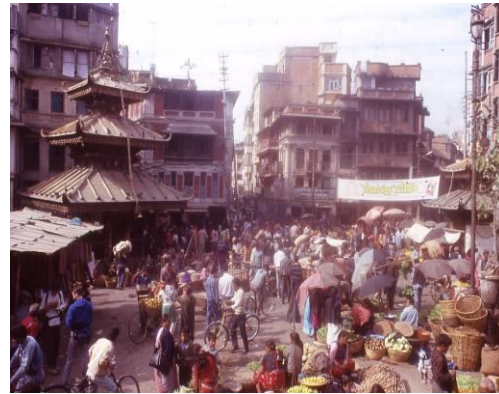
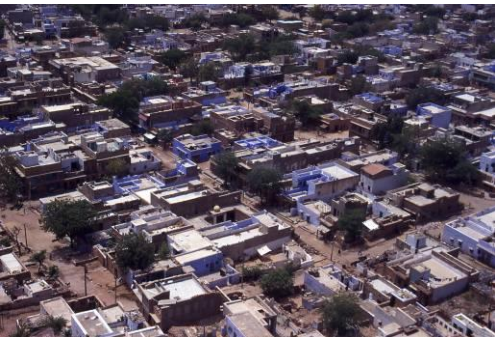




# Enabling Inclusive Cities

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Florian Steinberg

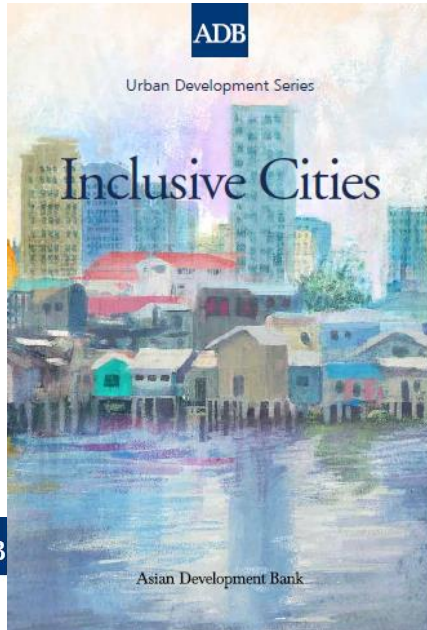
Urban Development and Water Division, South East Asia Department



**“Growth must be more inclusive,  
green and knowledge-led”**

**ADB President Haruhiko Kuroda**

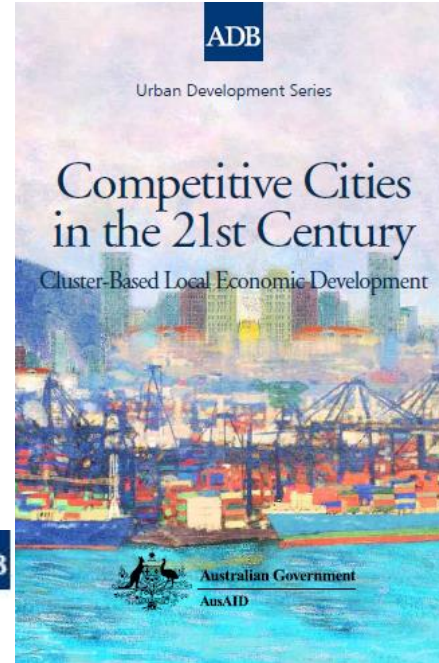
# Urban CoP Publications



ADB

Inclusive Cities

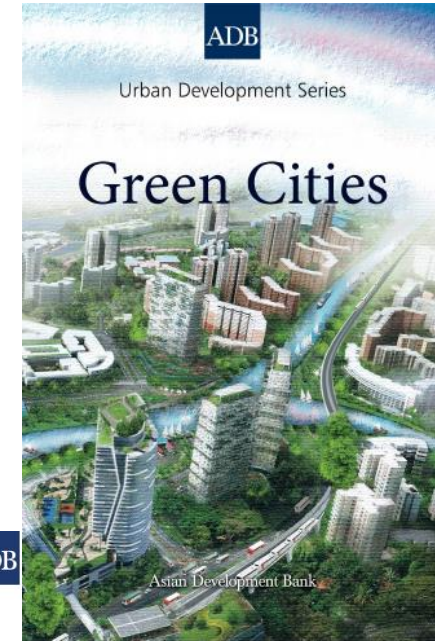
Asian Development Bank



ADB

Competitive Cities

Asian Development Bank



ADB

Green Cities

Livable and Sustainable Cities in Asia

Asian Development Bank



# Program overview - Objectives and rationale of the activity, and workshop structure

- Toolkit on Inclusive Cities – Ramola Singru
- City Poverty and Vulnerability – Armin Bauer
- Community Driven approach to Infrastructure and basic services – Linda Adams
- Civil Society Participation in urban sector projects – Elaine Thomas
- Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project, Indonesia – Siti Hasanah
- Gender Perspectives to Inclusive Cities – Amy Leung
- Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project, Bangladesh – Ron Slangen
- Inclusive approach for Disaster Risk Management – Arghya Sinha Roy
- Green and Inclusive Cities - Secondary Cities Development Project, Viet Nam - Sonia Chand Sandhu
- Inclusive Urban Transport - David Morgonztern
- Ulaanbaatar Urban Services and Ger Areas Development Investment Program, Mongolia – Arnaud Heckman
- Timor Leste Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Enhancement Project – Allison Woodruff
- Panel Discussion **Incorporating ‘Inclusive Cities’ approach in ADB operations**

# Urban CoP's definition of the Inclusive City

- A city is **Inclusive** when there is **equitable and affordable access** to urban infrastructure, services and livelihood opportunities (urban infrastructure includes water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, urban access roads and transport facilities, services are typically health and education, and other common goods such as land, housing, and food).
- The inclusive city is built on joint strategic visions through a **participatory** planning and decision-making process (government with communities, civil society, and private sector). It offers adequate **social protection** for its constituents (systems for supporting children and juvenile and elderly, women, and indigenous peoples' rights), and **resilient** to environmental challenges (climate change and disaster vulnerabilities).

# UN-Habitat's definition of the Inclusive City

- “An Inclusive City promotes growth with equity. It is a place where everyone, regardless of their economic means, gender, race, ethnicity or religion, is enabled and empowered to fully participate in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer. Participatory planning and decision making are at the heart of the Inclusive City.”

# Inclusive urban development – which aspects matter?

## ASPECTS

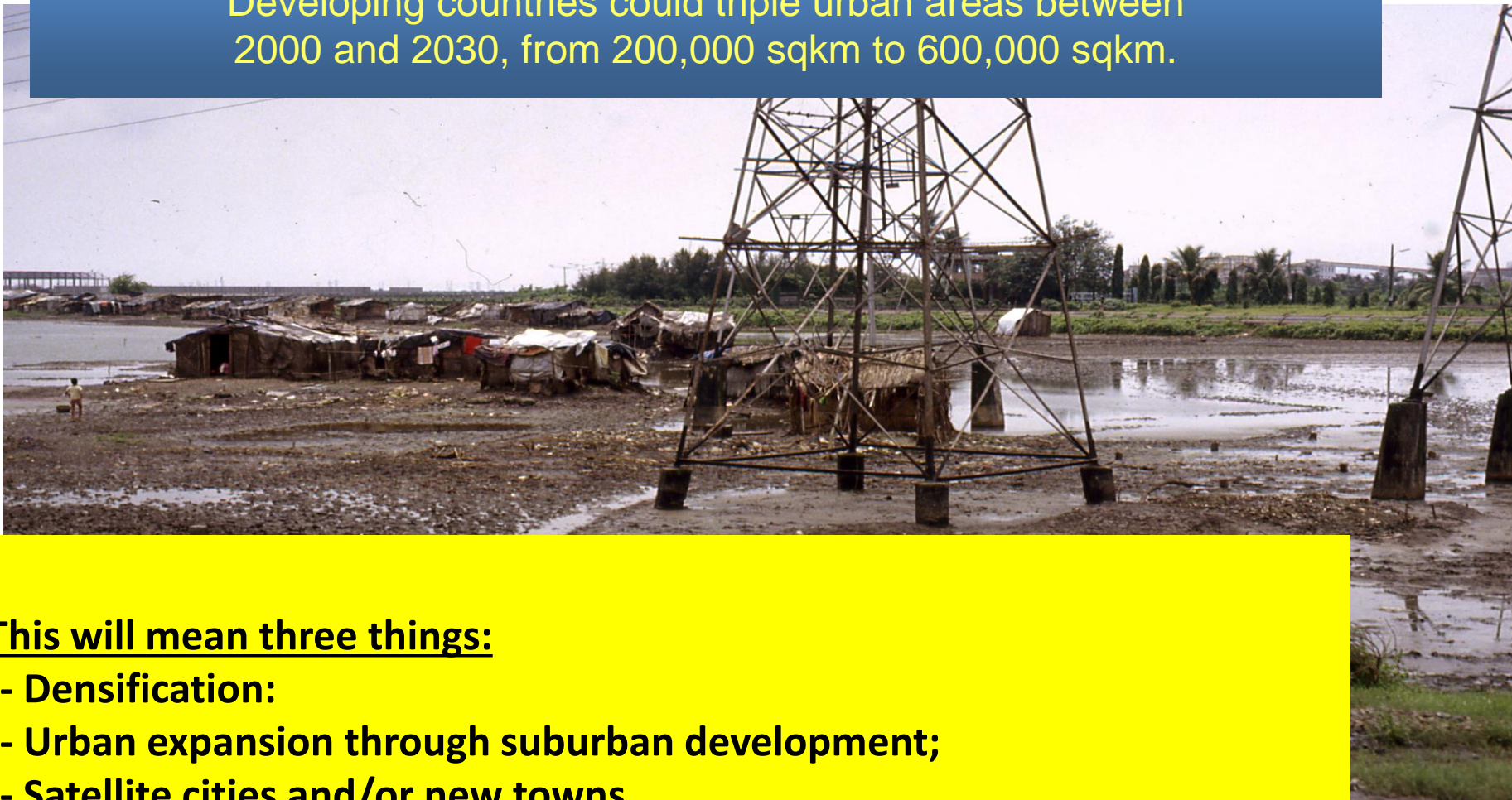
- Access
- Affordability
- Gender equity
- Participation and governance
- Disaster risk management
- others?

## Goods and Services

- Land
- Infrastructure
- Services
- Housing
- Transport
- Social goods (health, education, services for the aged, etc.)
- Social protection (?)

# Expected massive urban expansion

Developing countries could triple urban areas between 2000 and 2030, from 200,000 sqkm to 600,000 sqkm.



## This will mean three things:

- **Densification;**
- **Urban expansion through suburban development;**
- **Satellite cities and/or new towns.**

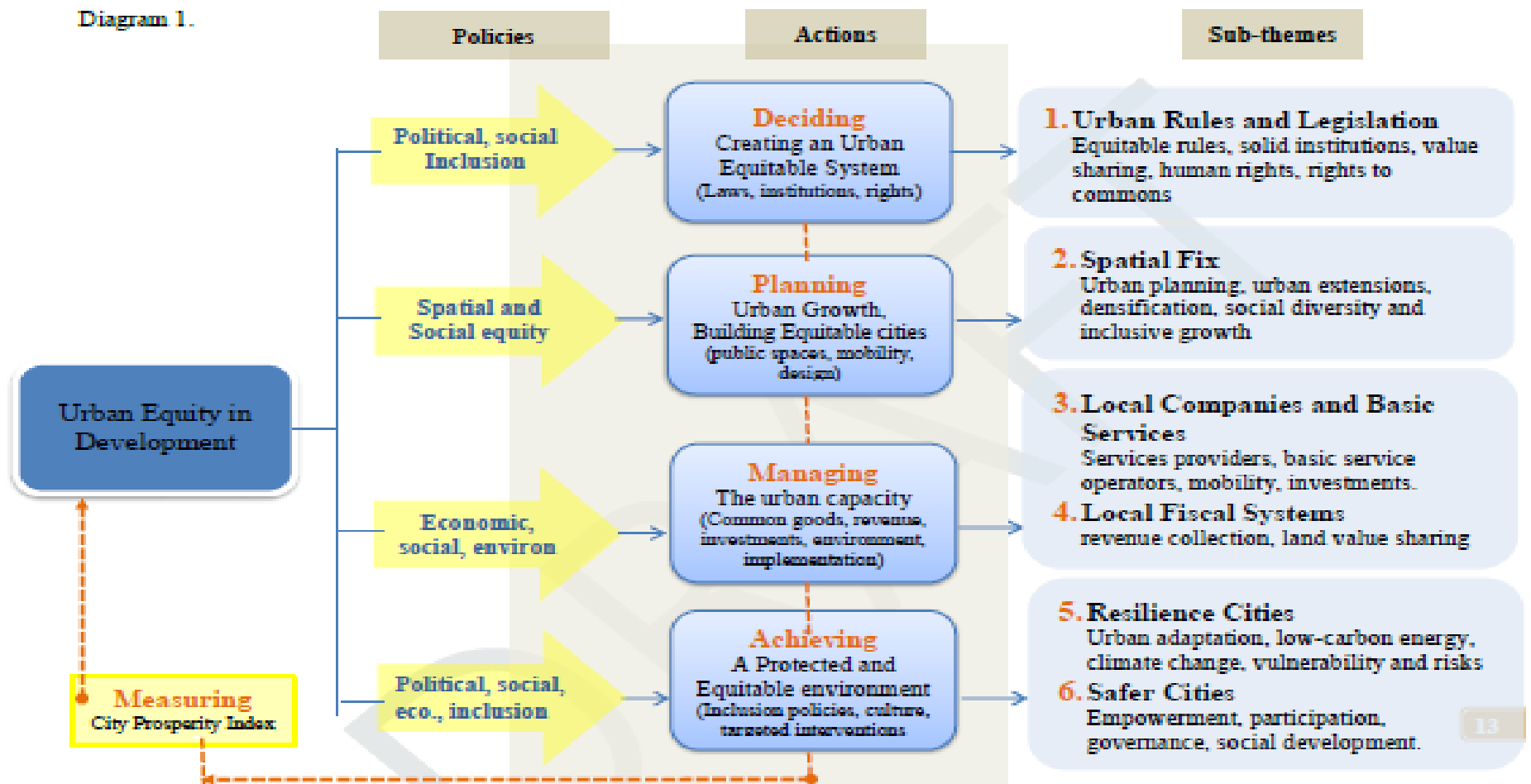


# URBAN EQUITY IN DEVELOPMENT- CITIES FOR LIFE

WORLD URBAN FORUM 7

Urban Equity in Development - Cities for Life – Sub-themes

Diagram 1.



# What experience does ADB have with Inclusive urban Development , urban renewal and slum rehabilitation?

## Urban Infrastructure Projects:

- Water and Sanitation projects
- Urban roads
- Urban Transport projects
- Drainage and flood control
- Solid waste management
- = Preference for hard investments

- Little appetite for large scale projects: Clean up Manila Bay – relocation of large numbers of squatters from rivers and canals
- Historic City Centers

## Slum Improvement in various ADB projects

- IND: Karnataka UIDP - 5% slum improvement
- IND: Rajasthan UIDP – 5% slum improvement
- INO: IUIDPs – 5-10% slum improvement
- INO: NUSSP – 60% slum improvement
- PHI: JFPRs – 100% slum improvement
- PHI: DPUCSP – 5% slum improvement
- MON: Housing – 0% slum improvement
- VIE: Housing – 0% slum improvement
- Slum Improvement = “high impact / high visibility”

# Recent ADB Experience in Housing and Settlement Upgrading - India

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development - \$88 million loan;

Karnataka Urban Development and Costal Environmental Management - \$210million loan;

Kolkata Environmental Improvement - \$400million loan;

Urban Water Supply & Environmental Improvement in Madhya Pradesh- \$315 million – 2% to 5 % for Slums



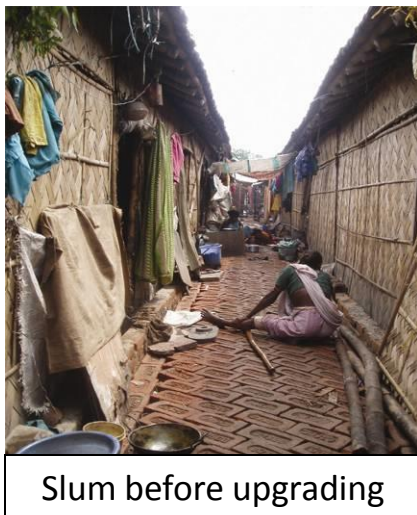
Slum before upgrading



Slum after reconstruction



Savings group



Slum before upgrading



Slum after upgrading



Karnataka savings group

# Recent ADB Experience in Housing and Settlement upgrading – Indonesia

Neighborhood Upgrading and Shelter Sector Project (\$73.7m loan)



Water supply



Community toilets



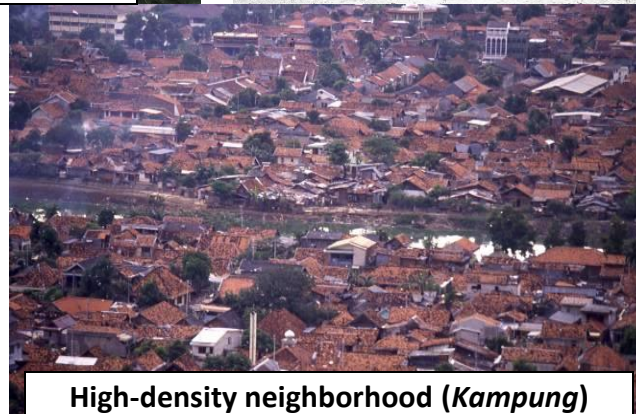
Solid waste collection



Water supply



Foot paths



High-density neighborhood (*Kampung*)

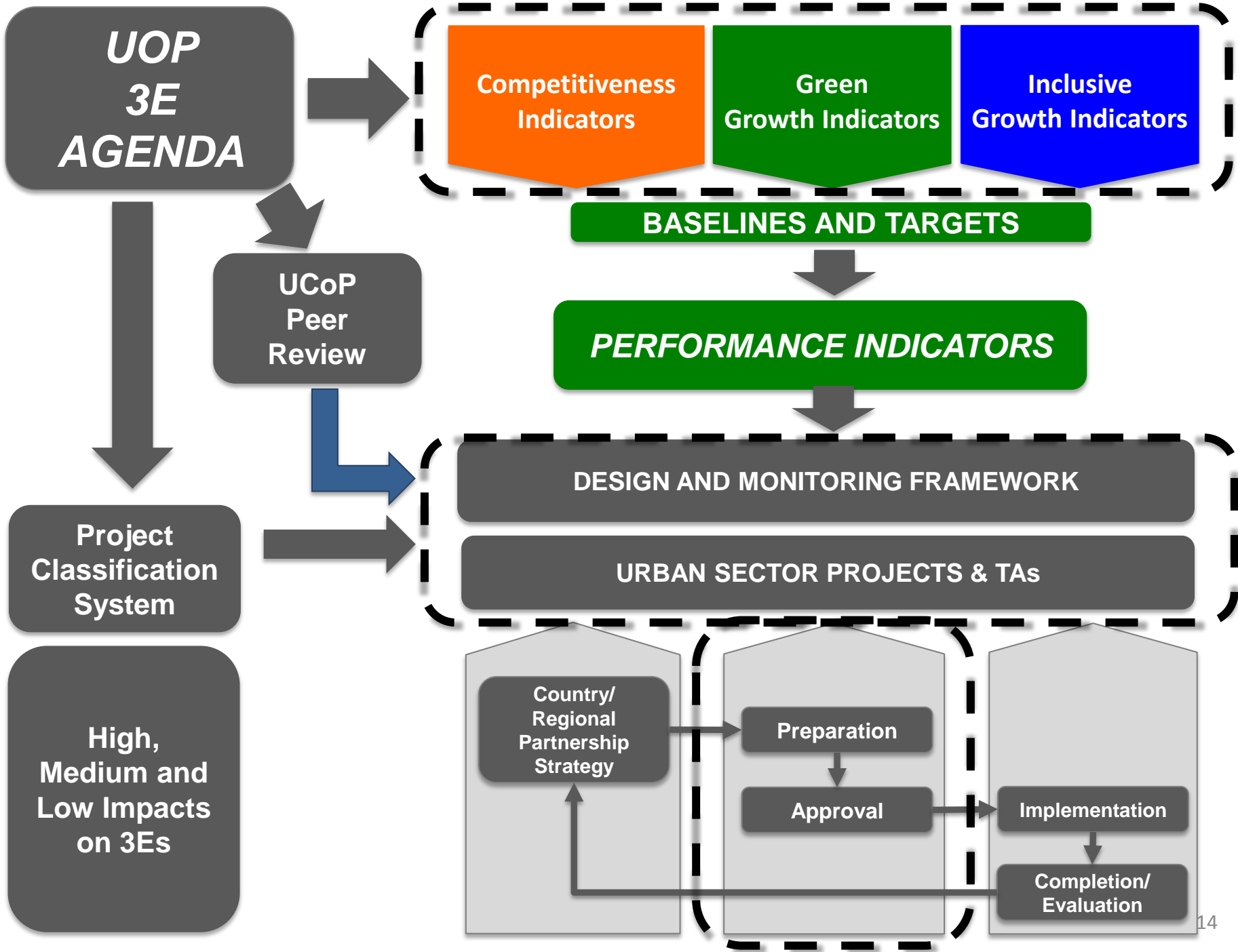


Footpaths

# Recent ADB Experience in Settlement Upgrading - Philippines

Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction in Metro Manila (\$3.6 m grant)





# Incorporating 'Inclusive Cities' approach in ADB operations

- Questions for the Panel:
  1. Is ADB's project design adequately responsive to the needs of inclusive cities?
  2. Are new financing modalities needed to address the needs of the region?
  3. Are investments of Urban Divisions sufficient to deal with needs of Inclusive Cities? Are more multi-sector interventions needed, beyond the scope of Urban Divisions [for instance: Transport; Social development; health; SME development; HRD...]?
  4. Are Urban Divisions ready to engage the private sector in investments?
  5. What additional technical assistance resources will be required (for assessments, capacity development, working with private sector)?

# THANK YOU

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