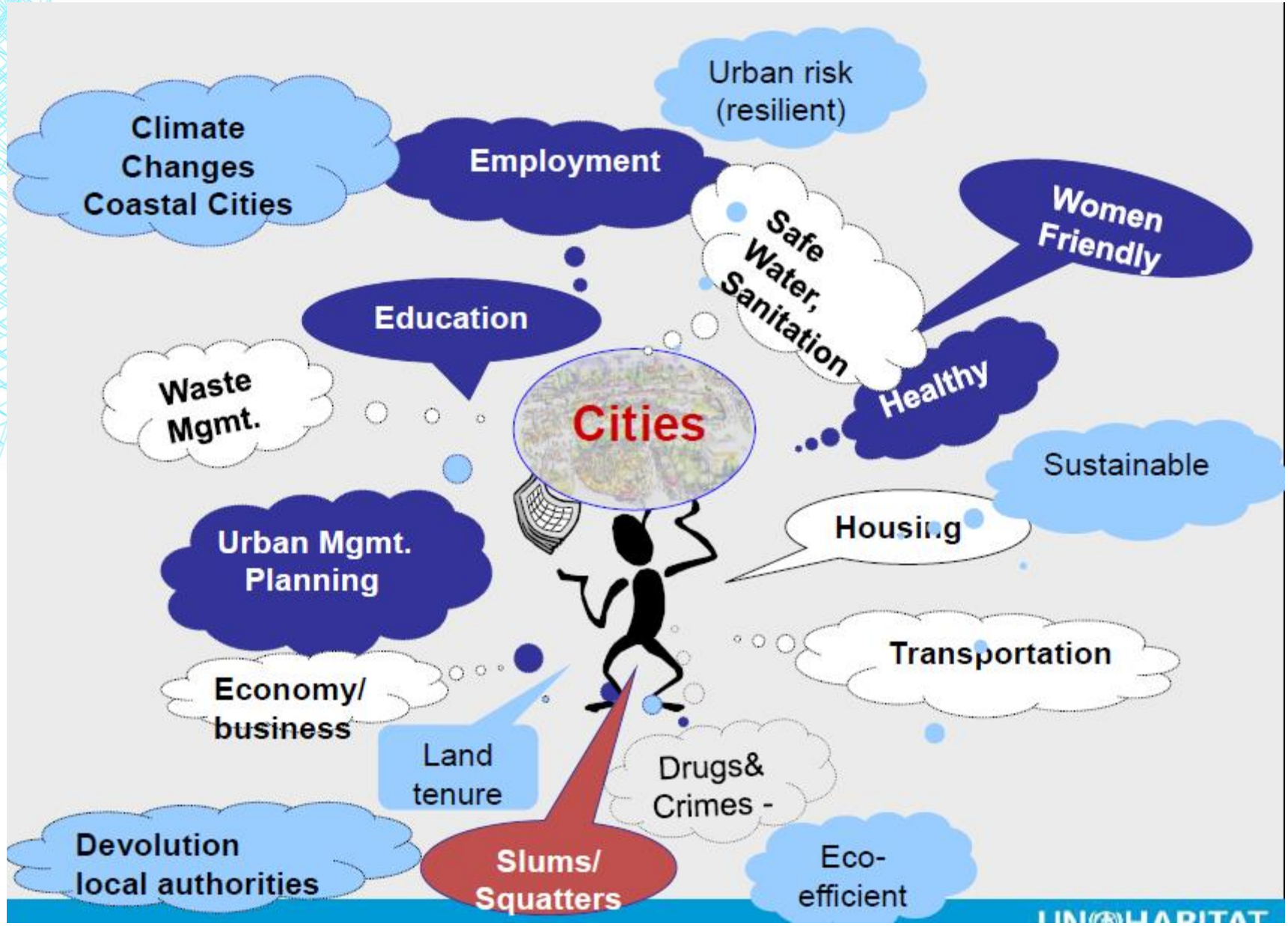
SDG AND SOUTH ASIA URBANISATION

Dinesh Mehta

Presentation at the South Asia Urban Forum
Colombo, 22 September 2015


Urban risk (resilient)
Climate Changes Coastal Cities
Employment
Safe Water, Sanitation
Women Friendly
Education
Waste Mgmt.
Cities
Healthy
Sustainable
Housing
Urban Mgmt. Planning
Transportation
Economy/ business
Land tenure
Drugs& Crimes -
Devolution local authorities
Slums/ Squatters
Eco-efficient

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

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 capacity 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 people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a 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 and municipal and other waste management

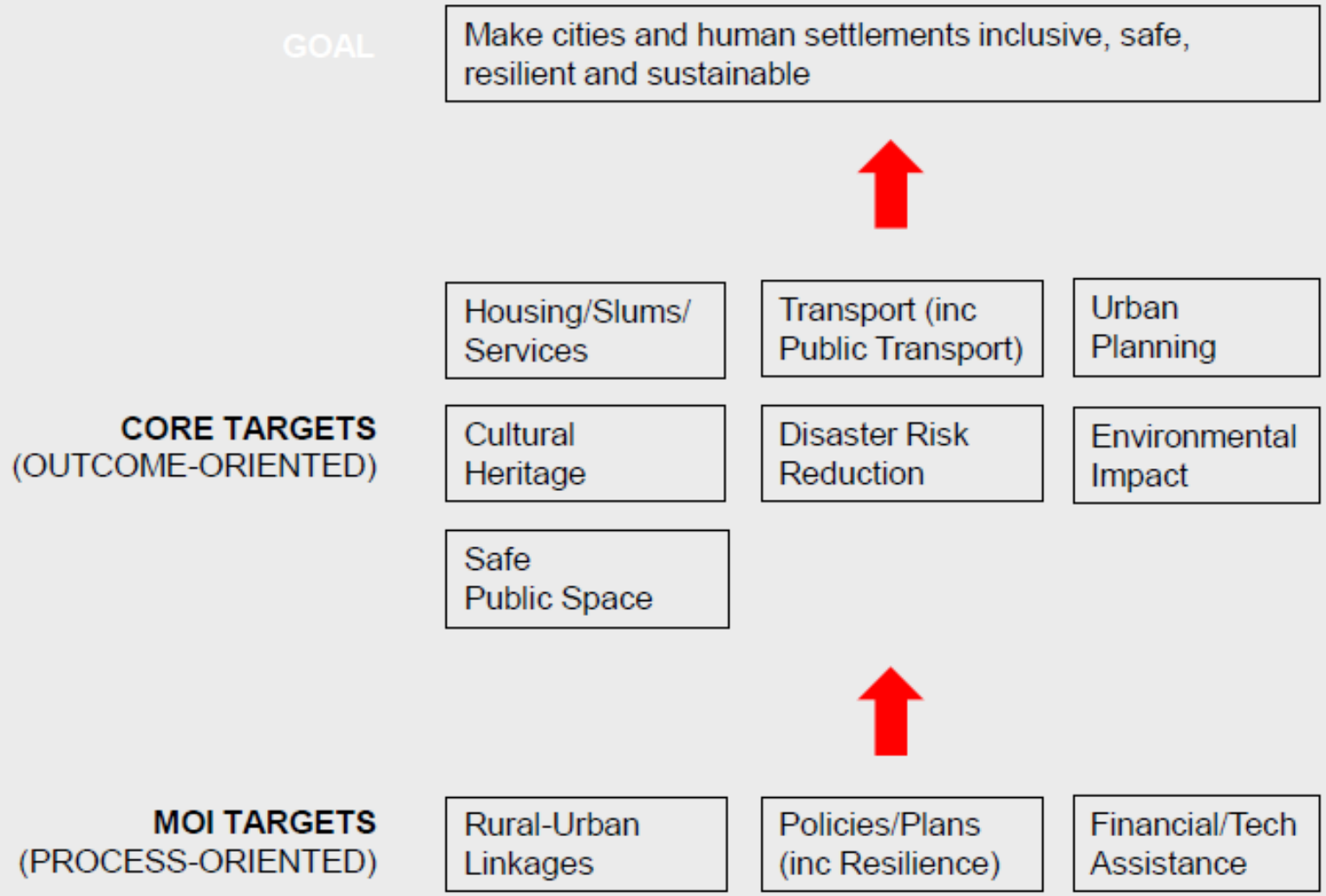
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

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

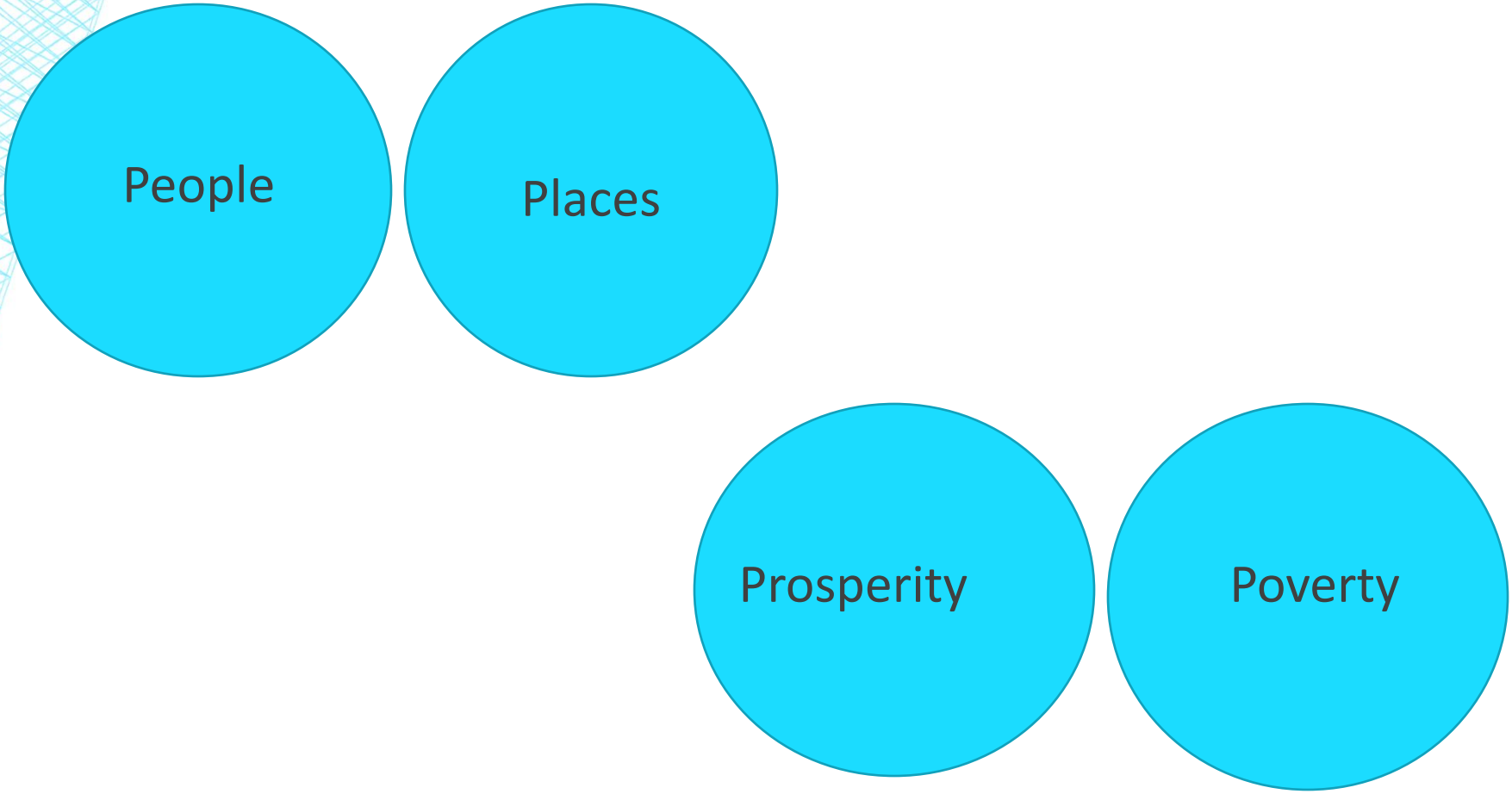
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

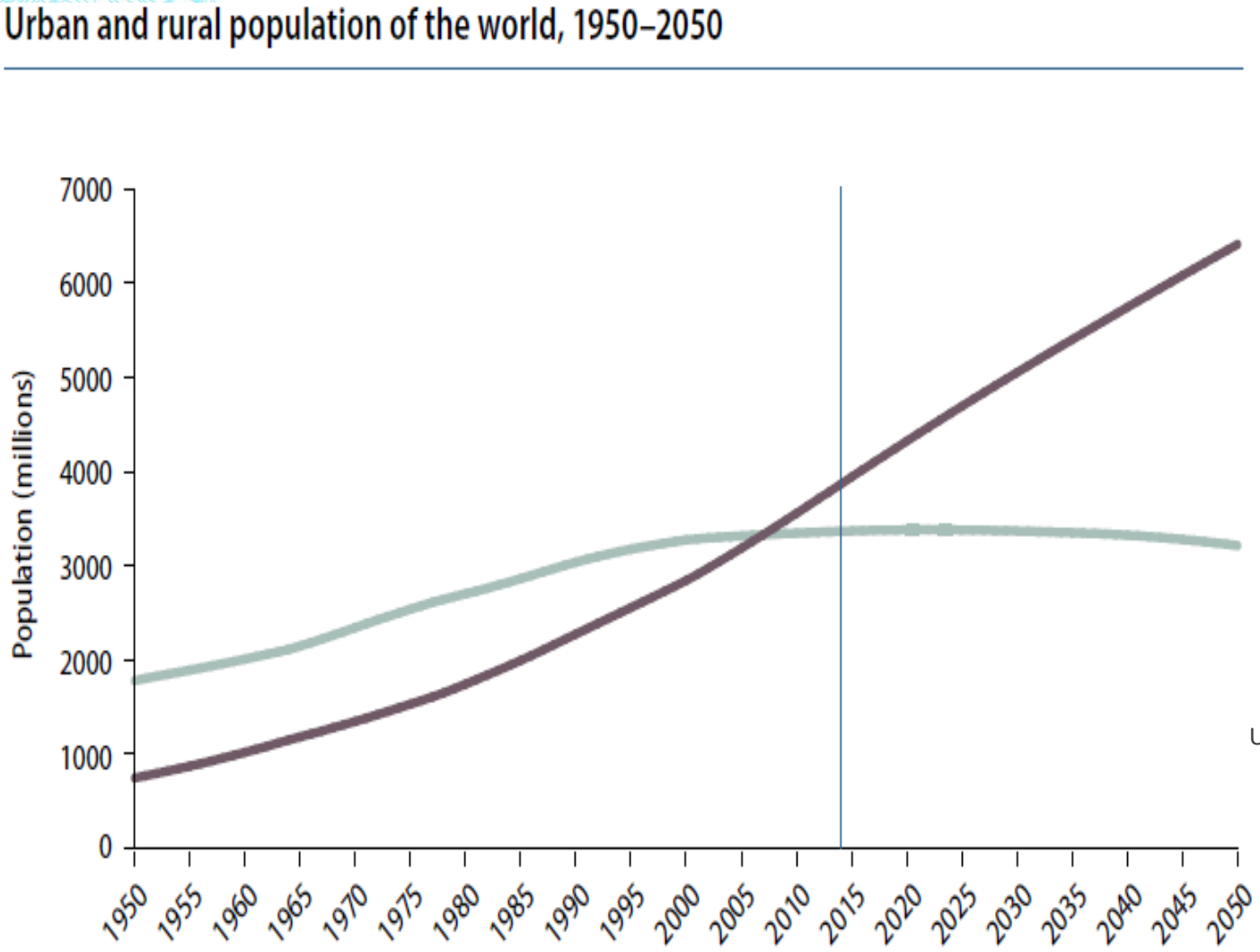
Mapping of Goal 11 Targets

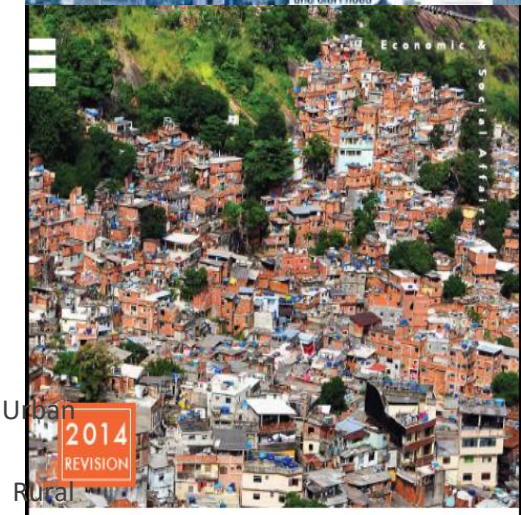


4 PS OF PLANNING



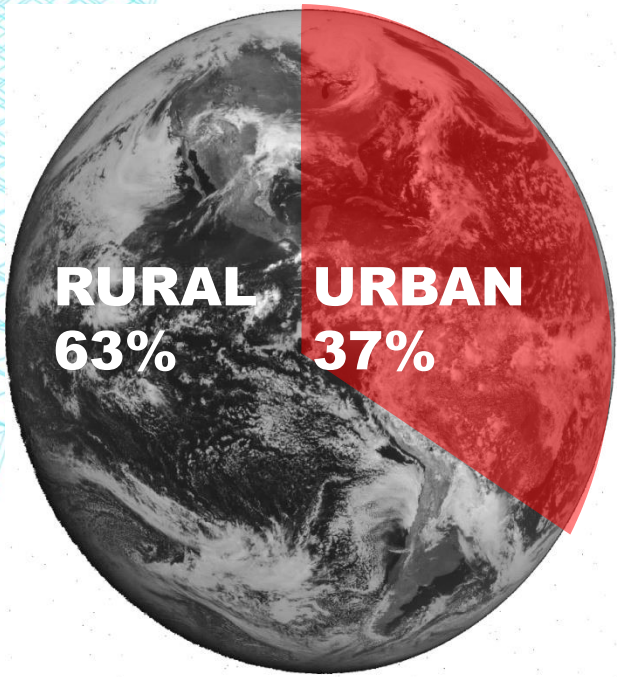
World is more urban now!!



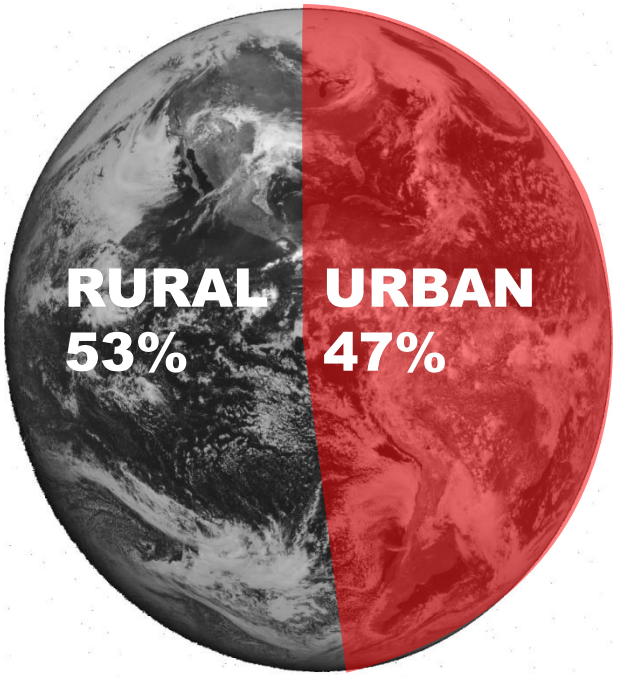


World Urbanization Prospects [highlights]

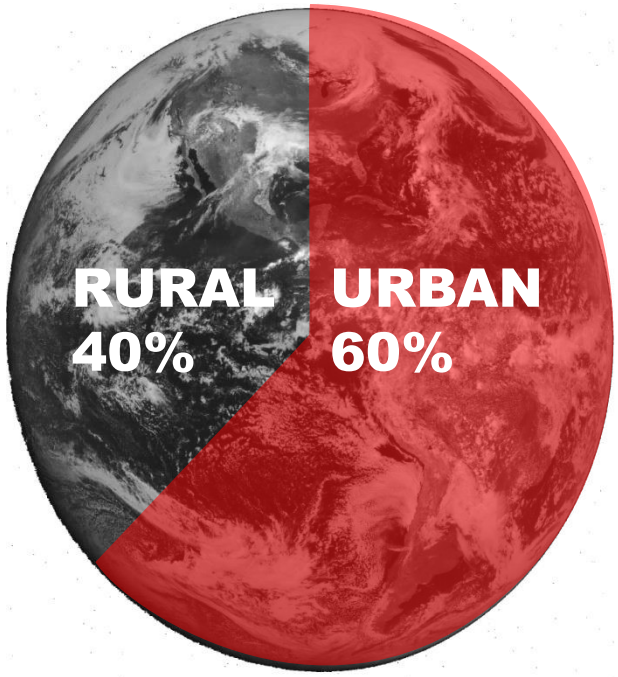
Global population urban/rural



1970

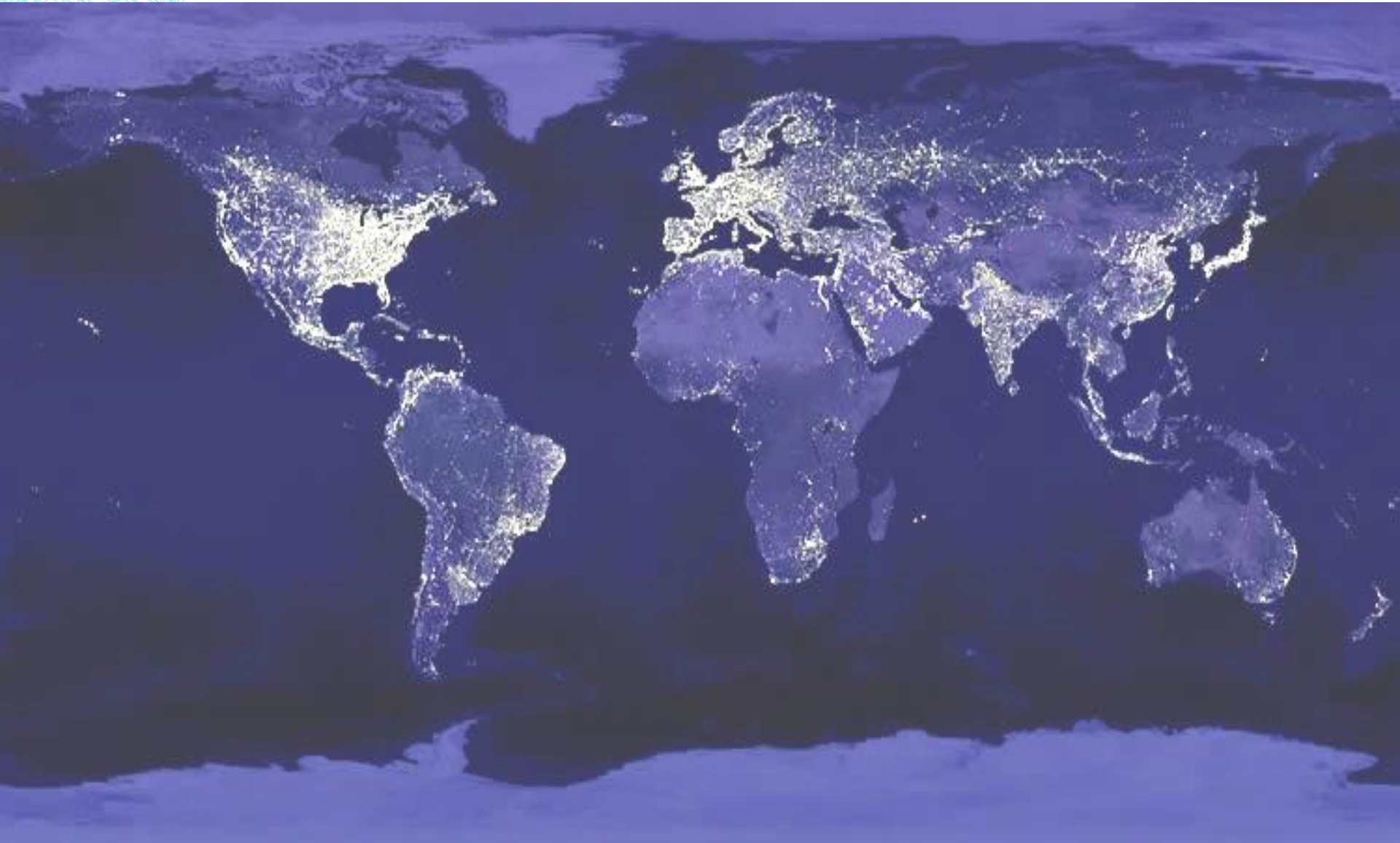


2000

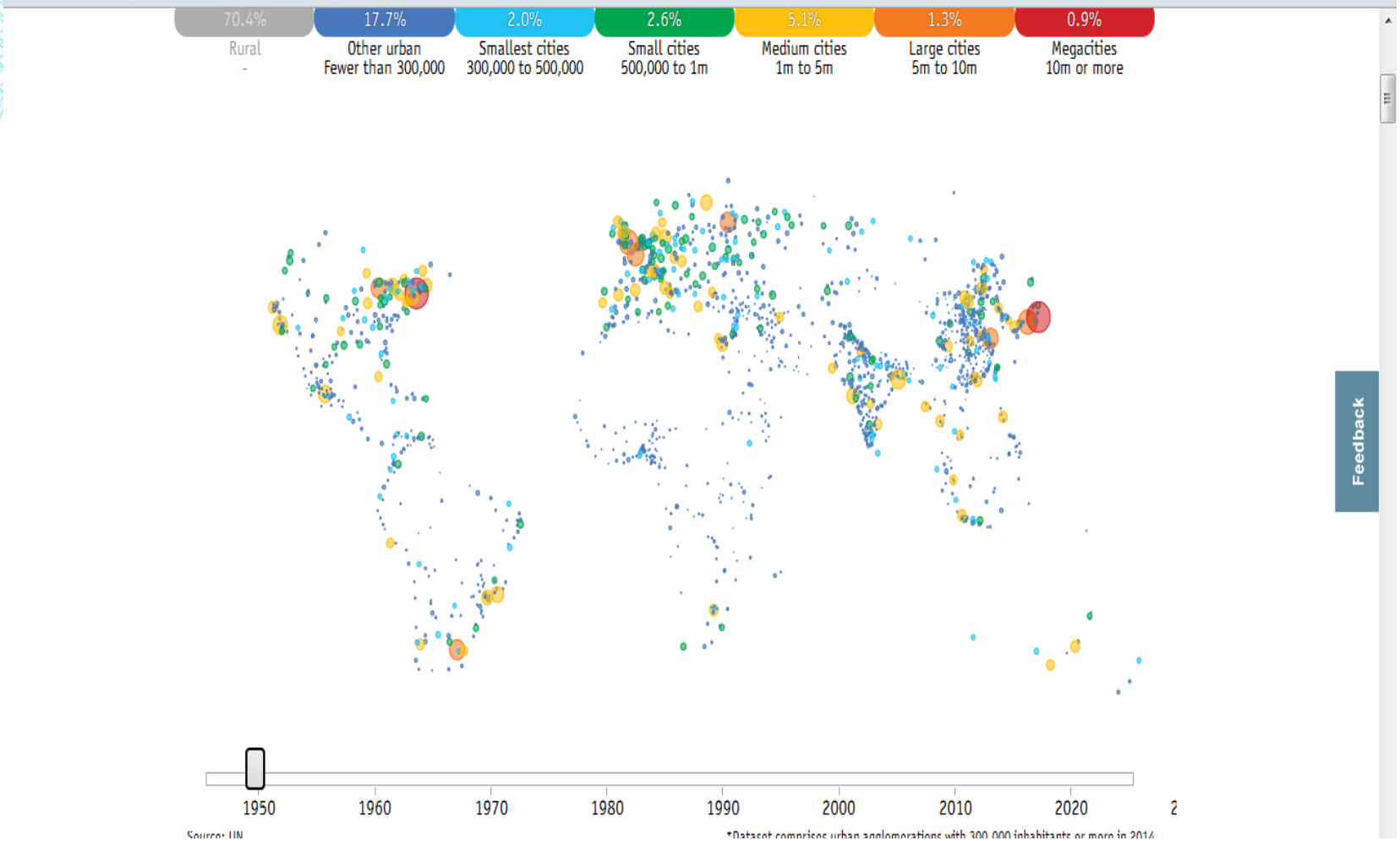


2030

WHERE ARE THE CITIES OF THE WORLD?

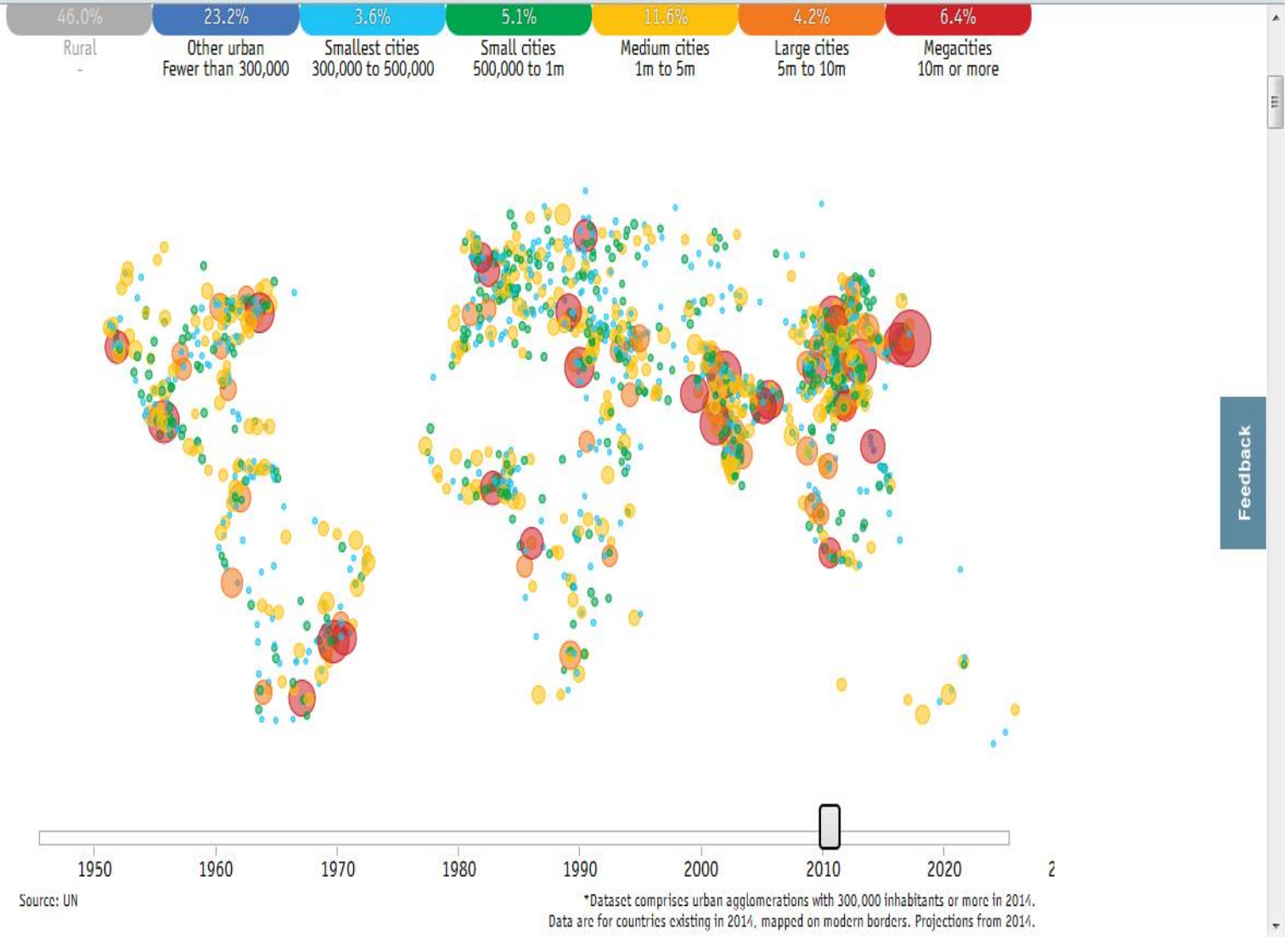


URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN 1950



Economist: Interactive graphics on urbanisation

URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN 2010

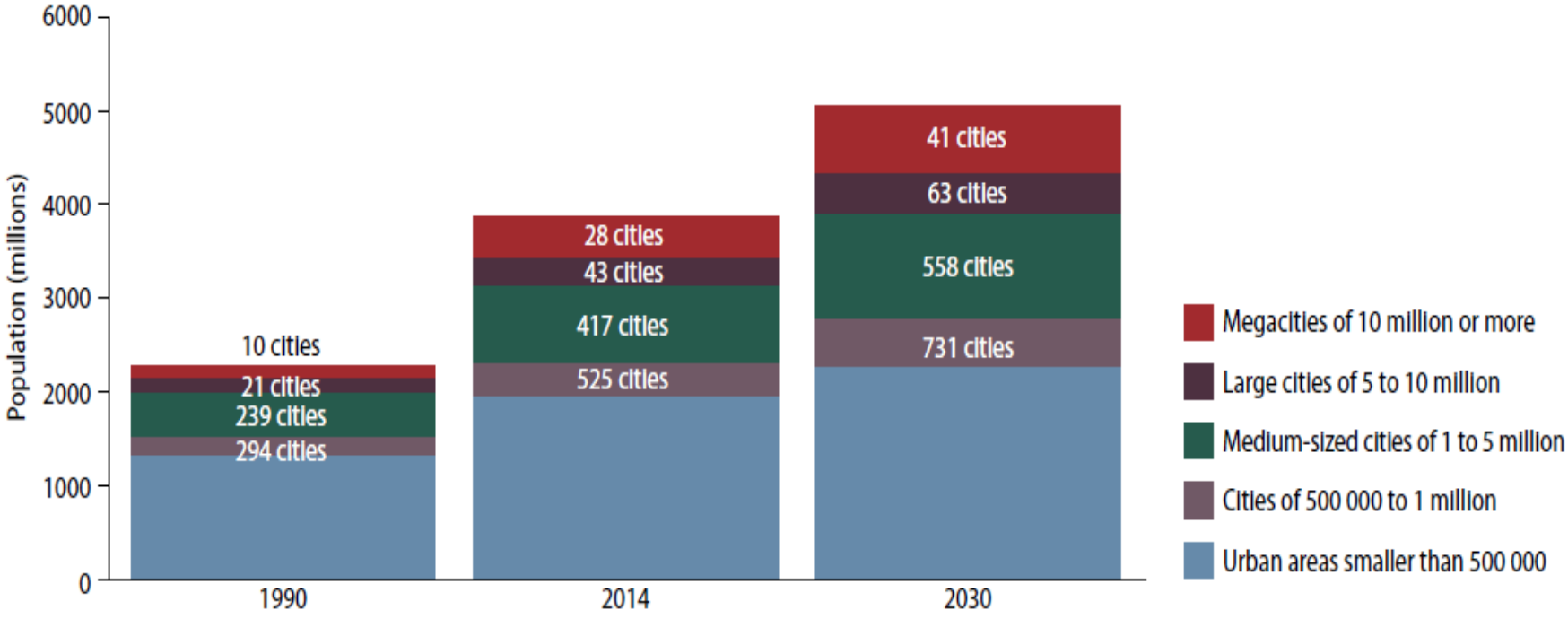


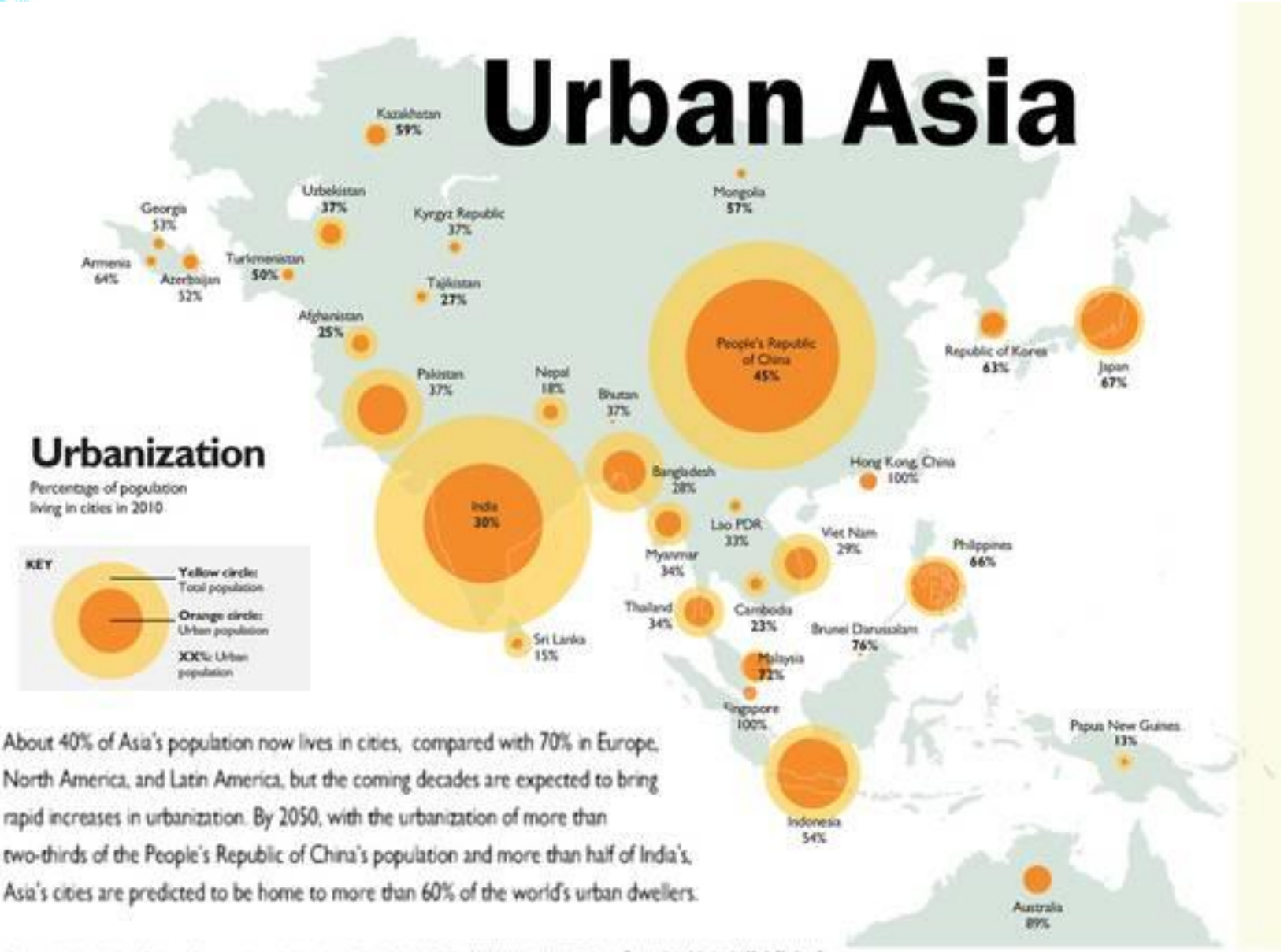
Economist: Interactive graphics on urbanisation

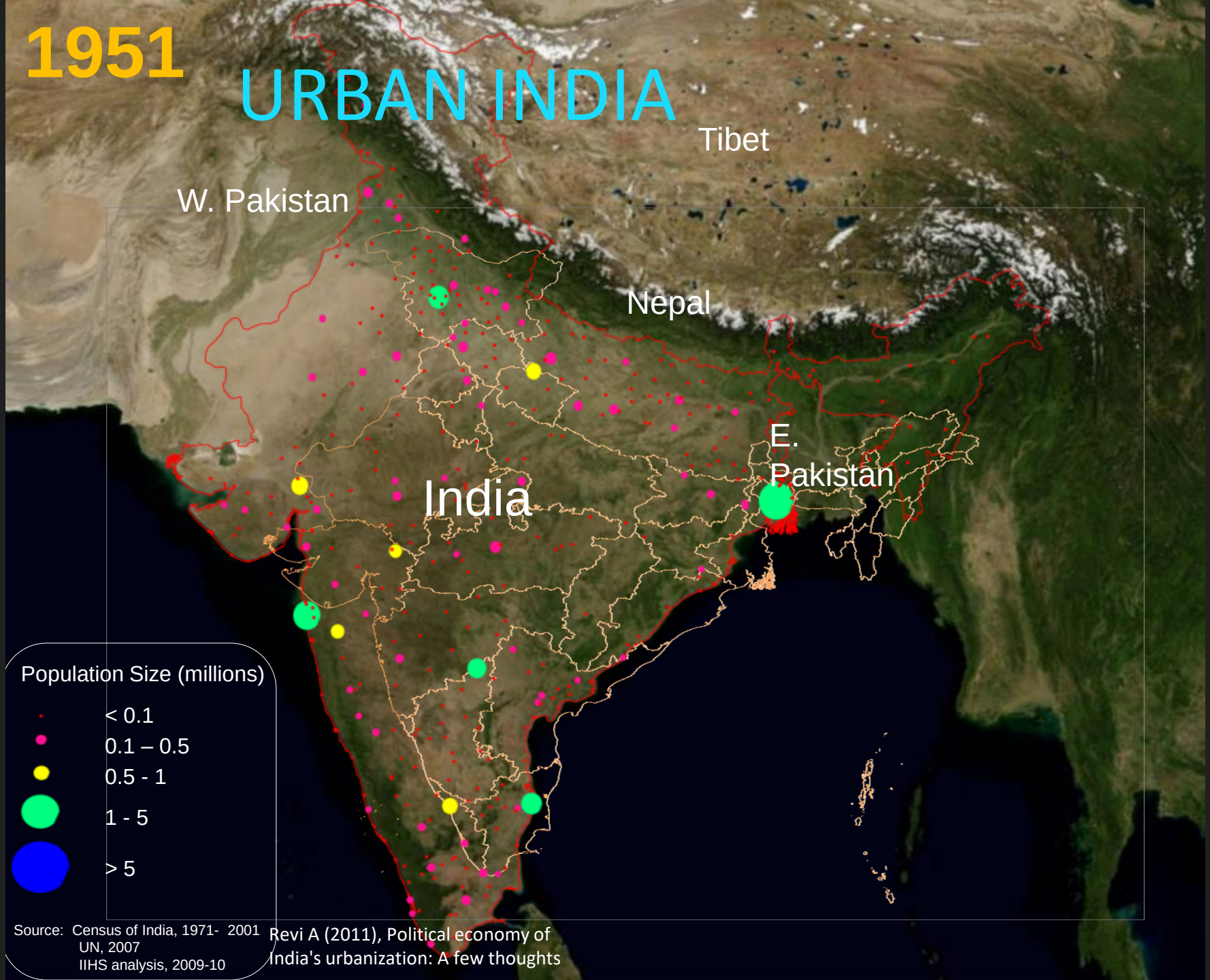
Megacities or small towns?

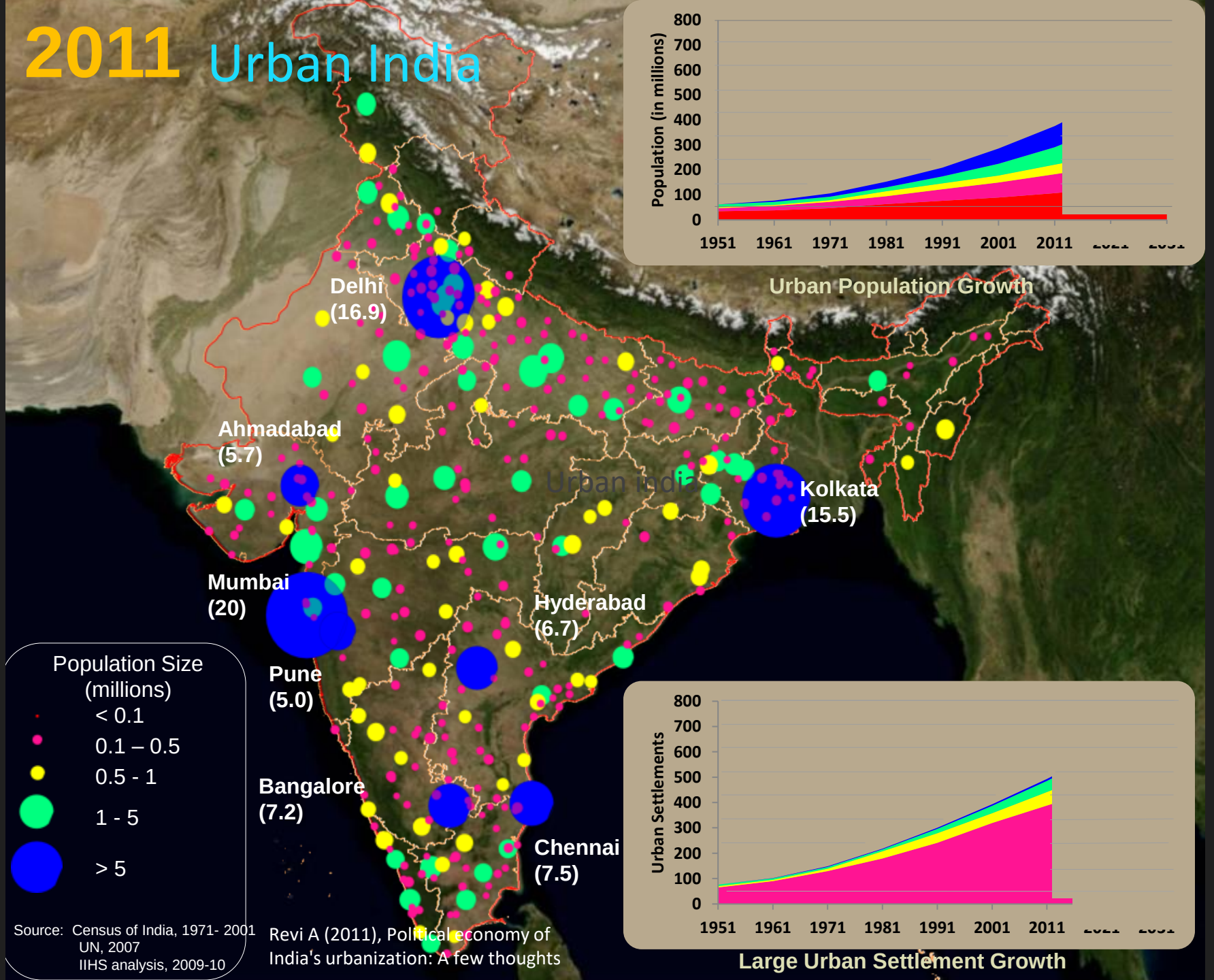
Figure 8.

Global urban population growth is propelled by the growth of cities of all sizes

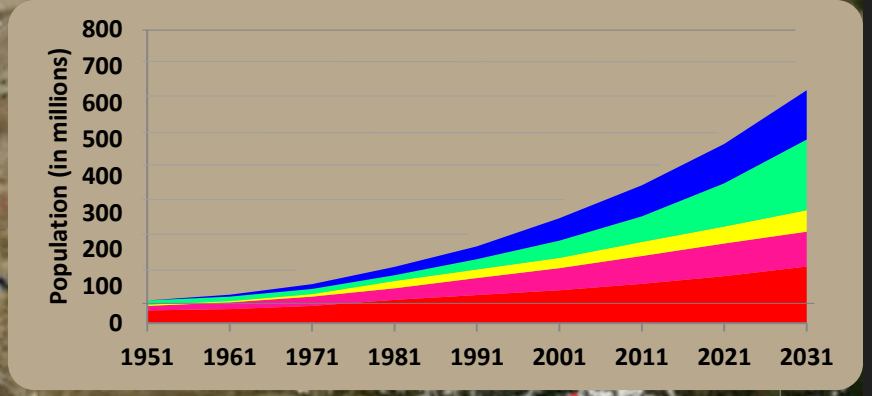



Urban Asia
Kazakhstan 59%
Georgia 53%
Armenia 64%
Azerbaijan 52%
Urbekistan 37%
Turkmenistan 50%
Kyrgyz Republic 37%
Tajikistan 27%
Afghanistan 25%
Pakistan 37%
Nepal 18%
Bhutan 37%
India 30%
Bangladesh 28%
Sri Lanka 15%
Mongolia 57%
People's Republic of China 45%
Republic of Korea 63%
Japan 67%
Hong Kong, China 100%
Myanmar 34%
Lao PDR 33%
Viet Nam 29%
Philippines 66%
Thailand 34%
Cambodia 23%
Brunei Darussalam 76%
Malaysia 72%
Singapore 100%
Indonesia 54%
Papua New Guinea 13%
Australia 89%
Urbanization
Percentage of population living in cities in 2010
KEY
Yellow circle: Total population
Orange circle: Urban population
XX%: Urban population
About 40% of Asia's population now lives in cities, compared with 70% in Europe, North America, and Latin America, but the coming decades are expected to bring rapid increases in urbanization. By 2050, with the urbanization of more than two-thirds of the People's Republic of China's population and more than half of India's, Asia's cities are predicted to be home to more than 60% of the world's urban dwellers.
Sources: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (www.unhabitat.org/stats); "State of the World's Cities 2008/2009" by UN-HABITAT
Research and design by Mark Blackwell


1951
URBAN INDIA
Tibet
W. Pakistan
Nepal
E.
Pakistan
India
Population Size (millions)
< 0.1
0.1 – 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 5
> 5
Source: Census of India, 1971- 2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10
Revi A (2011), Political economy of
India's urbanization: A few thoughts


2011 Urban India
Delhi (16.9)
Ahmadabad (5.7)
Mumbai (20)
Pune (5.0)
Bangalore (7.2)
Chennai (7.5)
Hyderabad (6.7)
Kolkata (15.5)
Urban India
Population Size (millions)
< 0.1
0.1 – 0.5
0.5 - 1
1 - 5
> 5
Source: Census of India, 1971- 2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10
Revi A (2011), Political economy of India's urbanization: A few thoughts
Population (in millions)
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001 2011
Urban Population Growth
Urban Settlements
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001 2011
Large Urban Settlement Growth

2031 Urban India



Urban Population Growth

Delhi (24.4)

Kanpur (5.1)

Ahmadabad (8.5)

Surat (6.3)

Kolkata (22.3)

Mumbai (28.6)

Hyderabad (9.9)

Pune (7.4)

Bangalore (10.6)

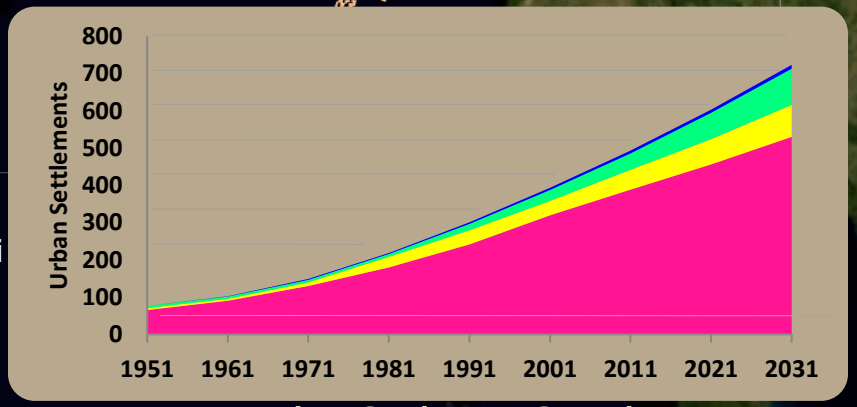
Chennai (11.1)

Population Size (millions)

- < 0.1
- 0.1 – 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 5
- > 5

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001
UN, 2007
IIHS analysis, 2009-10

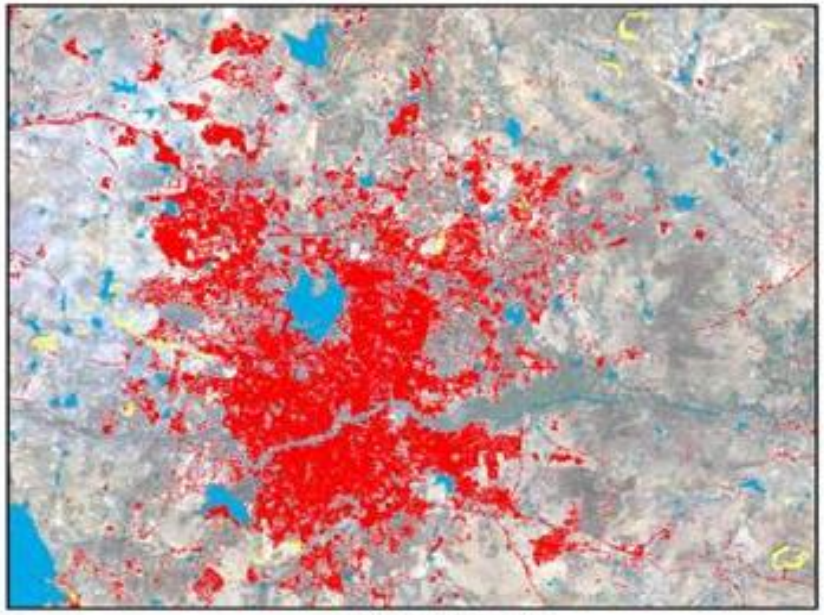
Revi A (2011), Political economy of India's urbanization: A few thoughts



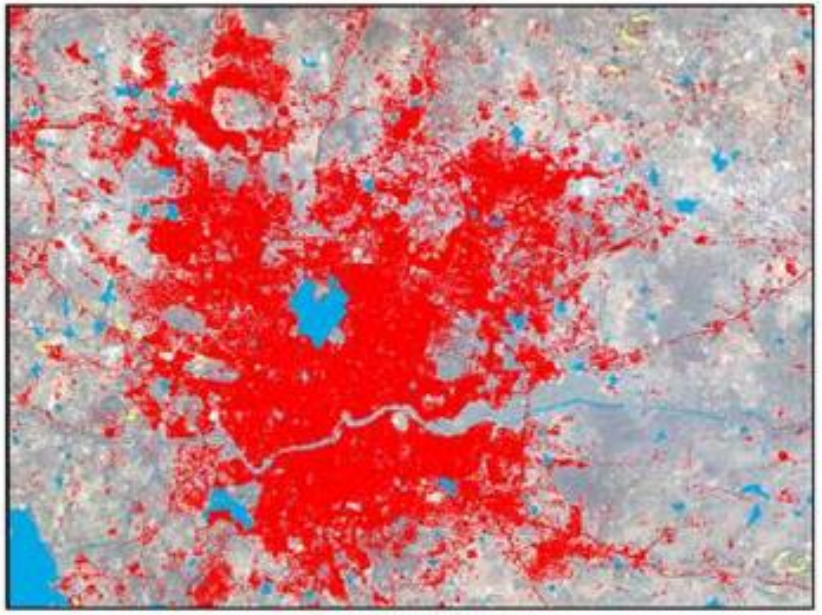
Large Urban Settlement Growth

With expanding cities, infrastructure costs rise

Hyderabad, India



T_1: 21-Nov-89



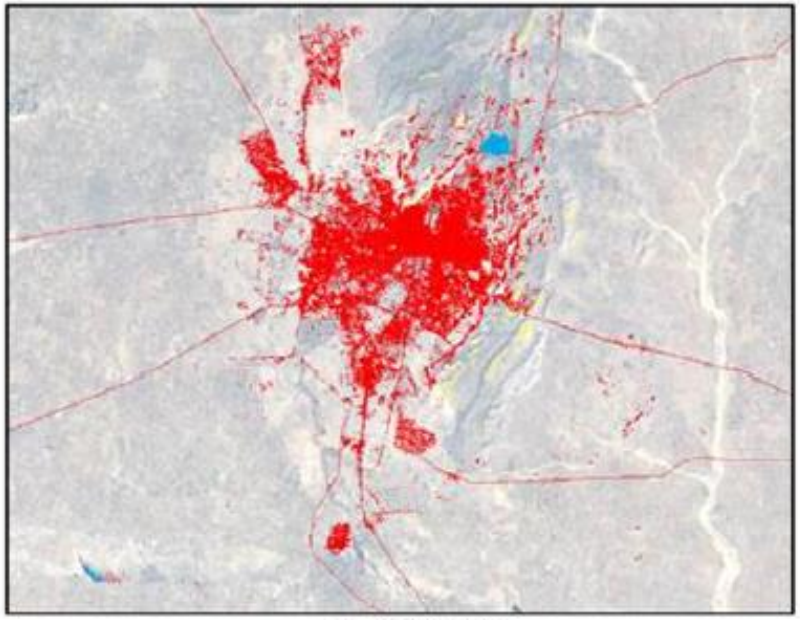
T_2: 29-Oct-01

1:300,000

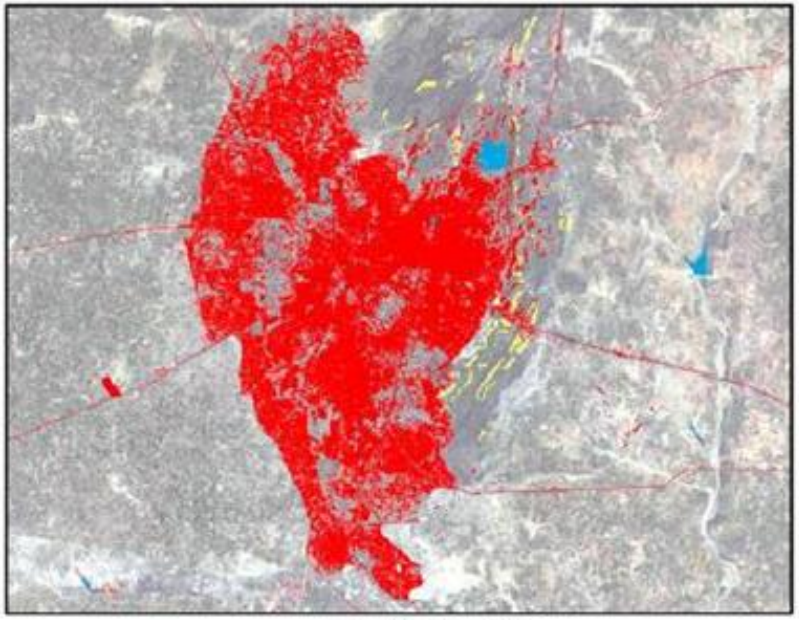
Measure	T_1	T_2	Annual % Change
Population	4,887,789	5,707,677	1.31%
Built-Up Area (sq km)	166.96	301.89	5.09%
Average Density (persons / sq km)	29,275.98	18,906.43	-3.60%
Built-Up Area per Person (sq m)	34.16	52.89	3.73%
Average Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	2.82	3.12	0.84%
Maximum Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	14.43	17.16	1.46%
The Buildable Perimeter (%)	0.94	0.93	-0.04%
The Contiguity Index	0.75	0.88	1.36%
The Compactness Index	0.37	0.38	0.22%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product	$1,541.53	$2,343.04	3.57%

Source: Angels, Schlomo (2005), Dynamics of Urban Expansion, Cities Alliance, World Bank

Jaipur, India



T_1: 9-Oct-89



T_2: 13-Sep-00

0 4 8 12 16 km

1:275,000

Water

Excessive slope

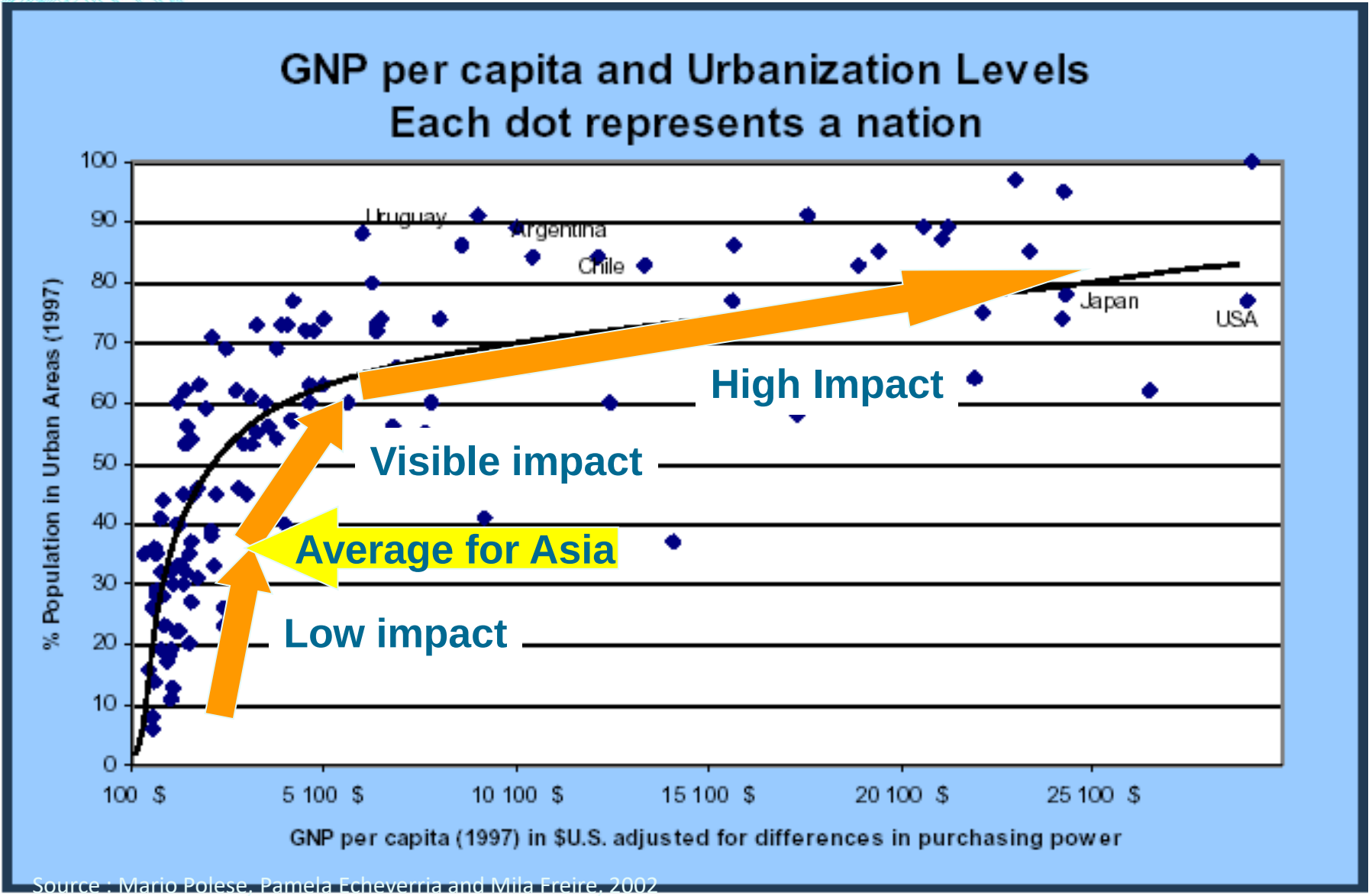
Built-up area

N

Measure	T_1	T_2	Annual % Change
Population	2,115,566	2,779,119	2.53%
Built-Up Area (sq km)	58.69	140.84	8.34%
Average Density (persons / sq km)	36,044.00	19,732.56	-5.36%
Built-Up Area per Person (sq m)	27.74	50.68	5.67%
Average Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	3.56	3.35	-0.56%
Maximum Slope of Built-Up Area (%)	49.66	43.86	-1.13%
The Buildable Perimeter (%)	0.94	0.93	-0.10%
The Contiguity Index	0.81	0.99	1.86%
The Compactness Index	0.42	0.35	-1.54%
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product	$1,535.18	$2,252.37	3.57%

Angles Schlomo (2002), The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion

ASIA'S URBANISATION WILL TRIGGER THE NEXT TRAJECTORY OF GROWTH

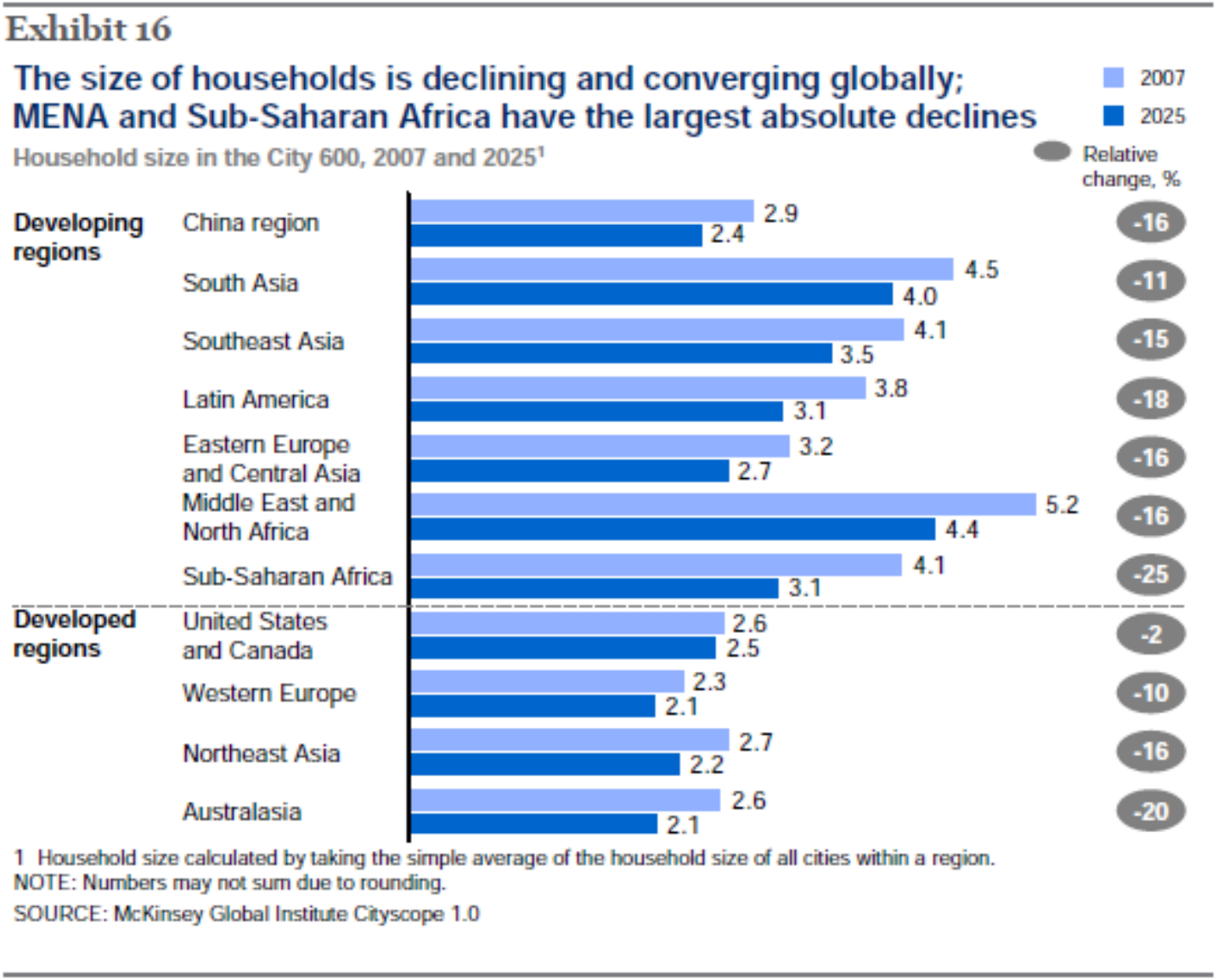


Source : Mario Polese, Pamela Echeverria and Mila Freire, 2002

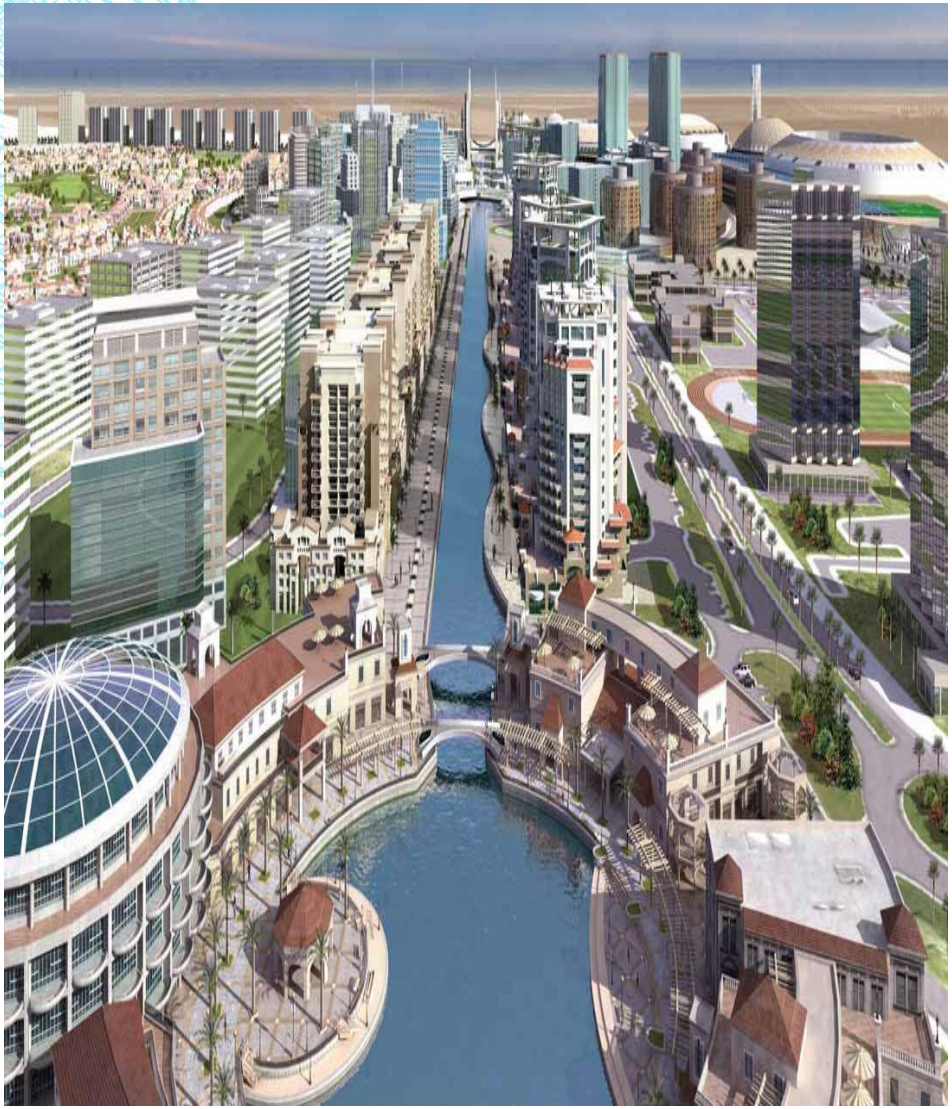
PROSPEROUS CITIES

McKenzie Global Institute, (2013) Urban World: Mapping the Economic Power of Cities

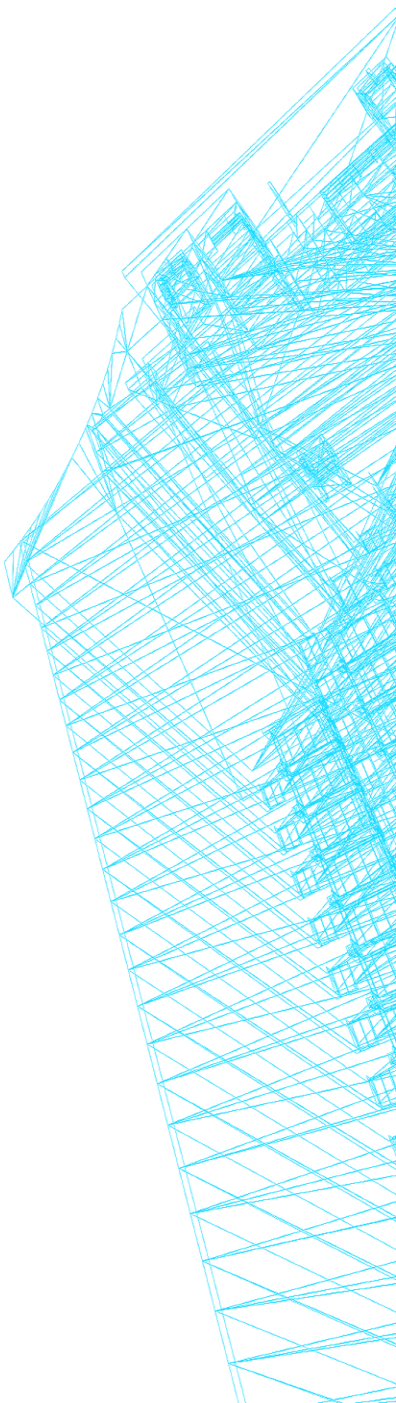
Declining household size
More demand for infrastructure and services



RISING INEQUALITIES



SOUTH ASIA



LEVEL OF URBANISATION IN SA

Table 2.3 Urbanization in South Asia, 2011

	Urban population (thousands)	% of total population living in urban areas	Annual rate of change of urban population (1980-2011), (%)
India	388,286	31.3	2.87
Pakistan	63,967	36.2	3.41
Bangladesh	42,698	28.4	4.19
Afghanistan	7,613	23.5	4.05
Nepal	5,176	17.0	5.74
Sri Lanka	3,175	15.1	0.37
Bhutan	263	35.6	5.96
Maldives	132	41.2	4.38
South Asia	511,309	30.9	3.04

Source: UNPD 2014.

Source: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA 2014, Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities; Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore (2014)

WHAT IS URBAN?

Box 1.1 Definitions of urbanization in South Asia

Within South Asia each country has its own criteria to classify an area as urban. India uses a broad-based definition involving both statutory (administrative) and census classification. Nepal also uses a definition comprising various demographic and economic characteristics. Pakistan and Sri Lanka have a restrictive definition based only on an administrative criterion to define a settlement as urban.

India: Urban areas include towns (places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee). Additionally, an area can also be classified as urban if it fulfils the following criteria: a minimum population of 5,000, a density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile), and at least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in the non-agricultural sector.

Pakistan: Areas with a municipal corporation, a town committee or a cantonment board are classified as urban.

Bangladesh: Places with a municipality *(pourashava)*, a town *(shahar)* committee or a cantonment board are classified as urban. In general, urban areas should have at least 5,000 persons in a continuous collection of houses where the community maintains public utilities, such as roads, street lighting, water supply, sanitary arrangements, etc. Urban areas are generally centres of trade and commerce with a majority of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities. An area that has urban characteristics but has fewer than 5,000 inhabitants may, in special cases, be considered urban.

Nepal: Urban areas should have a minimum of 20,000 inhabitants, annual revenue of NPR500,000 and minimum urban facilities such as electricity, roads, drinking water and communication services. For hilly areas, the definition is relaxed to a minimum of 10,000 inhabitants.

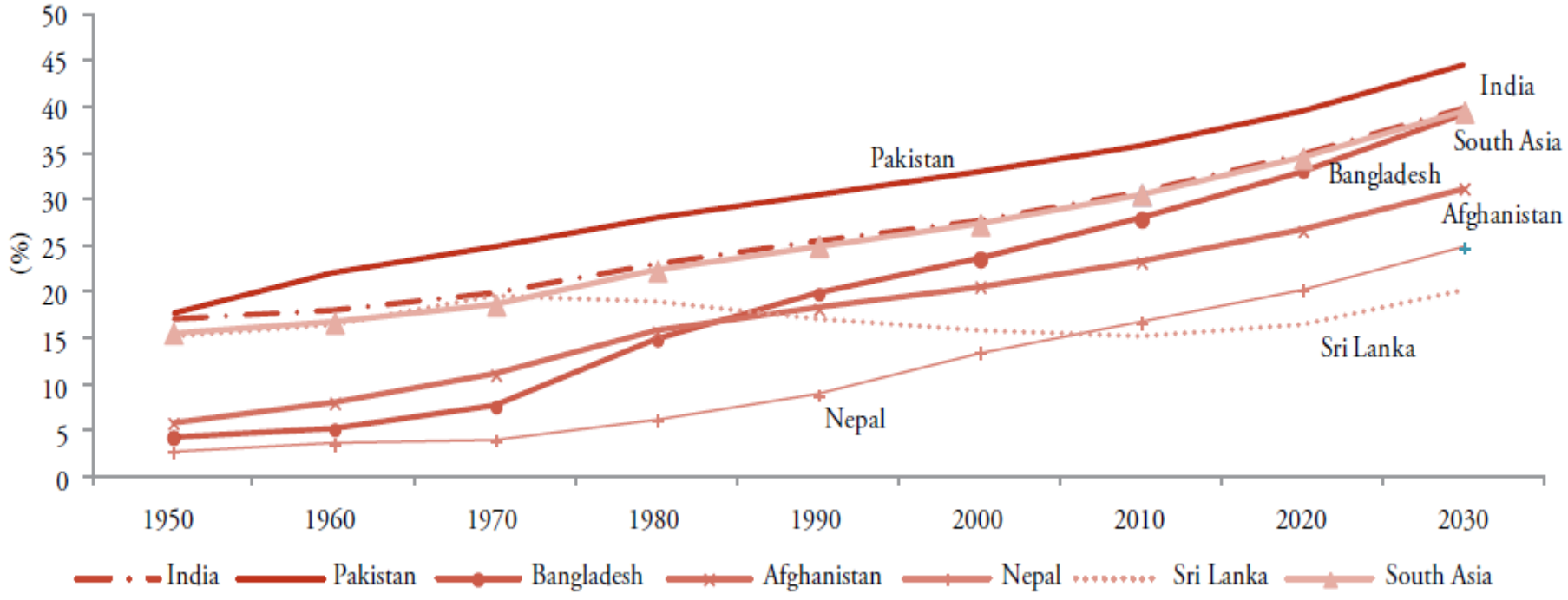
Sri Lanka: Urban areas include municipalities and settlements with an urban council.

Source: UNPD 2014.

Source: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA 2014, Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities; Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore (2014)

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION IN SA

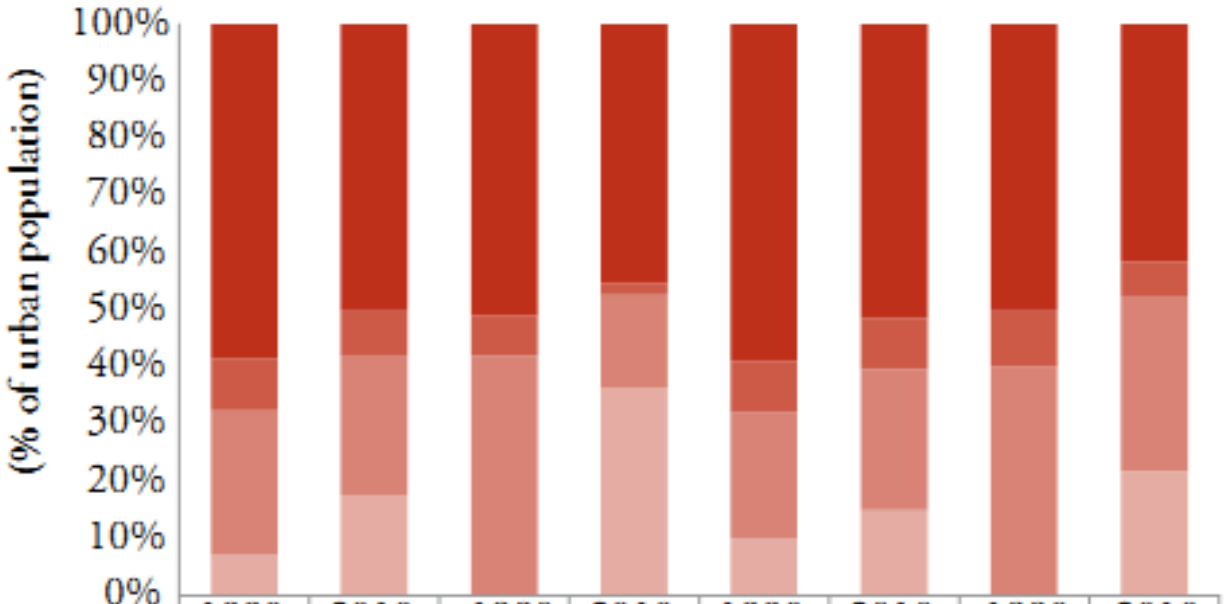
Figure 2.2 Proportion of population living in urban areas in South Asia, 1950-2030



Source: UNPD 2014.

Source: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA 2014, Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities; Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore (2014)

Figure 2.4 Proportion of urban population living in different classificiations of cities, 1990-2010



	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
	South Asia		Bangladesh		India		Pakistan	
Fewer than 500,000	58	51	51	45	59	52	50	42
500,000 to 1 million	9	8	7	2	9	9	10	6
1 to 10 million	25	25	42	16	22	25	40	31
10 million or more	7	18	0	36	10	15	0	22

Source: UNPD 2014 and MHHDC 2014 *Statistical Profile of Urbanization in South Asia.*

Source: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA 2014, Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities; Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore (2014)

URBAN POVERTY IN SA

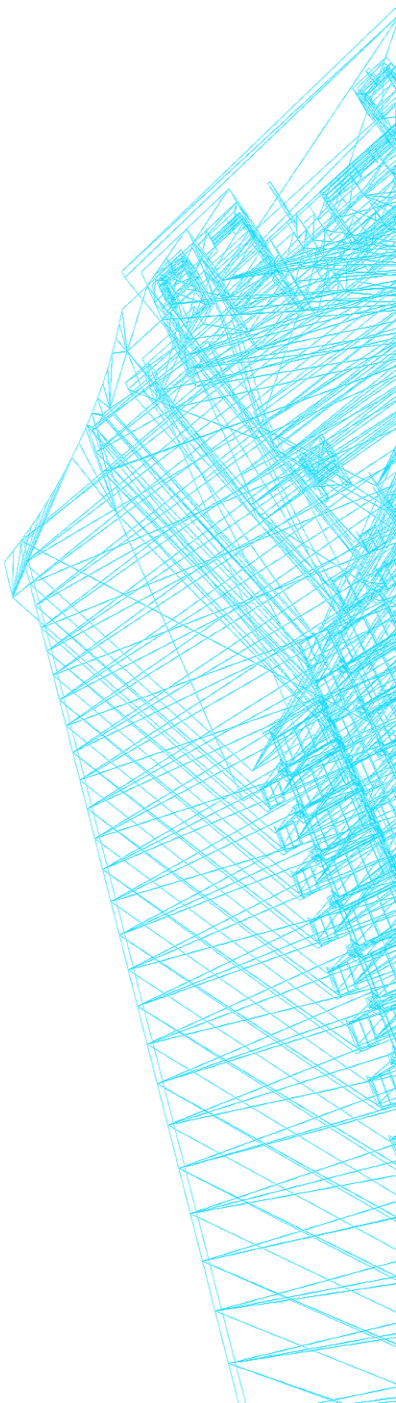
Table 2.10 Proportion of population under poverty lines in rural and urban areas*

(%)

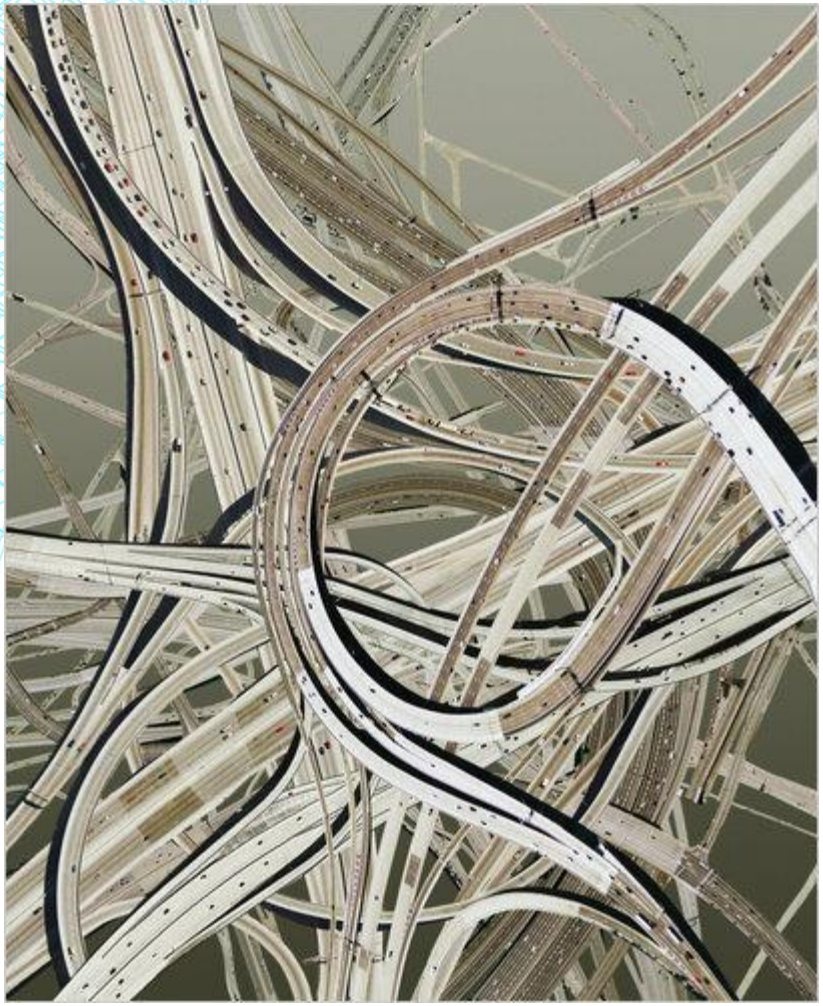
	Rural	Urban		National
		Earlier	Latest	
India	25.7	25.7	13.7	21.9
Pakistan	27.0	14.9	13.1	22.3
Bangladesh	35.2	28.4	21.3	31.5
Afghanistan	37.5	27.0	29.0	36.0
Nepal	27.4	9.6	15.5	25.2
Sri Lanka	9.4	7.9	5.3	8.9

Source: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA 2014, Urbanization: Challenges and Opportunities; Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Lahore (2014)

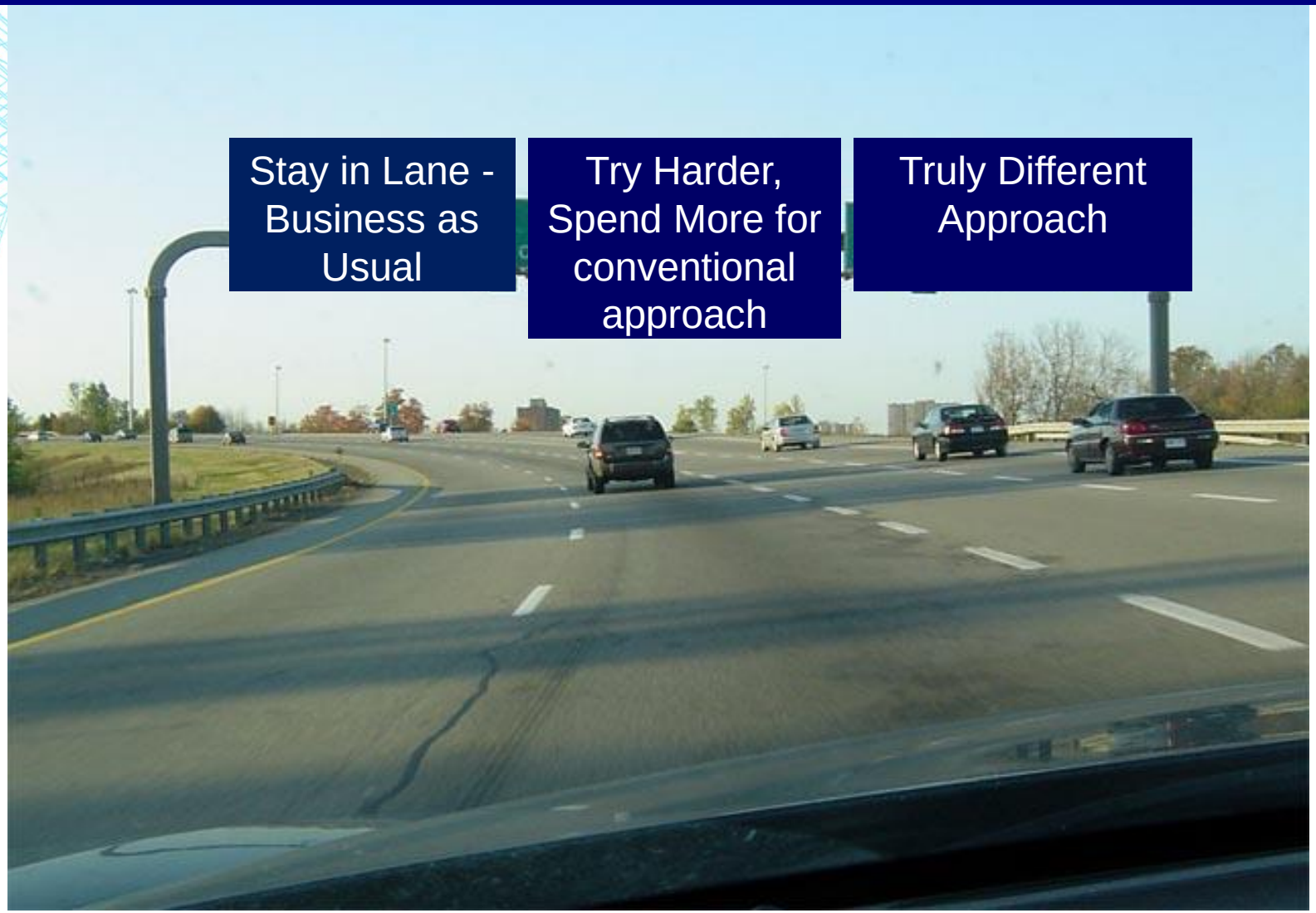
MEETING THE SDG IN SOUTH ASIA



THE CHALLENGE



CHOICES BEFORE US



From: Kala Vairavamoorthy, FUTURE OF Urban Water Management, Asia Water Week, ADB, 2013

“Towards New Urban Agenda”

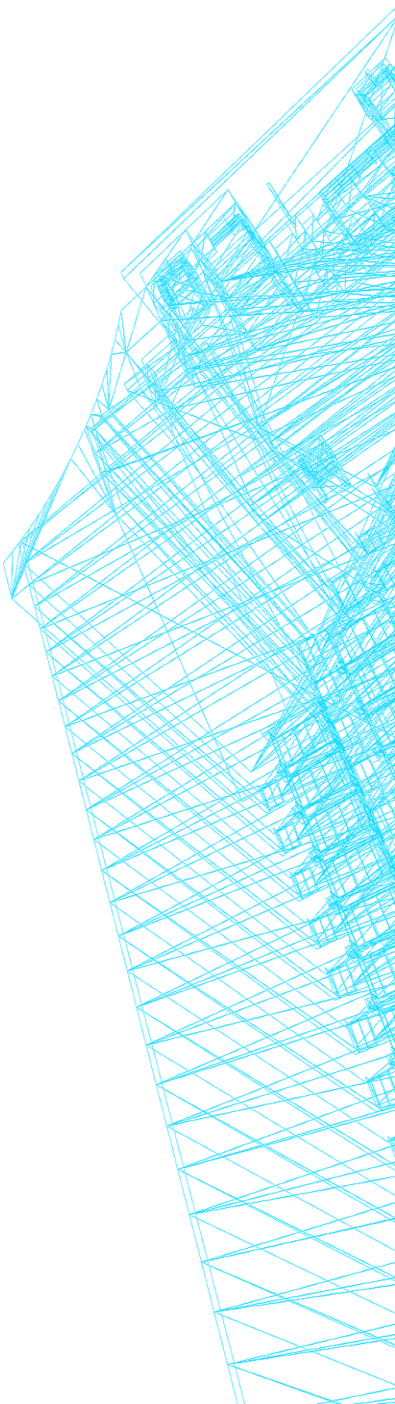
Urban Sprawl > Compact

Segregation > Integrated

Congestion > Connected

Sato Mariko, Towards a new urban agenda”, UN-Habitat

LEARNING FROM ASIAN CITIES



SEOUL TRANSFORMATION

After War: Urban Squatter until 1970's

Cheong Gye Expressway

Road Building above Cheong gye

Starting the Work

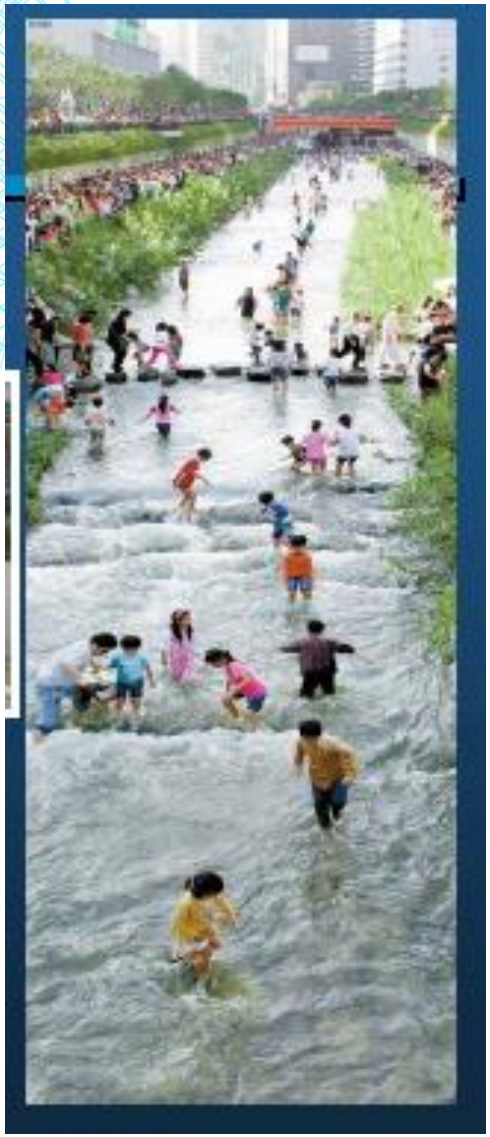
July.1, 2003

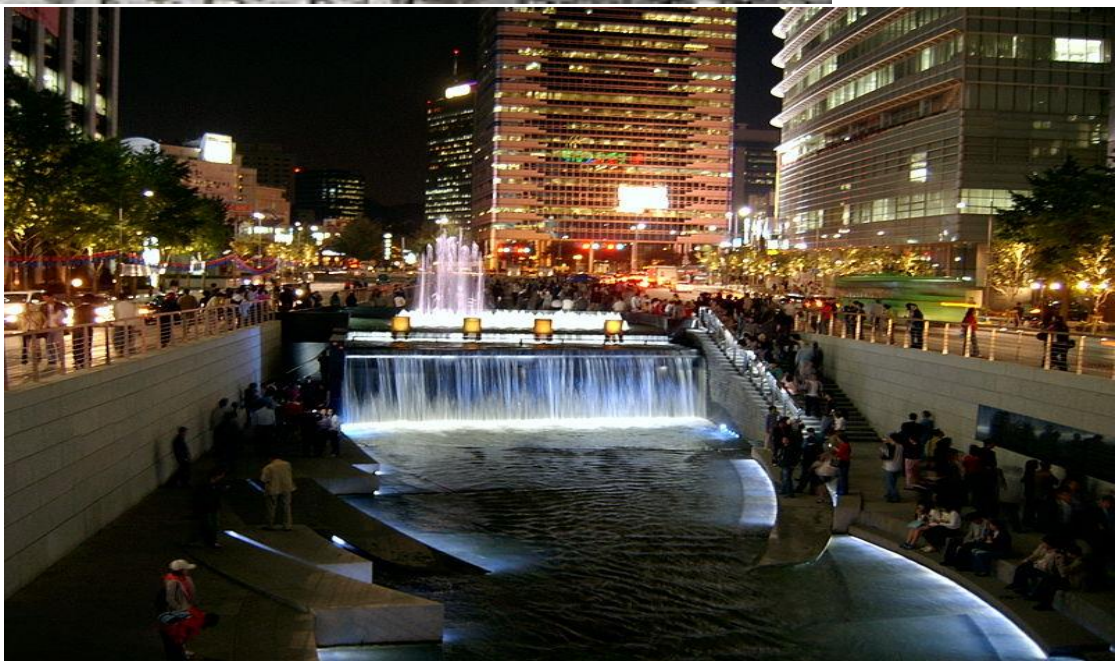
Cheonggye and Samil Elevated Highway in History

Waterway Opened

June 1, 2005

Cheonggyecheon Restoration: Seoul, S Korea





KITAKYUSHU - JAPAN

Environmental Pollution in 1960s

Recovered Sky and Sea, today

Overcoming Severe Environmental Pollution

Overcoming environmental pollution through partnerships among Multi-stakeholders

Residents

Residents' observation of a private company

Learning how to measure air pollution with a university professor

Partnership

Environmental monitoring & environmental infrastructure

Energy-saving production processes & pollution control equipment

Local Government

Private Enterprises

Kitakyushu Green Frontier Plan

Made and Shared by Local Multi-Stakeholders

Target: Society with prosperity accumulated over generations

- Utilizing industrial infrastructure
- Elderly and Children Friendly Society
- International Cooperation for Asian Sustainable Development

Residents' Willingness & Partnership → **Making a Sustainable Society** ← New Feeling of Values & Culture

- **Solution tof Climate Change Issue**
- **Increasing City's Happiness & Activeness**
- **Asian Growth & Exchange**

CO_2 Reduction Target with 40% Economic Growth in 2050

- ☑ City Area: **50%**
- ☑ Asian Region: equivalent to **150%** of Kitakyushu's Emission

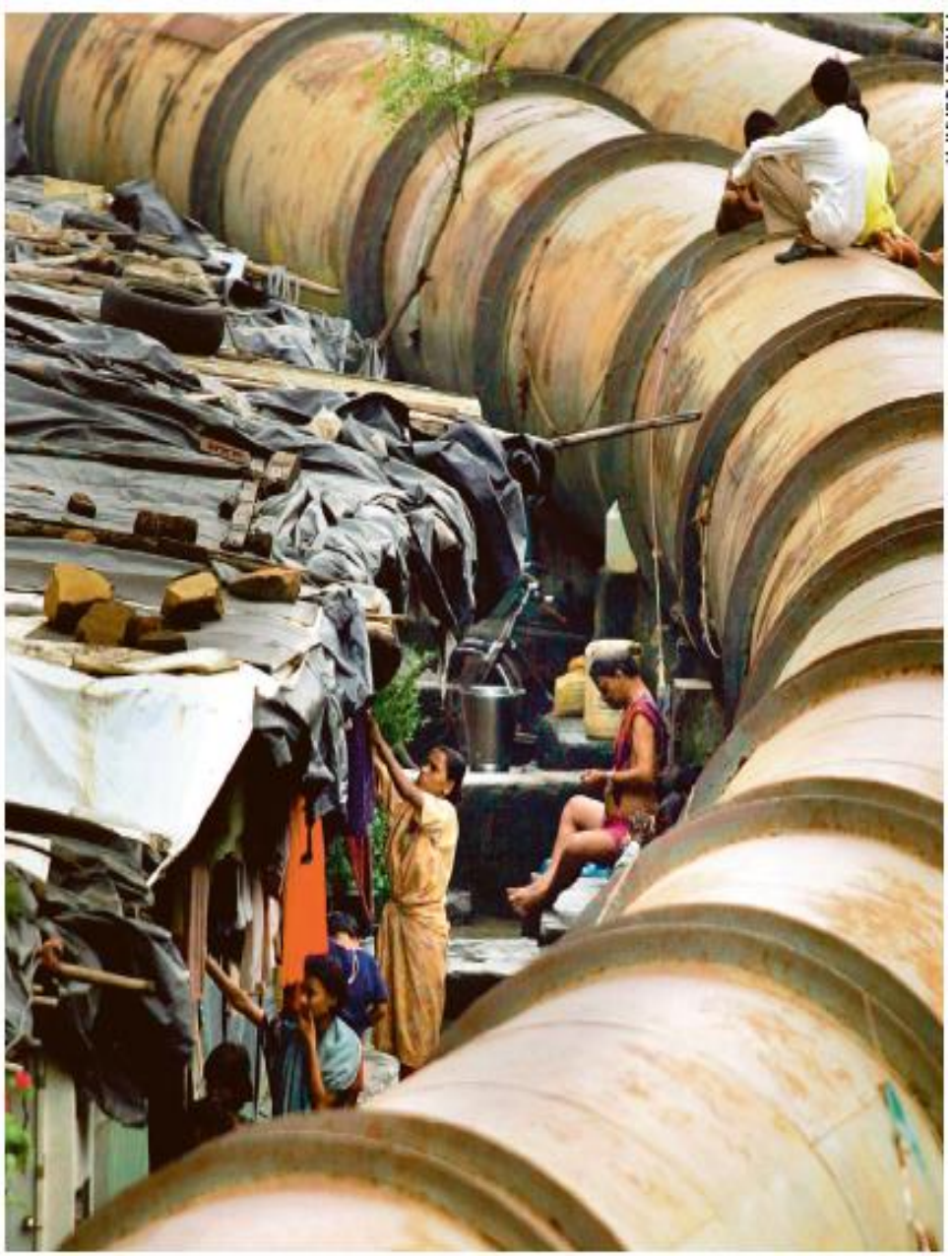
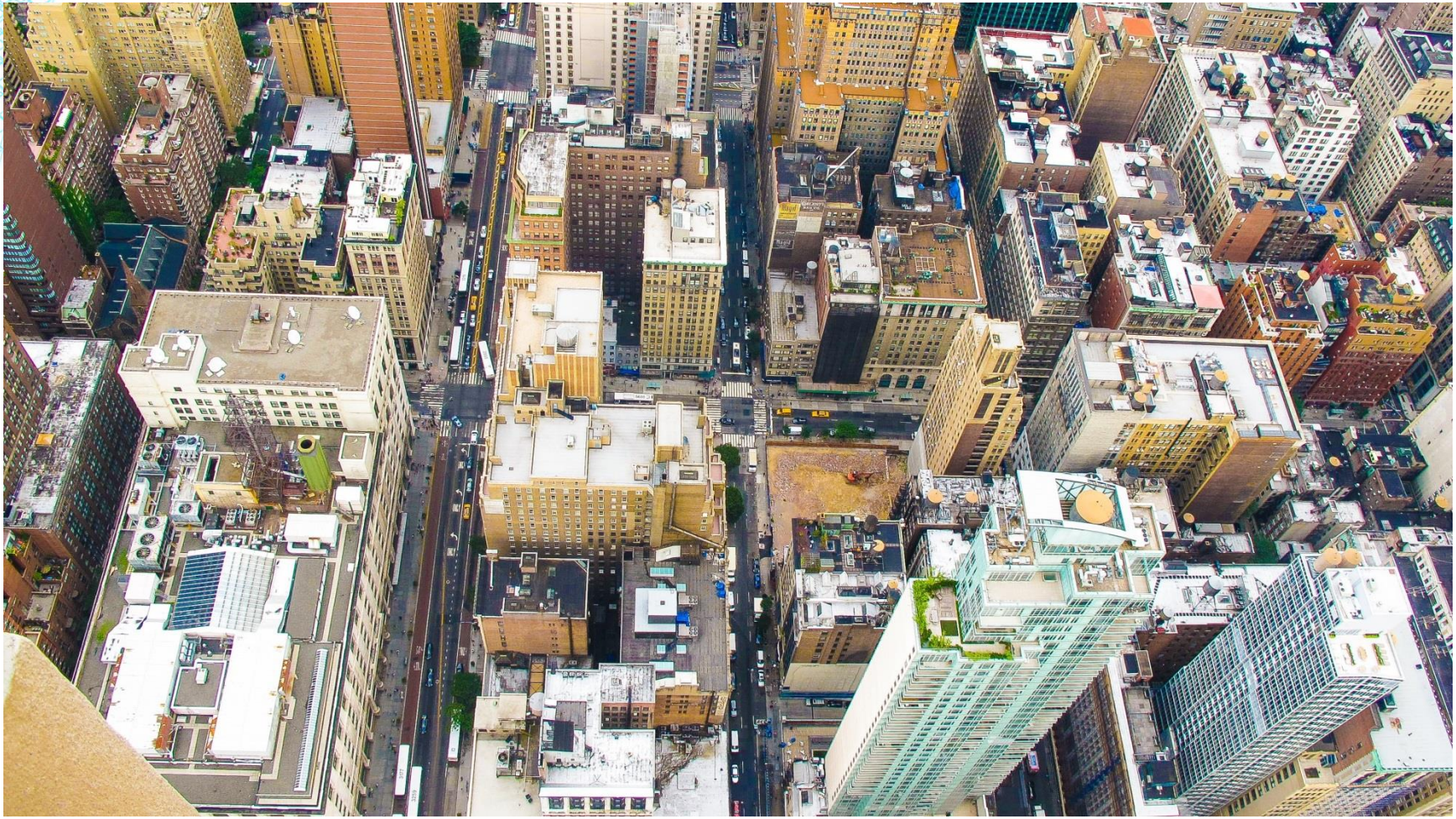
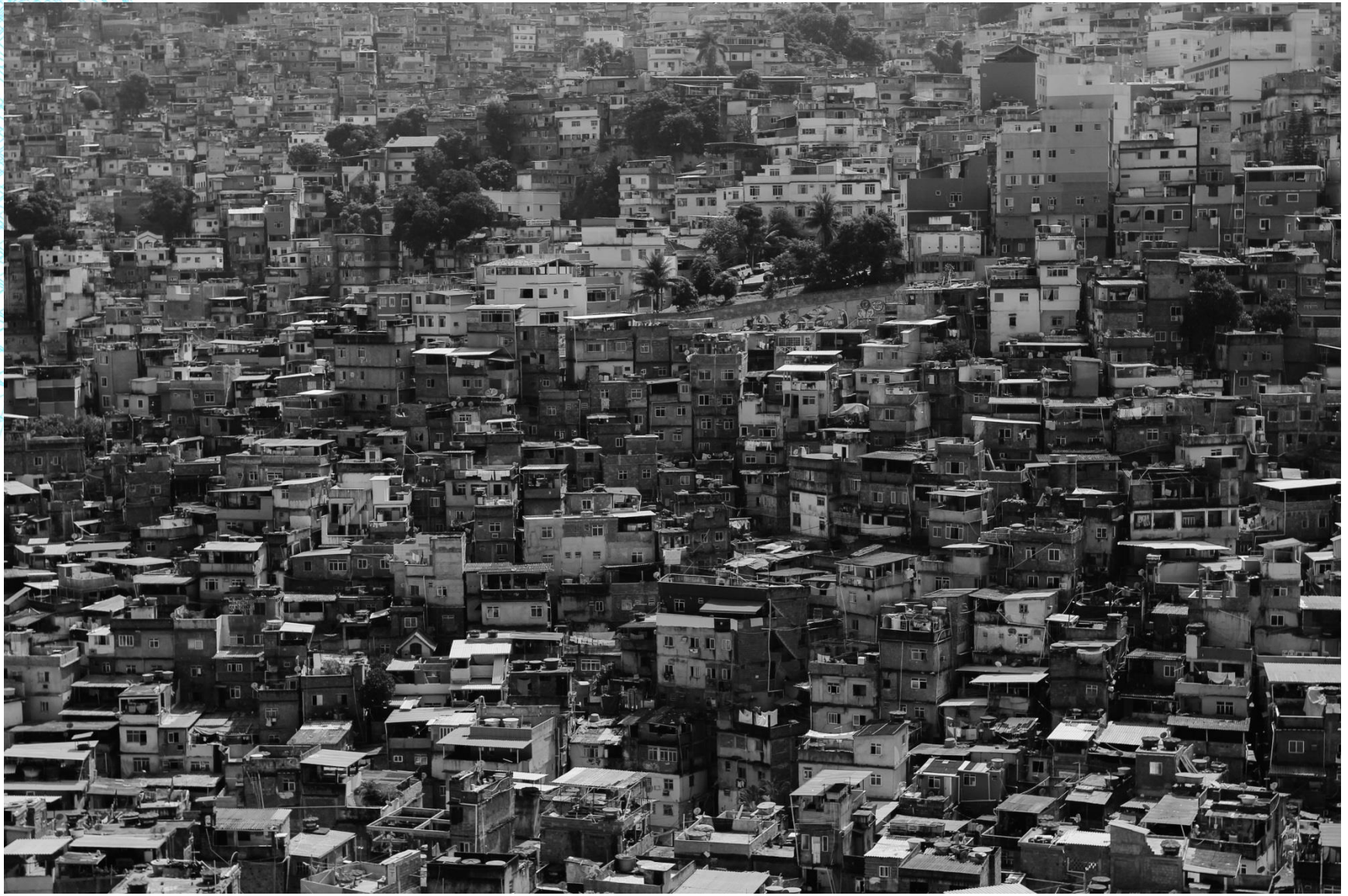
5 Strategies

- **Urban Development**
- **Industrial Development**
- **Human Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Sustainable Development in Asia**

SDG GOAL 11

- Urban planners have an important role to play in meeting the SDG goals
- Each country will have its own agenda; and planners will have to adopt planning practices towards meeting the goal 11
- Cities in Asia have demonstrated progress on making cities productive, inclusive and sustainable. We can learn from them.

American wartime propaganda poster produced by J. Howard Miller in 1943 for Westinghouse Electric

Thank You

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