



Session 2: Overview

Social Development Issues in the Urban Sector

Enabling Inclusive Cities

The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.



ENABLING
INCLUSIVE CITIES

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

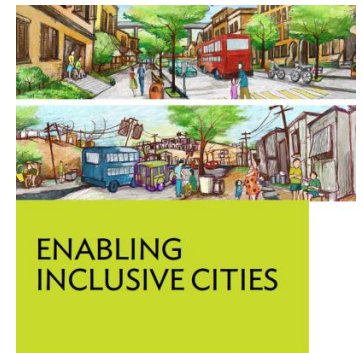
ADB

Ramola Naik Singru
Senior Urban Development Specialist
Urban Development and Water Division
Central and West Asia Department
Asian Development Bank



What is an Inclusive City?

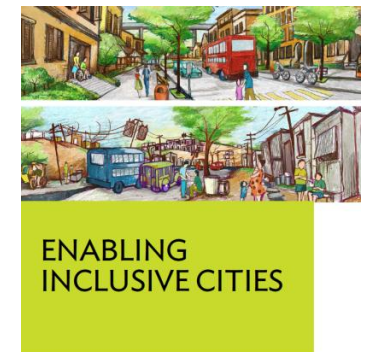
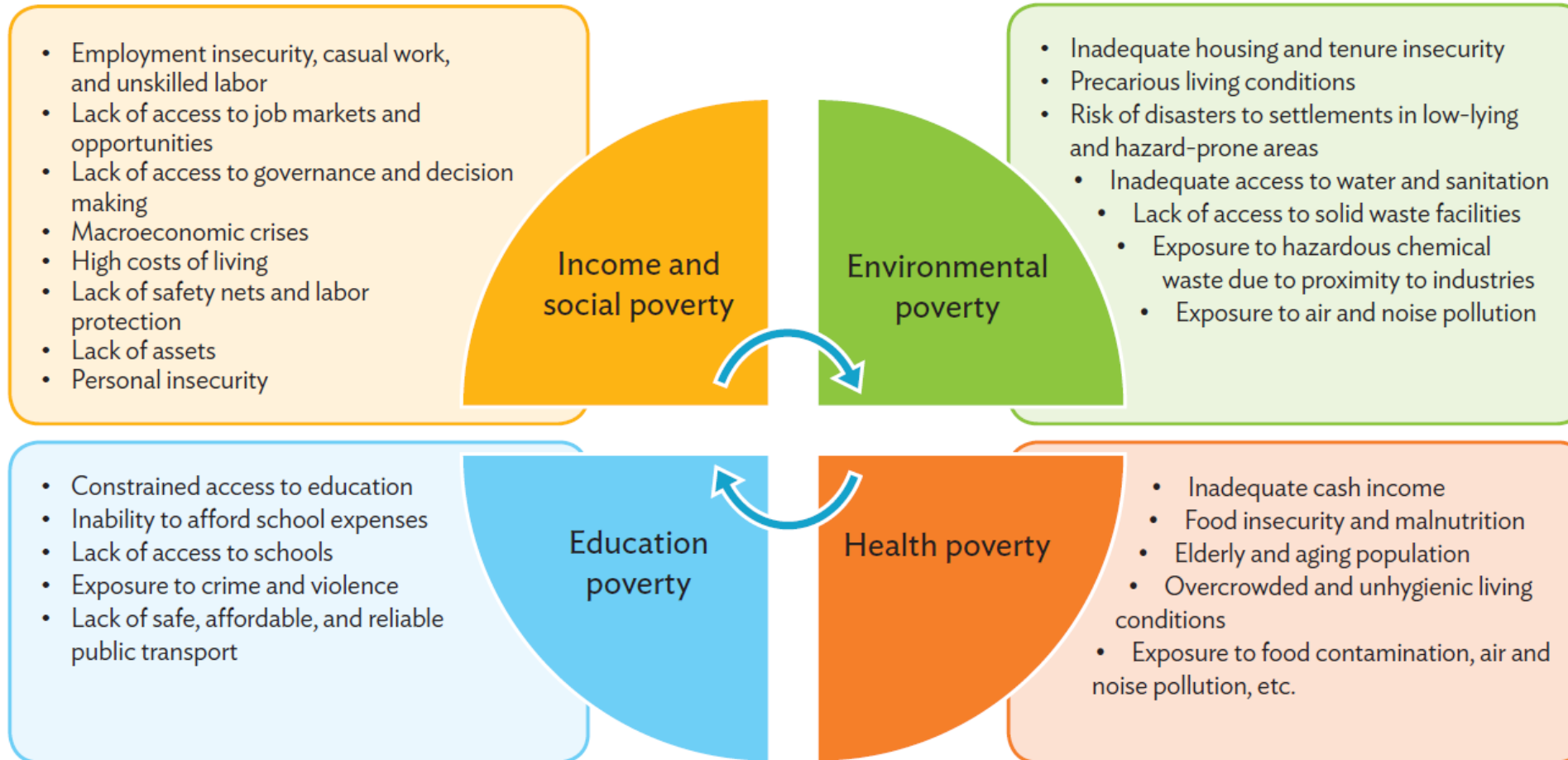
- An **inclusive city** creates a **safe, livable environment** with **affordable** and **equitable access** to urban services, social services, and livelihood opportunities for all the city residents and other city users to promote optimal development of its human capital and ensure the respect of **human dignity and equality**.
- An inclusive city is built on
 - (i) joint strategic visions of all stakeholders through a **participatory planning** and **decisionmaking** process incorporating **universal design, integrated urban planning, transparent accountability mechanisms**, and the use of the **city's inherent assets**;
 - (ii) knowledge and information sharing;
 - (iii) public participation and contribution;
 - (iv) mechanisms, such as cross-subsidies, social protection, and gender balance, to ensure an adequate standard of living to the most economically disadvantaged and vulnerable population;
 - (v) geographical and social mobility;
 - (vi) business environment and pro-poor financing services that attract capital investment and allow everybody the possibility to undertake economic activities;
 - (vii) resilience to global environmental and socioeconomic shocks and threats; and
 - (viii) mechanisms to ensure the sustainable use of its resources.



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



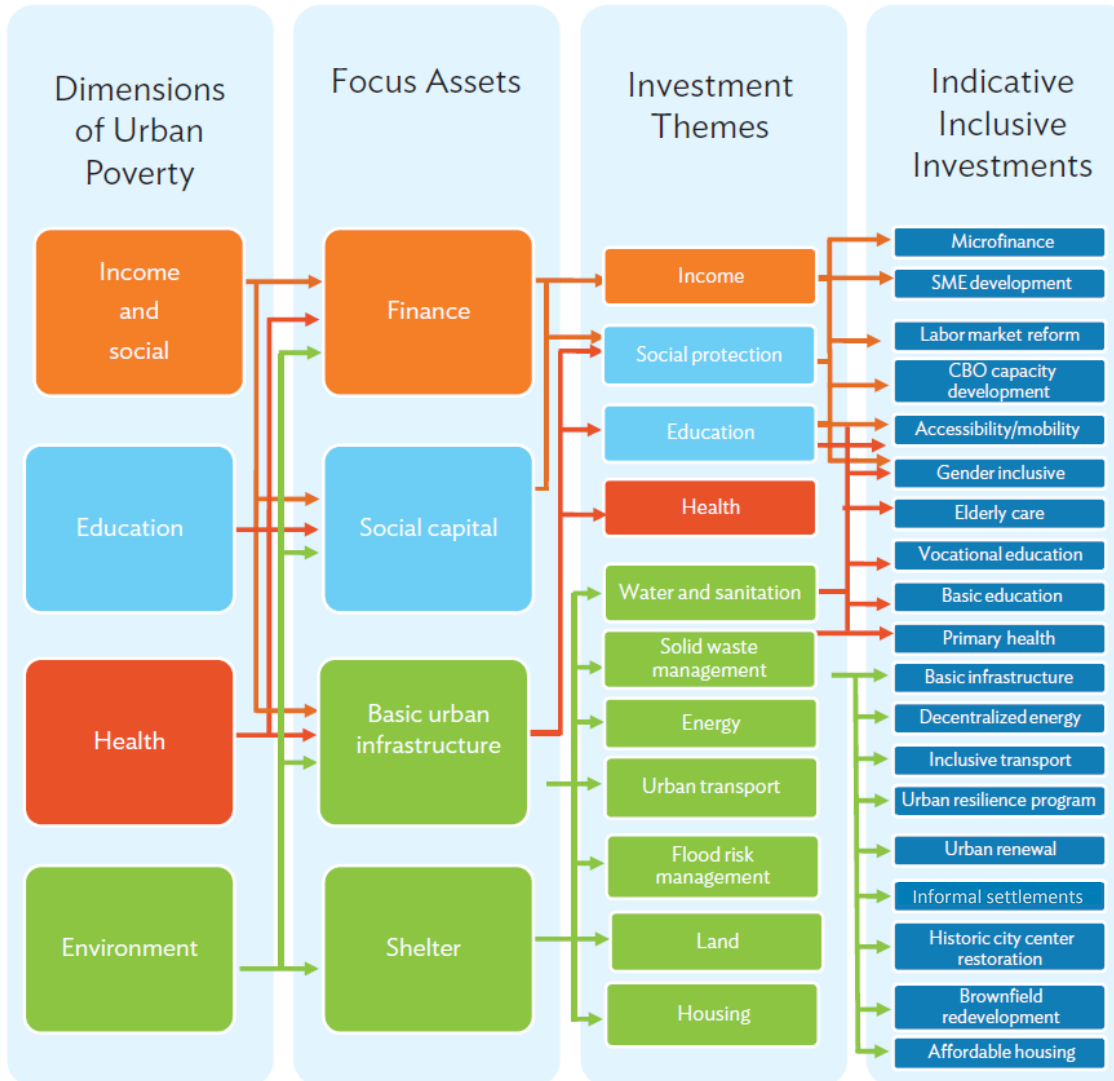
Dimensions of Urban Poverty



Source: R. Naik Singru based on World Bank. 2002. *A Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies*. Vol. 2. Washington, DC.

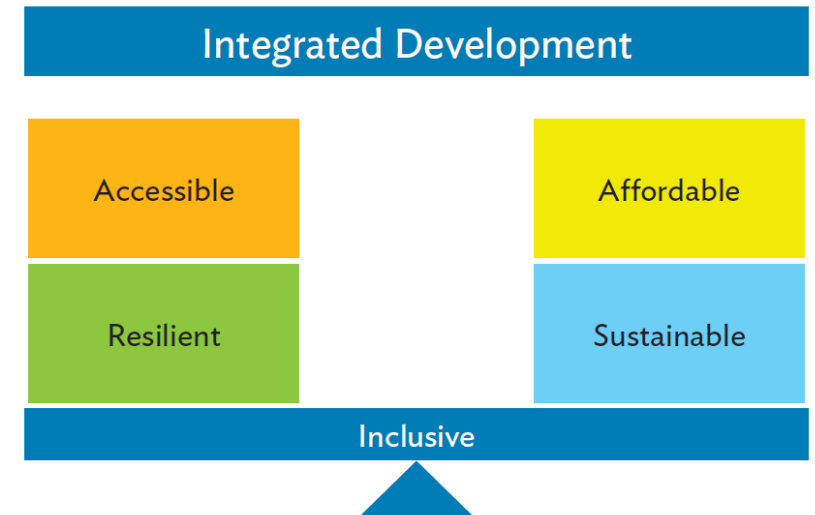
Naik Singru, R. and Lindfield, M. 2017. *Enabling Inclusive Cities: Tool Kit for Inclusive Urban Development*. ADB: Manila.
<https://www.adb.org/documents/enabling-inclusive-cities>

Inclusive Urban Development Approach

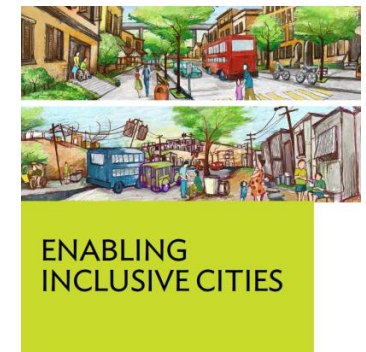
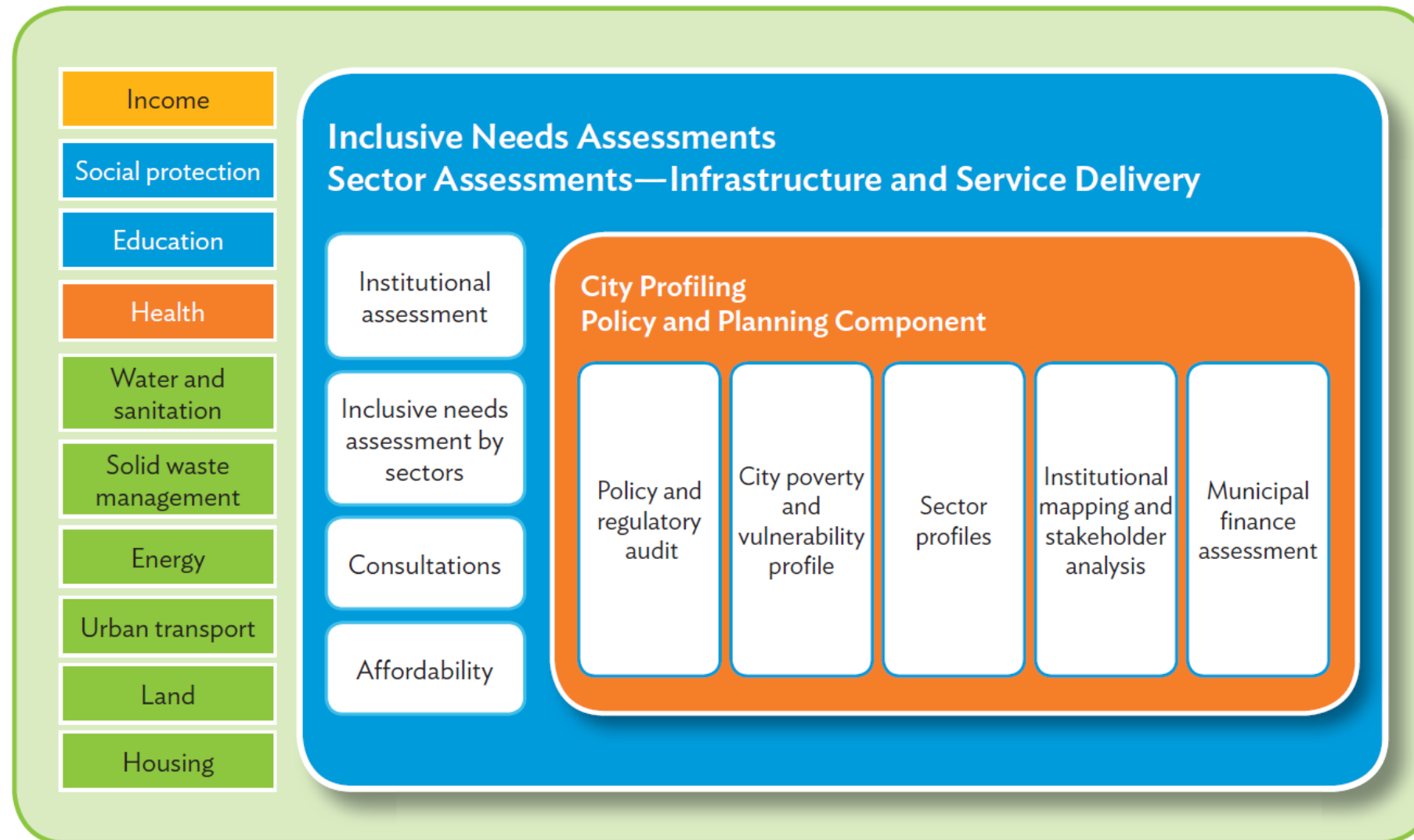


CBO = community-based organization, SMEs = small and medium-sized enterprises.

Figure 2: Critical Aspects of Inclusive Urban Development



1: Understanding the Urban Context



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



MYANMAR

Mandalay's Vision – Peoples' vision

A clean, beautiful city = A Livable City

- **Equitable**

- City for all
- Public places, plazas, open parks and the street-side cafes
- Safe, secure environment

- **Affordable**

- Access to basic urban services

- **Efficient**

- Reliable urban services
- Public transport

- Responses of 600 household surveys held for the first time

Source: ADB. 2014. *Toward a Green Mandalay*. Capacity Development Technical Assistance Report. TA-8251. Manila. Asian Development Bank

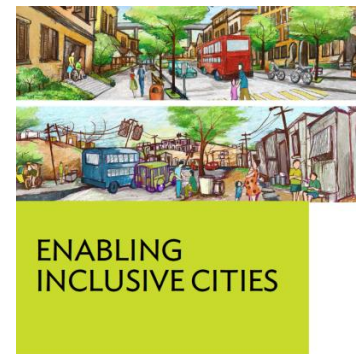
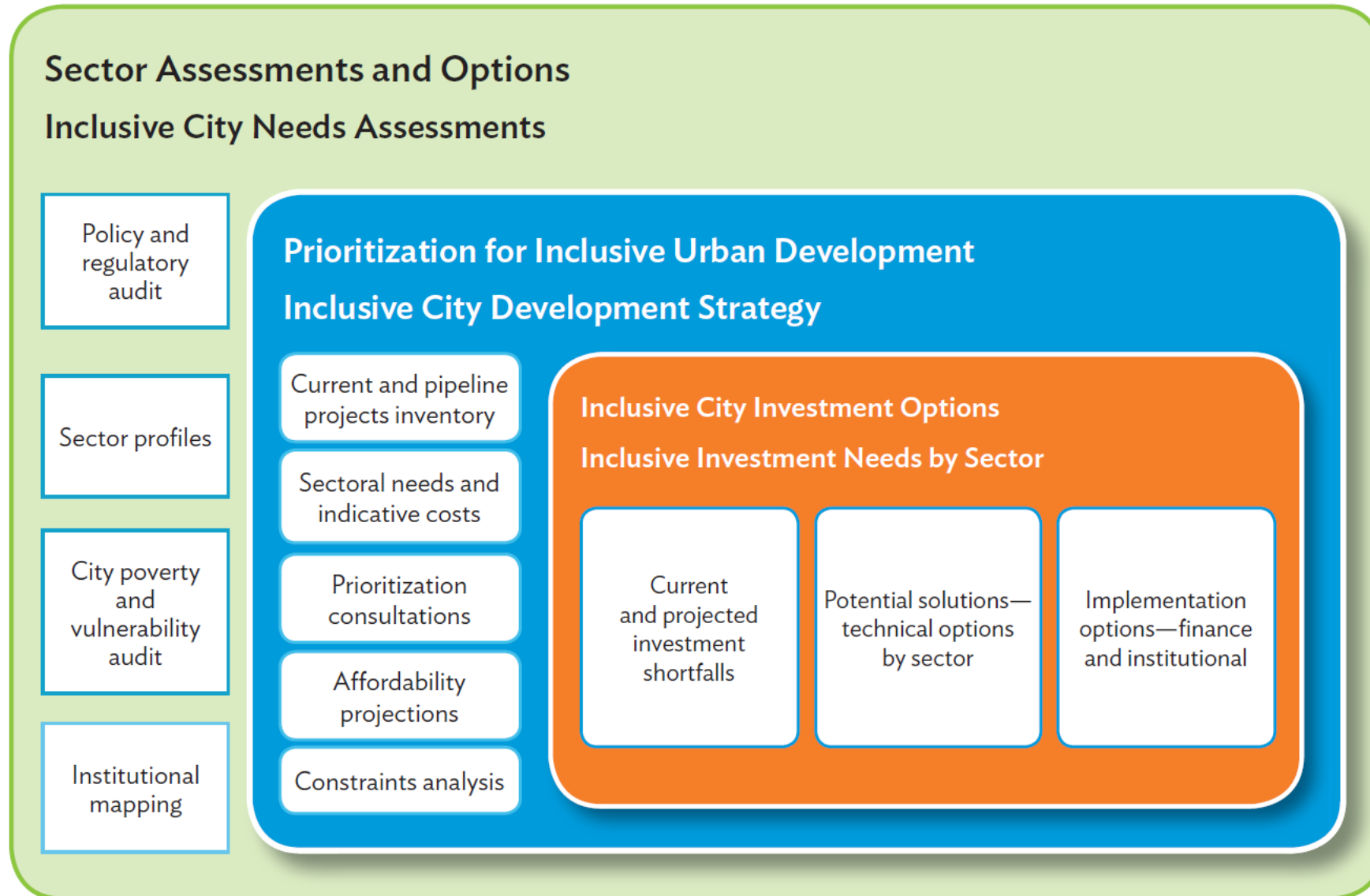
January 29th 2014



Photos: Ramola Naik-Singru, 2014



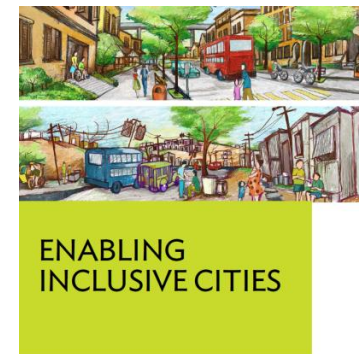
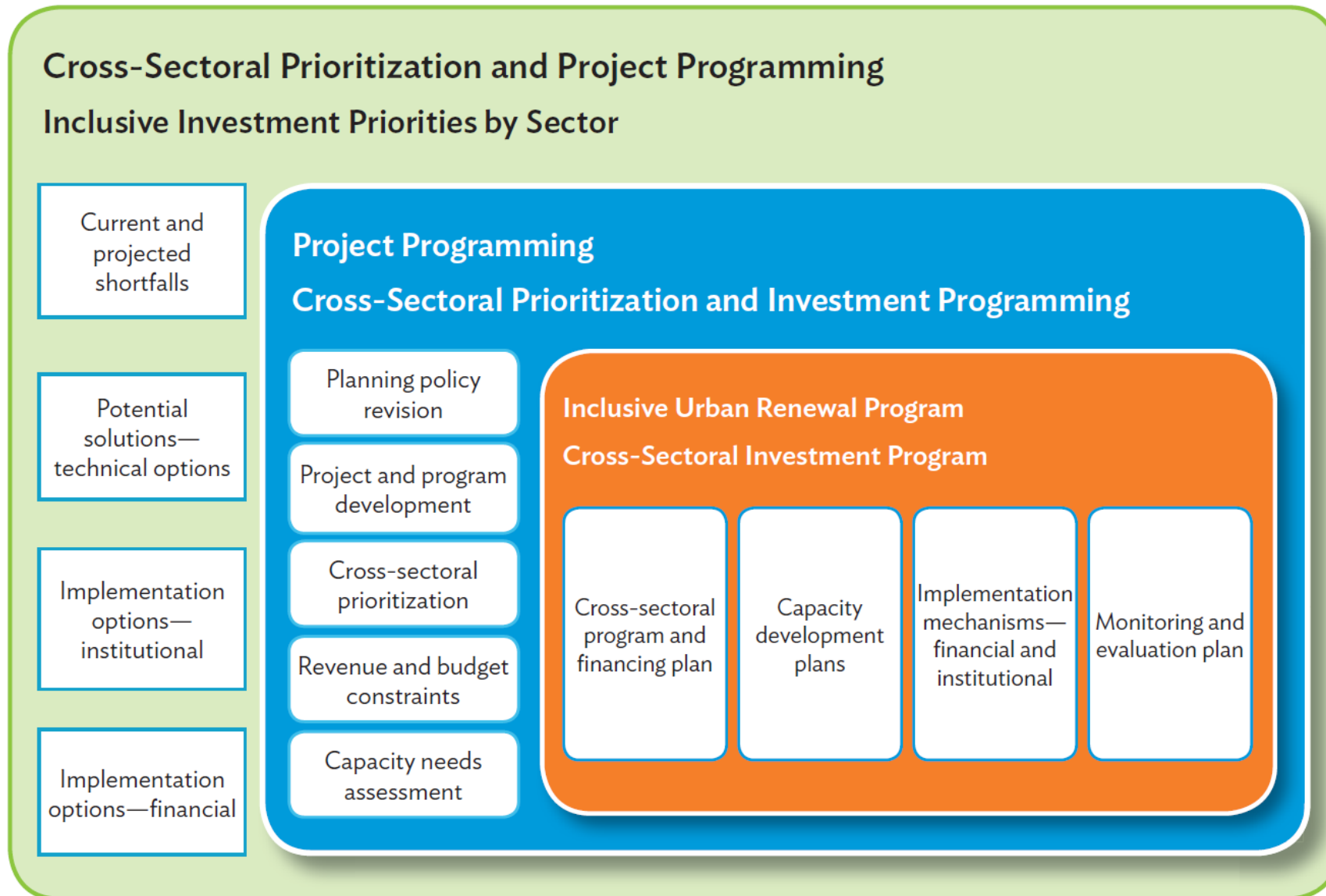
2: Identifying Priorities – needs assessment



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



3: Project Programming – Investments



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADB



An inclusive approach to solid waste management in Tashkent

Inclusive thinking creates jobs for the homeless

Problems

- Homeless people wandered the streets rifling through garbage for recyclable items.
- Skirmishes between the vagrants over the trash.
- Collection Points in disarray and with a stench after such altercations.

Turning Problems into a Solution

- 700 homeless street dwellers were recruited to maintain the upkeep of the collection points.
- Provided with a room, a bath facility, and basic salary in exchange for cleaning the collection points and segregating plastic waste.
- Also allowed to sell other recyclable waste as additional income.



From Vision to Planning:

1. Economy → Competitiveness



2. Environment → Sustainability



3. Equity → Inclusiveness



TA 9220-GEORGIA: LIVABLE URBAN AREAS:

Integrated Urban Plans for Balanced Regional Development

1. Integrated Urban Action Plans (IUAPs)

Visioning and participatory planning

Urban Area Clusters - Economic corridors, Tourism clusters, Agribusiness

Investment Program preparation and preparedness

Inclusive Cities Guidelines for adaptation of the built environment for the differently-abled, elderly, youth, women and children

2. Urban Management Partnerships (UMPs)

Identifying areas for strengthening of urban service delivery

Peer- to-peer / city-to-city learning partnerships

3. Institutional and Financial Sustainability Mechanisms

Capacity building assessments, financial sustainability, community awareness needs for sustainable development, citizen's accountability

City Visioning for Inclusive Urban Development Process

AWARENESS

UNDERSTANDING

ACTION

Visioning

Built Assets

Human Resource Assets

Natural Assets

Cultural Assets

Action Planning

Design Charrettes
Communities
Schools

Surveys
Focus Groups

Social Media

E-Learning
Modules

Tourist Asset Map

Priority actions
solutions

**Integrated
Urban Action
Plan**

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

Inclusive Cities – *engage stakeholders at every important project stage*

SWOT &
Visioning
Workshops

Projects
Prioritization
Workshops

Investment
Planning
Workshops

Inclusive Cities - *solicit stakeholders' ideas beyond workshops*

Field
Visits

Social
Media
Photo/ blog
competition

Focus
Group
Discussions

Design
Charrettes -
businesses,
children,
community

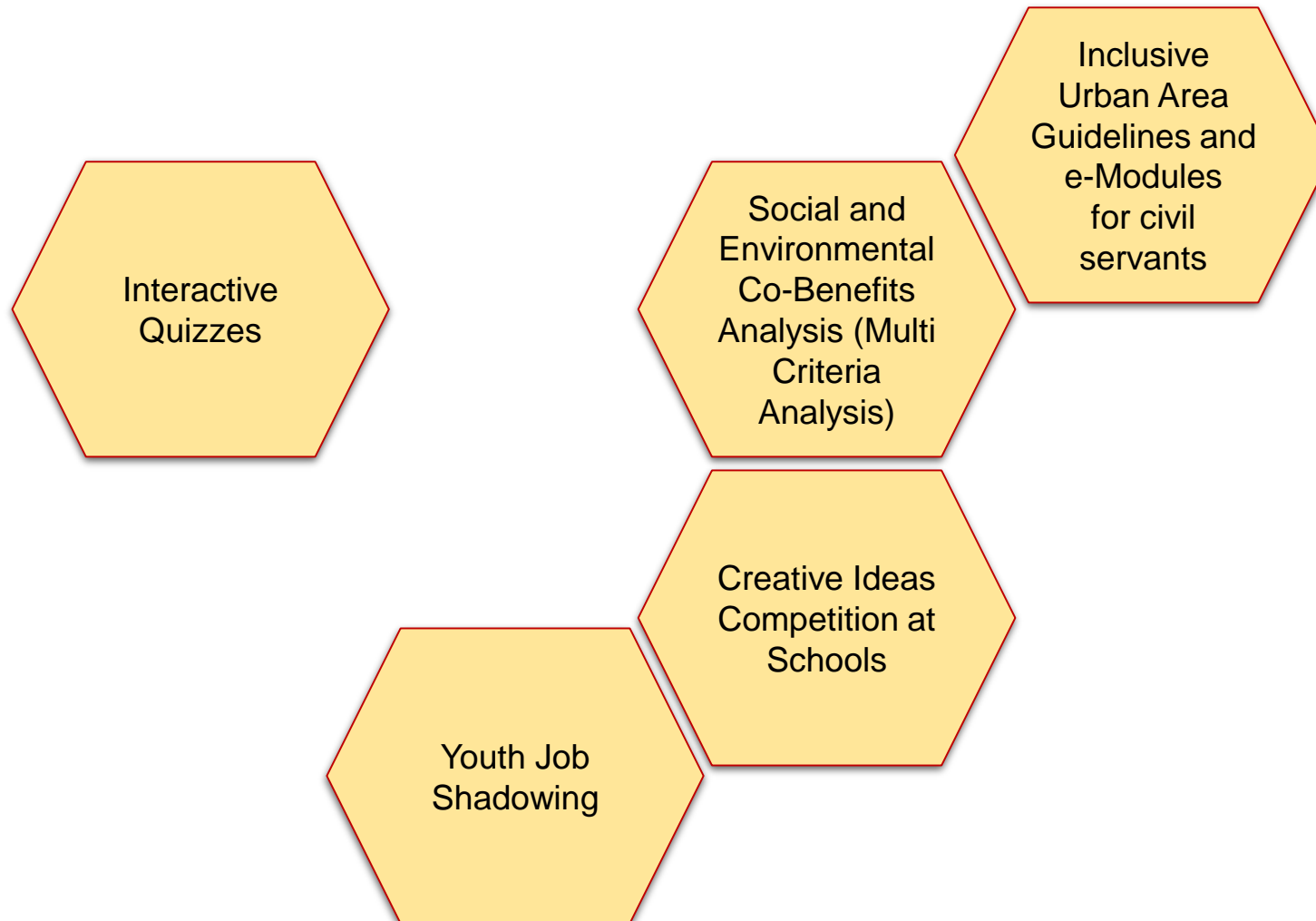


Inclusive Cities – *communicate through different channels*

Animated
Clips
Videos

Media
Behavior
Change
Campaign

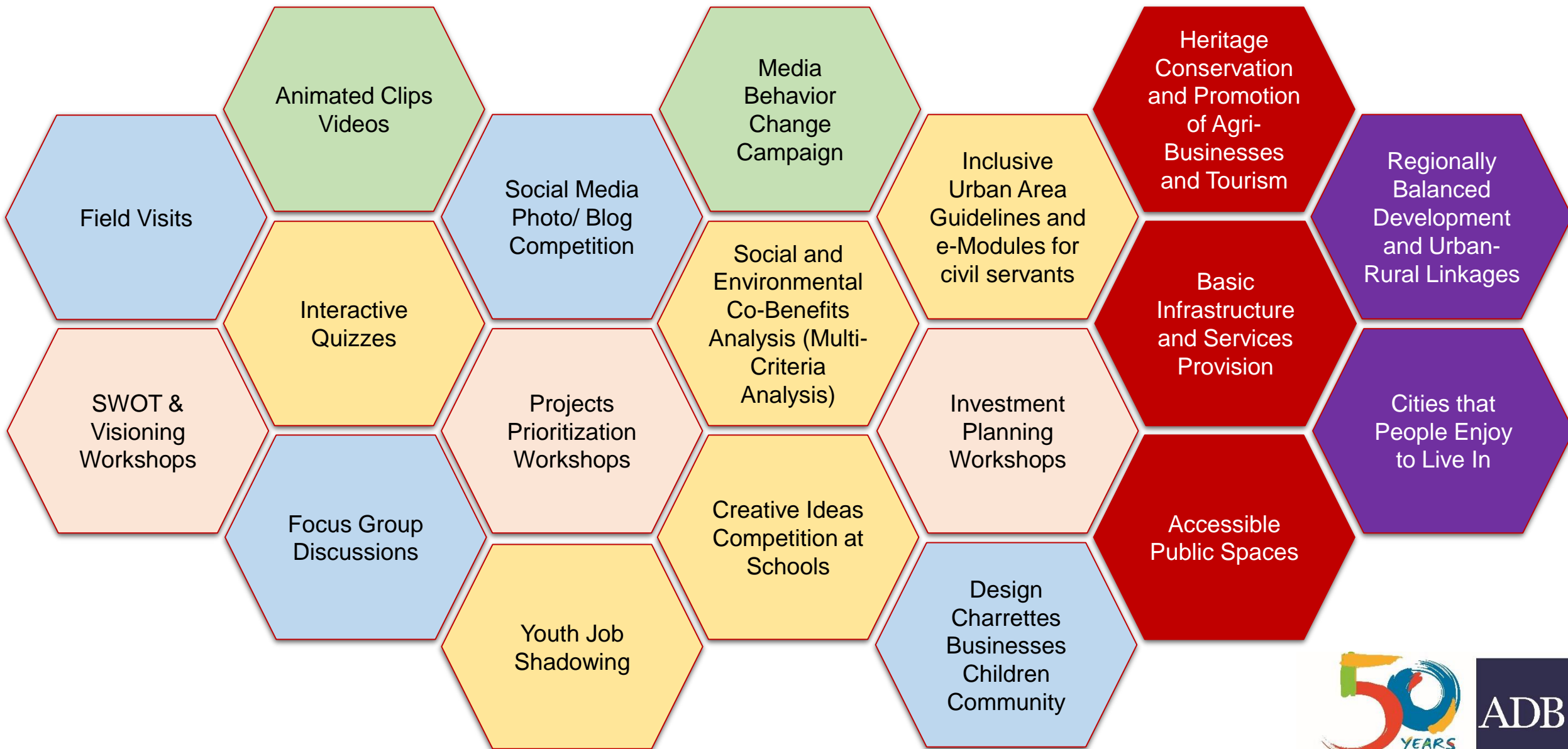
Inclusive Cities – *increase the capacity of stakeholders and ownership of project*



Inclusive Cities – *promote local assets and quality of life*



Inclusive Cities – are systematically built through interlinkages



GEORGIA Urban Services Improvement Investment Program Multitranche Financing Facility \$500m



GEORGIA Urban Services Improvement Investment Program Multitranche Financing Facility \$500m



Selected publications

- Naik Singru, R. and M. Lindfield. 2016. *Manual for Undertaking National Urban Assessments*. ADB: Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/manual-undertaking-national-urban-assessments>
- Naik Singru, R. and M. Lindfield. 2016. *Enabling Inclusive Cities: Tool kit for Inclusive Urban Development*. ADB: Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/enabling-inclusive-cities>
- Naik Singru, R. and M. Lindfield. 2014. *Republic of the Philippines. National Urban Assessment*. ADB: Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/42817/philippines-national-urban-assessment.pdf>
- Naik Singru, R. 2015. *Regional Balanced Urbanization for Inclusive Cities Development: Urban-Rural Poverty Linkages in Secondary Cities Development in Southeast Asia*. Southeast Asia Working Paper Series. No. 11. ADB: Manila. <https://www.adb.org/publications/regional-balanced-urbanization-inclusive-cities-development-urban-rural-poverty>
- Naik Singru, R., Vaideeswaran, S and J. Salukvadze. 2015. *Realizing the Urban Potential in Georgia: National Urban Assessment*. ADB: Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/realizing-urban-potential-georgia-national-urban-assessment>
- S. Sandhu, R. Naik Singru, J. Bachmann, S. Vaideeswaran, P. Arnoux. 2016. *GrEEEn Solutions for Livable Cities*. ADB: Manila. <http://www.adb.org/publications/green-solutions-livable-cities>

