

CREATING RESILIENT CITIES IN ASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

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AIMS OF PRESENTATION.

- 1 Presentation is intended as an *ideas* piece to provoke discussion on urbanization, trade and environmental change.
2. To introduce four important ideas that aid the understanding of this nexus .U.T.E.
 - the centrality of the urbanization process
 - creating resilient and adaptive urban places
 - building new types of urban government and governance
 - developing new concepts for the 21st century
3. To make a plea to introduce these new understandings into policy formation

IDEA 1. THE CENTRALITY OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES.

Need to reformulate ideas of the urbanization process.

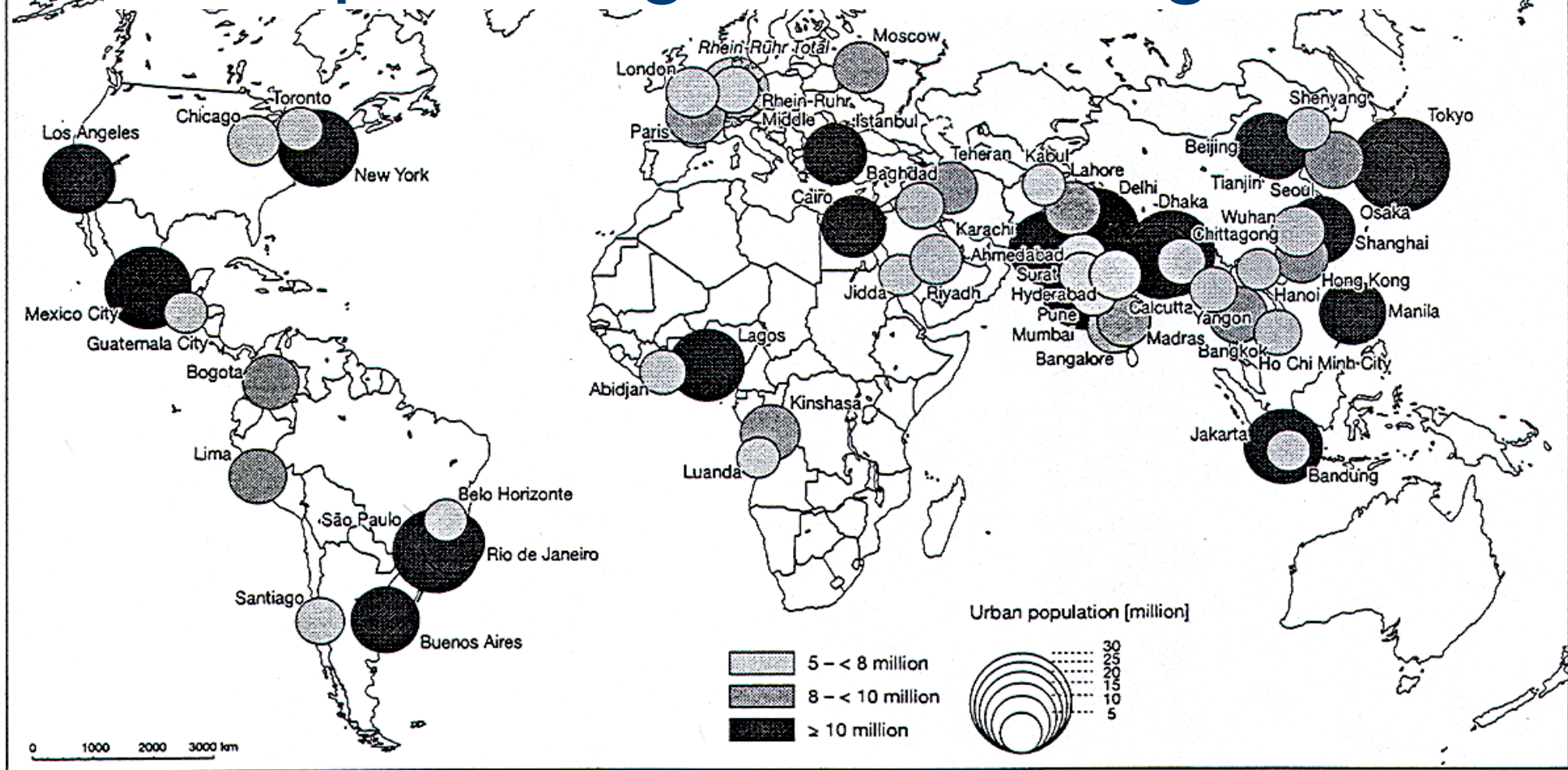
1. We now live in an urbanized world. >50%(2008)
2. Proportion of world population living in urban places will reach 70 % by 2050.
3. Most urban increase will occur in developing countries(75-80 per cent)-60 % in Asia.
4. Estimated that in 2000 urban places produced 75 % of GHGS on 2 % of the land area of the world.
- 5 Rural-Urban differences will disappear rapidly.

IDEA ONE: THE CENTRALITY OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

B.CHANGES IN URBAN SPACE.

1. Changes in the urban system. The growth of metropolitan regions
2. Changes in the spatial patterns within metropolitan regions.
3. The importance of urban margins.
80 per cent of all urban increase in D.C.s over next twenty years.

Map of Mega-Urban Regions



Source: UN 2002; Cartography: SPOHNER

Figure 1b Megacities with 5, 8 and 10 million inhabitants in the year 2015

Map of Main Urban Corridors

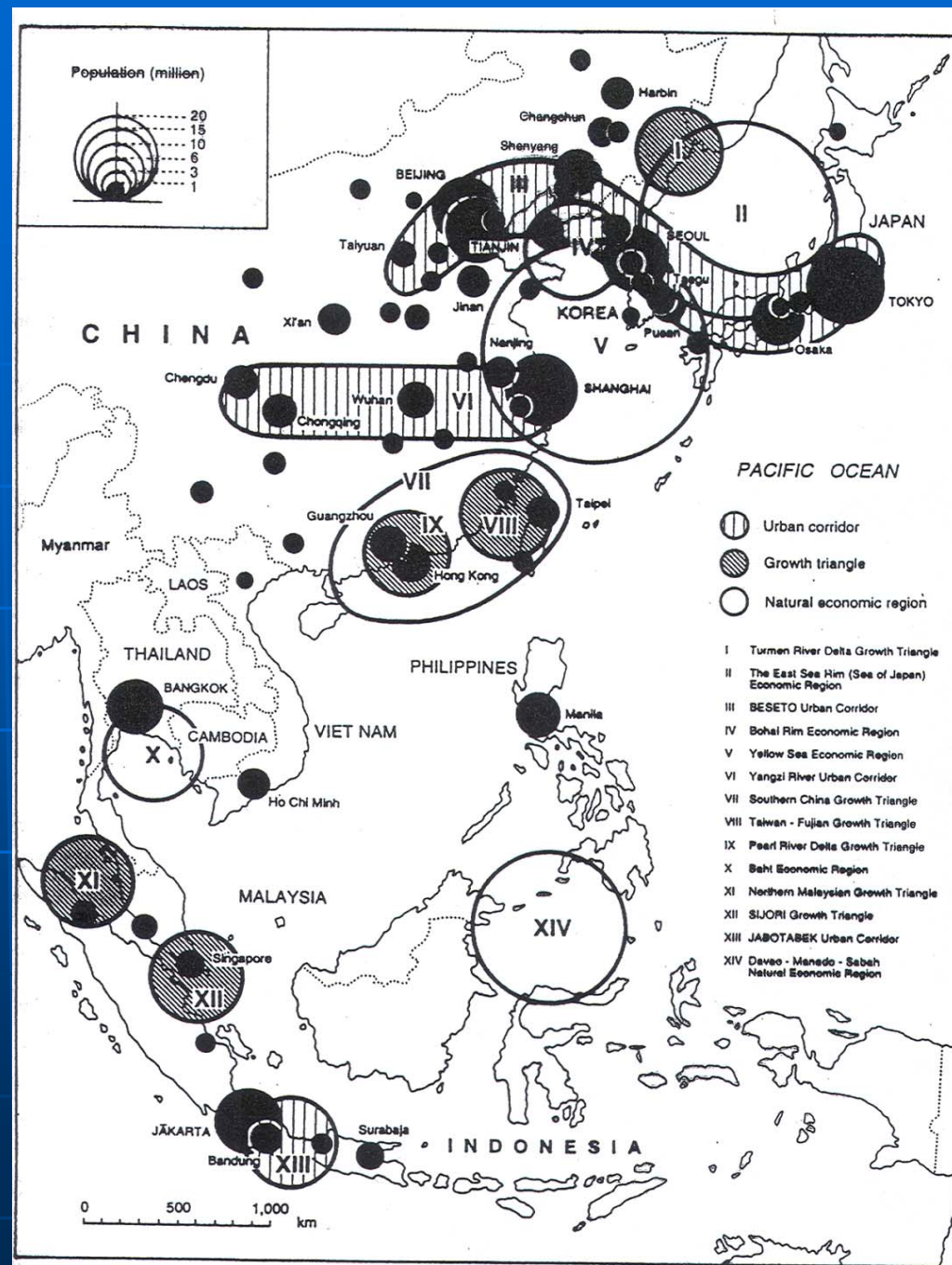


Figure 7 Urban Corridors, Growth Triangles and Natural Economic Regions in Pacific Asia

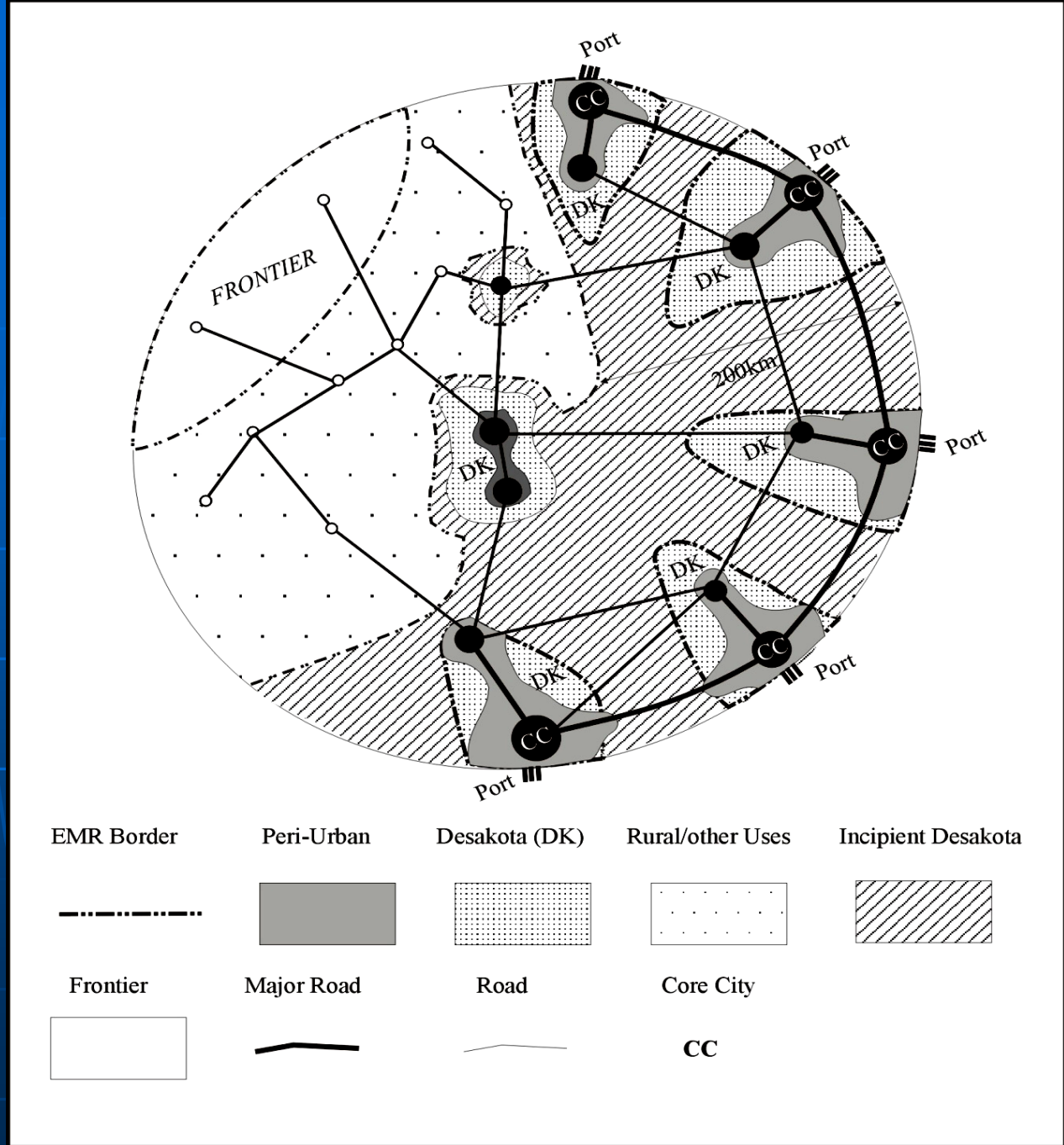


Figure 9 Spatial Configuration of Hypothetical Asian Country (Circa, 2000)

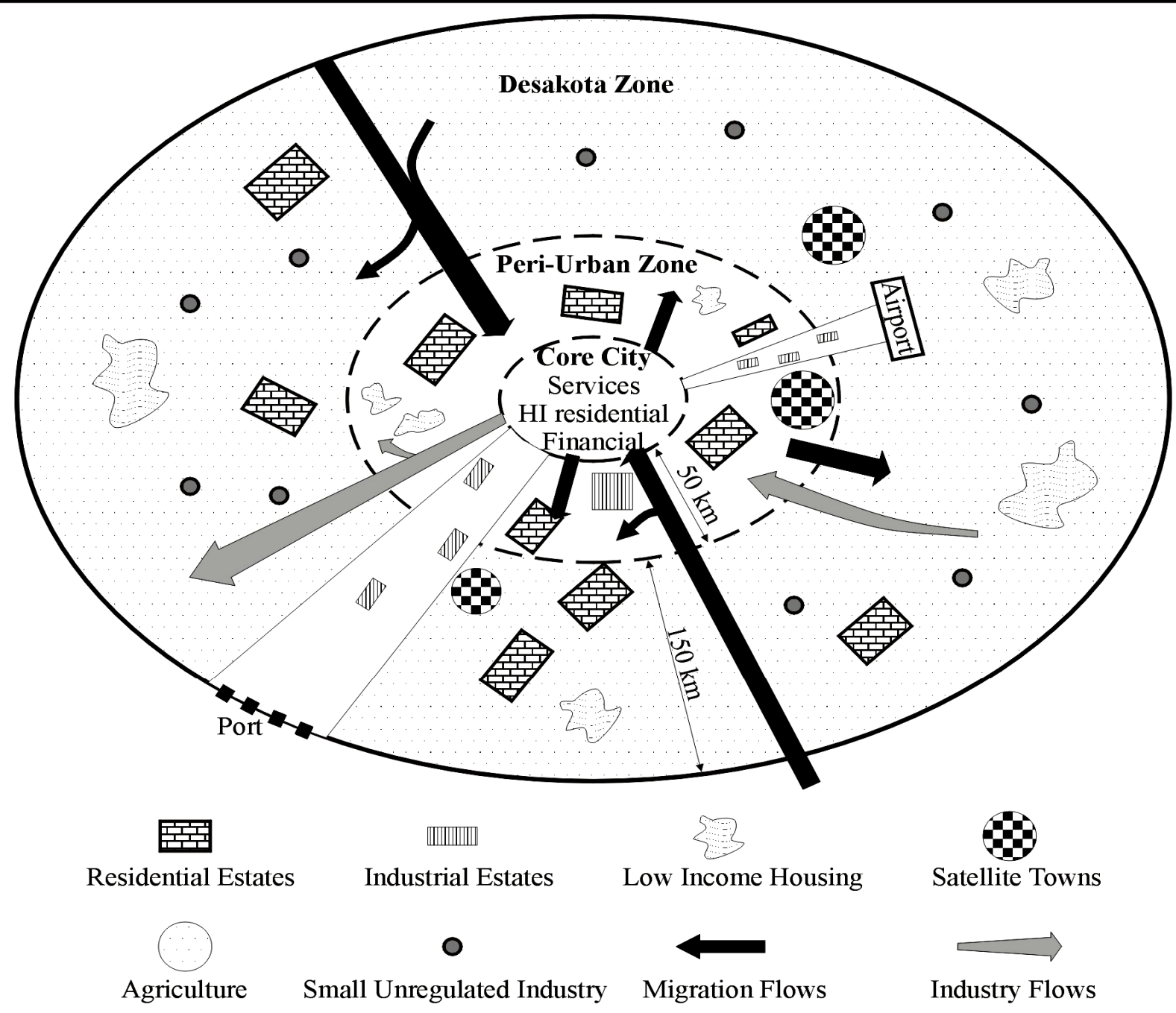


Figure 10 Spatial Configuration of Asian Mega-urban Region (Circa, 2000)

THE POLICY CONTEXT THE CENTRALITY OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

THE DILEMMA AND THE QUESTION.

1. The Dilemma. Two visions of the development of urban places

- Developmentalist cities as “engines” of growth
- Livable and resilient cities as “places for all “.

The challenge. Are these two visions capable of being merged in the 21st century

2. The Question. How to develop policies that produce a “globally responsible form of urbanization” but still provides the opportunities for economic growth?

IDEA 2 CREATING ADAPTABLE AND RESILIENT CITIES.

What is the response to this question and dilemma ?

1. The technological solution. The present trend emphasizes the role of technology as the best solution for enabling cities to develop resilience in the face of environmental change e.g urban design. green cities, public transport all designed to make cities more sustainable. Led by developed countries. Transferability and cost are prohibitive for many developing countries

IDEA 2 CREATING RESILIENT AND ADAPTATIVE CITIES

2. LOCAL RESPONSES.

Responses must also be developed at the city level. The case of Vancouver.

10 point green plan designed to reduce reliance on cars, imported resources and reduce consumption of water, energy and recycle waste. (1) Encourage green enterprise.. Create jobs (2) Reduce dependence on fossil fuels (3) Green buildings (4) Green mobility. Walking, bicycles, public transit (5) Reduce solid waste by recycling (6) Green the city (7) Develop urban food systems

IDEA 2 CREATING RESILIENT AND ADAPATATIVE CITIES

■ 3. PEOPLE-LED POLICIES.

Urban areas cannot be made sustainable unless there is commitment by the government, the private sector and city populations. In the cities of developing countries that are low GHG producers there are already adaptive systems in place. Low - income transport.street vendors, recycling carried out by low income populations. Look at adapting these systems rather than "developmentalism"/

IDEA 3 BUILDING NEW TYPES OF URBAN GOVT AND GOVERNANCE

The creation of resilient cities needs the development of new forms of government. Abandon 20th century ideas of "top-down" - Policies that were driven by "developmentalism" New institutions that merge government and governance through the participation all sectors of urban society to break down social exclusion and provide support for the concept of resilience e.g. Brazil .. Participatory budgeting. Metropolitan areas need collaboration among fragmented political units.eg margins

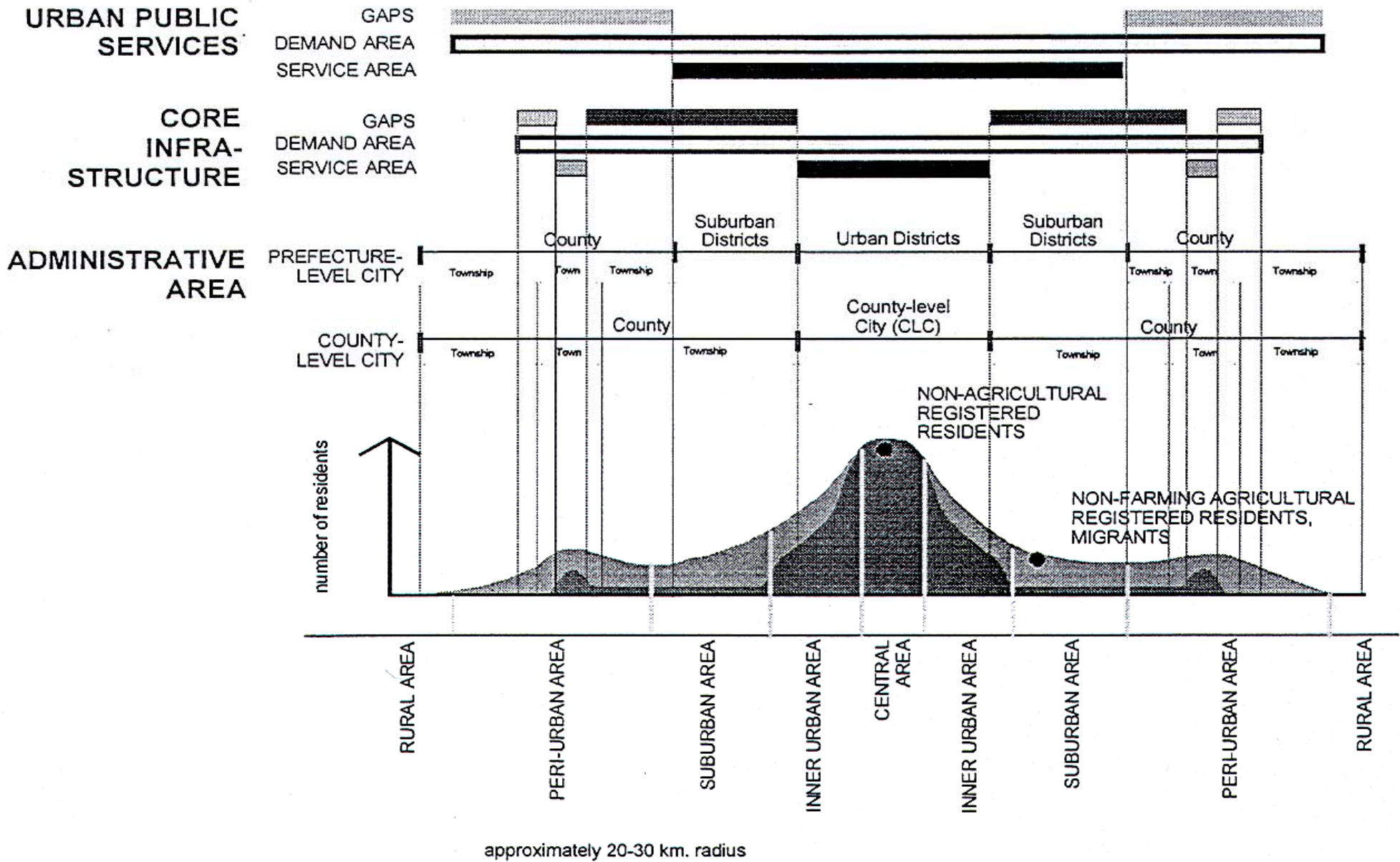


Figure 11 Emerging Service Gaps in Suburban and Peri-Urban Area

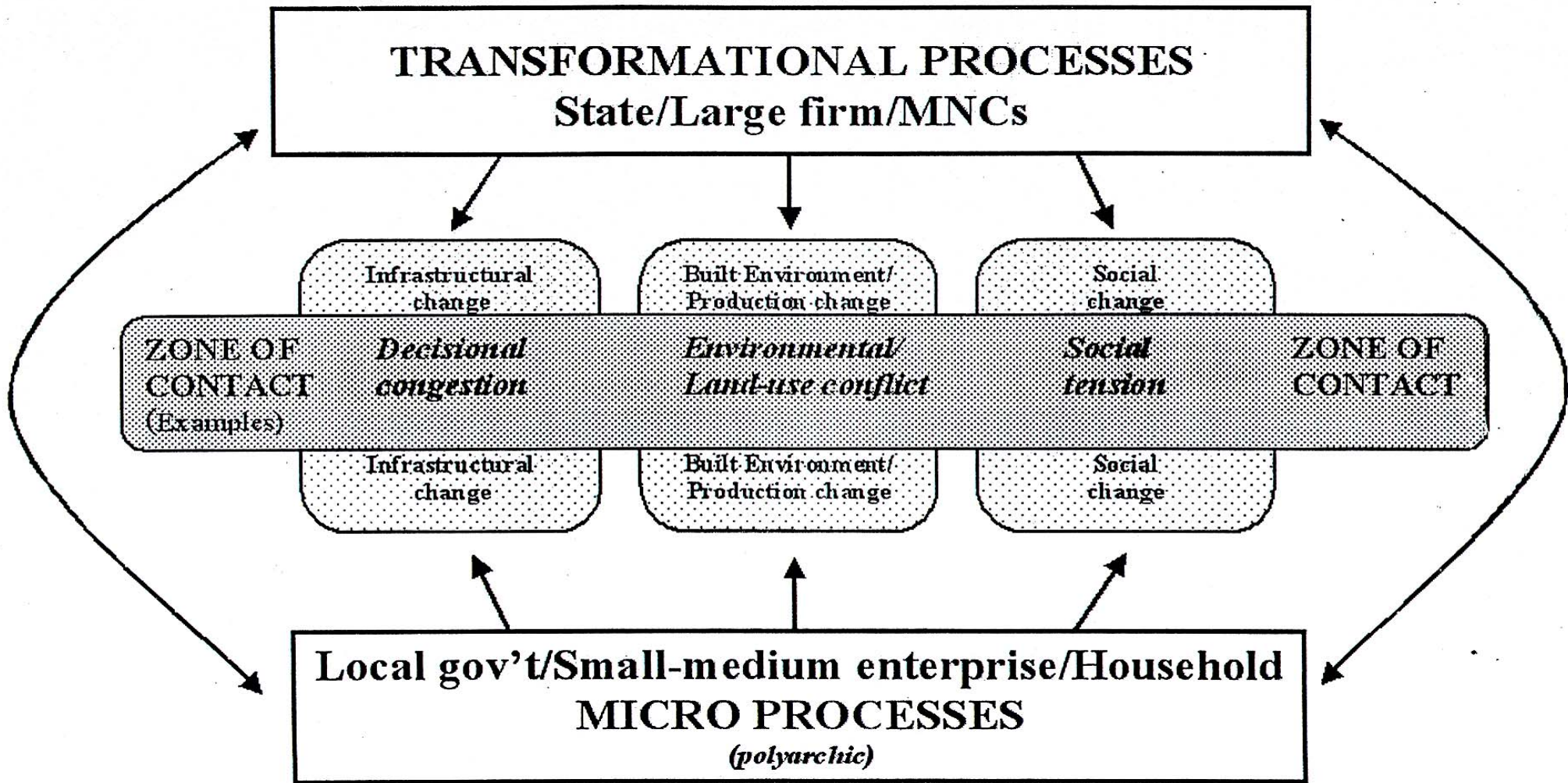


Figure 12 Generalized Model of Processes Operating in Urban Margins

CONCLUSION.TOWARD ASIAN URBAN FUTURES.

- 1. Asia at the centre.
- 2 Future scenarios.
 - ALARMIST.Eco-system breakdown.
 - OPTIMISTIC..Resilience and adaptation
- 3.Mapping the urban future through new understandings.