



UN-HABITAT 20 YEARS IN FUKUOKA



One Regional Office, 28 Country Programmes,
434 projects – hosted and supported by
Fukuoka and Japan (1997-2017)

Acknowledgments, disclaimer and colophon

This publication was edited and produced by UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Its release coincided with the 20-year anniversary of ROAP on 19 July, 2017 in Fukuoka, Japan.

The main body of the publication was redacted by Bruno Dercon (Senior Human Settlements Officer at ROAP) based on research in the archives and records in the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), the library of the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center and documentation and journals electronically available in Japan and elsewhere. ROAP directors and staff, over the past 20 years, have given many speeches, lectures and presentations and these records, insofar as retained, have been a crucial source of information. The publication has no footnotes, but a bibliography of the most important sources and is included at the end of this publication.

The production of the final report was coordinated by Hiroko Miura, Liaison Officer at ROAP on secondment from Fukuoka City. Hoang Pham, on internship, assisted in the original research (with support from Sachiyo Hoshino, Yumi Kumagai and Hiroko Miura) and produced the country documentation (with support of the entire team and the country managers). Bernhard Barth, Human Settlements Officer, provided proofreading, as did Massimo Campagna, also on internship.

The author invites readers to provide any feedback or corrections, which shall be duly considered in the re-use of this text. As is customary for UN publications, opinions expressed in this publication are those of the author, not of the United Nations.

The country project documentation represents all engagements coordinated by ROAP since 1997. These activities are covered in the 22 country profiles, however this documentation may at times not give the full picture regarding UN-Habitat activities undertaken. For instance, activities of the Water for Asian Cities programme especially strong in Nepal, Cambodia, Lao PDR, India and China, are not covered, as they were not managed by ROAP, but by a UN-Habitat Headquarters unit managing the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund. Japan's 2004 funding to Iraq, a school building project and which was managed through ROAP, is also not covered in a country sheet. Where projects were small and of short duration, or part of a thematic global programme, such as in Bhutan, Iran, Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand, there is no standalone country documentation— for no reason other than to keep this publication comprehensive.

The "State of the World Cities Report 2016" has been the key source for general statistics. This UN-Habitat report relies on UN Population Department statistics.

Cover Page

ACROS Fukuoka's Step Garden and Tenjin Central Park (2009)

UN-HABITAT 20 YEARS IN FUKUOKA

One Regional Office, 28 Country Programmes, 434 projects – hosted and supported by Fukuoka and Japan (1997-2017)

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or of UN-Habitat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) or its Governing Council.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)

ACROS Fukuoka Fl. 8

1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku

810-0001 Fukuoka, Japan

Tel: +81927247121

www.unhabitat.org, www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org

habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org

Photo credits: All the photos in this publication are protected by copyright. Photos of Fukuoka city are under the copyright of the Fukuoka City

(see: <http://showcase.city.fukuoka.lg.jp/attention.html#attention>).

Children drawings used in the layout are from laureates of UN-Habitat ROAP "World Habitat Day" drawing contests (http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/gallery/index_en.html), of which the copyright is with UN-Habitat.

All photos related to UN-Habitat's activities in the region or UN-Habitat ROAP special events are copyrighted by UN-Habitat. For these pictures, UN-Habitat ROAP thanks the many staff, past and current, who produced the pictures. The photos of the Country Programme of China were provided by the Wuhan Land Use and Spatial Planning Research Center (WLSP), China, and reproduced with its permission.

HS Number - HS / 055 / 17E

Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme UN-Habitat, 2017

Published in English and Japanese



Aerial view of Tenjin, Fukuoka, with, from front to rear, Kego Park, Tenjin Station, Watanabe Dori, Fukuoka City Hall and ACROS Fukuoka (2009)

UN-HABITAT 20 YEARS IN FUKUOKA

One Regional Office, 28 Country Programmes,
434 projects – hosted and supported by
Fukuoka and Japan (1997-2017)

Acknowledgments, disclaimer and colophon

Content table and abbreviations

Foreword-----	1
Introduction-----	2
ROAP in the Region: 1997-2017-----	3
SDG 11.1 and Cities Without Slums-----	8
SDG 11.2 and Transport Oriented Development-----	10
SDG 11.3 and the People’s Process-----	12
Insert: Fukuoka Hosting UN-Habitat ROAP-----	14
SDG 11.4 and Balanced Territorial Development-----	16
SDG 11.5 and Safe Cities-----	18
SDG 11.6 and Green and Resilient Cities-----	20
SDG 11.7 and Public Spaces, Inclusive Cities-----	22
Bibliography-----	24
UN-Habitat in the Region: 1997-2017 Overview-----	25
Afghanistan-----	26
Bangladesh-----	28
Cambodia-----	29
China-----	30
Fiji-----	31
India-----	32
Indonesia-----	33
Lao PDR-----	34
Maldives-----	35
Myanmar-----	36
Mongolia-----	38
Nepal-----	39
Pakistan-----	40
Papua New Guinea-----	41
Philippines-----	42
Samoa-----	43
Sri Lanka-----	44
Solomon Islands-----	46
Timor-Leste-----	47
Tuvalu-----	48
Vanuatu-----	49
Vietnam-----	50

Glossary

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CDC – Community Development Council

MDGs – Millennium Development Goals

MLIT- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Japan)

MOFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

ODA – Overseas Development Assistance

ROAP – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

UCLG-ASPAC – United Cities and Local Governments – Asia Pacific

UNCHS – United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

UNCRD – United Nations Centre for Regional Development (Nagoya)

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme

UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

UNON – United Nations Office at Nairobi

FOREWORD



Dr. Joan Clos visiting Bangladesh (2012)

This year, we proudly celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of our Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) in Fukuoka, Japan. I would like to convey my appreciation to the Government of Japan, the Prefecture and the City of Fukuoka for their continuous support to UN-Habitat in promoting sustainable urbanization. I would also like to thank our very committed stakeholders, including the Japan Parliamentarians on Habitat, the local private sector and citizen groups in Fukuoka. Your strong collective support has been crucial to the success of our Regional Office.

This anniversary comes at a very special moment in the history of the United Nations. The first Memorandum of Understanding between the Fukuoka partners and UN-Habitat was signed after the Habitat II conference in Istanbul in 1997. Following Habitat III twenty years later, I am honoured once more to extend our agreement for an additional five years.

Habitat III was a key milestone for the United Nations. The outcome document, the New Urban Agenda, recognizes the strategic importance of urbanization as a powerful engine for development, growth and prosperity. A highly relevant case study about planning in Fukuoka was included in UN-Habitat's Good Practice Compendium, published in 2015 along with the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning. Fukuoka clearly demonstrates the relationship between good planning and prosperity. It shows that the New Urban Agenda can be implemented and that sustainable urbanization is achievable.

Earlier innovations such as the "Fukuoka method" of solid waste management continue to support sustainable urban

development in many countries. Meanwhile, Japan is confronting new and complex challenges. Many cities and towns in Japan see their population decline, while, interestingly, Fukuoka enjoys further growth. We are ready to share Japan's and Fukuoka's forthcoming experiences and innovations on managing urbanization, both across the region and through our global programmes.

It has been a privilege for UN-Habitat to serve the Asia-Pacific region from Fukuoka. In doing so, we benefit from your substantive and financial support. I sincerely thank the many distinguished partners supporting the ROAP office, the citizens of Fukuoka and the public at large. Your past and continued support has been very important for the ROAP team in Fukuoka, past and present. We are eager to continue and renew our close cooperation.

My gratitude also goes to the ROAP teams, the partners, governments and local authorities in the Asia-Pacific region, and the countless people and communities who have been making their cities and settlements, and lives, better with our and Fukuoka's assistance.

Dr. Joan Clos,

**Executive Director, UN-Habitat
Habitat III Secretary-General**

INTRODUCTION

The consortium of **partners of Fukuoka** and **UN-Habitat** signed the first **Memorandum of Understanding** on 28 April 1997. The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) opened soon thereafter on **1 August**. This was the start of a unique and continuing collaboration on housing and urbanization, now passing the mark of 20 years.

This publication will retrace the **foundations** of ROAP being hosted in Fukuoka, which was, for a good part, rooted in Japan's own unique legacy with regard to the growth of cities, especially in the decades of rapid urban development after the World War II.

In **2007**, a **10-year ROAP anniversary publication** was released with a review of 12 programmes, engagements and partnerships which the office had supported since 1997. By then, ROAP had become firmly established and the publication could show the **successes** of its engagement in **international cooperation** in the region.

This **20-year anniversary publication** takes a different approach. It explains how and why ROAP in Fukuoka and Japan could be rooted and grow. It pays tribute to those – in **government, academia, civil society** and the **private sector** – who created the **roots** of the UN-Habitat engagement in and with Japan to foster the establishment and growth of ROAP in Fukuoka.

ROAP has been one of the strongest offices of UN-Habitat in the past 20 years. It is also considered one of the most effective UN offices in Japan in terms of **governance, results** produced and **value-for-money**. The stakeholders who supported ROAP in 1997 still do so today. They are now signing off on the fifth extension of the **MOU**, extending the collaboration until at least 2022. Furthermore, over the past 20 years, ROAP has supported **434 grant projects** in **28 countries**, with a value of more than **USD 917 million**. ROAP has also produced a robust programme portfolio, which has never been exclusively dependent on **Japan government funding** – however, this funding has been important. Finally, the programme management know-how accumulated by ROAP's Japanese and international staff over 20 years has been one of its key assets in producing value-for-money to donors, countries and beneficiaries. Of course, most credit should go to ROAP's **country teams**, with as many as **1,000 to 2,000 national staff** at any point in time. The entire ROAP was further supported by its **Headquarters** and **UNON** in **Nairobi** and other UN support in the countries.

In the extensive second part of this publication, the resulting "**ROAP tree**" is shown: the **country programmes**, with the challenges they have addressed, and the results and highlights they continue to produce. But the main part of this publication is about these **roots**. There are **seven sections**, each exploring UN-Habitat's engagement from a different angle: **housing, transport and planning, participation, heritage and regeneration, environment, risk reduction** and **urban design**. These seven angles are no different from the **seven targets of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11)**, the "**urban goal**" of the **2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development**.

UN-Habitat began as the **United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)**, an agency which was tasked to focus on the challenges of slum expansion in cities. UNCHS was set up following **Habitat I** in **1976**. However, simply building enough houses was not affordable for most countries. 20 years later, upon the occasion of **Habitat II** in **1996**, the focus shifted from building houses to **managing cities**, with **mayors** and **citizens** forming the frontline. 500 mayors and 2,500 NGO representatives participated in the formulation of the **Habitat Agenda**. Broad in ambition, it was still focused strongly on **slum upgrading**. Only then was the focus on slums included in the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**.

Meanwhile, **world development** was becoming more **complex** – and increasingly **urban**. Recent, new global agreements yielded the global **SDGs**, including **SDG 11**, "**to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**". The targets of SDG 11 are **comprehensive** and, to a good extent, **innovative**; calling for more **compact cities** and improved **public spaces**. For many countries and cities, SDG 11 is **forward-looking**, setting **new expectations** in the face of **new challenges**.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Sustainable
Development
Goal 11

Make
cities
and
human
settlements
inclusive,
safe,
resilient
and
sustainable

While this publication refers to SDG 11 targets as a framework to retrace the roots of ROAP, the same targets suggest **opportunities** for **future innovative collaboration** between UN-Habitat, Fukuoka and Japan. Japan's post-war and now **post-industrial experience** in managing urban development is now again more relevant than ever for UN-Habitat. Japan shows that making cities sustainable will require much innovation and change, especially with regard to **aging** and **depopulation**, and coping with **disasters** and **climate change**. Many countries and cities in Asia and the Pacific, and elsewhere, are already or will be soon dealing with similar complex challenges as is currently the case in Japan.



Ribbon cutting for the opening of the ROAP office in ACROS, August 1997



MOU Extension 4 signing ceremony (2012)

ROAP IN THE REGION: 1997-2017



MDG Target 7.C:

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- Between 1990 and 2015, 2.6 billion people gained access to improved drinking water sources.
- Worldwide 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. Despite progress, 2.4 billion are still using unimproved sanitation facilities, including 946 million people who are still practicing open defecation.

MDG Target 7.D:

Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- Between 2000 and 2014, more than 320 million people living in slums gained access to improved water sources, improved sanitation facilities, or durable or less crowded housing, thereby exceeding the MDG target.
- More than 880 million people are estimated to be living in slums today, compared to 792 million in 2000 and 689 million in 1990.

The **Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)** was set up in order for UN-Habitat's **technical cooperation** specialists to be closer to the **countries** that required development assistance and to be closer to the **regional partners** funding the country programmes. With the issues of slum expansion and urbanization compounding in Asia and the Pacific, the demand for such assistance steadily grew.

Out of the 8 **MDGs** and their targets, three issues stood out for UN-Habitat in Asia and the Pacific: access to safe **drinking water**, **basic sanitation** and improving the lives of people living in **slums**. UN-Habitat's technical cooperation focused on these issues and included all the necessary assistance ranging from **land management**, **solid waste management** to **urban planning**, **governance** and **finance** as well as **mainstreaming gender equality**.

The initial project volume of ROAP was small in financial terms as it mostly consisted of **advisory services**. For instance, in the 1990s, UNCHS already provided significant support to **World Bank** programmes in **Indonesia** and **Pakistan** and to traditional donor, or **UNDP**-funded programmes elsewhere in the region. In the 1990s, a number of regional programmes were also set up, such as the **Urban Management Programme** with **UNDP** in conjunction with the World Bank, and the **Sustainable Cities Programme**, which in partnership with **UNEP** provided training, workshops and small-scale demonstrations on **environmental planning and management** in many countries in the region, from **China** to **Iran**.

The most important programme, however, was set up in **Afghanistan**. UNCHS had a growing and comprehensive programme providing **technical assistance** to cities and communities but it also funded the **capital investments** through grants extended to **community development councils (CDCs)**. Significant experience had been developed in **Sri Lankan government programmes** in the 1980s: **mobilizing communities**, **engaging people's solidarity** for change, **organizing and training CDCs** and **providing them with funds** to facilitate **construction to improve settlements** where extreme poverty is rife. The '**community contracts**' signed between with CDCs put the **trust**, **initiative** and **accountability** to the people themselves, relying on their insights for choosing the right **priorities** and achieving value-for-money by working with **local labour and markets**.

Community-based approaches were introduced by UN-Habitat in Afghanistan and grew to a **countrywide "People's Process"** over the years. ROAP used the same principles and approach throughout the **region**, scaling up the "**People's Process**" into a **regional flagship programme**.

Afghanistan has persistently been ROAP's **largest country programme**, with substantial support having come from **Japan**, the **European Union** and the **United States**, as well as many other donor countries and in-country trust funds. The Afghanistan country programme cumulatively absorbed about half of all grants managed by ROAP. Fittingly, if not belatedly, the **Government of Afghanistan** became a full **member** of UN-Habitat's **Governing Council** in 2017.

Over the 1990s, **Official Development Assistance (ODA)** to many Asia-Pacific countries became increasingly dominated by **loans** rather than **grants**, especially in the urban sector. The **World Bank** and other **donors** therefore proposed synergies for **technical agencies** such as UN-Habitat to provide **services** to prepare the take-up of multilateral loans or to support the implementation of projects once these loans were granted. As aforementioned, this had already started in **Indonesia** and **Pakistan**. After Habitat II in 1996, the concept was translated into the **Cities Alliance** initiative. In a speech given in February 1997, when the agreements to set up ROAP in Fukuoka were finalized, former Governor **Wataru Aso** referred to these concepts as one of the justifications to invite ROAP to Fukuoka.

The first years were more difficult than expected. The expectation that ROAP would

service an increasing number of **World Bank, ADB** and **UNDP** projects did not materialize, for many reasons. For instance, the banks had suddenly switched to emergency and liquidity loans when the **Asian Currency Crisis** took hold in **1998**, which more profoundly affected rural and remote populations rather than urban populations. Moreover, in 2002, UNCHS became **UN-Habitat**, a UN Programme in its own right, which coincided with **UNDP** withdrawing from its role of overall UN development funder and fund manager and increasingly became a programme focused on its own results.

At the end of the first MOU with the Fukuoka and Japan partners in 2002, UN-Habitat ROAP was still modest in scale and impact, notwithstanding the large number of countries where ROAP provided advisory services. One of the first ROAP-generated projects, however, was the first Japan-supported **UN Trust Fund for Human Security** project in Cambodia.

ROAP started to scale up its operations in **2004**. First, it was requested by the Japan's **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)** to oversee extensive school constructions in **Iraq**. Then, a series of tremendous **natural disasters** started to overwhelm Asia and the Pacific, beginning with the **Indian Ocean Tsunami** in **December 2004**, followed by the **Pakistan Kashmir Earthquake** in **October 2005**. ROAP supported reconstruction programmes in many countries, lasting until 2012. Many more disasters followed in quick succession: the **Central Java Earthquake** of **May 2006**, **Cyclone Nargis** in **Myanmar** and the **Sichuan Earthquake**, both in **May 2008**, the **Quetta Earthquake** of **October 2008**, the **2009-2010 extreme-winter Dzud** in **Mongolia**, the **Pakistan Floods** during the **2010, 2011 and 2012 monsoons**, **Super Typhoon Haiyan** in **November 2013**, **Cyclone Pam** hitting **Vanuatu** in March 2015 and the **Nepal Earthquake** of **April 2015**.

Furthermore, in the past two decades, **Timor-Leste** gained independence under strife, **civil wars** ceased in **Sri Lanka** and **Nepal**, while other conflicts started or continued in **Pakistan** and **Afghanistan**, all with **destruction, migration, resettlement** and **return** as a result. The response actions and programmes of ROAP were increasingly coordinated in-country with the **Humanitarian Coordination Teams**, often resulting in enduring partnerships which frequently allowed UN-Habitat to propose and start **development and disaster risk reduction programmes**. For a number of years, **MOFA** (Japan) also provided a standby fund to quickly mobilize **surge staff**.

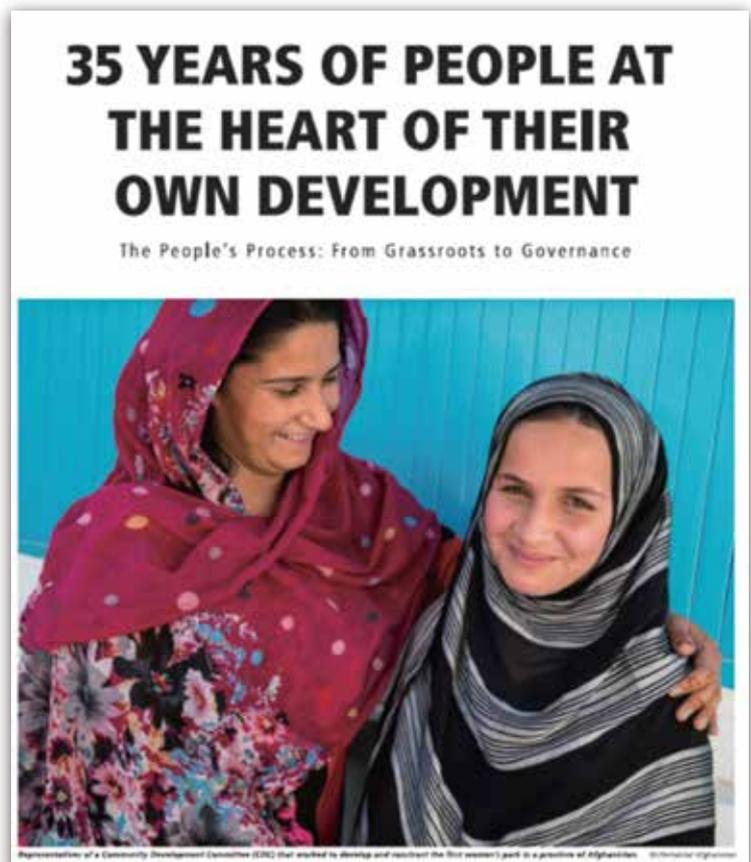
Funding after disasters not only came from donors; Fukuoka-based companies and citizens were also generous after 2004. They provided and collected substantial donations which complemented the assistance of the governmental donors to UN-Habitat.

These local donations also strengthened the resolve of the Office to provide the best possible results in the affected countries.

The shared vulnerability added to this: **Fukuoka** was hit by unexpected **earthquakes** in **2005**, at a time when the Office was already scrambling to organize the many post-tsunami and earthquake programmes in the region. Furthermore, after the **Great East Japan Earthquake** of March 2011, several **UN-Habitat staff** provided voluntary support to local NGOs in the Tohoku area. **MOFA** also supported an official **UN-Habitat ROAP Advisory Mission** to **11 affected municipalities** one year after the disaster.

ROAP's **core staff** has doubled over the years, now comprising about **20-25 professionals**, of which 9 are recruited internationally. A few international **interns** regularly gain experience in the Office at any point in time. But the overall footprint is much larger in-country.

Currently, ROAP has **13 country offices** and many more **field offices**, varying as projects open and close. The senior **management team** of ROAP is comprised of **Fukuoka staff** and **senior country managers**.



ROAP "People's Process" brochure cover (2016)



When UN-Habitat became a programme in 2002, coherent UN-Habitat **country programmes** were increasingly encouraged by the member states. UN-Habitat signed an agreement with **UNDP**, facilitating national **Habitat Programme Managers** to provide continuous support to in-country projects and counterparts, complementing the services of senior technical advisors and ROAP staff. In most countries, UN-Habitat joined **UN country teams** and **development partners meetings**. The expanding **regional coordination** of the UN required UN-Habitat in 2009 to set up a **sub-office** in **Bangkok**, at the premises of **UN-ESCAP**. The sub-office also supports **regional programmes** and responds to **surge demands** after disasters.

In several countries, **high-level MOUs** were agreed with the explicit focus to strengthen **country programmes**. A number of significant programmes were set up together with other **UN agencies**. For instance, in **Bangladesh**, together with **UNDP**, UN-Habitat implemented a very large urban slum upgrading in **23 cities**, with **UKAid** support. This large urban programme was unique as it was not done in response to conflict or disaster.

While **Japanese core funding** to UN-Habitat has become smaller over recent years, there has been significant **earmarked project funding**, especially between 2004 and 2015. Country managers collaborated effectively with **Japanese embassies** in many countries, while ROAP supported advocacy and resource mobilization in Japan. **MOFA** (Japan) supported a large number of **Supplementary Budget** grants for programmes after unpredicted disasters and conflicts, as UN-Habitat community-based approaches were very effective to bring assistance directly to communities, without aid being lost to contractors and middle-men.

In **Indonesia**, a large portion of the initial grants for post-tsunami assistance came from Japan, which UNDP managed together with funds from other donors. As a result of this initial support, UNDP and UN-Habitat collaborated in **Aceh and Nias** for a duration of 7 years. The largest Japan government grant, **USD 44 million**, was for the reconstruction of **32,000 'one-room' houses** after the 2010 floods in **Pakistan**. Recently, **MOFA's(Japan)** earmarked grant support to UN-Habitat has been allocated to the greater needs in the **Middle East and Africa**.

Second to the engagement in Afghanistan, the largest **continuing country programmes** since 2009 are in **Sri Lanka** and **Myanmar**. In **Sri Lanka**, war affected families have been rebuilding their own houses after the end of the civil war with the support of various donors, especially the **Government of India**. In **Myanmar**, the initial response of UN-Habitat came after **Cyclone Nargis** in 2008, first through the system-wide **Shelter Coordinator** under a **UN-ASEAN** humanitarian response framework. The programme grew extensively thereafter, with community-driven **water and sanitation** delivery, **risk reduction training** programmes and a large programme to introduce **climate change** into Myanmar's government policies, the latter with support of the European Union and together with **UNEP**.

The coming years are uncertain and UN-Habitat will not escape the many **changes** and **reforms** at many levels. Since 2015, broad development frameworks are now in place globally, such as the **2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development**, the **Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction** and the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change**. The **New Urban Agenda**, endorsed in **October 2016** in Quito at Habitat III, was the first specialized UN conference to follow. That was fitting, as **sustainable urbanization** is one of main challenges of the 21st century, but also a major opportunity for more **jobs** and **shared prosperity** across the world. Many discussions are ongoing about how to make the UN more effective in view of the many new agreements and new realities.

UN-wide reform is expected and, subject to member state approval, will likely result in better capacities for integrated programmes with regard to **development and peace missions**. Many UN agencies will reduce in size, especially in Asia and the Pacific, where ending extreme poverty is a goal achievable for 2030.



Beneficiary family of the Japan funded flood response programme, Pakistan (2011)

Specialized technical advisory services will again grow in importance, making new knowledge partnerships essential – both with academic institutions and with the private sector.

New donors and partners are coming forward: **India, Indonesia, Korea and China** all now fund UN-Habitat projects and advocacy engagements. **India** is currently the **President of UN-Habitat’s Governing Council**. **Indonesia** extensively supported the **Habitat III process** both regionally and globally. In 2017, UN-Habitat and **China** signed a new MOU for collaboration in the **Belt and Road** countries. With the **multilateral banks**, which were recently joined by the Beijing-based **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank**, UN-Habitat again seeks new formats of collaboration.

Also with **Fukuoka and Japan**, UN-Habitat ROAP is seeking new formats and initiatives in support of its mandate and on the basis on new and innovative **partnerships** and **synergies**. **MOFA** (Japan) has supported ROAP for many years, encouraging the Office to seek out **innovative technologies** in the **Kyushu region**, for instance, to make water treatment more affordable in developing countries. **Academic partnerships** have also been pursued regularly.

New commitments are currently being forged. These

will require, both from the **Government of Japan** and from the **private sector**, new and **innovative funding arrangements** in order to succeed. They are posing a range of new challenges to ROAP’s management, with regard to seeking **new talent** and **new effective partnerships** in **Japan** and in the **region**, as well as **new project formats and accountability arrangements**, especially where the **private sector** is involved.

These are the challenges for ROAP to take up in the next few years, with the reforms of UN-Habitat and UN proceeding simultaneously. To succeed, **strong, strategic** and **imaginative support** of the **Fukuoka partners** and the **Government of Japan** will be more important than ever.



By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

CITIES WITHOUT SLUMS

1987: International Year for Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH)

The International Year for Shelter for the Homeless started off the institutional support for UN-Habitat in Japan.

- IYSH followed ten years after Habitat I in Vancouver, Canada
- Already in the 1980s, more than 1 billion people were living in slums; this has gone down as a percentage, but 800 million people still lack adequate shelter and basic services today
- IYSH was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1982, with support of Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa
- The “Realization of the Right to Adequate Housing” was endorsed in 1987 by the United Nations General Assembly
- The “Global Parliamentarians on Habitat” association was founded in 1987 in Yokohama, Japan
- The “Global Strategy for Shelter for the Year 2000” was endorsed by the UN Commission for Human Settlements in 1988, the predecessor of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, exceptionally convening in New Delhi, India

Housing and land, Tokyo and Fukuoka

At the occasion of IYSH, the Japan Parliamentarians on Habitat was also founded. The League continues to support UN-Habitat and ROAP to date. Furthermore, the Government announced that the Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan would address the challenges of housing and liveable cities. The National Land Agency (now Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism : MLIT) was in charge of producing this plan and Fukuoka would show the best results of this plan.

- Ex- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone underscored the importance of housing and IYSH in a October 1986 Parliamentary speech, mentioning the prospect of unaffordable housing in Tokyo and the importance of liveable cities
- Japan Housing Association founded in 1987
- Japan Parliamentarians on Habitat founded in 1987
- Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan published in 1988
- Fukuoka prides itself on 40 years of consistent urban planning, making it a compact and liveable city

Cities Without Slums

In the initial years of ROAP, after its opening in 1997, slum upgrading was the main focus of its engagements. World Habitat Day was globally observed in Fukuoka in 2001. Both the Government of Japan and Fukuoka citizens have provided financial support to ROAP projects.

- Global Observance of World Habitat Day held in Fukuoka in 2001, with the theme of “Cities Without Slums”
- Fukuoka received the Award as the *Most Liveable City in Asia*
- Preveen Rachman received the World Habitat Award on behalf of the Orangi Project in Karachi, Pakistan for her work and activism. She was murdered in 2013
- “Building homes, building communities, building lives” became the motto of many of UN-Habitat ROAP projects through the region
- MOFA (Japan) support has been extensive for settlement rebuilding after disaster and conflict throughout the region
- The UN Trust Fund for Human Security supported land and slum issues in Cambodia
- Fukuoka citizens and companies supported the rebuilding of communities in Sri Lanka, Aceh, Nias, Maldives and Nepal

Indicator 11.1.1

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

“Achieving an Affluent Society and Building a Better Japan for the Twenty-first Century”

Policy Speech by ex- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on IYSH to the 107th Session of the National Diet (September 12, 1986)

Japan's spectacular postwar development has now borne fruit with the achievement of our long-lived society. The administration is thus promoting the shift to more affluent and vigorous social and economic systems, and it is imperative that we make a smooth, soft landing with the rapidly approaching long-lived society, so that all of the people can enjoy long, comfortable, and worthwhile lives.

Realizing this, the government is now working to promote comprehensive policies with the cooperation of the people to make Japan a high-quality, long-lived society and model for the rest of the world.

This year, being the **International Year of Shelter for the Homeless**, we will, along with promoting international cooperation in this area, promote housing construction, encourage the systematic supply of quality housing sites, and otherwise actively endeavour to improve housing conditions in Japan.

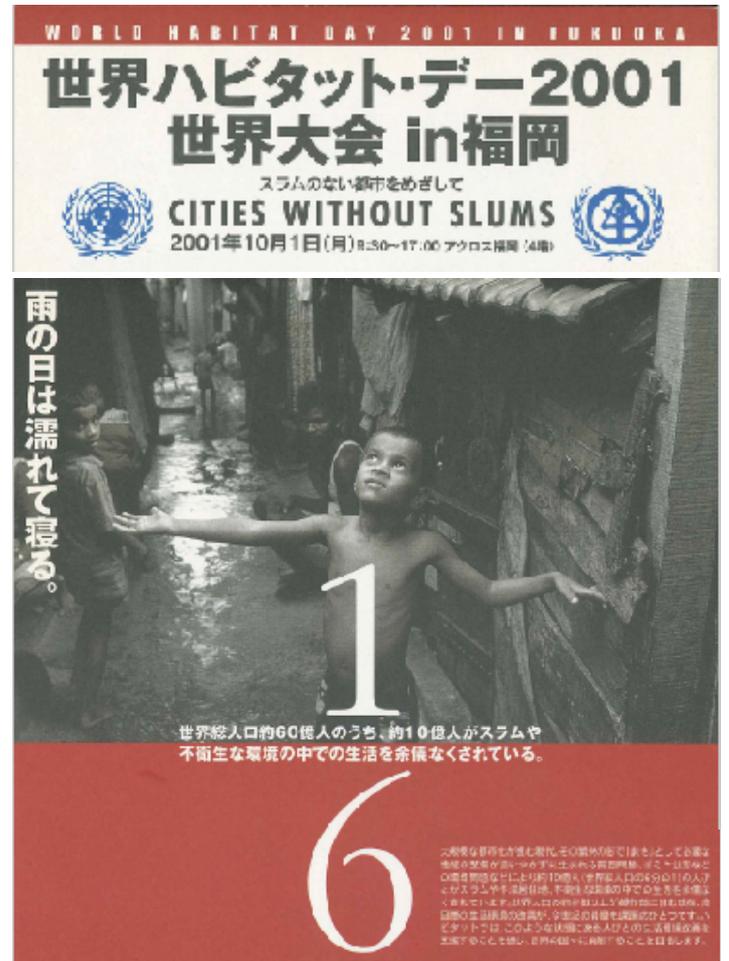
On the problem of soaring land prices of Tokyo and other areas, while promoting policies to curtail speculative real estate dealing and to improve the balance between the supply of and demand for land, we will also promote forceful and comprehensive land-price policies, including the dynamic operation of the Ministerial Conference on Land Price Policy established last month.

In addition, along with disaster-relief policies, we will also promote policies to secure public order and enhance traffic safety so as to ensure the safety of Japanese life.

In this effort to build an affluent society, it is imperative that we promote efforts to make Japan a country where each and every person will want to live and create a residential environment rich in nature, history, and culture. To this end, we intend to draw up the Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan for balanced national development and the creation of a multipolar and decentralized society in which both metropolitan and other areas give productive expression to their regional characteristics and to elucidate policies for building a better Japan for the twenty-first century...”



"International Year for Shelter of the Homeless" special stamp release, Japan Post (1987) (source unknown)



Programme cover for the Global Observance of World Habitat Day 2001, Fukuoka (2001)



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

TRANSPORT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

Japan's know-how on Regional Development and Urban Systems

Japan's cities grew strongly along the transport network of the country, starting from the train network of the late-19th century. Integrated territorial development and 'transport oriented development' drove Japan's urbanization. Urban legislation since the 1950s further steered compact centres and corridors and prevented excessive suburbanization. Comprehensive National Plans followed. The knowhow about regional development was provided to the United Nations.

- The National Land Agency (founded 1974, now MLIT) steered comprehensive national land use planning since the 1970s
- United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) set up in 1971 in Nagoya
- Nagoya hosted a pre-Habitat I conference in March 1976
- Japan's Habitat I participation (June 1976) had a strong focus on transport systems and regional development of urban systems; research continued thereafter

How to make megalopolitan cities into places for people and communities

The late modernist planning ideas were developed, outside the US, in the World Society of Ekistics, in which Japan was prominent, with participation of famous architects such as Kenzo Tange and Yoshinobu Ashihara. More important was Professor Eiichi Isomura, who was the leading urban sociologist of Japan. He critically observed the rapid expansion of Japanese cities, especially Tokyo. The Ekistics meetings, including in Delos, called strongly for a Human Settlements Agency of the United Nations. This was achieved at Habitat I in Vancouver in 1976.

- The Ekistics Journal was the foremost journal on building in tropical countries and outside the developed world since 1957; for instance, "Self-help Housing in Asia and the Far East", was contributed in 1957 by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (now ESCAP in Bangkok)
- In 1964, Isomura proposed sub-national City Charters guaranteeing community welfare and happiness, civil society involvement and environmental care and place-based human security. Cities should also make express commitments to peace, local democracy, good health and culture, as well as international cooperation
- Japan Ekistics chapter co-organized the Nagoya Habitat Pre-Meeting
- Isomura participated in Habitat I, Vancouver and participated in the Habitat II National Committee
- After Habitat II in 1996, the Government of Japan, through the National Land Agency, came forward with the Fifth National Comprehensive Plan, the "Grand Design for National Land for the 21st Century", promoting "regional independence and creation of beautiful national land". The time to develop land through top-down planning was over and a new approach of managing land-use and setting out change strategies with various stakeholders and at various inter-locking spatial levels started

International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP)

UN-Habitat and the New Urban Agenda have revalued the importance of urban and territorial planning. This started at the World Urban Forum 3 in Vancouver in 2006. Japan has also reconnected with UN-Habitat on these issues.

- Third EGM on the IG-UTP hosted by UN-Habitat, MLIT, Fukuoka Prefecture and City and Seinan Gakuin University in November 2014
- Japan will host the Third International Conference on IG-UTP and National Urban Policies in 2018

Indicator 11.2.1

Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning

UN-Habitat has not published many international guidelines – documents officially endorsed and hence with global validity and acceptance. From 2001 through to 2007, the member states of UN-Habitat endorsed the “**International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All**”. The issue of decentralization and poverty eradication, including access to water and sanitation, had become the key topics of concern in the 1990s with regard to the issues of local governance, and in 2000 through the universal approval of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Planning went into a crisis of confidence globally. In Japan, the plans, including for a more decentralized capital function, were made but Tokyo still grew. The **Fourth Comprehensive National Development Plan** was published in 1988 and was still highly prescriptive. Soon after, work started on the next one, however in a much more complex context: global deregulation of the late-1980s, the real estate crisis of 1990, followed by pressure from the private sector to invest with less top-down planning and more competition and expectations from people for more liveable cities. The **National Land Agency** came about in 1998 with the next plan, the “**Grand Design for National Land for the 21st Century**”, promoting “regional independence and creation of beautiful national land”. The time to develop land through top-down planning was over and a new discipline of managing land-use and setting out change strategies with various stakeholders and at various inter-locking spatial levels started – not only in Japan, but worldwide.

UN-Habitat started its own rethinking and relearning about planning in Vancouver, at the **World Urban Forum 3**. In 2015, it published the “**International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning**”, which had been formulated in conferences and Expert Group Meetings. The last of those, before the final adoption, was held in Fukuoka, in November 2014. The meetings were sponsored by UN-Habitat, the Government of France through the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, the Government of Japan through the **MLIT Fukuoka Prefecture and City** and **Seinan Gakuin University**.

It was hosted at Seinan Gakuin University, by Professor **Toshiyasu Noda**, who was part of the Expert Group. Noda, who had started his career at the National Land Agency, then engaged with Fukuoka and UN-

Habitat, leading to the creation of ROAP and served for many years as its Director. The issue of planning was an issue of core interest to the MILT and the erstwhile National Land Agency.

The issue of planning and connecting communities and cities remains a key issue in many developing countries. Many cities had no modern roads in the 1960s. Now they have too many cars. Investment in public transport has almost nowhere kept pace with the development and expansion of cities. Planning is now again an essential part of **National Urban Policies**. The new Guidelines have become an essential instrument in the advocacy of improved **National Urban Policies** in the region and globally.

As part of the Habitat III decisions, a High-Level Panel was set up to advise the General Assembly of the United Nations on the future mandate of UN-Habitat. One of the members is American architect, urban designer and planner **Peter Calthorpe**. In 1992, Calthorpe published “**The Next American Metropolis: Ecology, Community, and the American Dream**”, in which he popularized virtues of Transport Oriented Development for a wider audience of architects and planners in the US and Europe.

At Habitat III in Quito, the Government of Japan also vowed to support the issue of **National Urban Policies**, especially in the Asian region. As a first step, the **Third International Conference on National Urban Policies** is expected to be hosted again in Fukuoka in 2018. This will be an opportunity for UN-Habitat to make stronger bonds with Japanese planners.

UN-Habitat ROAP already started exploring with Japanese architects, planners, technology specialists and transport specialists how it could forge a new collaboration at an Expert Group Meeting in late 2016. This is a new opportunity which the 2018 Conference should exploit.

Of course, issues and challenges always move on. Japanese transport companies, such as JR Kyushu, are now exploring how to develop integrated transport systems in other Asian countries. Meanwhile, Calthorpe also moved on. His most recent publication, released in 2010, dealt with the largest challenges of urban systems and metropolitan development: “**Urbanism in the Age of Climate Change**”.



Nishijin Shopping Street, Sawara, Fukuoka (2013)



11-3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

PEOPLE'S PROCESS

Local Development and Local Empowerment: the 1990s in Japan

The 1990s were a turbulent time, especially for urban Japan. First, an economic crisis followed the collapse of the bubble economy. The environmental movement also became stronger. In 1995, Kobe was devastated by an earthquake, after which there was dissatisfaction with the slow response of the centralized Government. Elections brought in new mayors and shifts in majorities. A Committee for the Promotion of Decentralization was set up. This was the Japan's context of Habitat II.

- Fukuoka Asia Pacific Exhibition, 1989
- Collapse of Japan's 'bubble economy', 1992
- Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, Kobe, January 1995
- Unexpected elections results, nationally and in major cities, in April and July 1995
- Committee for the Promotion of Decentralization, set up by the Government in 1995, in which the former ex-Mayor of Fukuoka, Kenichi Kuwahara, was a member
- Habitat II Preparatory Meeting in New York, January 1995, where Japan announces the World City Exposition 1996 in Tokyo, and the World City Conference Tokyo 96; the newly elected governor of Tokyo cancelled it in mid-1995
- NGOs becoming stronger, also through the engagement with the government
- Japan's National Report to Habitat II – still about the growth of cities
- Vice Minister Hidefumi Minorikawa at Habitat II, underscoring the importance of decentralization and crediting NGOs

Fukuoka hosting UN-Habitat ROAP

The decentralization of the United Nations, and within Japan, crossed paths in the mid-1990s. UN-Habitat was seeking hosts for Regional Offices. Candidate countries came forward, including Japan. The National Land Agency appealed to cities. While Kobe seemed to be destined for ROAP in 1995, the proposal of Fukuoka was stronger. During Habitat II, discussions started and agreements were reached in early 1997. Istanbul's "City Summit" brought about a "City Agency" to open in Fukuoka.

- Member states wanted the United Nations to decentralize as of the late 1980s, with more offices away from New York and Geneva
- Habitat II, Vancouver, 1996, became the UN "City Summit", with strong participation of mayors and NGOs and a strong "Habitat Agenda" stressing the importance of decentralization; Governor Wataru Aso of Fukuoka Prefecture participated
- Discussions for UN-Habitat Regional Offices in Latin America and Asia started
- Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean opened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1996
- Japan proposed to host ROAP and called for city proposals, of which Fukuoka was selected
- ROAP agreements signed in February/April, Governing Council endorsement followed in May and ROAP opened on 1 August, 1997

20 Years ROAP 's People's Process

ROAP's programmes in 28 countries have strongly supported local economic development and community engagement since 1997. Participation, integrated planning, collaboration of community development councils with well- and democratically-managed local authorities has been a core approach in the engagements of ROAP across the region.

In addition, ROAP has supported city-to-city collaboration and learning, strongly in collaboration with city networks such as Citynet (Yokohama) and UCLG-ASPAC (Jakarta).

Indicator 11.3.1

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Indicator 11.3.2

Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Japan Government press release at Habitat II, in relation to the speech of Hidefumi Minorikawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for the National Land Agency of Japan (13 June 1996)

“Japan is formulating a nationwide development plan that targets the year 2010. The plan will address the issues of general welfare, culture and the environment; coexistence with other members of the international community; decentralization; and land-use administration. As a way of reforming its entire government structure with its concentration of activities in Tokyo and to improve the nation's ability to provide against natural disasters, Japan is making efforts to relocate the capital's functions.

Japan has recognized the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations and welcomes their participation at the Conference. Non-governmental organizations played important relief roles after last January's Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, which devastated areas around Kobe, Japan. It is addressing development problems as part of its international cooperation. It has offered various forms of support for comprehensive regional development plans and the development of housing and urban infrastructure. Japan will support the leading role it expects United Nations bodies, such as Habitat, to play in improving human settlements.”



Clockwise from top: Myanmar (community studying "Building Back Better" guides, 2011), Pakistan (women group inspecting the construction quality, 2008), Indonesia (children playing in front of their new house in Aceh, 2006), Philippines (UN-Habitat team discussing Cagayan de Oro's comprehensive planning, 2014), Philippines (Sorsogon community discussing the climate change vulnerability planning, 2012)

FUKUOKA HOSTING UN-HABITAT ROAP



Deputy Executive Director Mrs. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira in Fukuoka (2012)



Fukuoka Prefecture gathering (2016)



World Habitat Day youth workshop in Fukuoka (2016)



World Habitat Day youth workshop in Fukuoka (2016)

After ascending as a United Nations member in 1956, Japan built up a strong support of the United Nations. It had received humanitarian and development assistance after the World War II. As late as 1953, **UNICEF** provided assistance in **Fukuoka Prefecture**, after heavy **floods in Kyushu**. Japan reciprocated with its thankfulness and future funding. It started hosting and funding initiatives such as the **UNCRD in Nagoya in 1971** and the **United Nations University**, headquartered in **Tokyo** as of **1973**. These were new UN offices away from New York and Geneva. **Decentralization** as a UN policy – the deconcentration of activities to the regions – started much later and took off after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the **end of the Cold War**.

The **General Assembly** decided in **1989** that the UN programmes needed to decentralize **away from the headquarters to regional and country levels**. **Boutros Boutros-Ghali**, the UN Secretary General from 1991 to 1995, stated that “**decentralization** is one of the elements of **democratization**”. In an interview in 2003, he said that “**globalization** ... will bring with it new and unprecedented problems. International terrorism and the globalization of finance are two that face us now... We will not be able to solve certain problems [in international affairs] without the participation of, let's say, **big cities**, or **non-governmental organizations**, or **multinational corporations**.”

The **Second United Nations Conference on Housing and Human Settlements**, or **Habitat II**, in **Istanbul**, brought the participation of cities in the United Nations to the fore. The theme of the decade had become **Sustainable Development**, picked up from the **Brundtland Report** on “**Our Common Future**”, published in 1987. The Rio “**Earth Summit**” of 1992 had translated that in a global action plan: Agenda 21. But for that to happen, much **local action** was required by **local stakeholders**.

Habitat II became the **City Summit**, an innovative UN conference, not only as it strongly promoted **decentralization** and the initiative of **mayors and local governments**, but also by sidestepping the official procedures of UN meetings, where normally only national government can speak and vote. At Habitat II, the procedures were opened, on the first day, to **accredited NGOs** and **mayors**. It was a watershed.

UN-Habitat, or **UNCHS** at that time, also started its own move towards **decentralization** and **regional offices** at the time of Habitat II. Earlier, UNCHS had set up global **liaison offices** in **New York**, **Brussels** and **Geneva** as well as country-based **information centers** before, for instance in **Budapest**, **Moscow**, **Chennai** and **Beijing**. But at Habitat II, the plan was agreed to start **regional programme offices** in **Latin America** and **Asia**.

Candidates were sought competitively. To a request for proposals for the Asia office, proposals came from a number of countries, including **Japan**, **India**, **Thailand**, the **Philippines** and **Korea**. Japan's **National Land Agency** expressed interest and pro-actively sought a suitable host city in Japan. **Toshiyasu Noda**, at that time at the Agency, prepared a study about the **benefits of having international cooperation**, city-to-city and through collaboration with international institutions. The proposal of Japan turned out to be much stronger than that of any other Asia-Pacific country.

The mid-1990s were also momentous years in Japan. In national and local **elections**, majorities changed and new **mayors** were elected. **Decentralization** became a national issue. Several mayors became vocal. Furthermore, the Great Hanshin Awaji **Earthquake in Kobe** changed the perception of the public in 1995 onwards: **local action** and initiatives of **NGOs** were seen as more effective than top-down interventions of the government. As a result, the ground became even more fertile for collaboration with a **UN agency** focused on **urban development** and the **empowerment of local governments**. The **National Land Agency** received **sixty-two proposals** to host ROAP, with the strongest being from **Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe** and **Fukuoka**. The odds were all for **Kobe**, in the wake of the earthquake and the local mobilization that had taken off. Japanese statements at Habitat II mentioned **Kobe** strongly – as well as the possibility of hosting a **seminar in Fukuoka** to discuss the issues.

Soon after, the proposal of Fukuoka came out as the strongest: an **excellent regional location**, with **great access**, a proud and **liveable city** and the option to have an office in the new and central **ACROS Building**. The **multi-stakeholder approach** was also **innovative**: the proposal to host UN-Habitat came from the **Prefecture**, the **City** and the **Private Sector**, who all would contribute to the necessary funding. Fukuoka's inaugural hosting of the **Asian-Pacific City Summit** since **1984** and the membership of ex-Mayor **Kenichi Kuwahara** in the **Committee for the Promotion of Decentralization** did not go unnoticed. The national commission had been set up in **1995** and Kuwahara was a member in his capacity as **chairman** of the **National Mayors Association** at that time.

After the proposal had been communicated to UN-Habitat, the **agreement** to host **ROAP** were worked out over the next year. In March 1997, then Executive Director **Wally N'Dow** visited Fukuoka. The National Land Agency, the Prefecture and the City, together with UNCRD and UNCHS (UN-Habitat) organized a conference about the **post-Habitat II Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific**. Speakers of **UNEP's Osaka office** and **UNESCAP Bangkok** also participated. In parallel meetings, UN-Habitat and the Fukuoka partners made the final agreements.

The first **Memorandum of Understanding** was signed quickly thereafter on **28 April 1997**. The first signatory was **Wataru Aso**, **Governor of the Prefecture**, **Chairman of the Fukuoka International Exchange Foundation** – who had been in the preparatory process of Habitat II and attended the conference in Istanbul. Other signatories were **Kenichi Kuwahara**, the **Mayor**, **Tatsuo Kawai**, the **President of Kyushu Electric** and the

Chairman of the Cooperating Committee of the UNCHS (Habitat) Fukuoka Office, and **Wally N'Dow**. Next, in early May, Japan obtained the clearance of UN-Habitat's **Governing Council** (then still the **'Commission on Human Settlements'**), in **Resolution 16/25**, to establish the regional office in Fukuoka. The resolution was the outcome of the collaboration between **MOFA(Japan)** and the **National Land Agency**. Finally, the office opened on 1 August, 1997 and the inaugural reception was held on 7 August.

At only one count, Japan was not first to host the first regional office of UN-Habitat. **Rio de Janeiro** in The **Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean** had already opened in **1996**.

The collaboration between **Fukuoka** and **UN-Habitat** has endured until today, with the fifth MoU being signed in 2017. The original support has also lasted. Fukuoka hosted the Global observance of World Habitat Day in 2001 and has since held World Habitat Day conferences and youth meetings every year. When Fukuoka again hosted the **Asian-Pacific City Summit** in **2002**, ex-Mayor Hirotarō Yamasaki lauded the importance of good governance and citizen participation. Without these, cities cannot be engines of growth.

In the next few years, after its founding, further support for UN-Habitat ROAP was embraced. The Cooperation Committee had 25 supporting companies. In 1999, the **Habitat Fukuoka Citizen's Net** was set up. In 2001, support that was created for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless came also as support for UN-Habitat ROAP: the **Japan Parliamentarians on Habitat**, the **Japan Habitat Association** (as of 2001) and the **Fukuoka Habitat Institute** (as of 2004). UN-Habitat ROAP also received strong support of the **Soroptimist International of Japan Minami Region**, an international organization working on the role of women in local development. ROAP also receives donations from Panasonic's concerts in the symphony hall of the ACROS Building and, last but not least, from the **Bar Tender Association** of the adjacent **Nakasu** neighbourhood.

All this support has lasted to date. In 2015, the current Executive Director, Dr. Joan Clos met not only the **Japan Habitat III Preparatory Committee**, but also addressed the **Japan Parliamentarians on Habitat** in Tokyo. He also gave a keynote speech to a large group of national academics at the **University of Tokyo**. In all their visits to Fukuoka, the successive Executive Directors have always met with the founding partners in Fukuoka or given keynote speeches at Third International Forum on the "Future City" Initiative in **Kitakyushu**.



UN-Habitat ROAP regional meeting in Fukuoka (2009)



11-4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

BALANCED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Urban-Rural Linkages: Japan's small town and landscape heritage

In the limelight of metropolitan Japan, there is the other Japanese *landscape* of small towns and countryside, which is a source of rich heritage, culture and pride. Kyushu is dominated by the latter. However, aging and depopulation pose extraordinary stresses on the existing urban-rural continuum of human settlements. The Kyushu Economic Research Center recently published that the population of the island would decrease from 13.2 million now to 10.8 million by 2040. Japan's legal framework on balanced territorial development has a strong focus on inclusive economic development, both urban and rural. Yet, major cities like Fukuoka clearly win out, economically, while the future of small towns and rural regions is uncertain. Japan's environmental planning and urban management sectors are in search of how to cope and/or innovate.

- Japan's Meiji restoration, rapid urbanization and war destruction emphasized new building over heritage; preservation policies became only but slowly more comprehensive
- Japan's Landscape Act was introduced as late as 2004, to promote comprehensive urban design, synchronized with green space conservation
- New challenges are rapidly coming to the fore in the context of disaster management as well as aging and population decline. For instance, urban forests as potential evacuation sites in large cities; and urban agriculture in view of declining rural populations

Fukuoka and the Asian Townscape Award

In the 1980s, Fukuoka started off with city beautification initiatives, first piecemeal but soon, in 1987, 'landscape district' plans thereafter on the basis of an Urban Landscape Ordinance Act. This is evident in Momochi, Gokusho, Tenjin and Kashii. Architectural prominence was also sought through the engagement of world class architects. "Fukuoka Next" has a significant urban design component.

In 2010, Fukuoka City, through the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, also started the Asian Townscape Award (ATA) initiative, together with, the Asian Habitat Society (China) and the Asian Townscape Design Society (Japan). The initial projects were in Japan, China and Korea.

- ATA focuses on citywide landscape designs, heritage settlements, parks and smaller-scale urban design interventions. Urban regeneration projects are becoming more prominent
- UN-Habitat ROAP engaged with ATA as of 2012, mainly by encouraging partner cities in other Asian countries to participate. At present, over 10 Asian countries have joined through the facilitation of UN-Habitat ROAP
- Surabaya's Bungkul Park received an ATA award in 2013. Surabaya again showcased its extensive and inclusive city greening, especially of its many traditional low-income settlements, during the Habitat III Preparatory Committee Meeting of July 2016
- Yinchuan (China) will host the ATA award in 2017

UN-Habitat ROAP and Fukuoka: connecting to the challenge of urban regeneration in Asia and the Pacific

The "Habitat Agenda" of Habitat II (Istanbul, 1996) already stressed that heritage in human settlements, urban and rural, stretches beyond the UNESCO Convention of World Heritage Sites. A key issue is the "adaptive reuse" of areas. Urban regeneration becomes rapidly more important in many Asian cities, as areas which hastily developed 20 to 40 years ago do are now often underserved and underused. They may, however, hold valuable architectural, cultural, environmental or social assets, which require conservation, rehabilitation and culturally sensitive adaptive reuse.

Indicator 11.4.1

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

Asian Townscape Award 5th Anniversary

Norio Matsumoto, ex-Deputy Director General, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center. *Reflections of Awards Founders, 2014, page 16-17*

In Japan, urban planning became statutory with the enactment of the City Planning Act in 1968, although it did not specify anything about townscape. The passing of the Landscape Act in 2004 however, determined that townscape was a part of city planning. Until this time maintenance and creation of urban planning was based on local ordinances established by each city, which provided guidance and recommendations. Over these 36 years, townscape was [being] based on composite values determined by factors such as each city's history, climate and culture, and not on a uniform standard, which is difficult to define by law.

On the other hand, in urban planning at local government level, urban planning areas are not large and within those areas values are similar, reaching a consensus on values that create townscape is easy, and the formation of characteristic landscape contributes to the creation of identity for a local area, therefore proactive townscape administration has

progressed. One special feature of townscape administration is the public recognition of good townscape which in turn spurs good townscape over a whole region. In this way, good townscape [always] makes use of different unique local streetscapes, culture and nature, thereby maintaining and creating landscape that is suited to that region.

The Asian region has very varied [characteristics of] climate, history and culture, making it very difficult to think about cities from a single set of values. To consider Asian cities with this in mind and for cities to learn from each about good townscape, the starting point is to hold discussions between organizations and specialists who can work outside the framework of individual nations to co-tribute knowledge and wisdom, and commend the results and achievements in townscape work. The establishment of the Asian Townscape Awards was just such a starting point. I will be very pleased if Asia's diverse urban planning epitomized by its townscapes becomes a point of reference for new urban planning.



Tenjin skyline and cherry blossoms, from Maizuru Park, Fukuoka (2015)



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

SAFE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Kobe, Hyogo, Tohoku, Sendai, Paris

The impact and threats of natural and man-made disasters and the hazards of climate change have negatively impacted the Asia-Pacific region including Japan in the past 20 years. Almost no Asia-Pacific country was spared from significant earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis or floods. The impact of climate change threatens the Pacific in particular.

- The Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake (1995) had a direct impact on Japan's invitation for the hosting of ROAP
- Yokohama (1994) and Hyogo (2004) hosted earlier UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, with commitments on building capacities of local authorities
- The Great East Japan Earthquake (2011) set in motion significant re-assessments on urban risk reduction and disaster scenario planning, bringing Japan globally even more in the forefront with regard to knowhow on planning and urban redevelopment to cope with urban disasters
- Sendai hosted the Third International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015), soon followed by the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Cities in particular require comprehensive resilience strategies with risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation, to see off the combined threats of disasters and climate change
- In 1996, Habitat II provided minimal focus on the issue of disaster risk reduction; by the time of Habitat III, the issue of comprehensive resilience had become a crucial cornerstone for making cities safe, resilient and sustainable

Fukuoka facing off multiple threats and hazards

Fukuoka has not seen complex disasters and destruction (except the firebombing at the end of World War II). But its resilience strategy is exemplary, as should be expected in Japan.

- Known incidents: city centre floods (1999, 2003), river basin floods and landslides (2008, 2009), earthquakes (2005), as well as several droughts. Response plans also account for spring tides, tsunamis, train and airplane crashes, major fires and industrial incidents
- Infrastructure has been upgraded, such as 'water stops' at stations and subways, rainwater retention and diversion infrastructure and the earthquake resistance retrofitting of many buildings
- Resilience training (self-help, community groups, in schools and in the public sector) is emphasized to create 'a safe, secure and resilient city for everyone, including ... the elderly, the disabled and children'

UN-Habitat ROAP and 20 years of helping making cities safer

As of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, ROAP began engaging in many Asia-Pacific countries where major disasters had taken place: Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Myanmar, China, Mongolia, the Philippines, Vanuatu and Nepal.

- Response, recovery and reconstruction, most recently in the Philippines and Nepal
- Better building engineering, e.g. reintroducing adaptive building technology in Pakistan and the introduction of a new Building Code in Myanmar; as well as guidelines for schools and hospital buildings
- Comprehensive disaster risk reduction, especially in Myanmar through supporting and training both national- and city-level institutions, in collaboration with a network of partners and donors
- A wide range of vulnerability assessments and adaptation and mitigation support measures for cities facing the climate change hazards, through the "Cities and Climate Change Programme in Asia Pacific" and, recently, with more support of global Climate Change funds

Indicator 11.5.1

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Indicator 11.5.2

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Building Disaster Resilient Cities: Learning from Reconstruction in Tohoku

13 March – 23 March, 2012

UN-Habitat has engaged in a series of reconstruction projects for settlements and infrastructures centering on developing countries in the Asia-Pacific, Middle East, and Africa. It became well-versed in the needs and specifications for such projects in disaster stricken areas. Above all, the ROAP has carried out projects to restore and reconstruct houses and infrastructures in the wake of large-scale natural disasters such as the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the earthquake in Pakistan, and the cyclone in Myanmar. The Office has assisted in rebuilding more than 600,000 houses and associated infrastructures.

Nevertheless, accumulated know-how for reconstruction is not necessarily sufficient in emerging countries in Asia and Latin America, despite the fact that the likelihood of sustaining huge economic loss has increased due to their economic development, should large-scale disasters occur.

Local governments in the areas hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March, 2011, began recovery and reconstruction initiatives after the crisis and, by 2012, were working on the development of rehabilitation plans, utilizing experience acquired from the 1995 Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake.

With the support of MOFA (Japan), ROAP organized workshops at 11 municipalities and town governments, precisely one year after the Great East Japan Earthquake. The workshops were with local governments of

cities and towns severely affected by the earthquake/tsunami and the nuclear impact and targeted senior staff members of the reconstruction and related departments.

The objective of the workshop was to 1) facilitate various experiences, hardships and lessons learnt by the local governments and consolidate a 'Tohoku Model of Recovery' which will be shared and disseminated through ROAP's dedicated website and publications, 2) provide feedback to the Government of Japan on the issues and needs faced by the local governments, and that mission participants 3) offer advice, information and comments reflecting on the experiences through "People's Process" of Recovery implemented in various natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific region.

The workshops gave ROAP senior staff the opportunity to compare, advocate, disseminate, discuss and monitor the recovery experience. They witnessed the highly complex disaster context of tsunami and nuclear impact. More importantly, they encountered local government officials and community leaders who went through and overcome extreme challenges, under the great duress. ROAP's staff was moved, as they were no different from many local leaders the staff had encountered and worked with in other Asia Pacific regions which experienced disasters of similar magnitude – for instance Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Myanmar. This was a unique experience.



UN-Habitat ROAP team meeting with the Shinchi township government, Fukushima Prefecture, Tohoku region, 21 March 2012



Green and brown agendas

Worsening environment challenges in the world in the 1960s set into motion the global meetings from Stockholm in 1972 to Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and 2012 and Paris in 2015. This became known as the 'green agenda'. Industrial pollution and the issues of people living in slums became known as the 'brown agenda'.

- "Towards a Pollution Free Society": at the same time as Habitat I (1976), Japan, through the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, organized the "World Environment Exposition" in Tokyo
- Habitat I's fringe conferences made strong environmental calls beyond pollution. Jun Ui was an important upcoming environmentalist in Japan; he participated in the Vancouver Symposium with Margaret Mead and others. They called for human communities assured of clean water, public land value sharing, renewable energy, a moratorium on nuclear energy and social and economic inclusiveness
- By the 1990s, urban environment issues were at the forefront, including at Habitat II. Clean water, sanitation, waste disposal had become key issues. Former Governor Wataru Aso of Fukuoka Prefecture, as a delegation member for Japan, was a strong advocate
- In the *New Urban Agenda* (2016), environment and resilience issues are now fully comprehensive
- In Japan, environmental management has become fully mainstreamed, adopted by the private sector and public alike, and is managed to the greatest detail by municipalities with new initiatives (eco-model cities, low-carbon cities, smart cities) added as localized R&D pilots

Environmentally sustainable cities and Fukuoka Prefecture

In Japan, Minamata – only 200 km from Fukuoka – was the centre of terrible mercury poisoning in the late 1960s. Kitakyushu's soil, air and waters were heavily polluted. Fukuoka reclaimed the Hakata Bay destroying bird migration sites. That has all changed.

- "Fukuoka Prefecture Comprehensive Basic Environment Plan" (1995) was a case study in Japan's Habitat II National Report. Fukuoka Prefecture has remained at the forefront of environmental management issues.
- Fully cleaned up, Kitakyushu is now a promotion and training center on making cities environmentally sustainable. JICA's Kyushu International Center has been a very active training center for the region.
- Fukuoka City has promoted water, waste water and especially solid waste management solutions internationally. The "Fukuoka Method", a semi-aerobic sanitary landfill solution, is promoted in Asia and Africa.
- Fukuoka's universities remain at the forefront of environmental research and development

ROAP's environment outreach in the region

ROAP's professional directors and staff were strong advocates for environmentally sustainable cities and human settlements, from the first day.

- ROAP managed the "Sustainable Cities Programme" until 2007, in 10 Asian countries, from Iran to China and Papua New Guinea. It now manages the "Cities and Climate Change Initiative in Asia and the Pacific", in 18 countries
- ROAP has promoted environmental management solutions of Fukuoka local authorities and the private sector since 2009 and demonstrated solutions in several countries in the region; e.g. heat-insulating paint, bio-purification solutions and rainwater harvesting systems
- ROAP and the NISHINIPPON SHIMBUN hosted Asian City Journalist Conferences since 2007, a lot of attention went to the environment issues

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

Indicator 11.6.1

Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

Indicator 11.6.2

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Post Habitat II Action on International Cooperation with the Asia and Pacific Region

Speech excerpts at the Open Forum by Wataru Aso, Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture, 21 February 1997, Fukuoka, Japan

We have been discussing in various ways for inviting the Asia-Pacific Office of Habitat in Fukuoka for the past two years.

Concerning the future activities of Habitat, a direction was presented at the Habitat II in Istanbul in June 1996. ... It proposed assuring the least level of living environment as one of the basic human rights. Then how should we handle this issue of assuring the least level of living environment in big cities suffering from population explosion in the world?

First, technological break-through should be considered.

As you already know, a city begins and ends with an urban water supply system. The sewerage system is the most essential infrastructure in an urban area. No city can exist without the system. We, Fukuoka citizens, have suffered water shortage several times. We may offer the world our experience, know-hows, and technologies in conquering water shortage in an urban area. The average quantity of water use per person in Fukuoka is about 80 per cent of the Japanese average. In other words every Fukuoka citizen saves 20 per cent of water. How have we made this possible? We had experienced severe water shortage twice, thorough which the citizens' awareness for water saving has grown to a high level. On the other hand, there is a very simple technology to support their awareness by water-saving top-like devices, or sessui koma in Japanese. Some of you may have already heard or found that water would never gush out from taps in Fukuoka. Even in a hotel, water trickles when you start a water tap. ... This simple technology together with citizens' awareness for water saving have contributed greatly to saving water.

In addition, the Fukuoka Prefectural Government held a competition of water-saving houses in 1995. Let me introduce some of the new ideas. The most simple ideas is to recycle used water. ... Another project currently underway is about the seawater-to-fresh water distillation. ... The similar technology may be applied to deal with the waste as well as water.

Let us think of how we have coped with waste disposal. In our past practice we simply burnt the waste. This method, however, implies a "waste to energy". ... A master plan is presently under preparation in order to build a power plant using waste fuel.

So far, I understand that it is necessary to use new technologies for solving future urban problems, as our experiences indicated. The next important point, I think, is that it is necessary to change our lifestyle as well as the social systems, policies, and procedures relative to technologies, or hardware. In other words, parallel changes are required in our lifestyle and life consciousness for enabling the technologies to be put into practice. For example, from this April Fukuoka Prefecture will start to establish a system of recycling four major materials such as polypropylene, paper, and cans by separating them from other wastes.

The third point is that, as expressed in the Istanbul conference, national governments, local governments, such as Fukuoka Prefectural Government, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should join hands as the most important partners. I would like to propose the United Nations as the fourth member representing international organisations. ... It was the Istanbul Conference that set up the cooperative relations among such four group members. ...



UN-Habitat ROAP Expert Group Meeting on Environmental Technologies, Fukuoka (2012)



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

PUBLIC SPACES, INCLUSIVE CITIES

Fukuoka as a successful liveable city

The SDG indicator 11.7 on access to public space is one of the most innovative targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commitments. Public spaces, if well maintained, healthy and safe, make cities and human settlements **LIVEABLE** – attractive to live and work in.

Fukuoka has often been marked out as a **most liveable city** in Asia. By 1998, it placed second in **Asiaweek's** ranking; in 1999, it placed first. This has not changed and there is good reason for Fukuoka's success.

- Between 2010 and 2015, Fukuoka saw the **largest population increase** in Japan (+74,767 people), the **highest population growth rates** (+5.1%), and the **largest growth rate among young people** (15-29 years, +19.5%)
- Fukuoka's **40 years of comprehensive urban planning** for compact urbanization decreased sprawl and created the conditions for its highly **efficient public transport** servicing its compact city centre; globally, it ranked second in 2015 in terms of the **convenience of commuting**, after **Singapore**
- While facing **floods, water shortages** and others challenges before, Fukuoka has heavily **invested** in efficient and safe municipal services, including **water recycling, drainage provisions and solid waste management and recycling**
- It has invested since the 1980s in **urban design and urban landscaping**, providing a **network of contemporary and well-functioning public spaces** across the city

Fukuoka's continuous investments in public spaces

Fukuoka also has a lesser-known but equally-important **100-year network of highly accessible modern public spaces**, which provides **lessons for urban planning and design** for cities facing rapid urbanization across the region.

- **Modern public spaces** grew through **Industrial Expositions** (Tenjin, Ohori, Momochi) and **highly-integrated public transport complexes** (Tenjin, Hakata)
- Fukuoka **avoided severe planning damage** in the 1960s and 1970s, when grand modernist redevelopment schemes were proposed for Hakata and Tenjin
- Iconic public spaces were often the results of **public-private partnerships**, including the **ACROS Fukuoka building**, where ROAP is hosted by the Prefecture
- Planning and design work, encouraged by UN-Habitat, was published in new journals, such the **Journal of Habitat Engineering and Design** and the **Journal of Asian Urbanism**, in collaboration with Kyushu University, and, notably, Professor **Atsushi Deguchi** (now at University of Tokyo)

UN-Habitat's post-Habitat III public space programming in the region

Public space issues are quickly manifesting in many Asia-Pacific countries, often as key levers making city leaders successful.

- **China** published **People-Centered Urban Development** which includes directives against **gated communities** which restrict access. UN-Habitat started its urban public space for China in 2016 in Wuhan
- In **Indonesia**, UN-Habitat already worked with **Mayor Joko Widodo** in Solo, before he became Governor of Jakarta and President of Indonesia thereafter. His public space strategies were extremely innovative
- In many countries, such as currently in **Afghanistan**, UN-Habitat has supported the **cleaning and greening of streets and neighbourhoods**, to provide basic livability conditions. In collaboration with UN-Habitat **Global Public Space Programme**, UN-Habitat now engages in **China, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam**

Indicator 11.7.1

Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.2

Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

100 years of public space legacy in Fukuoka

Excerpts from a case study of Hoang Pham (Vietnam), Programme Management Intern at UN-Habitat ROAP from November 2016 to May 2017.

A lot of incremental growth over the past 40 years has created a highly inclusive and liveable city centre in Fukuoka. The city has a high degree of mixed-use land with many places to live and a high mixture of work and leisure places, while delivering a compactness which is more extreme-public than green.

- The central Tenjin area (where ACROS and ROAP are located) was first dredged and reclaimed for a grand 1910 Industrial Exposition. The exhibition structures were taken down and by 1936 the modern Iwataya Department Store was built, complete with a public garden and entertainment area on the rooftop. New buildings came up but the area is still the very heart of the city, together with Hakata's commercial district and Shinkansen railway station.
- Currently, the Tenjin area features highly compacted public services, with a railway station, a regional bus station, underground galleries and many more spatially interconnected public services, heavily connecting private sector amenities with public ones.
- ACROS has remained a truly iconic 'green' public building, developed in the 1990s by a partnership of Fukuoka Prefecture and the private sector, and home to a symphony hall, performance rooms, shops, conference facilities, offices, and ROAP.
- Hakata Station is an example of a successful urban regeneration programme centred around the renovation of the main railway station of Fukuoka.
- On the location of an old factory, in between Hakata station and Tenjin, a large indoor swimming pool was built in 1967. Later on, the area was regenerated again and became Canal City, with hotels and a shopping centre with a public water feature as a centrepiece.
- Ogori and Maizuru were the remnants of the pre-Meiji lords of Fukuoka, but the 1927 Industrial Exposition turned the area in a grand public park. After the war, the park accommodated Fukuoka's first baseball stadium; which was later moved to a nearby location
- Fukuoka Tower is still the centre of a successful urban expansion programme started in 1989 as the site of the Asian Pacific Exposition.
- Fukuoka didn't make it to host the 2016 Olympics, which would have overhauled and regenerated its waterfront area. This area remains a significant challenge. Design work in Fukuoka's universities and at the city planning department has continued in recent years, searching for smaller-scales interventions.



Top: Hakozaki Shrine Festival, Higashi, Fukuoka (2013)

Bottom: Yatai (food stalls) at the Nakagawa river, Nakasu, Fukuoka (2008)

Selected Bibliography

Building Center of Japan, the (2016) – “Chapter V: International Cooperation in the Field of Japanese Housing and Buildings”, A Quick Look at Housing in Japan, The Building Center of Japan

Deguchi, A., (2012) – “Journal of Habitat Engineering and Design”, International Society of Habitat Engineering and Design, University of Tokyo, published by International Society of Habitat Engineering and Design

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (2014a) – “Asian Townscape Awards”, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (2014b) – “Fukuoka Growth 2013-2014”, Information & Strategy Office, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (2015) – “Cities on the “Third Axis”: 2014 Research Report on the Competitiveness of Fukuoka: Comparative Analysis of IRBC Non-capital 6 cities”, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (2016a) – “Fukuoka Growth 2016: Growth Document of Fukuoka Data”, Information & Strategy Office, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center (2016b) – “Prospering City / Waning City: 2015 Research Report on the Global Competitiveness of Fukuoka: A Proposal of Study Materials for Fukuoka City Vision Plan with Scenario Planning”, Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

Fukuoka City (2012) – “9th Fukuoka City Master Plan: Abridged Version”, Planning & Coordination Department, General Affairs & Planning Bureau, Fukuoka City Government

Fukuoka Directive Council (2013) – “Fukuoka Urban Regeneration Strategy: Fukuoka City Center 2050”, Fukuoka Directive Council, Urban Development WG, Fukuoka City Government

Glickman, N.J. (1976) – “On the Japanese Urban System”, Journal of Regional Science, Vol. 16. No. 3

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (1996) – “The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II): National Report”, Japan’s National Committee, MLIT, Government of Japan

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (2015a) – “Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development: National Report of Japan”, Japan’s National Committee, MLIT, Government of Japan

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (2015b) – “National Spatial Strategy (National Plan)”, MLIT, Government of Japan

Isomura, E. (1990) – “The capital city development in Japan”, Urban Growth and Politics, Vol. 57, No. 340/341, Ekistics Publications

Kyushu University (2011) – “Reconnecting and Revitalizing the Former Fukuoka Castle Town”, Journal of Asian Urbanism, Department of Architecture and Urban Design Faculty of Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University

Ontario Ministry of the Environment (1976) – “Summary & Observations on Proceedings of HABITAT: U.N. Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 1976”, Government of Ontario

Rogers, A. (1979) – “The Human Settlements and Services Area: The First Five Years”, IISA Status Report January 1979, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

United Nations (1996) – “Habitat Agenda and Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements Summary: Road Map to the Future”, United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, United Nations

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (1997) – “Post-Habitat II Action on International Co-operation and Partnership in the Asia-Pacific Region”, UNCRD Proceedings Series No. 20, UNCRD

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2005) – “Accommodating People in the Asia-Pacific Region”, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2009) – “The Sustainable Cities China Programme (1996-2007): A compendium of good practice”, The SCP Documentation Series, Vol. 9, UN-Habitat

South Asia

- 1. ----- Afghanistan
- 2. ----- Pakistan
- 3. ----- India
- 4. ----- Sri Lanka
- 5. ----- Maldives
- 6. ----- Bangladesh
- 7. ----- Nepal

South East Asia

- 8. ----- Myanmar
- 9. ----- Cambodia
- 10. ----- Lao PDR
- 11. ----- Vietnam
- 12. ----- Indonesia
- 13. ----- Philippines
- 14. ----- Timor-Leste

East Asia

- 15. ----- China
- 16. ----- Mongolia

Pacific

- 17. ----- Papua New Guinea
- 18. ----- Fiji
- 19. ----- Samoa
- 20. ----- Solomon Islands
- 21. ----- Tuvalu
- 22. ----- Vanuatu

Country programmes are alphabetically shown in the following pages.

UN-HABITAT 20 YEARS IN ASIA-PACIFIC 1997-2017 Overview

One Regional Office
28 country programmes
434 projects



AFGHANISTAN

OUR PRESENCE Since 1993	94 projects	Total value: US\$466,373,546
---------------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------

Since 1993, UN-Habitat has been assisting Afghanistan in developing prosperous, inclusive and equitable human settlements that reduce poverty and contribute to national stability and development. UN-Habitat supports the government's efforts to transform lives through enhancing access to urban land, housing and services, while making systems and institutions responsive to people's views and needs.

Urban Solidarity Programme (USP)

Through our very own "People's Process", UN-Habitat has been supporting urban communities and municipalities to improve access to basic services and infrastructure development.

For instance, the latest programme, Community-Led Urban Infrastructure Programme (CLUIP), benefited approximately 352,000 people through basic infrastructure built by themselves.

Among others, 295 km of roads, 302 km of drainage and 9 km of canals.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 652,864 sq km
 Population: 33.370 million
 Population: 26.7%

Communities are empowered to implement those infrastructure projects and improve their livelihoods, thus enabling them to live in dignity and to enhance social solidarity.

KEY ISSUES

- Rapid pace and pattern of urbanization
- Sprawling and unbalanced growth (urban poverty and inequality)
- Considerable rural-urban migration and displacement, IDPs, returnees
- Limited access to basic services
- Growing infrastructure gap proves to be main bottleneck to economic growth
- Weak governance and governmental institutions exacerbated by widespread corruption
- Poor rights to land and housing

State of Afghan Cities/Future of Afghan Cities Programmes

UN-Habitat supported the Government of Afghanistan in collecting qualitative and quantitative data on cities in a post-conflict context with severe limitations on conducting field surveys.

These data enabled Afghanistan to be on a path to harness its cities and their rural-urban linkages for economic development, improving sub-national governance and further stabilization.

The programme supported the government to develop the "Urban National Priority Programme" through a two-pronged strategy of a participatory and inclusive approach that enhances people's sense of ownership, and a technical approach which utilizes quantitative and qualitative data for realistic, practical and feasible prioritization of the country's urban agenda.

- National Policy Environment on U-NPP has been developed, with U-NPP adopted with 20 clearly defined objectives and 90+ targets to align urban potential for economic growth with the government's peace building, stabilization and poverty reduction efforts.

- Atlas for Afghan city regions covers 5 regions, 34 provincial capitals, and 28 district municipalities.



OUR DONORS

Canadian International Development Agency
 Department for International Development
 European Union (EU)
 Government of Japan
 Kingdom of Netherlands
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
 U.S. Agency for International Development
 World Bank



PARTNERSHIPS

UN-Habitat has established partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders and institutions including:
 Government of the Islamic Republic of the Afghanistan (President's office, Line Ministries / General Directorates), Local Authorities, Municipalities, Academic Institutions, Grassroots Communities, Non-governmental organizations and Civil Society Organizations other UN Agencies, Private sector providers and businesses

“ UN-Habitat supported programme has produced a valuable assessment of the five major Afghan City Regions, the data of which is presented in this Atlas. It provides a reliable and up-to-date dataset which MUDH and others will use for urban planning to guide the growth of urbanization in the coming decade.

H.E. Sadat Mansoor Naderi,
 Minister for Urban Development and Housing



“ Before the construction the women's park, the major problem in this area was the lack of places for women to get together, generate income, and socialise. Anywhere we go in the area we were uncomfortable and felt unsecured. Now, the area is covered by boundary walls and is equipped and designed for meeting and playground for children.

Ms. Zarghona,
 The head of CDC 131 and one of beneficiary in Kandahar State



BANGLADESH

OUR PRESENCE Since 1998 **7 projects** Total value: **US\$59,829,380**

Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction

UN-Habitat supports government agencies, local governments and collaborates with development partners, academia and professional associations to improve urban management and planning practices to enable innovative thinking and actions about how best to evolve cities, towns and peri-urban areas for the future. Providing expert advice, introducing proven tools, and developing methodologies for housing solutions, inclusive urban development, climate change and resilience, supporting to improve living conditions of urban poor through people centered initiatives have been key interventions of UN-Habitat.

The project was to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of around 3 million urban poor and extremely poor people, especially women and children. UPPR contributed to urban poverty reduction by directly improving the living environment and socio-economic conditions of urban poor families in 23 towns by influencing national and local urban poverty reduction and economic development policies. The project supported local capacity building for the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies at town level. It also supported linkages between the community organizations to financial institutions, such as local banks and micro-finance bodies, to provide access to a wide range of financial services including housing improvements and business development support for community groups.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 147,570 sq km
 Population: 162.911million
 Urban Population: 34.3%

Urban poor communities mobilized and supported reaching **2.7** million people

Over **2500** Community Development Committees

Supported **7,290** apprenticeships improving skills and creating job opportunities

KEY ISSUES

- Increasing demand in affordable housing and urban poverty alleviation
- Rural-urban migration and expanding informal underserved settlements
- Urban mobility and transport planning
- Disaster resilient urban planning
- Flood, tidal surge and sea water intrusion
- Unplanned and inadequately regulated urban infrastructure development

PARTNERSHIPS

- Ministry of Housing and Public Works, Urban Development Directorate
- UNDP, UNOPS, ESCAP
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology; Center for Urban Studies; Bangladesh Institute of Planners; Bangladesh Urban Forum



OUR DONORS

Department for International Development
 UNDP
 BASF Social Foundation

“ It is an appreciable initiative of bringing our local partners in a single platform through developing the joint action plan. This initiative is warm up for us to continue poverty reduction services for poor and extreme poor communities.

Kushtia Pourashava, Mayor



CAMBODIA

OUR PRESENCE Since 1996	11 projects	Total value: US\$ 9,197,555
--------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------------

UN-Habitat Cambodia has been working with government, development partners and communities in supporting and strengthening policy interventions, institutional capacity building and community empowering related to water and sanitation, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, gender mainstreaming and youth development, housing and urban planning both national & subnational level.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 181,035 sq km
 Population: 15.827 million
 Urban Population: 21.8%

KEY ISSUES

- One of the most disaster prone countries in the world (typhoons, floods, droughts)
- Number 9 on the World Risk Index with 61.90% vulnerability, 86.96% lack of coping capacities and 56.74% lack of adaptive capacities (UNU-EHS, 2014)
- Vulnerable to the effects of climate change
- Sub-national level lack of capacity for urban planning and sustainable solutions
- Urban poor especially prone to floods, drought, fires, damage caused by typhoon and strong wind-storms
- Urban poverty continues to remain

PARTNERSHIPS

Focal ministry, national and local government; Other UN agencies, World Vision, Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Cities Alliance, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Habitat for Humanity, People in Need (PIN); Community Development Foundation (CDF), Community Managed Development Partner (CMDP), NGOs Forum

OUR DONORS

ADB; Cities Alliance; ECHO-EU, Netherlands Government, Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA), Water and Sanitation Trust Fund

The Phnom Penh Urban Poverty Reduction Project

The central theme of the project is to introduce innovative urban governance mechanisms to improve the living conditions of some 150,000 urban poor through slum upgrading and securing their tenure, and to strengthen the capacity of the Municipality of Phnom Penh in implementing the Phnom Penh Poverty Reduction Strategy.

- Institutional mechanisms were further strengthened for pro-poor governance through Community Action Planning, enabling communities to become part of the municipal decision making.
- Urban Governance and Land Management capacity enhanced
- Over 160 new community organizations were formed and more than 350 community based infrastructure and urban basic services were built by communities themselves
- Improvement of human dignity of the slum setters through improved living conditions





CHINA

OUR PRESENCE Since 1997	15 projects	Total value: US\$2,238,681
--------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------

UN-Habitat has collaborated with China since the 1990's, first through a UNCHS Information Office in Beijing, then through encouraging Chinese cities to apply for the UN-Habitat awards. In the past years, more prominently, at the Shanghai Expo, through the World Cities Day (proposed by China) and through a range of projects on water and sanitation, urban planning, municipal services and eco-city development.

People Oriented Urban Public Space Programme for China

UN-Habitat and the Wuhan Land Use and Spatial Planning Research Programme started a multi-year collaboration in 2016. The focus is on providing guidance to the City of Wuhan and other cities, as well as to the national government, with regard to improving public space provisions in China's cities. The initial engagement focused on assessing the revitalization of the largest urban water area in China, Donghu Lake. The Toolkit of the Global Public Space Programme is also being translated into Chinese.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 9,596,961 sq km
 Population: 1,382.323 million
 Urban Population: 55.6%

Over time, the programme will undertake assessments of public space in various districts of Wuhan and undertake participatory design workshops. Others cities are lined up to join the programme as of 2017.

KEY ISSUES

- Fast urbanization and urban sprawl
- Traffic congestion, air and other pollution
- Climate change and disasters, water shortage

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, National Development and Reform Committee, China Center of Urban Development (NDRC), China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Shanghai Municipality, Tongji University, Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute Chengdu Urban Planning Bureau, Wuhan Land Use and Spatial Planning Research Center, Yinchuan Municipal Government, China Academy of Social Sciences, Renmin University, Central University of Finance and Economics, Administrative Centre for China's Agenda 21 (MoST), China Council of Human Settlements, China Women's Development Foundation, Energy Foundation, Asian Habitat Society, World Future Council

OUR DONORS

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, China Center for Urban Development, Jiangyin City, Wuhan Environment Protection Bureau, China Environmental Protection Foundation, Asia Habitat Society, BASF AG-Germany, UN-Habitat Human Settlements Foundation, UN-Habitat Water and Sanitation Trust Fund





FIJI

UN-Habitat is well placed to assist Fiji to improve its urban management and planning policies and practices and enable new thinking and actions about how best to evolve sustainable and resilient cities, towns and peri-urban areas for the future.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 18,274 sq km
 Population: 837,271
 Urban Population: 51%

KEY ISSUES

- Rural-to-urban migration, urbanization
- Inadequate service provision to all citizens
- High vulnerability to climatic and non-climatic hazards
- Proliferation and expansion of informal settlements in highly vulnerable locations
- Environmental degradation
- Growing urbanization of poverty
- Lack of planning processes, infrastructure and legal protection for informal settlements

PARTNERSHIPS

Government (Focal ministry, national and local): Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Environment, Lami Town Council, other local councils

NGOs: Peoples' Community Network

Academia: University of the South Pacific

OUR DONORS

European Commission and ACP Secretariat (PSUP)

Government of Norway and United Nations Development Account (CCCI)

Swedish International Development

Coordination Agency (SIDA)

OUR PRESENCE Since 2010	3 projects	Total value: US\$ 240,000
-------------------------	------------	---------------------------

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), an initiative of the ACP Secretariat and financed by the European Commission, is currently establishing a national approach to sustainable urbanization and urban poverty alleviation in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment (MLGUDHE). These are aiming at formulating informal settlement upgrading and prevention interventions, strategies as well as policies towards building adaptive and mitigative capacities of local actors against climate hazards towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 11.

- Establishment of the Fiji National Urban Profile
- Formulation of Urban Profiles for Greater Suva, Nadi and Lautoka
- Completion of Lami Town Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCCI)
- A series of collaborative informal settlement upgrading projects centred on CCCI and PSUP guidelines in urban centres across the country
- Fiji-wide informal settlements analysis
- Fiji Islands Citywide Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy 2016-2025



“ Stakeholders are encouraged to consider what local, national, regional and international tools exist, or are required, to support monitoring and reporting processes. At the end of the day, we must all accept that the entire process [implementing the NUA] must be done with a holistic approach where everyone at all levels of society works together to make this happen.

Ms. Lorna Eden,

Assistant Minister for Local Government, Housing and Environment, Government of Fiji



INDIA

OUR PRESENCE Since 2000	3 projects	Total value: US\$ 401,000
--------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------

UN-Habitat’s projects in India have been mainly focusing on urban basic services in different states of India. In 2015 UN-Habitat decided to resume cooperation with the Government of India and promote a new era of partnership.

The emerging new strategic areas for UN-Habitat in India include: Housing, Urban Planning, Place making with focus on open spaces, options for improving urban mobility, energy efficiency, resilience including capacity building and reforms. The idea is to establish a strong credibility by partnering with quick-win models action areas and showcase the results to build a case for scale-up at the city and national level.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 3,287,263 sq km
 Population: 1,210.19 million
 Urban Population: 31.15%

KEY ISSUES

- Rapid economic and urban development
- Cities are vibrant and energetic, but also chaotic, complicated and congested
- Immense wealth alongside rampant poverty and deprivation
- Increasing rural-urban migration
- Provision and management of housing and basic services
- Planning and governance frameworks

PARTNERSHIPS

Government of India
 Multilateral and Bi-lateral organizations

OUR DONORS

Government of India

During the last year, the national presence of UN-Habitat has enabled stronger partnerships with the Government of India and UN-Habitat successfully contributing to setting up India’s Urban Strategy for next two decades (India’s National report for Habitat-III). A four-pronged approach has been initiated to support India’s New Urban Agenda:

- Policy Support at National and State level
- Handholding and technical support at State and Local level
- Engaging with Partners and other Multinational Donors
- Developing Capacity Building Programs including Knowledge Products and linkages with Global Frameworks



Opening ceremony of APMCHUD 6 conference in New Delhi in December 2016.



INDONESIA

UN-Habitat has supported Indonesia's urban policy reforms since 1990s. It was one of the key organisations assisting in the reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, after the 2004 Tsunami. More recently, UN-Habitat engaged with Indonesia, as was the key sponsor of the Habitat III process in Asia and the Pacific, and also hosted the PrepCom 3 in Surabaya.

It has supported local authorities and communities in making city plans comprehensive and inclusive and in improving neighbourhoods and basic services. It has completed the third generation of citywide City Development Strategies, jointly with the Ministry of Public Works and with support of the Cities Alliance and other international partners.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 1,910,931 sq km
 Population: 260.581million
 Urban Population: 53.7%

KEY ISSUES

- Urban planning
- Infrastructure development
- Employment and lesser development in the eastern islands
- Climate change, urban flooding and unsafe housing

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Public Works and Housing
 Cities of Surakarta, Pekalongan, Banjarmasin, Surabaya and Banda Aceh

OUR DONORS

World Bank, Cities Alliance, EU, ADB, UNDP, IFRC

“ We believe that many lessons can be learned from the community-based housing process, in areas funded by ADB. We hope that the local government will also see the process as a potential resource to use community-based in regional development.

Mr. Pieter Smidt, the ADB's Head of Mission for the Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias

OUR PRESENCE Since 1997	20 projects	Total value: US\$ 45,806,683
--------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------

Making Urban Investment Planning Work : Building on the Indonesian CDS Process

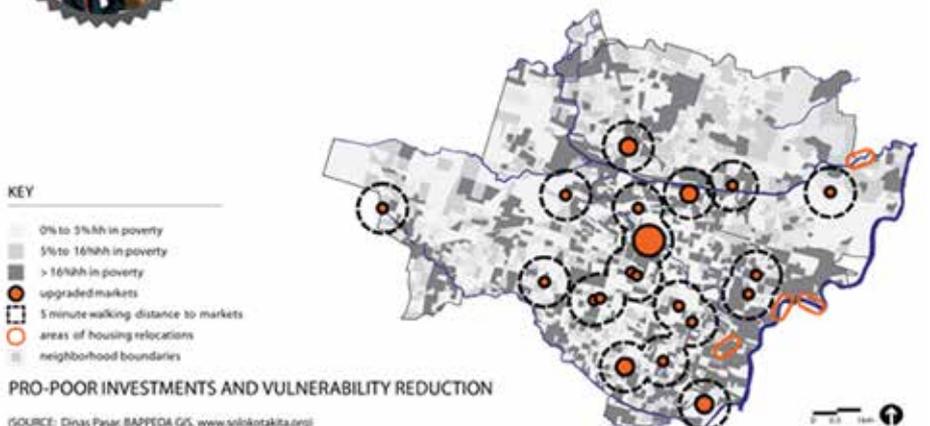
In partnership with the Ministry of Public Works, the project engaged with the cities of Solo, Pekalongan and Banjarmasin to develop comprehensive city development strategies, pinpointing key urban investment projects for priority multi-year funding. The process piloted a rapid but consultative planning approach mobilizing city leaders, all relevant municipal departments and a wide range of constituents in each of the cities.

- 22 cities provided with planning and infrastructure investment advice
- 13 municipal authorities trained on integrated solid waste management
- 10,862 houses rebuilt and 786 sanitation systems rehabilitated after disasters
- 304 communities assisted with land mapping after disaster and conflict
- 6,000 participants in international Habitat III events in Surabaya and Jakarta



PAK WALIKOTA JOKO WIDODO
 MAYOR OF SURAKARTA

What is Pak working on? Working with informal vendors to improve facilities and public space.
 "We approached the informal vendors for seven months, inviting them for lunch and dinner many times. It worked - and we didn't even need to use a bulldozer."





LAO PDR

UN-Habitat is well placed to assist Lao PDR in responding to disasters, climate change effects and providing basic water infrastructure to rural and urban areas.

Recently, the agency has worked with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport on community-based water supply and sanitation issues, as well as gender mainstreaming in the water and sanitation sector. Under a global programme, this support exceeds US\$ 10 million.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 236,800 sq km
 Population: 6.918 million
 Urban Population: 38.6%

KEY ISSUES

- Remaining unexploded ordnance
- Deforestation, soil erosion
- Most of the population lacks access to potable water
- Floods occurring in rural areas also remain an issue
- The degree of risk for major infectious diseases (dengue fever and malaria) remains very high

PARTNERSHIPS

Lao PDR Government, in particular MoPWT
 UNDP and other informal relationship with other UN agencies
 ADB Adaptation Fund

OUR DONORS

Adaptation Fund
 UNDP
 The Water Sanitation Trust Fund (WSTS)
 CERF
 Government of Norway

OUR PRESENCE Since 2006	5 projects	Total value: US\$ 5,117,942
--------------------------------	-------------------	------------------------------------

The most recent ongoing project, with a budget of US\$4.5 million funded by the Adaptation Fund, is projected to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable human settlements in Southern Laos by increasing sustainable access to basic infrastructure systems and services, emphasizing resilience to storms, floods, droughts, landslides and disease outbreaks.

Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR.

- It will aim to benefit **8** districts, with **189** settlements, totalling **47,000** people
- Development of government capacities
- Development of community-driven climate change resilient infrastructure
- The project is projected to end in June 2021



“ Provincial Vice-Governor of Sekong Province, has expressed his happiness to participate in the workshop on behalf of the people of Sekong. He highlighted the need to have the project implemented properly, that effective coordination [between levels of government is necessary. He also said that the project also fosters strong links at the provincial level of government.

Mr. Sida Souvannasay,
 Provincial Vice-Governor of Sekong Province



MALDIVES

UN-Habitat in partnership with UNDP mobilized efforts to address the urgent needs for shelter and housing following the Asian Tsunami 2004 which severely impacted the housing, infrastructure and livelihoods sectors & set back national development goals in country. The Shelter Recovery programme employed principles of ‘building back better’ through the community led approach where affected families were assisted to repair and rebuild safer homes, communities mobilized to plan and participate in reconstruction efforts and skills and capacities of local people and institutions were enhanced. Maldives’ government recognized and advocated the “People’s Process” approach as the best modality for tsunami recovery and development.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 300 sq km
 Population: 409,163
 Urban Population: 45.5%

KEY ISSUES

- Lack of affordable housing, inadequate water supplies, sanitation and waste management infrastructure
- Poor urban planning leading to increased congestion, especially in Malé, the most densely populated city in the world
- Increased vulnerability to climate change
- Geographical disparity leads to uneven development across the country; spatial disparity between the capital, Malé, and other atolls leads to the human development gap
- Youth unemployment is high, at 34% in the atolls and 17% in Malé

PARTNERSHIPS

Local Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Transport and Environment, UNDP, Island Development Committees

OUR PRESENCE Since 2005 4 projects Total value: US\$ 2,420,023

Post-Tsunami Shelter Recovery Project

The Shelter Recovery Project addressed the emergency needs for shelter and lay the foundation for integrated long-term sustainable recovery of the housing sector in each atoll. The project undertook essential repairs and reconstruction of homes and essential on-site services through community action planning and community contracting processes that strengthened local governance mechanisms and re-started local economies complemented by private sector partnerships. The capacity of the government was strengthened to ensure informed decisions on a range of technologies, designs and partnership solutions. Construction technology for disaster-resistant structures was integrated through community consultation, skills transfer and training programmes in partnership with the Maldives Government.

45 islands and 12 atolls assisted housing repair and reconstruction work
 2,739 houses completed for repairs and 162 houses constructed

- Provided inputs to the National Housing Policy framework in 2005 which has later been approved in May 2008
- Supply and installation of rain water harvesting tanks, appropriate water-borne sanitary disposal system completed on Dhonfanu and L. Dhanbidhooand Guhli islands

“ I have worked as an unskilled labourer at construction sites earlier. But while building my own house, I learnt many new things - about the need to put in more columns, more safety features. We no longer use dead coral and lime as construction material. The new house will be stronger because they are made out of cement, sand and aggregates.



Fisherman Mr. Raooff, working as a construction supervisor in the island of M.Muli

OUR DONORS

Government of Japan, UNDP, Maldives, Australia, Banyan Tree Hotels & Resorts, Belgium, Bovis Lend Lease, Bush-Clinton Tsunami Fund, Canada, China, The Coca-Cola Company, Deloitte & Touche, European Union, France, Fukuoka Community (Japan), Luxembourg, Mauritania, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, UN Foundation, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN Staff Committee; UN Volunteers, UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, United Kingdom



MYANMAR

OUR PRESENCE Since 1999 **33 projects** Total value: **US\$ 69,836,923**

Myanmar Community-Driven Development Programme

UN-Habitat established a presence in Myanmar in the early 1990's through 2004 during which time the agency pioneered the "People's Process" by establishing the first community led projects in the Dry Zone, Shan State and the Delta. After Cyclone Nargis in 2008, UN-Habitat unfolded an expanding range of programmes, start with settlement recovery support, then water and sanitation support and now covering urban land tenure issues, eviction prevention, slum upgrading, social housing, urban planning and capacity building on urban management, disaster risk reduction and adaptation/mitigation policy mainstreaming.

UN-Habitat Myanmar, under its Community-Driven Development Programme Unit, has benefited close to 2 million people, providing access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, hygiene behaviour change and community infrastructure. The programme mobilizes and trains communities, sets up community development councils, works out community agreements for capital investments and trains communities for future maintenance. Currently, CDD Programme unit is implementing 3 projects in 14 townships, Pakokku, Yesagyo, Malaing, Taungthar, Myingyan, Natogyi, Meiktila, Seikphyu, Nyaung-U, Falam, Hakha, Tedim, Thantlang, and Dagon Seikkan across Mandalay, Magway, Chin and Yangon region/state.

The main projects since 2008 have been the Norway-funded Resilient Coastal Communities and Urban Risk Programme, the US-funded Shae Thot / The Way Forward Programme, and several Japan-funded project supporting settlements recovery in many parts of the country.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 676,577 sq km
 Population: 54.363 million
 Urban Population: 34.1%

1,800,000 people benefited for improved services in
1,314 villages across **25** townships

KEY ISSUES

- Fast industrialization, urban sprawl, in-migration to cities and urban poverty
- Vulnerability to earthquakes, floods and climate change
- Slum upgrading, housing and housing finance
- Capacity building of national ministries and municipal agencies

The Programme for Emergency Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable Community in Ethnic Minority Areas and Yangon

The Programme has been formulated building on experiences of the recently completed Government of Japan funded project The Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar by qualitatively enhancing it with specific focus on housing and access to basic services, improving livelihood opportunities and empowerment of youth, men and women. The project has two main components:

- 1) Emergency support through housing construction to the poor and vulnerable communities living in squatter condition/homeless in three of most impoverish townships in Yangon
- 2) Emergency support to poor and vulnerable communities living in conflict and disaster prone villages of Mansi Township (Kachin State) and Pekkon Township (Shan State) to restore their normal life through the improvement of community infrastructure.



OUR DONORS

Government of Japan & Japan International Cooperation Agency
United State Agency for International Development, Norwegian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Livelihood and Food Security Trust
Fund, Disaster Preparedness the European Commission's
Humanitarian Aid
Department, Office for U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance,
The Rockefeller Foundation, European Union, ADB, UK-DFID,
Cities Alliance

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Construction, with Department of Urban and Housing
Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental
Conservation, with Environmental Conservation Department,
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, with Department
of Rural Development, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and
Resettlement, with Relief and Resettlement Department, Yangon
City Development Committee, Mandalay City Development
Committee, Action Aid UK, ACF, Help Age, Oxfam GB, Plan
International, ACTED, ADPC, American Red Cross, MRCS,
HelpAge International, Handicap International, IOM, SEEDS,
UNDP, UNICEF, Women for the World



“ The treasurer is very honest. Initially, I was not so
much agreed with women participation as the VDC
member. I did not trust their ability to work on the
project. Now, I understand that women participation
in the project can bring success for our village.

U Myint Soe, VDC Chairperson





MONGOLIA

OUR PRESENCE Since 2005	9 projects	Total value: US\$7,430,222
--------------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------

Community-led Ger Area Upgrading in Ulaanbaatar

UN-Habitat has been collaborating with the Government of Mongolia and the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar on urban strategies and demonstration projects for slum upgrading since 2005. UN-Habitat works in Mongolia mainly in development and implementation of participatory slum area upgrading strategy and plans, introduction of “People’s Process” approach for community mobilization in urban development and area upgrading, urban economy and affordable housing.

The project’s goal was to improve the quality of life of approximately 50,000 Ger Area residents in Ulaanbaatar City through community-led ger area upgrading in 5 selected project sites via the “People’s Process” and to support the implementation of the City-wide Upgrading Strategy and Investment Plan. The successful implementation of this project contributed to Millennium Development Goal, “Achieving significant improvement in lives of slum dwellers by 2020”

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 1,566,500 sq km
 Population: 3.1 million
 Urban Population: 72%

- 5** khoroo CDCs and **47** kheseg CDCs established
- 15** community facilities constructed
- 65** savings and lending groups have been set up
- 98** community members secured permanent employment
- Over **100** small neighborhood improvement projects implemented

KEY ISSUES

- Massive urban in-migration and unplanned urbanization
- Lack of adequate water and sanitation provision
- Poverty and inequity
- Youth unemployment
- Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters
- Desertification and ecosystem degradation

PARTNERSHIPS

Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs established under the UN-Habitat projects

OUR DONORS

- Government of Japan
- ADB
- Municipality of Ulaanbaatar City
- Cities Alliance
- WHO



“ I would like to thank the **Government of Japan and UN-Habitat** for constructing the cultural hall which has given the opportunity for ger area children to spend their leisure properly and be educated on art and culture, including the teachers and other school personnel.

R.Dugersuren, Director of School No.105 (Beneficiary)



NEPAL

UN-Habitat is well placed to assist Government of Nepal in improving its urban management and planning practices and enabling new thinking and actions about how best to evolve urban centres and human settlements for the future. The agency provides training, expert advice, proven tools and methodologies for human settlements within the alignment of national needs and demands as articulated in National Development Policies and strategies.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 147,181 sq km
 Population: 26.495 million
 Urban Population: 38.26%

KEY ISSUES

- Lack of effective planning and growing infrastructure demands
- Fragile political environment
- Vulnerable to the climate change and environmental issues
- Continued multiple disaster events

PARTNERSHIPS

Government of Nepal
 UN agencies
 Local & International NGOs
 Academia

OUR DONORS

European Union
 Government of Japan
 Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)
 WSSCC
 UN CERF
 UNPFN
 DFID
 MOJANG
 Coca-Cola
 UPDB & ERD
 GLTN

OUR PRESENCE Since 2006	14 projects	Total value: US\$ 4,440,840
-------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

Shelter Provision for the Most Vulnerables before & during the Monsoon

The overall goal of the project is to provide life-saving support during the 2015 monsoon to the most vulnerable households in five districts and to enhance their capacity to engage in community-led recovery.

2,398 households were provided Shelter Provisions who were the Most Vulnerable Before and During the Monsoon in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk and Dolkha

5,195 beneficiaries have been informed on Build Back Better matters, and have been provided with IEC materials in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha districts



“ After the earthquake, we were all homeless. And if losing my son wasn't bad enough I broke my arm while working in the fields. I don't know what our fate would have been like, especially given that we have barely any income to get by. In fact, while one of my sons had died, I feared the other two would die of starvation and shock. But with the shelter supported by **Government of Japan** and **UN-Habitat**, we've been able to at least save ourselves and live a more dignified life than in tents.

Anita Nepali, Homemaker, 2016



PAKISTAN

OUR PRESENCE Since 2005 **72 projects** Total value: **US\$108,801,969**

Pakistan Settlements Flood Recovery Project (PSFRP)

The project provided humanitarian assistance to the affected population of Pakistan during the massive flooding in 2010 and 2011. Provision of latrines and restoration of selected water facilities and community infrastructure were the main focus. A “People’s Process” approach through community agreements was adopted, which helped communities as a whole to recover physically, socially, and economically.

Since 2005, UN-Habitat has been working closely with the Government of Pakistan and development partners at all levels in an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements.

By 2030, Pakistan's population is expected to reach 260 million, half of which will live in urban areas. To assist the people of Pakistan, UN-Habitat is actively supporting the Government, other UN agencies, and partners in the localization and implementation of SDG 11 with a portfolio of more than US\$ 111,235,063, and growing.

325 villages	215,000 people
32,466 shelters	30,000 latrines
935 Trainings/Hygiene Campaigns	475 Community Agreements
18 worst-affected districts with restored community infrastructure	

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 796,095 sq km
Population: 192.827 million
Urban Population: 38.8%

KEY ISSUES

- Rapid urbanization, urban poverty, informal settlements’ growth, inadequate affordable housing, lack of formal urban policy
- Poor maintenance of land records and regulatory framework
- Inadequate urban basic services
- Vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters
- Inadequate sanitation and hygiene services and practices

PARTNERSHIPS

Pakistan Government
Ministry of Climate Change (Focal Ministry)
UN agencies and I/NGOs
Academia and Private Sector

OUR DONORS

Government of Japan, DFID/UK Aid, UN (CERF, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCAP, WFP), DFAT Australia, ECHO, Coca-Cola Foundation, ADB



“ In our village, it was a trend that women go for open defecation in the dark and they have to wait all day, leading to complications in women's health, now our women are using latrines and they have privacy and self-respect. I am thankful to the **People of Japan, UN-Habitat and partners** and hope that in future, people in other villages will benefit from such an intervention as well.

Hussain Bux,

66 Years, Resident, Krimabad Broahi, UC Sher Wah, Jacobabad, 2015



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

OUR PRESENCE Since 2001

4 projects

Total value: US\$ 949,750

Papua New Guinea Settlement Upgrading Programme

UN-Habitat is committed to provide technical support to help implement the National Urbanization Policy through City Profiling, Settlements Upgrading and Climate Change Resilience Support. In partnership with the National Capital District Commission, the Office of Climate Change, the Office of Urbanization and the University of Papua New Guinea, UN-Habitat has supported the conduct of a climate change vulnerability assessment of Port Moresby under the Cities and Climate Change Initiative and is implementing the Participatory Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme.

The overall objective of the Programme is to formulate Settlement Upgrading Strategies at different tiers of government, identify primary and secondary infrastructure for possible funding in Port Moresby, identify potential impacts of climate change through vulnerability assessment, build capacity and strengthen relevant institutions by organizing tailor-made courses and share urban knowledge in the form of urban charters, pamphlets, brochures, public awareness. Initiate and develop policies, legislations and toolkits to help promote sustainable urban development approaches.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 462,840 sq km,
Population: 7.059
Urban Population: 13%

KEY ISSUES

- Highly vulnerable to climatic and non-climatic hazards
- Proliferation and expansion of informal settlements in highly vulnerable locations
- Environmental degradation
- Rising violent crime and breakdown of law and order due to increasing urbanization
- Weak governance and corruption
- Poor rural-urban linkages, transport and infrastructure provision
- Low availability of developable land
- Gender issues and prevalence of HIV/AIDS

OUR DONORS

Cities Alliance
European Commission and the Africa
Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat



PARTNERSHIPS

Office of Urbanization, NCDC, Department of Lands & Physical Planning, National Housing Corporation, University of PNG, National Research Institute, Institute of National Affairs, PNG Power Ltd, Water PNG Ltd, Enda Ranu, Inclusive Development PNG Inc, UN Women, UNHCHR, FAO, World Vision, Department of Provincial and Local Government, Department of National Planning, Department of Community Development, Department of Works, Office of Climate Change

“ The cross-cutting nature and multi-stakeholder participation of the urban profiling is important for planning and project identification for cities in Papua New Guinea and for their joint funding by national, provincial and local governments, as well as international donor agencies. The importance of urban profiling is a major part of the urban development plan preparation and may provide solutions to some of the critical urban issues.

Max Kep ML, Chairman, National Consultation Committee on Urbanization & Director, Office of Urbanization



PHILIPPINES

OUR PRESENCE Since 2001	19 projects	Total value: US\$ 9,431,731
--------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------------

Post Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlements

UN-Habitat has been working in the Philippines in three main areas: housing particularly on post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation, sustainable urban development with focus on planned city extensions, and climate change and urban resilience. The community-driven shelter approach or the “People’s Process” has been successfully demonstrated in 28 communities and paved the way for the national government to institutionalize the approach through the community-based shelter and livelihood (CBSL) programme.

After Super Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013, UN-Habitat launched the Post-Yolanda Support for Safer Homes and Settlements project in the provinces of Capiz and Iloilo through a US\$ 2.5 million grant from the Government of Japan. The primary goal of the project was to capacitate Yolanda-affected communities as well as local governments and partners in building-back-better homes and communities through the People’s Process.

660 families with resilient houses **354** artisans and foremen trained
4000 houses assessed on disaster resilience **28** communities empowered

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 300,000 sq km
 Population: 102.25 million
 Urban Population: 44.4%

KEY ISSUES

Current housing needs stand at 5.5 million housing units, mostly for urban poor and informal settler families
 Hazard-prone and vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change
 Vulnerability of the urban poor and informal settlers
 Rapid economic growth but there is lack of capacities in planning for and managing rapid urban growth
 Unstable peace and security situation in many rural area



OUR DONORS

Government of Japan
 Government of Spain
 Government of Norway
 Government of Germany (BMUB-IKI)
 Adelphi, BDO Foundation
 UNDP, UNICEF, WFP

PARTNERSHIPS

Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Department of Interior and Local Government, Climate Change Commission, Department of Social Welfare and Development, National Housing Authority, Social Housing Finance Corporation, National Economic and Development Authority, League of Cities of the Philippines, Partner cities, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners, Homeless Peoples Federation of the Philippines, Concep, University of the Philippines - School of Urban and Regional Planning, Philippine Business for Social Progress, Arcadis, BDO Foundation

“ The partnership will continue to bring out the best in every community so that they will be able to lead their way to recovery and resilience.

Atty. Rosalie Taguian, SHFC Vice President for Visayas and Mindanao



SAMOA

UN-Habitat remains a key urban advocate in Samoa and maximizes opportunities for continued building awareness of both national and development partners surrounding the benefits of improved management of urban growth. In terms of its climate and risk management projects, UN-Habitat's role has been one of capacity building, technical input and knowledge management. A key achievement in 2013 was the inclusion of vulnerable communities in the Apia climate Vulnerability Assessment and the contribution of the revision of the National Building Code to allow for affordable safety standards and open dialogue for incremental housing improvements.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 2,842 sq km
 Population: 192,126
 Urban Population: 18%

KEY ISSUES

- High degree of vulnerability to climatic and non-climatic hazards
- Significantly growing urban population
- Increasing housing densities
- Inadequate service provision; buildup of waste/garbage in streets
- Rise in crime
- Insufficient infrastructure provision
- High youth unemployment

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
 Planning and Urban Management Agency

OUR DONORS

Cities Alliance
 EU ECHO
 United Nations Development Account

OUR PRESENCE Since 2012	3 projects	Total value: US\$ 455,815
--------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------

Samoa City Development Strategy (CDS)

The Samoa Central Government through its Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA) is using the CDS to address current urban management concerns. With a focus on climate change risks, the CDS for the Greater Apia Area is defined by the Samoa National Strategy for Development (2012-16) in the four priority areas of their economic, social, infrastructure and environmental sectors. The project also includes a policy development and knowledge sharing component to disseminate the lessons learned to other countries in the region. It is expected that by taking such action the outputs will collectively make a positive contribution to the social, economic and environmental quality of life of urban dwellers; and, at a broader level, contribute to Samoa's achievement of the MDGs.

- The formulation of the Samoa City Development Strategy
- The establishment of the Apia Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment



“ The National Urban Policy sets the scene for building a more resilient and desirable physical form and it recognizes that future investment is required for making the City more workable, livable, inclusive, competitive and sustainable. This further reinforces the need for urban planning that acts as a conduit to coordinate land management with infrastructure, natural resources, and hazard risk reduction. It also recognizes the critical role of the public and private sectors and individuals, in planning, managing and investing in urban development.

Hon. Lealaialoto Dr. Faale Tumaalii,
 Chairman, Planning and Urban Management Board Minister,
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



SRI LANKA

Since 1978, UN-Habitat has assisted in the development of human settlements policies in Sri Lanka, ranging from the Colombo City Master Plan in the 1980's to advocating enabling approaches that promoted participatory planning and development, focusing on reduction of poverty and promoting inclusiveness. Parallel to these efforts, UN-Habitat has shared its global experience to assist Sri Lanka in mitigating the impacts of natural and manmade disasters. UN-Habitat presently assists Sri Lanka in post conflict and disaster reconstruction, plantation housing and infrastructure, climate change and disaster risk reduction, water and sanitation, low income settlement upgrading, and urban planning.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 65,610 sq km
 Population: 20.811 million
 Urban population: 18.4%

KEY ISSUES

- Urban poverty
- Land scarcity
- Disaster risk and vulnerability
- Environmental pollution
- Encroachment of ecologically sensitive areas
- Urban traffic congestion
- Diminishing of green cover
- Inadequate housing and poor access to services in underserved settlements and plantations

OUR PRESENCE Since 1998 **48 projects** Total value: **US\$ 99,515,080**

Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities in the Conflict Affected Areas in Northern Province

Through a "People's Process" of reconstruction, this project supported communities to rebuild community infrastructure facilities in their conflict affected villages. It also helped to build capacity of community members through extensive training programmes on leadership, management, construction skills and maintenance of infrastructure facilities, with a special focus on women's participation and empowerment.

96 km of internal access roads	6 km of masonry storm water drains
30 community centers	25 pre-schools constructed
144 community capacity building trainings conducted	20 community savings groups established with 190 women
162 families provided with training and seeds for organic home gardening	25 youth received formal construction trainings or preschool teacher's diploma
76,184 trees planted	66 rainwater harvesting facilities installed

Indian Housing Project

The Indian Housing Project, funded by the Government of India, was implemented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL). The specific action of this project was the reconstruction and repair of 43,000 houses. UN-Habitat was responsible for facilitating the reconstruction of 17,897 houses in the conflict affected districts of Jaffna, Killinochchi and Mullaitivu in Sri Lanka's Northern Province.

17,453 homes reconstructed	444 homes repaired
24,767 persons received training in basic construction and leadership	
1,486 local builders improved their construction knowledge and skills	
Formal construction trainings provided to over 500 youth	



OUR DONORS

Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Government of India, Government of Japan, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Government of Sri Lanka

PARTNERSHIPS

Government ministries, agencies and local authorities



“ UN-Habitat Sri Lanka has been a trusted partner of the Government of Japan. We highly appreciate the efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka, UN-Habitat and the community members in rebuilding conflict affected villages with such commitment and dedication.

Embassy of Japan in Sri Lanka



“ This house is a wonderful gift we received from the Indian Housing Project. We never imagined that we would be able to build a house like this in our lifetime.

Mr. Thajeekaran,
Homeowner, Mullativu District.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

OUR PRESENCE Since 2012	3 projects	Total value: US\$260,000
--------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------

Cities and Climate Change Initiative

UN-Habitat is well placed to assist the Solomon Islands to improve its urban management and planning policies and practices and enable new thinking and actions about how best to evolve cities, towns and peri-urban areas for the future. In the areas of informal settlements upgrading, urban climate change resilience and national urban policy, the agency provides training, expert advice, proven tools and methodologies in support of National Development Strategies.

UN-Habitat is partnering with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey in initiating commitments by the Government of the Solomon Islands in strengthening community, city and national key stakeholders' abilities to address climate change hazards, adaptation and mitigation measures, and strengthen adaptive capacities. This will, hence, add value to the development of policy, institutional, legislative, and financial frameworks with a focus on the development and adoption of inclusive policies and strategies in accordance with guidelines that incorporate the risks of climate change.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 28,896 sq km
 Population: 650,000
 Urban Population: 20%

KEY ISSUES

- Rural-to-urban migration; rising urbanization
- Inadequate service provision to all citizens
- Inadequate access to land
- Highly vulnerable to climatic and non-climatic hazards
- Proliferation and expansion of informal settlements in highly vulnerable locations
- Environmental degradation
- Ethnic and internal tensions
- Lack of planning processes, infrastructure and legal protection for informal settlements

- Completed Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan & Vulnerability Assessment
- A series of collaborative informal settlement upgrading projects centred on CCCI and PSUP guidelines in urban centres across the country
- Establishment of a dedicated budget line for urban development in the yearly budget
- Improved awareness and knowledge of local actors about cross-cutting issues, bottom-up planning and enhanced cooperation across jurisdictional entities
- Supported the development of the National Urban Policy

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS),
 Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECCDMM),
 Honiara City Council
 UNDP
 Solomon Islands National University
 RMIT University
 Arcadis Design and Consultancy



OUR DONORS

European Commission and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat, UNDP, United Nations Development Account, Government of Norway, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

“ The first step towards enhancing the resilience of our city and its communities to current climate variability and future change is to better understand the key vulnerabilities that exist within the urban environment. This assessment, conducted as part of UN-Habitat’s Cities and Climate Change Initiative, is a valuable resource that not only applies state-of-the-art climate science to the local context of Honiara, identifying some of the critical vulnerability hotspots; it also provides the necessary framework for guiding action that will assist us in adapting to climate change.

Alfrenc Fatai, Honiara Lord Mayor



TIMOR-LESTE

UN-Habitat supported Timor-Leste after its independence with a City Upgrading Programme in Dili. UN-Habitat was recently invited to assist the country with the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, with a focus on city planning and city investment programming as well as housing, both through institutional support and through local implementation.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 14,919 sq km
 Population: 1.211 million
 Urban Population: 32.8%

KEY ISSUES

- National Urbanization Policies and urban investment
- Housing and settlement upgrading
- Climate Change, flooding, sprawl into rural areas

PARTNERSHIPS

Cities Alliance
 Ministry of Public Works
 Government of The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
 UNDP
 Ministry of Infrastructure
 Ministry of Transport, Communications and Public Works

OUR DONORS

World Bank / Cities Alliance
 United Nations Transitional Administration
 UNDP

OUR PRESENCE Since 2002	5 projects	Total value: US\$ 694,033
--------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------

Dili City Upgrading Programme

The Dili City Upgrading Strategy provided the first citywide housing assessment in the capital of Timor-Leste. The project mapped based infrastructure and vulnerability. A comprehensive strategy addressed the upgrading of underserved settlements. Four pilot project areas were identified, where communities formulated action plans. Government departments adopted these community action plans. Staff of the community development unit were trained and the unit was eventually integrated into the Ministry of Infrastructure.

98 neighbourhoods needing upgrading assessed

12 community amenity projects implement

4 neighbourhoods upgraded



“ I hope to get a good job and that I can afford a water connection to my house, so my children would not have to walk 3 km from home to get clean water to drink.

Francisco,
 resident in 2002 in Sao Jose neighbourhood, in Dili – at the start of the project.



TUVALU

UN-Habitat is well placed to assist Tuvalu to improve its urban management and planning practices and enable new thinking and actions about how best to evolve towns and human settlements into the future. In the areas of informal settlements upgrading, urban climate change resilience and national urban policy, UN-Habitat provides training, expert advice, proven tools and methodologies for small-sized urban centres within alignment of national needs and demands as articulated in National Development Strategies.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 26 sq km
 Population: 10,837
 Urban Population: 57%

KEY ISSUES

- Rural-to-urban migration (from outlying atolls to Funafuti)
- Inadequate service provision to all citizens
- Extremely vulnerable to climatic hazards and climate change
- Continued expansion of informal settlements in highly vulnerable locations
- Environmental degradation
- High prevalence of urban poverty and unemployment
- No potable water sources

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
 Department of Lands and Survey, Kapule Local Government

OUR DONORS

European Commission and the Africa Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat

OUR PRESENCE Since 2014 1 projects Total value: US\$ 40,000

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in Tuvalu

The Government of Tuvalu has committed to institutionalize a participatory governance and urban development assessment approach, to review urban management and development priorities for improving the lives of the urban poor. The PSUP for Tuvalu has the vision of strengthening relationships between national and sub-national government and opportunity to progress analysis of past urbanization and housing studies in support of national goals for sustainable urban environments and a suggested national urbanization policy and starting to mainstream slum issues in other policies to address urban poverty.

- Urban Profiles for Funafuti and Vaitupu
- Training of Ministerial and City Governmental (Kapule) officials about participatory urban assessment, results-based management and other cross-cutting issues
- Tuvalu Urban Forum (2015)
- Acknowledgement of the universal right to adequate housing through development support and implementation of PSUP
- PSUP activities, principles are incorporated into Ministry of Home Affairs' incorporate plan



“ With the major challenges related to urbanisation and the associated socio-economics and political dynamics currently faced by Tuvalu, the workshop [Tuvalu Urban Forum 2015] was of major significance not only in providing space for key stakeholders to [exchange] dialogue and discuss common issues [but also] options to alleviating and resolving them.

The Hon. Namoliki Neemia,
 Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Tuvalu



VANUATU

UN-Habitat supports Vanuatu in areas such as informal settlements upgrading, urban management and development, climate change adaptation and resilience as well as post disaster recovery. The agency provides training, expert advice, proven tools and methodologies for small-medium sized urban centres in alignment with national needs as articulated in National Development Strategies.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 12,189 sq km
 Population: 234,023
 Urban Population: 24%

KEY ISSUES

- Rural-to-urban migration; rising urbanization
- Inadequate service provision to all citizens
- Proliferation and expansion of informal settlements in highly vulnerable locations
- Highly vulnerable to climatic and non-climatic hazards
- Limited available land for residential development

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department of Local Authorities, Shefa Provincial Government, Port Vila Local Authority
 RMIT University, Melbourne

OUR DONORS

European Union, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat, United Nations Development Account, Government of Norway, Government of Sweden

OUR PRESENCE Since 2012	4 projects	Total value: US\$ 240,000
--------------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------

Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) in Vanuatu

The Government of Vanuatu has committed to institutionalize a participatory governance and urban development assessment approach, to review urban management and development priorities for improving the lives of the urban poor. PSUP in Vanuatu has the vision of enabling national, city and community representatives, as well as planning authorities, to better assess urban development needs and vulnerabilities in Vanuatu through applying a cross-sector approach, building ownership for urban sector challenges, and starting to mainstream informal settlement issues in other policies (e.g. land use, population) to address urban poverty.

- Formulation of Vanuatu National Urban Profile
- Formulation of Urban Profiles for Port Vila, Luganville and Lenakel
- Support to post-Cyclone Pam Shelter Recovery Support
- Training of Ministerial and Government officials about PSUP strategies, policies, programme formulation, results-based management and cross-cutting issues
- The commitment to support national tenure security and review of legislation
- Port Vila Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Port Vila Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan



“ Land in Vanuatu determines the level of vulnerabilities that households and communities face; and this in turn affects the pace of social development and economic growth. To this end, while my Ministry is playing its part within recent land reforms (for inclusivity and accountability), it values the cooperation and collaboration of the diversity of urban stakeholders and development agencies and recognizes that a meaningful impact is one that is addressed together.

Hon. Ralph Regenvanu,
 Minister of Lands and Natural Resources



VIET NAM

OUR PRESENCE Since 1997	14 projects	Total value: US\$ 3,236,239
--------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------------

Community-Based, Participatory City Development Strategies in Seven Vietnam Cities

UN-Habitat has been working with the Government of Vietnam since 1990 and established its country office in 2007. UN-Habitat supports the government of Vietnam in addressing emerging challenges in urban planning and management, climate change and resilience, and collaborates with national government, city authorities and professional associations promoting efficient and effective city governance and city development. UN-Habitat programmes and projects in Vietnam focus on the key determinants for sustainable urbanization and inclusive urban development.

Vietnam's urban sector has been a driving force for economic growth and cities lack capacity in terms of prioritizing planning and development needs. The centralized decision making process hinder the more inclusive and participatory planning approach which can promote city competitiveness and sustainable development. Through comprehensive stakeholder consultations, cities agreed to work on City Development Strategies as a highly participatory umbrella planning mechanism, designed to better integrate the full range of existing plans as well as ongoing climate change adaptation work and to formulate multi-sectoral investment plans and a more balanced, inclusive overall city development strategy.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Area: 330,967sq km
 Population: 94.444 million
 Urban Population: 33.6%

KEY ISSUES

- Increasing disparities between the regions
- Rapid urbanization and lack of city planning capacity
- Lack of space for people and civil society participation in the country's development
- Prone to natural disasters
- Vulnerability to climate change

PARTNERSHIPS

Ministry of Construction, Urban Development Agency
 City authorities
 Local government ministries and agencies
 Association of Cities of Vietnam
 Academy of Managers for Construction and cities

OUR DONORS

One UN Plan Fund II
 UNDP Multi Donor Trust Fund Office
 Cities Alliance
 Coca Cola (Atlanta)
 GGGI



“ The workshop is useful for provincial leading officials in approaching and applying new leadership and strategic management tools. It is a chance to meet, discuss and learn from each other among scientists, officers, leaders, between science and practice in order to make theoretical supplementation and promote provincial development.

Mr. Ngo Van Hung,
 Section Head of Quang Nam Propaganda Department



Community trainees and project staff at UN-Habitat's Aceh Sanitation Assessment and Assistance Programme, Banda Aceh, Indonesia (June 2009)

The consortium of partners of Fukuoka and UN-Habitat signed the first Memorandum of Understanding on 28 April 1997. The ROAP Office opened soon thereafter on 1 August.

This was the start of a unique and continuing collaboration on housing and urbanization, now passing the mark of 20 years.

This publication retraces the foundations of ROAP becoming hosted in Fukuoka, which was, for a good part, rooted in Japan's own unique legacy with regard to the growth and governance of cities.



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-Habitat)
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
ACROS Fukuoka Floor 8
1-1-1 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
810-0001 Fukuoka, Japan
Tel : +81927247121
www.unhabitat.org, www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org
habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

