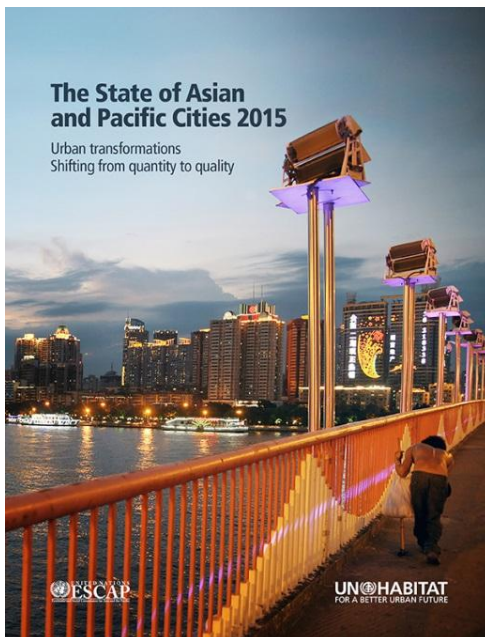
- Pro-poor Sustainable Solid Waste Management (Gates Foundation)
- Integrated Resource Management in Asian Cities: the Urban Nexus (GIZ)
- Mainstreaming Climate Change Concerns Into National Urban – related Policies (DA)
- Water-resilient sustainable cities
- Eco-city/climate resilience
- Urban infrastructure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



Towards Sustainable Cities: Sustainable Urban Development Section

Analysis: SUDS Knowledge products, publications, reports

Valuing Waste, Transforming Cities



Cities as Drivers of Development



4 BILLION
GLOBALLY LIVE
IN URBAN
AREAS

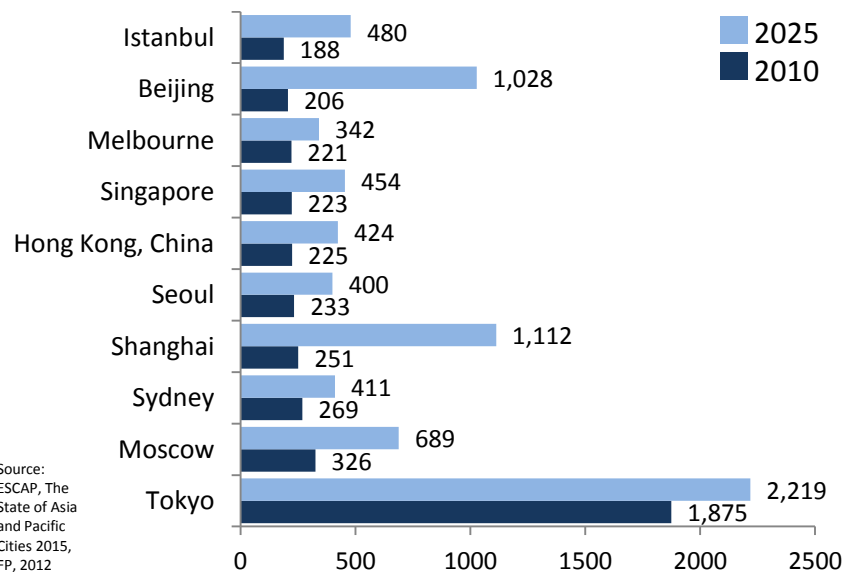
IN **2007**
MAJORITY
LIVED IN
URBAN AREAS

80%
GLOBAL GDP
PRODUCED IN
CITIES

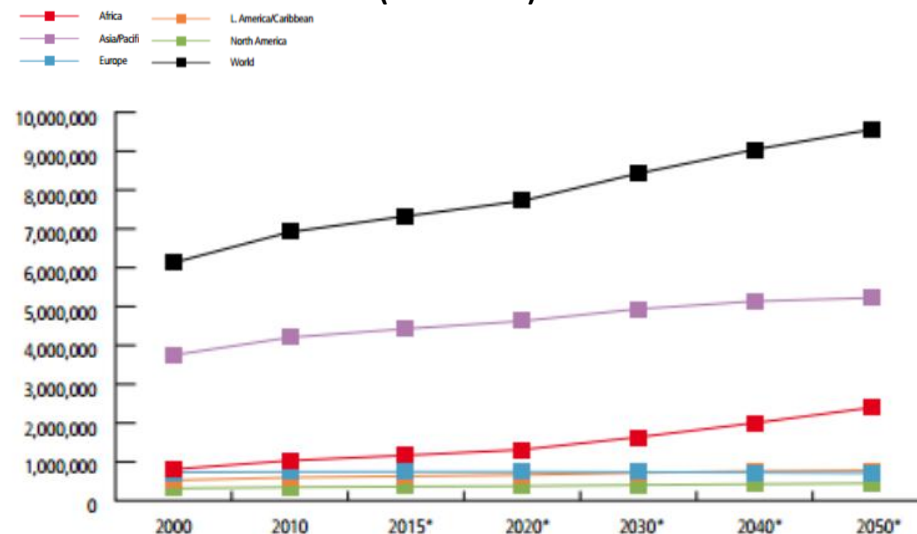
60% OF
POPULATION
LIVE IN URBAN
AREAS, BY
2030



Estimated GDP for the Largest Urban Economies in the Region (USD billions)



Absolute total population numbers, by region, 2000-2050 (thousands)



Source: ESCAP, The State of Asia and Pacific Cities 2015

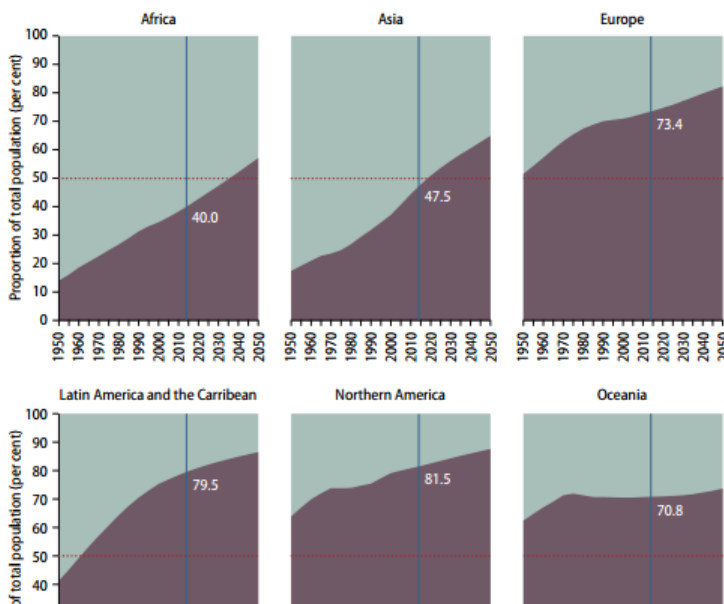
Drivers of consumption in Asian-Pacific cities:

- 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

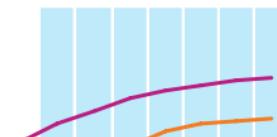
Urbanization has occurred in all major areas, yet Africa and Asia remain mostly rural

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

