

Towards a New Urban Agenda: **Integrating Nexus principles**

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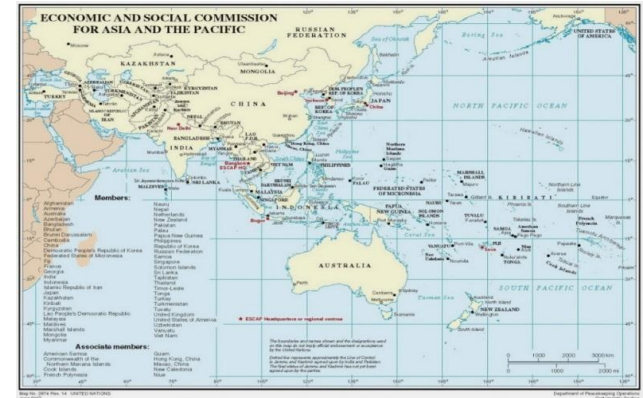


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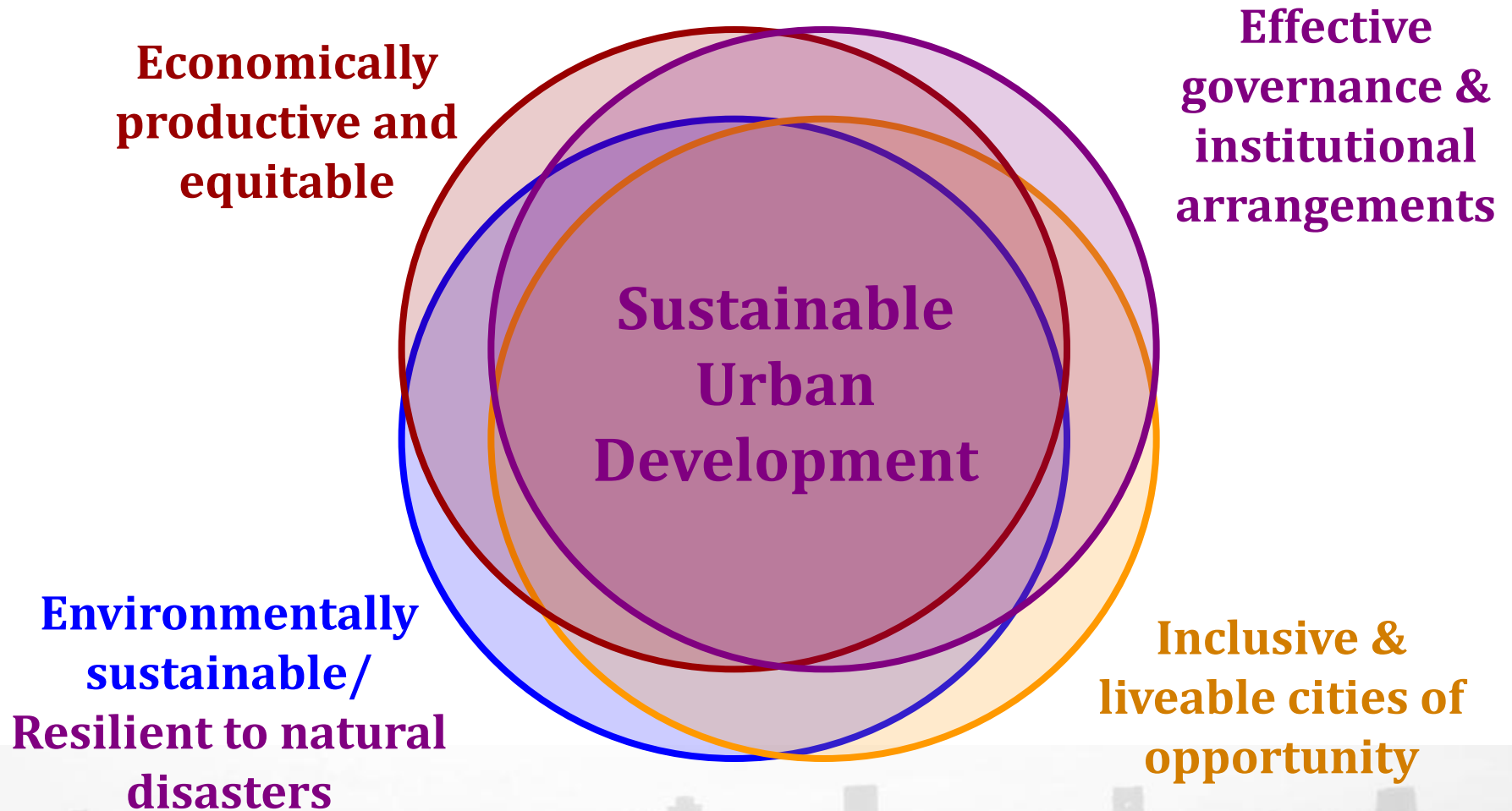


ESCAP : The regional arm of the UN for Asia-Pacific

- Part of UN Secretariat: 62 member states - 58 are regional members
- ESCAP covers the world's most populous region - two thirds of humanity
- Based in Bangkok, with 4 Sub-regional offices
- ESCAP fosters:
 - regional cooperation to promote social & economic development
 - normative, analytical & technical cooperation at the regional level
 - a platform for South-South dialogue / exchange of practices



Towards Sustainable Cities: ESCAP

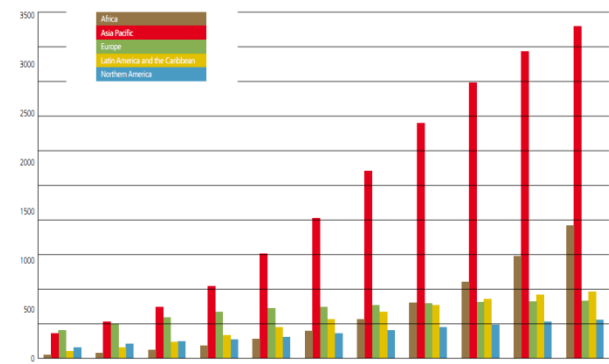


The Asia-Pacific: its urban present – and future

- In 2018 the region will pass a critical threshold: more people will live in cities than in rural areas
- The Asia-Pacific region has over 2.1 billion urban citizens – an increase of 630 million since 2000
- By 2050 two-thirds of region will live in cities: 3.2 billion
- Proportional shifts + numerical impact
- Demographic, economic & spatial dimensions



Graph 0.2 Urban Population at Mid-Year, 1950-2050 (thousands)

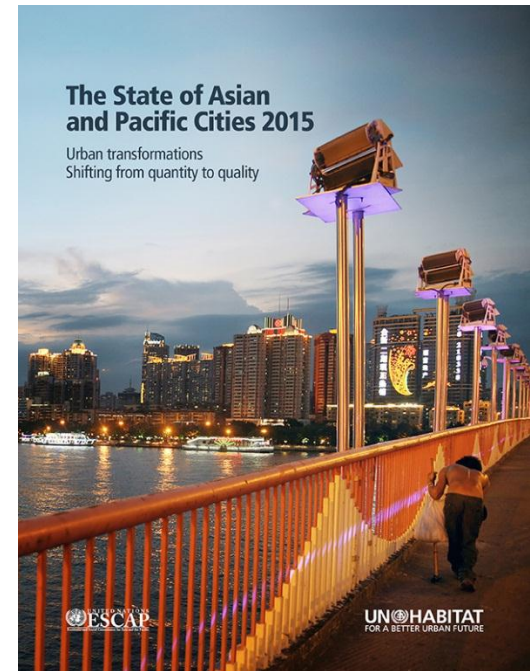


Source: World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2014 revision, File F03

Asian and Pacific Cities: Key messages

The need:

- To plan for an urban future in which up to 80% of the region will live in urban agglomerations by 2100
- Such transformation requires to shift focus from quantity to quality - from models of exploitation to ones of investment
- To understand that cities are no longer 'bounded'
- For data to support holistic national urban policy – including geospatial data



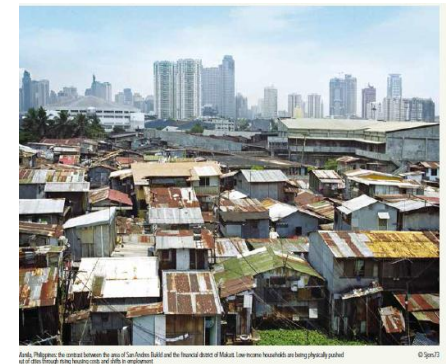
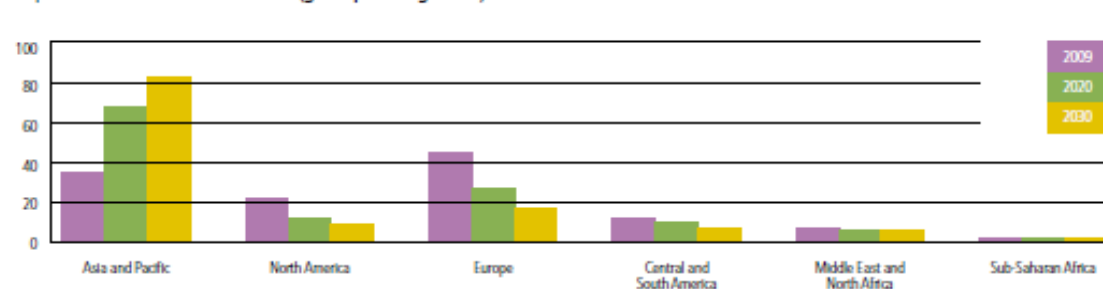
Challenges for Sustainable Cities & Regions

- Existing institutions/policy frameworks require transformation/renewal: from competitive to collaborative governance
- Policy responses must consider impacts/relationships beyond urban boundaries & across sector silos
- Shift from short term resource exploitation towards long term investment
- Achieving effective stakeholder engagement: municipal government, the private sector, research, CSOs
- Supporting mutually beneficial actions & policies for interdependent urban & peri-urban areas: Need for integrated and well-organized spatial planning
- **Financial, technological, political, organizational & information-related challenges**

Profound economic and social transformations – and the need to recast economic and social policy

- Greater understanding of the role of cities in national, regional, global development
- Cities & economic transformation: a qualified success story
- Rise of the world's largest middle class – but an emerging equity crisis
- Creating cities for all requires harnessing diversity and expanding opportunity
- Investing in social policy and inclusion: the next driver of growth?
- Transforming urban economies: from quantity to quality of growth

Graph 3.2 Size of world's middle classes (global percentage share)



Source: Philippines. The contrast between the area of San Andres Bito and the financial district of Manila. Low-income households are being physically pushed out of cities through rising housing costs and shifts in employment.

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The region needs to urgently enhance its environmental quality

- Persistent & newly emerging challenges
- Shifting consumption/production patterns threaten to overwhelm resources (including land)
- Resource gaps are growing: energy, water – waste to resource/circular economy principles must underpin future strategies



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4015

