

Poverty and Place in Urbanizing Asia

亚洲城市化进程 中的贫困及贫困 区

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This presentation is an input to the international policy workshop on rural-urban linkages in Zhejiang, PRC on 2-4 September 2014. The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the organizers (the Asian Development Bank [ADB] and the International Poverty Reduction Center in China [IPRCC]), or ADB's Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB and IPRCC do not guarantee the accuracy of the data and information in this paper.

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Paper presented at the
International Policy Workshop on Rural-Urban Poverty Linkages

organized by International Poverty Reduction Center in China,
Asian Development Bank,
Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative

2-4 September 2014
Hangzhou, People's Republic of China

关于城乡贫困区域关系的国际战略研讨会上的研究成果

主办：中国国际扶贫中心，亚洲发展银行，区域经验交流中心

2014年 2-4月
中国.杭州

- **spatial dimensions** of urban and peri-urban poverty

- **places** of poverty

- rural-urban **linkages**

- 城市及城市周边贫困区域的**空间维度**

- 贫困**区域**

- 城乡**关系**

1. What is Urban? A **taxonomy** of rural and urban settlement
2. Recent urbanization **trends** in Asia
3. What is “**urban poverty**” and who are the “**urban poor**”?
4. **Enclaves** of the poor and vulnerable
5. Strategic **options** for reducing urban poverty in Asia
6. Need for better **understanding** of spatial dimensions of urban poverty

Outline of Presentation

1. 什么是城市？城市和农村定居点**分类**
2. 近年来亚洲城市化**趋势**
3. 什么是“**城市贫困**”，谁是“**城市贫困群体**”
4. 贫困和弱势群体**飞地**
5. 亚洲城市减贫的**战略选择**
6. 需要深入**理解研究**城市贫困空间维度

1. What is Urban”?

Blurring of rural and urban in Asian cities.

亚洲城市的城乡差异**模糊化**

Need to understand **scales** of human settlement to better target poverty alleviation.

需要更加深入研究人口居住区**级别规模**，以便更准确的确定扶贫对象

Three scales:

- I. Individual Settlements
- II. Settlement Regions
- III. Regional Urban Systems

三级规模:


- I. 个别定居点
- II. 居民区
- III. 区域化城市体系

A satellite night-time photograph of the Asian continent. The landmasses are dark, while the cities and towns are illuminated by bright yellow and white lights, creating a dense pattern of urban centers across the continent. The lights are most concentrated in East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

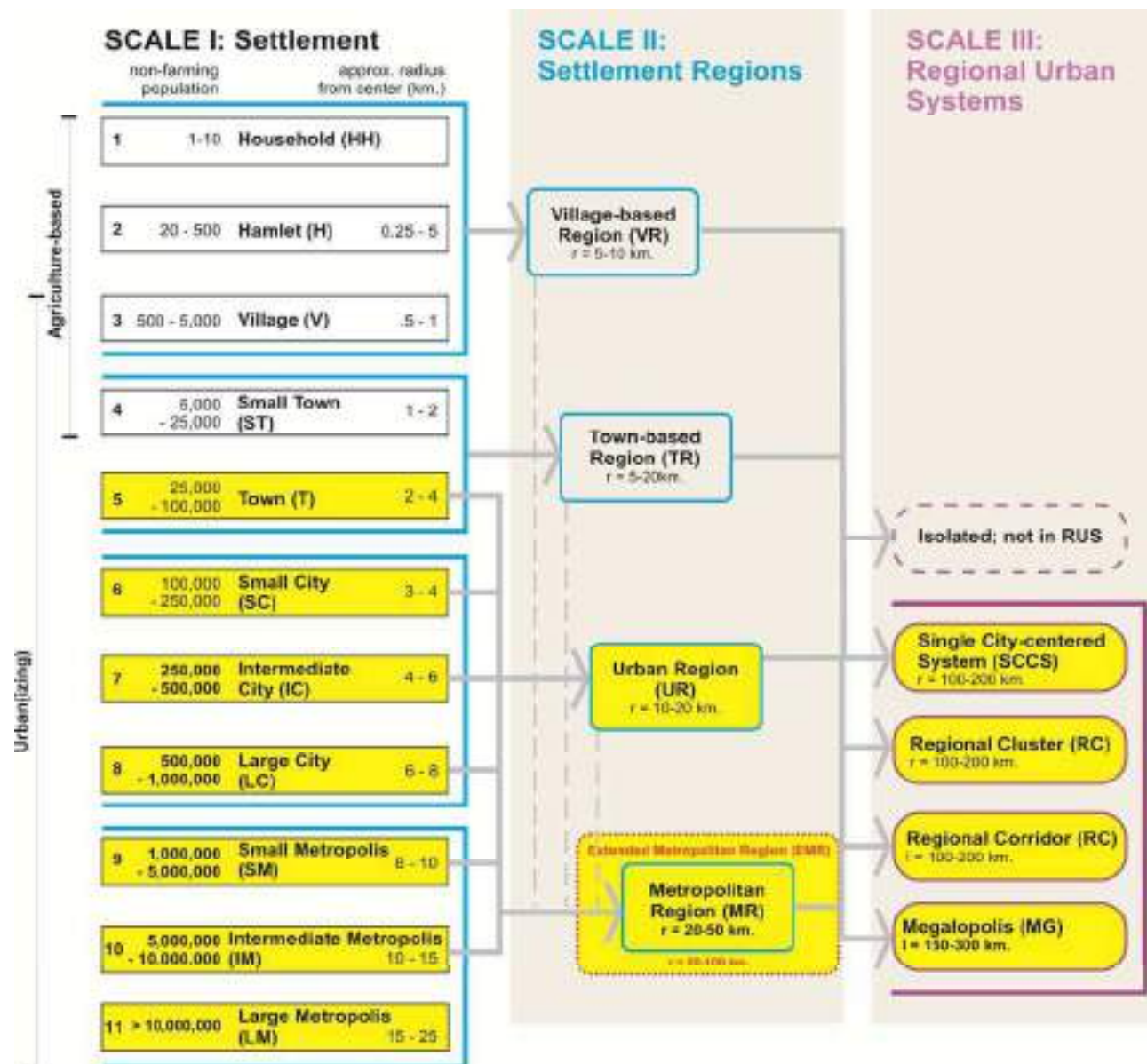
2 billion living in Asia's cities and towns
亚洲城镇有2亿居民

A satellite night photograph of Earth, showing a dense network of city lights across a large landmass, likely Asia. The lights are concentrated in coastal areas and major river valleys, forming a complex web of urban centers. The background is the dark, starry space.

from towns to megacities
to megalopolis
从小城镇，到大城市，到大都市圈



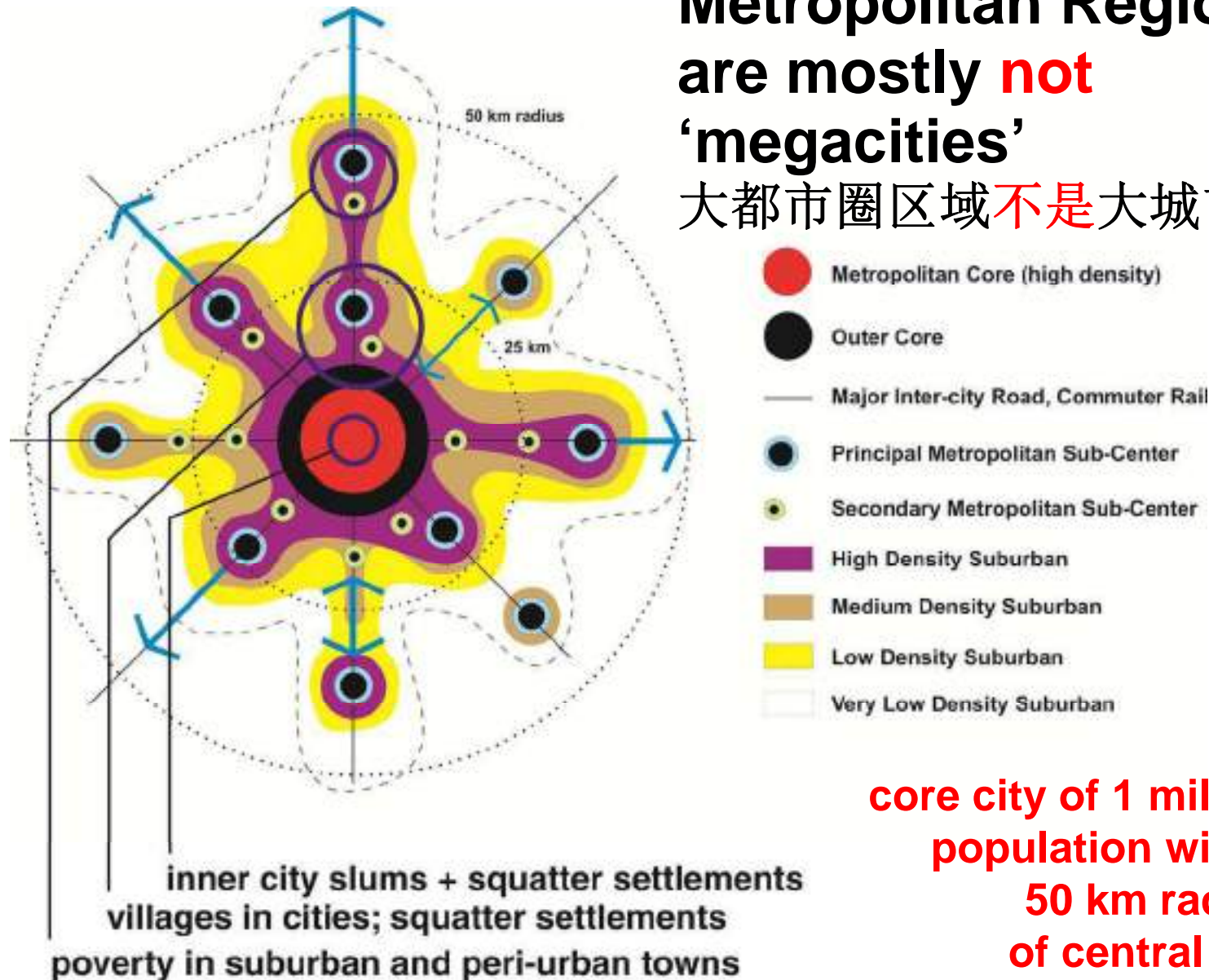
need to understand
spatial scales to
better target policies
应更深入的研究居住区域空间分布级别，
从而更准确的进行政策定位



1. What is “Urban”?什么是“城市”?

Metropolitan Regions are mostly **not** 'megacities'

大都市圈区域**不是**大城市



**core city of 1 million;
population within
50 km radius
of central city**

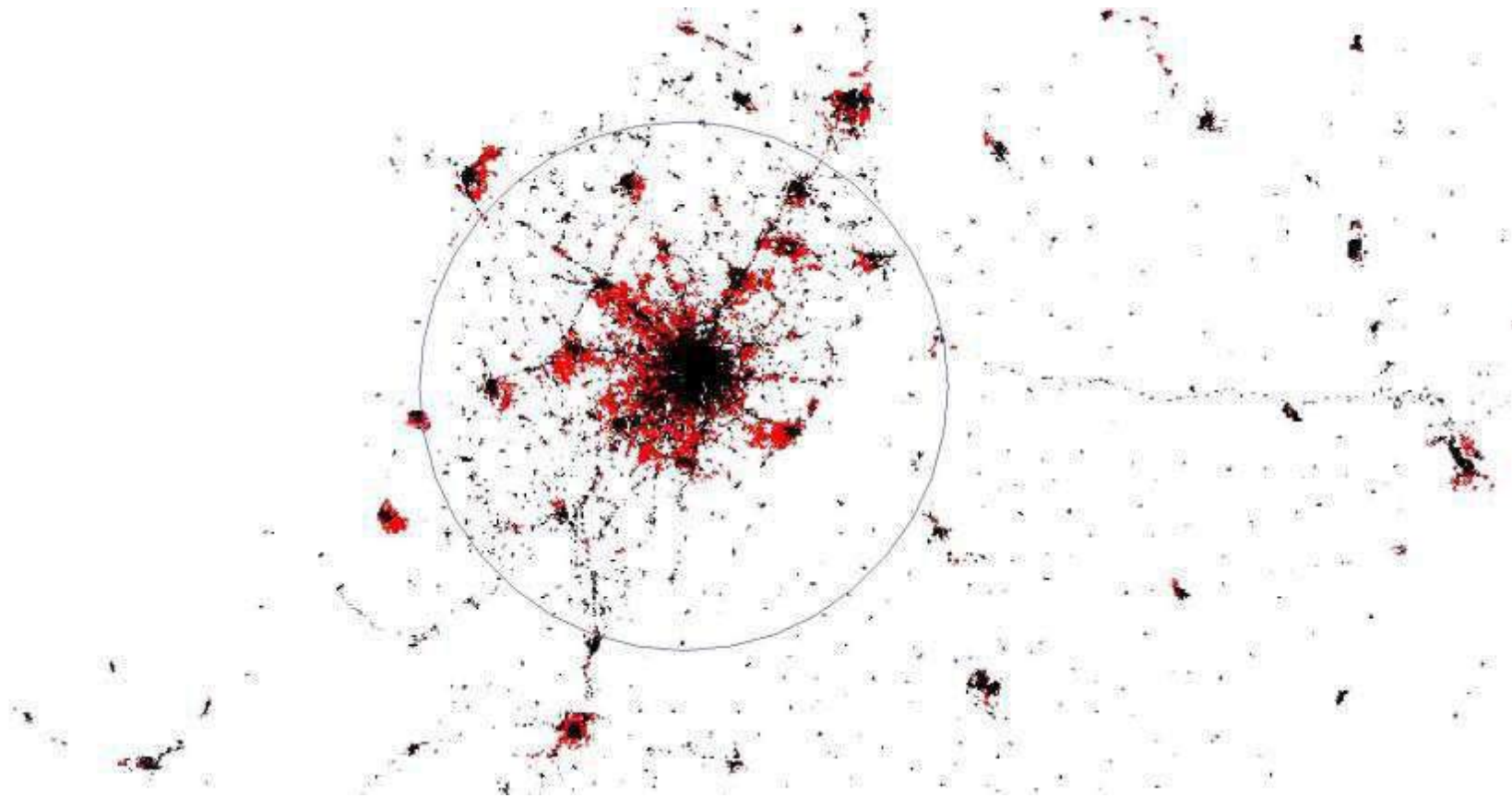
1. What is "Urban"?什么是“城市”?

Urban Built-up Land 城市建成区

■ 2000

■ 2010

Chengdu, Sichuan Province
四川省成都市



Source: Nelson Institute's Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2013) World Bank

1. What is “Urban”? 什么是“城市”?

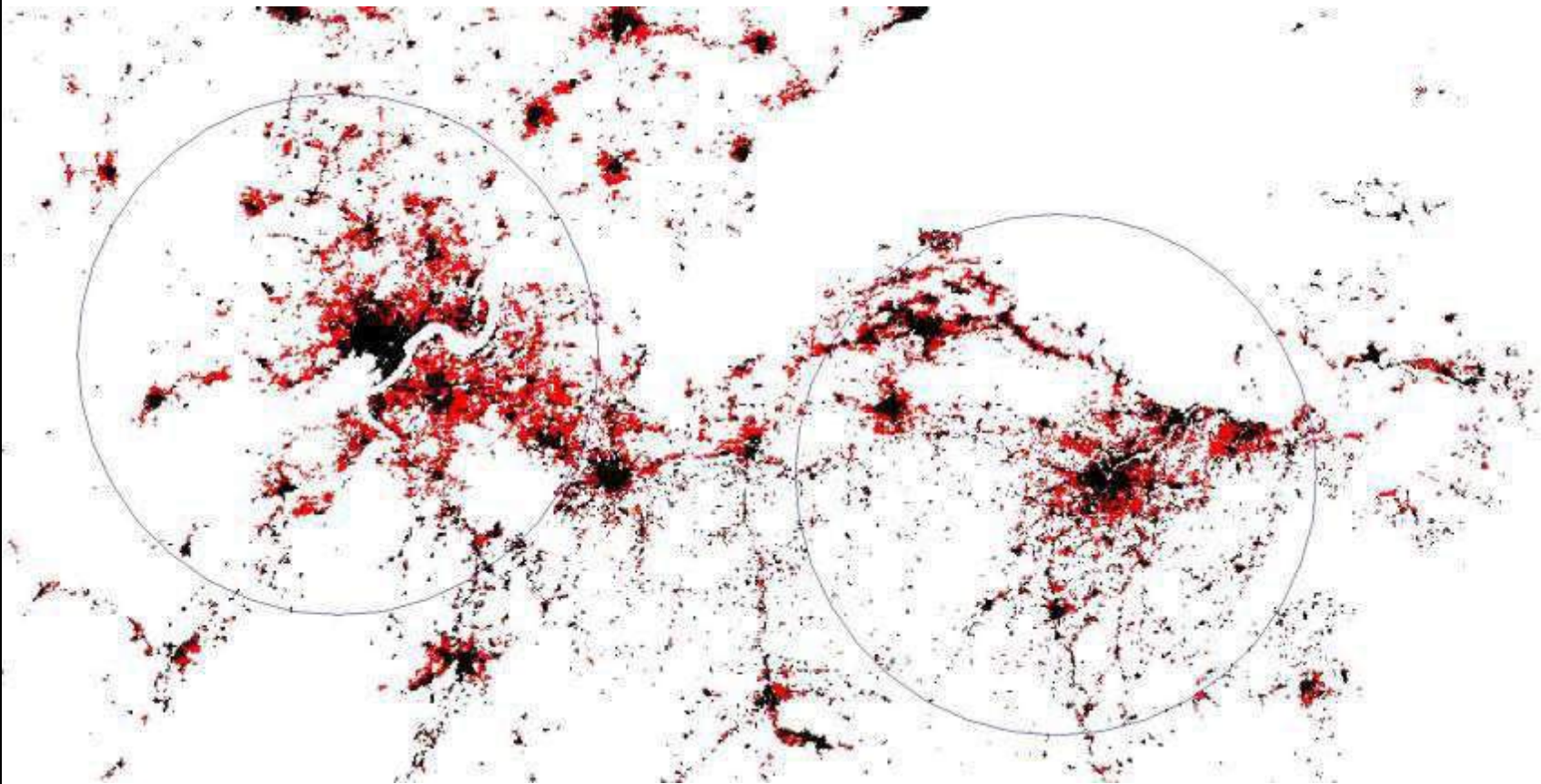
Urban Built-up Land城市建成区

Hangzhou and Ningbo, Zhejiang Province

浙江省杭州市和宁波市

2000

2010



Source: Nelson Institute's Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2013) World Bank

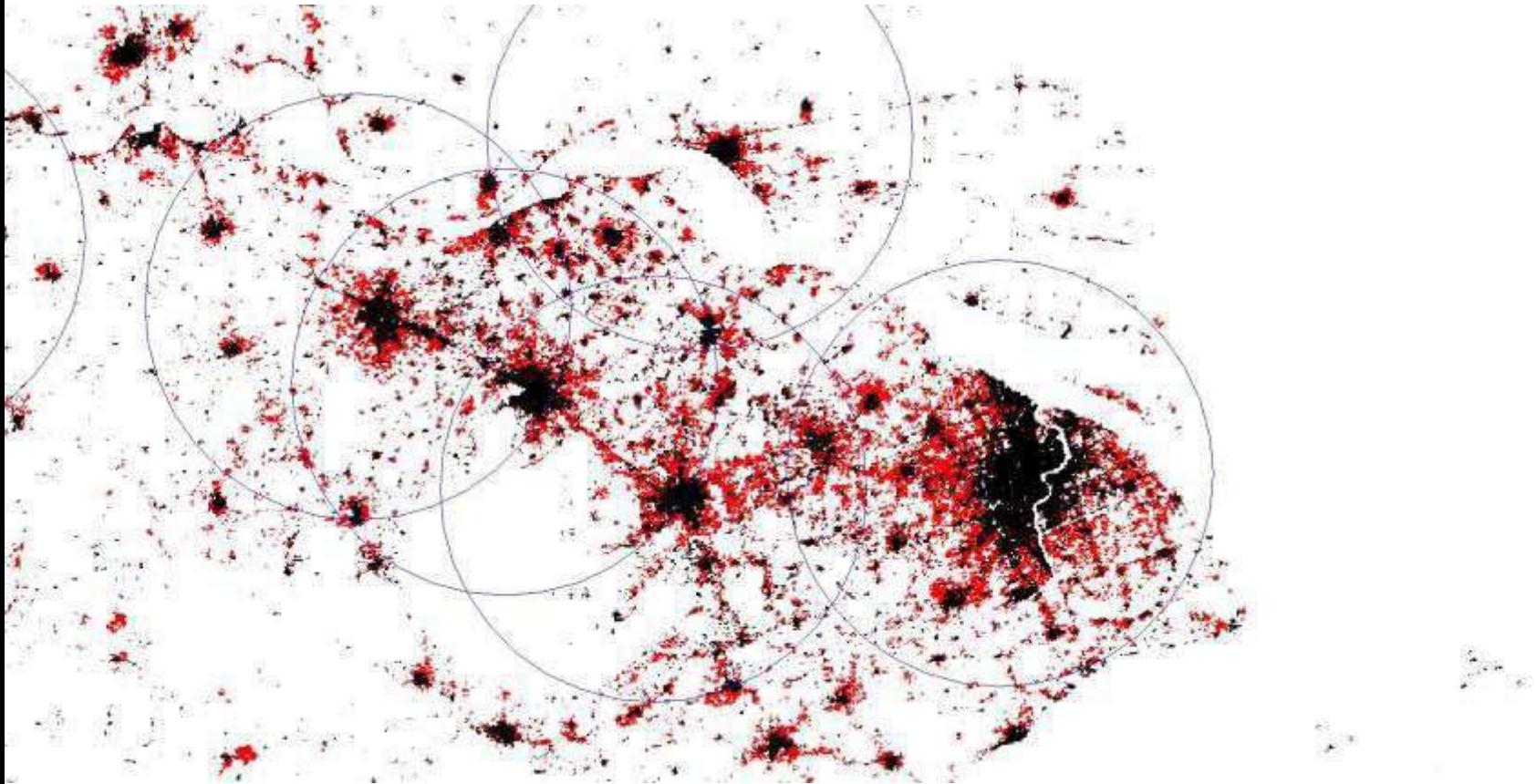
1. What is "Urban"? 什么是“城市”?

Urban Built-up Land 城市建成区

■ 2000

■ 2010

Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Shanghai
常州，无锡，苏州，上海



Source: Nelson Institute's Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2013) World Bank

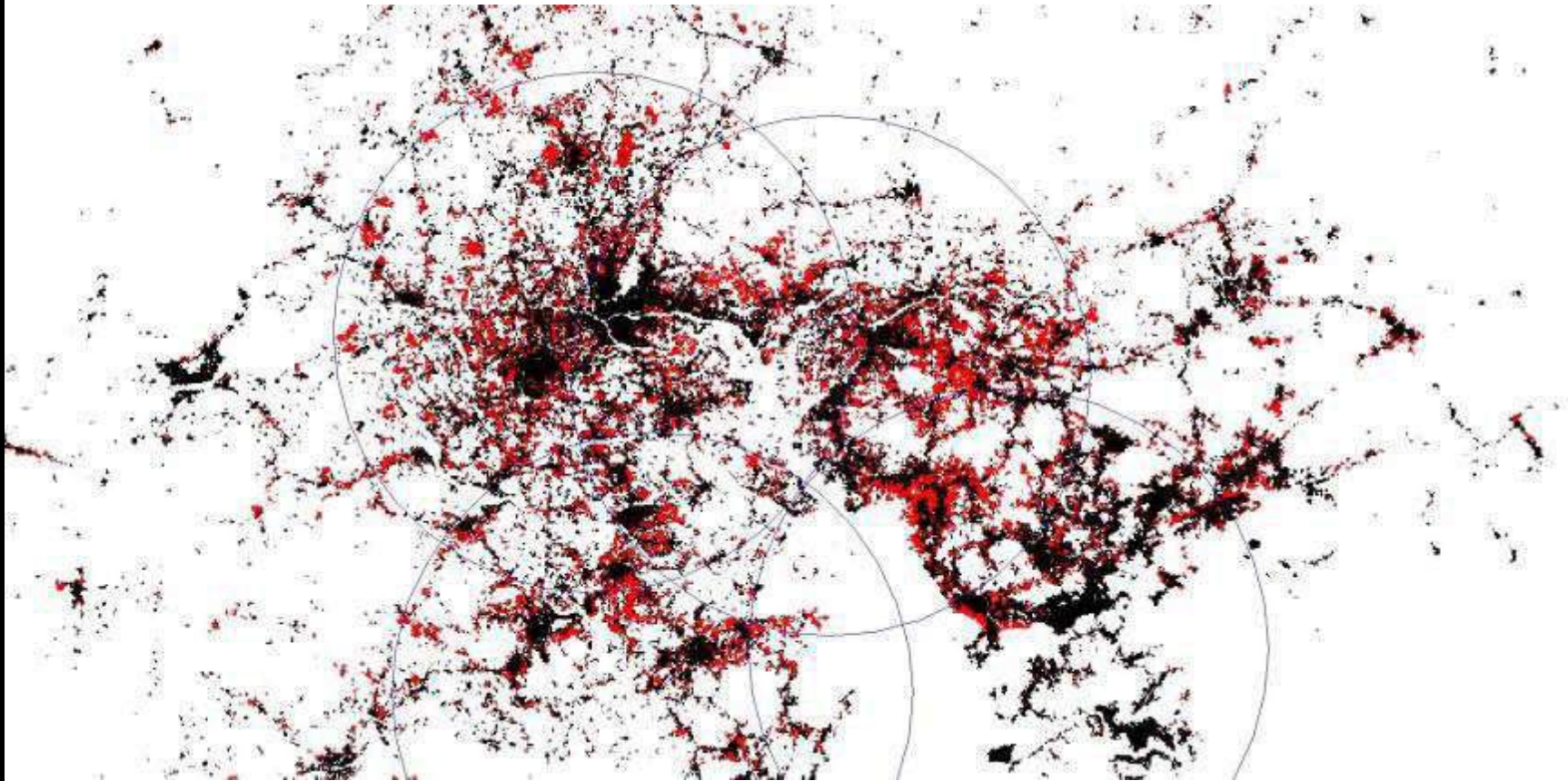
1. What is "Urban"? 什么是“城市”?

Urban Built-up Land 城市建成区

■ 2000

■ 2010

Pearl River Delta
珠江三角洲

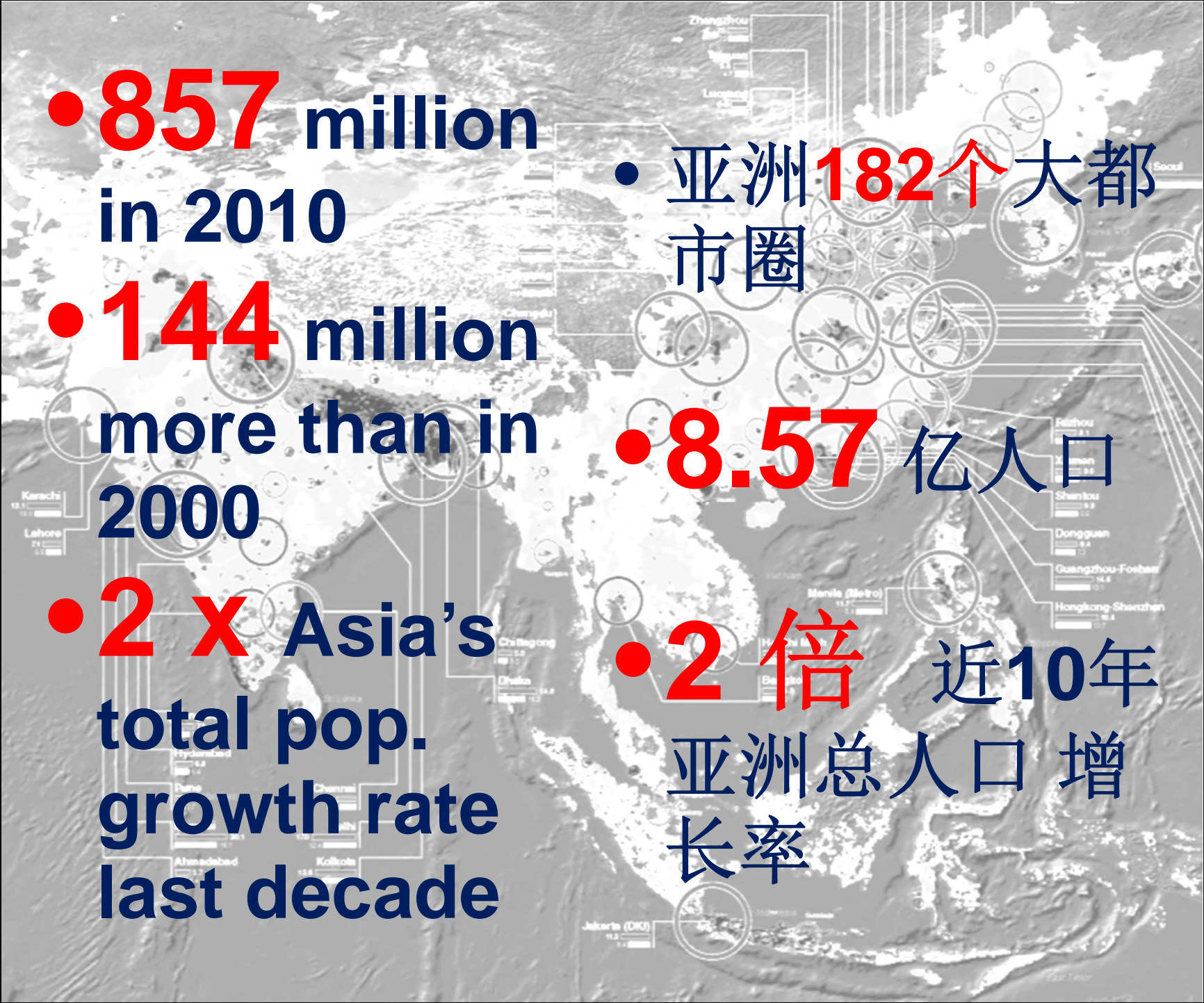


Source: Nelson Institute's Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison (2013) World Bank

1. What is "Urban"? 什么是“城市”?



182 metropolitan regions
in Asia (2010)

A grayscale map of Asia serves as the background. Numerous circles of varying sizes are overlaid on the map, representing major metropolitan areas. Lines connect some of these circles, suggesting urban networks or migration patterns. The text is overlaid on the map in a bold, sans-serif font.

- **857** million in 2010

- **144** million more than in 2000

- **2 x** Asia's total pop. growth rate last decade

- 亚洲**182**个大都市圈

- **8.57** 亿人口

- **2 倍** 近**10**年亚洲总人口增长率

Why urbanization?

为什么向城镇化发展？

**higher potential
densities of
social and
economic
interactions**

更加**紧密的**社会和经济影响和相互作用

**Why to metropolitan
regions?**

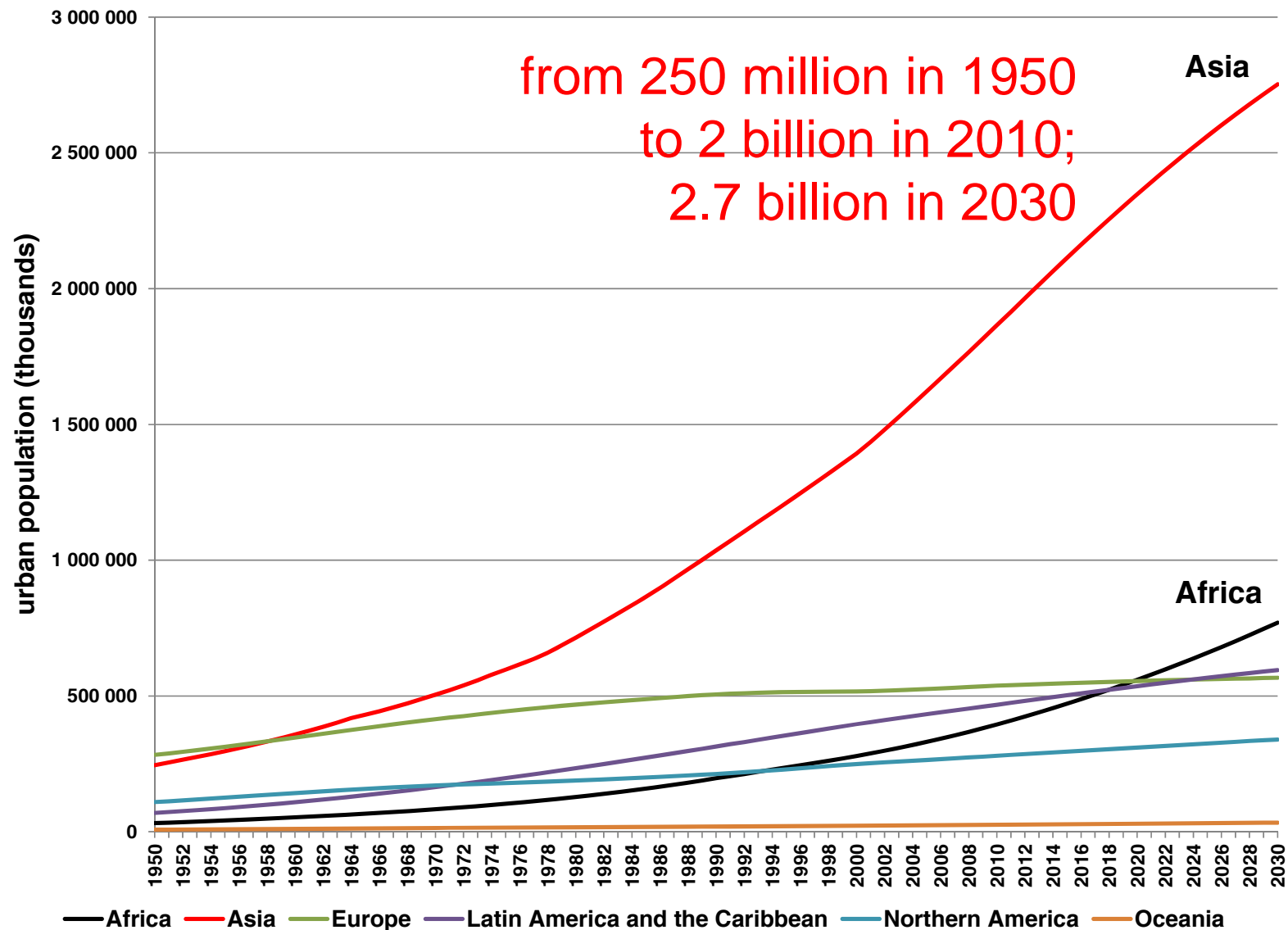
为什么向大都市圈区域化发展？

**agglomeration
economies**

经济**集聚化**

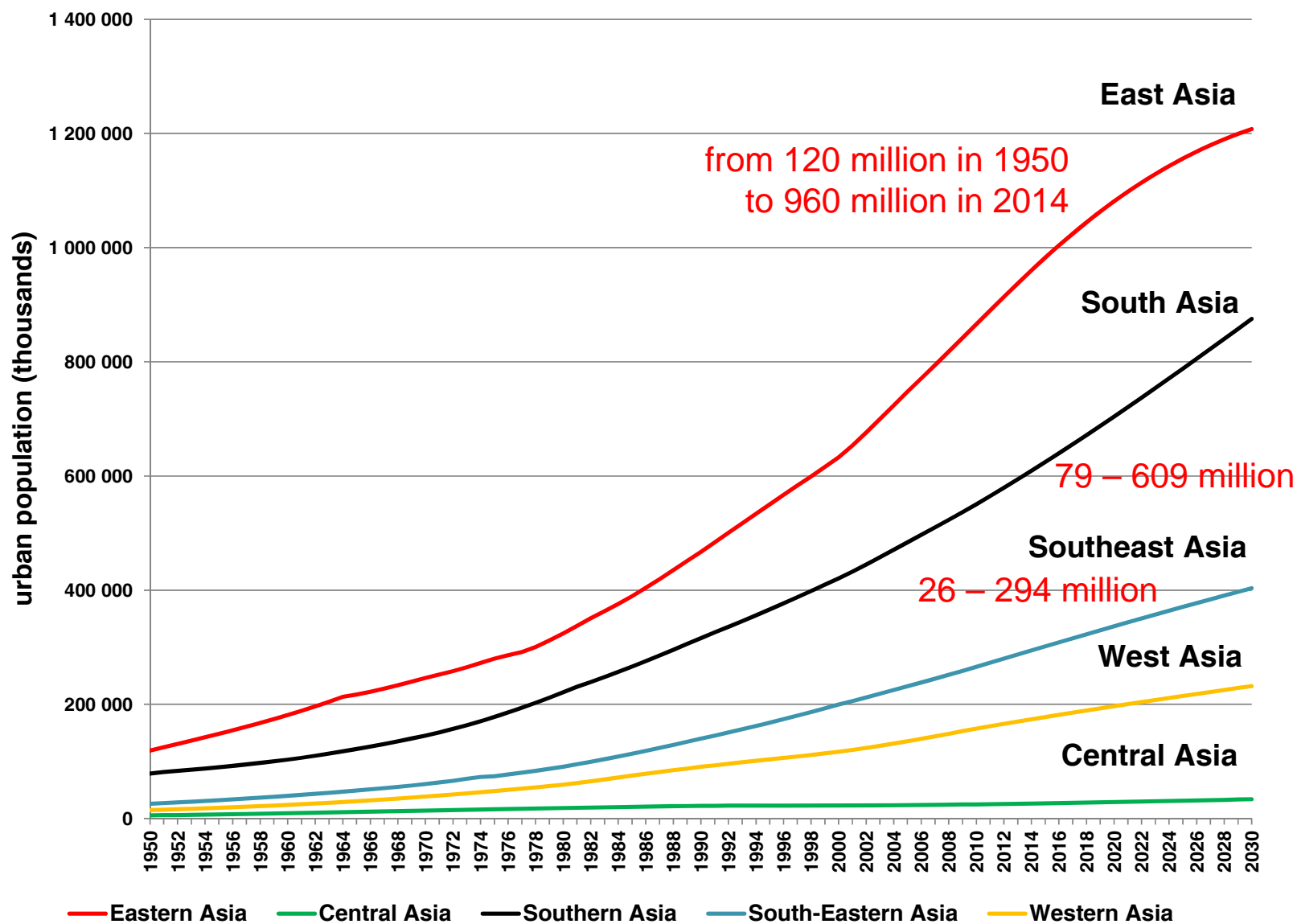
1. What is “Urban”?什么是“城市”？

2. Recent Urbanization Trends



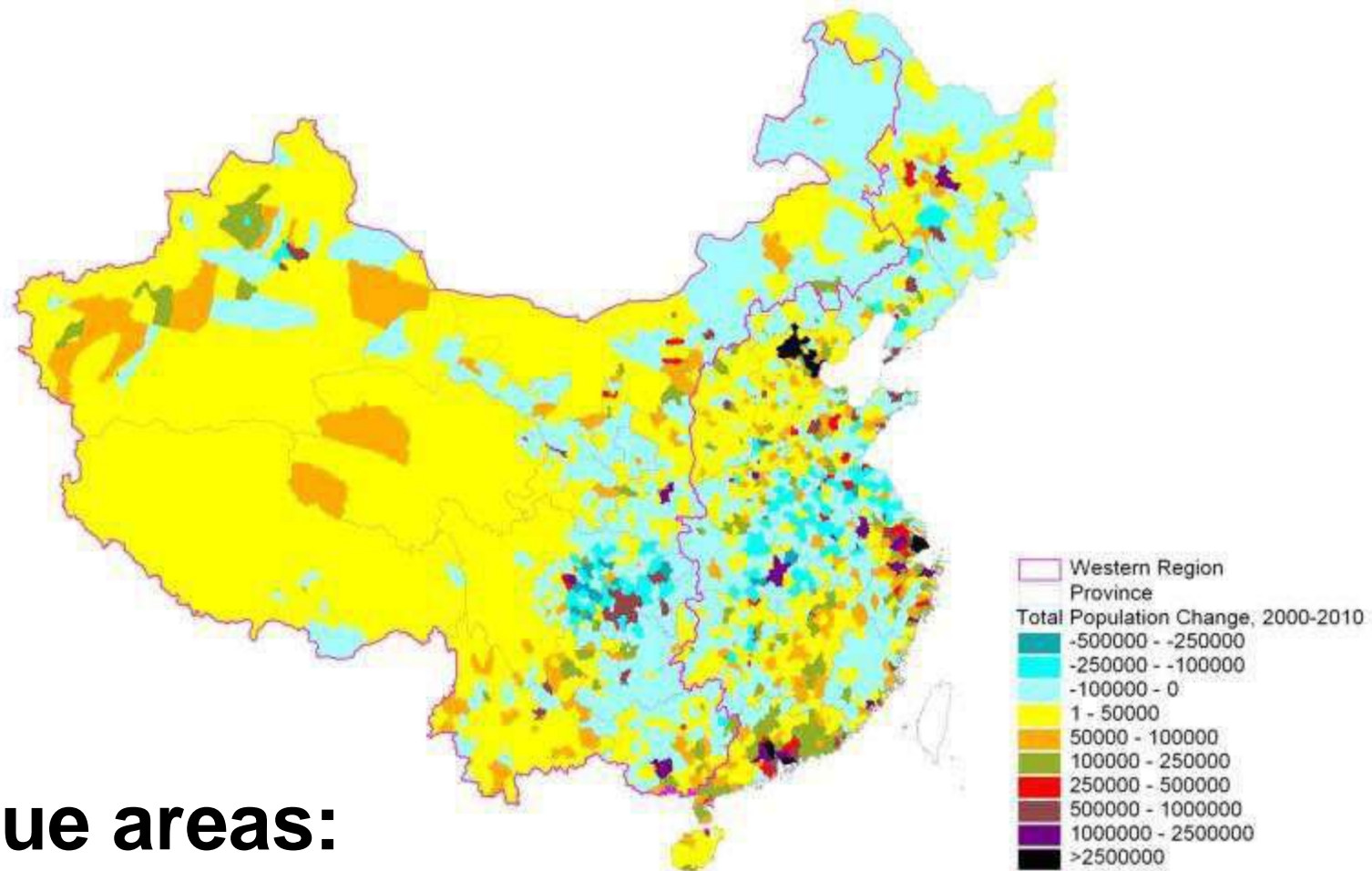
Source: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, UN*

2. Global Urbanization: 1950-2030 全球城市化趋势



Source: *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, UN*

2. Urbanization Trends in Asia: 1950-2030 亚洲城市化趋势

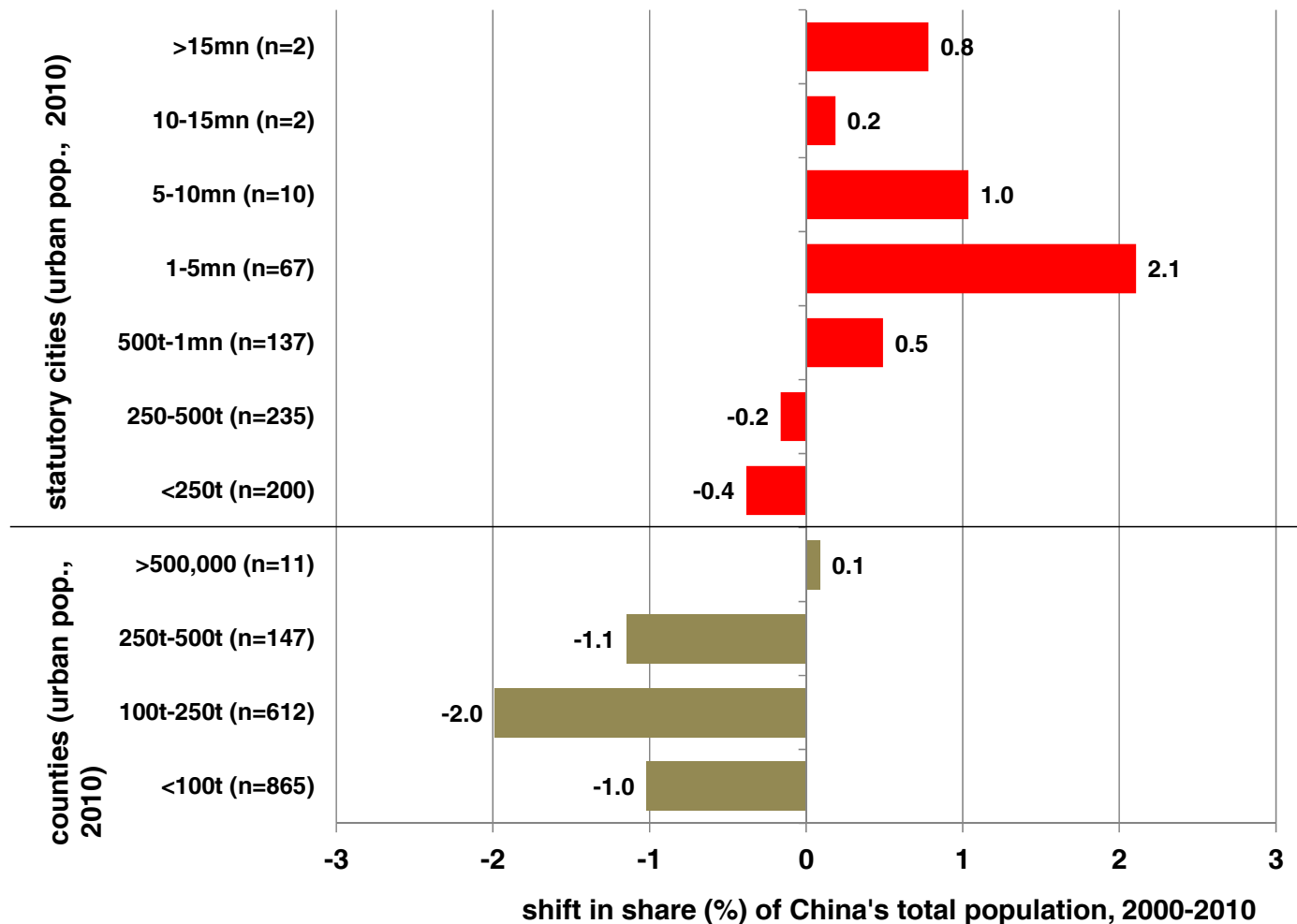


**blue areas:
population **loss**
during past decade**

**蓝色区域：近10年人口
下降区域**

Source: Chreod Ltd. 2013. China Regional Urbanization Trends. Volume 1: An Urbanizing China. Consultant Report to World Bank

2. Urbanization Trends in PRC: 2000-2010 中国城市化趋势



shift to larger cities in PRC

中国人口向大城市迁移趋势

Source: Chreod Ltd. 2013. China Regional Urbanization Trends. Volume 1: An Urbanizing China. Consultant Report to World Bank

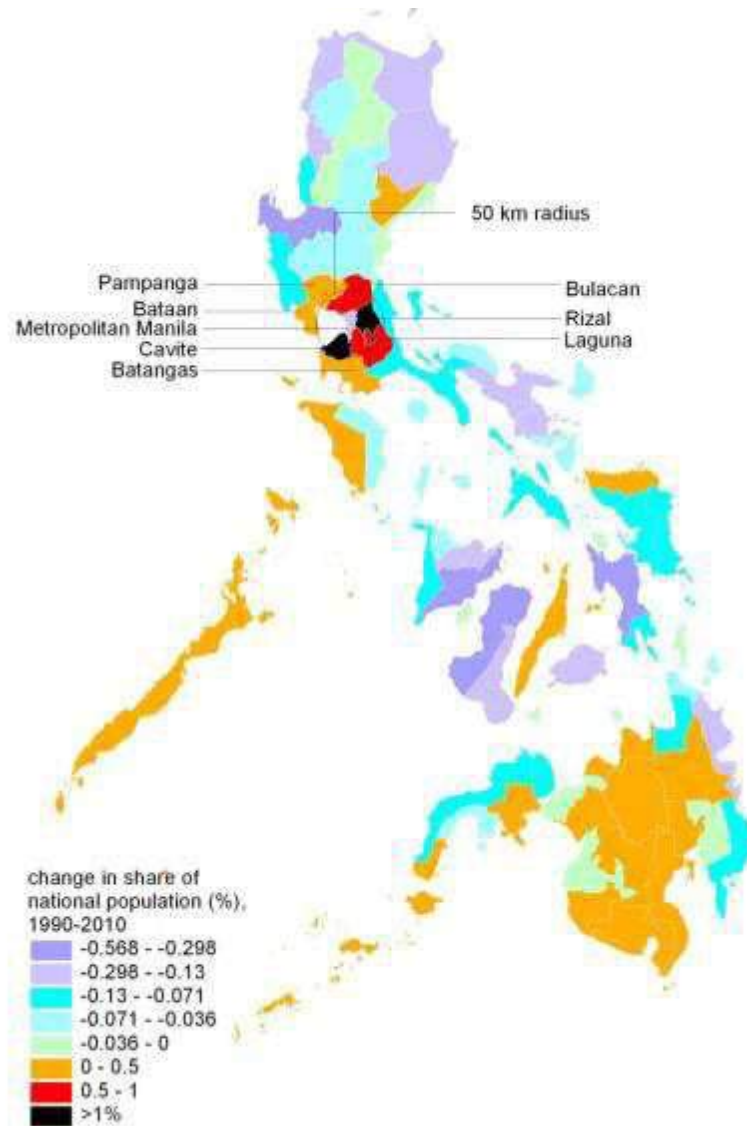
2. Urbanization Trends in PRC: 2000-2010 中国城市化趋势

**surplus farm labour;
lack of opportunity
in the countryside**









blue and purple areas:
population **loss** during
past decade

蓝色和紫色区域：近10
年人口**下降**区域

Manila Metropolitan
Region is principal
magnet for migrants
and firms

马尼拉大都市圈对移民
和企业的巨大**吸引作用**

Source: Chreod Ltd. 2014. Study on Dynamics of City Cluster Development. Consultant Report to Asian Development Bank

2. Urbanization Trends in Philippines: 2000-10 菲律宾城市化趋势



blue areas: population
loss during past decade
蓝色区域：近**10**年人口**下**
降区域

HCMC and Hanoi
Metropolitan Regions
are principal **magnets**
for migrants and firms
胡志明和河内大都市圈
对移民和企业的巨大**吸**
引作用

Source: Chreod Ltd. 2014. Study on Dynamics of City Cluster Development. Consultant Report to Asian Development Bank

2. Urbanization Trends in Vietnam: 2000-10 越南城市化趋势

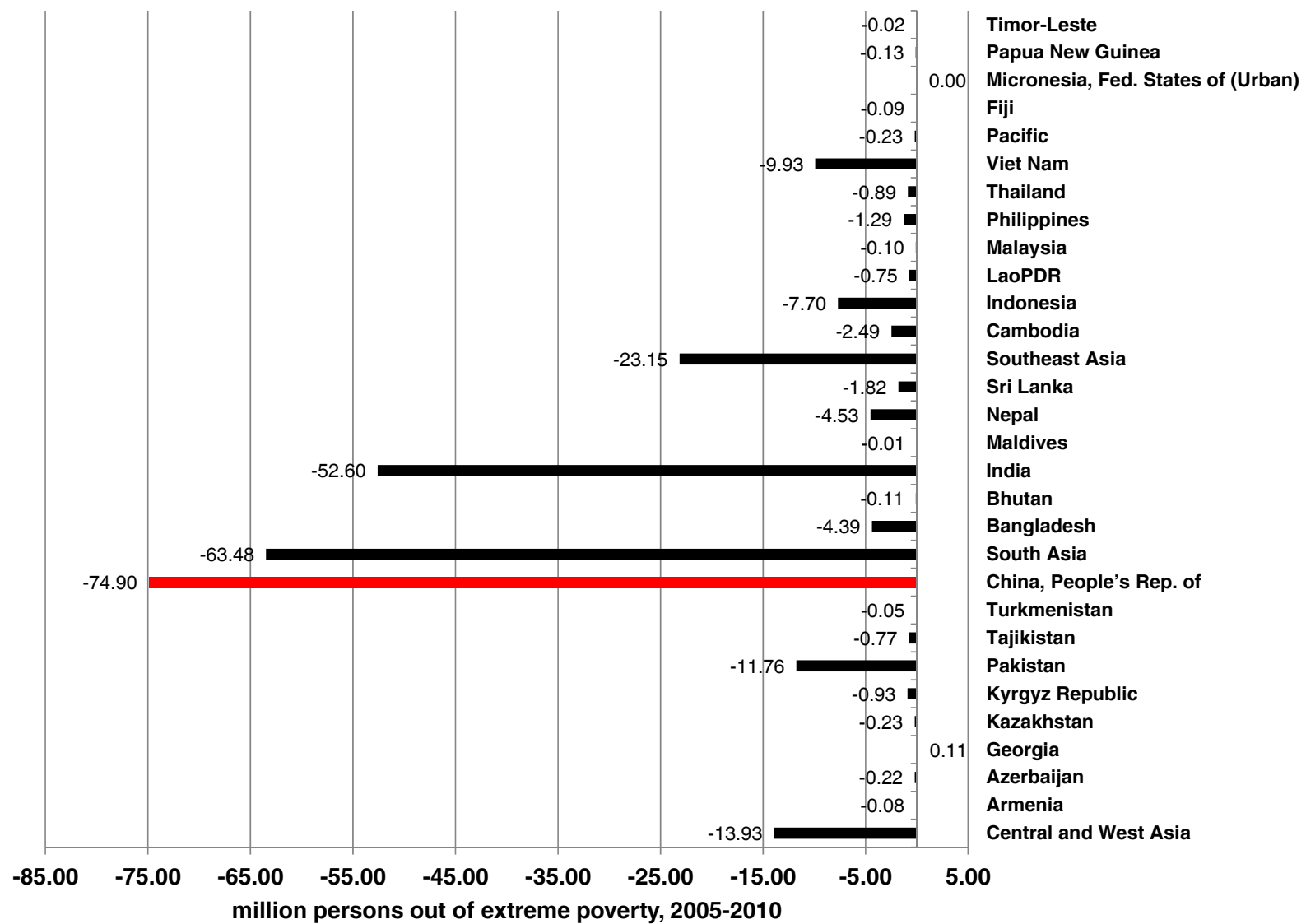
3. What is “Urban Poverty”?

Measuring poverty using poverty lines:

用于衡量贫困的贫困线:

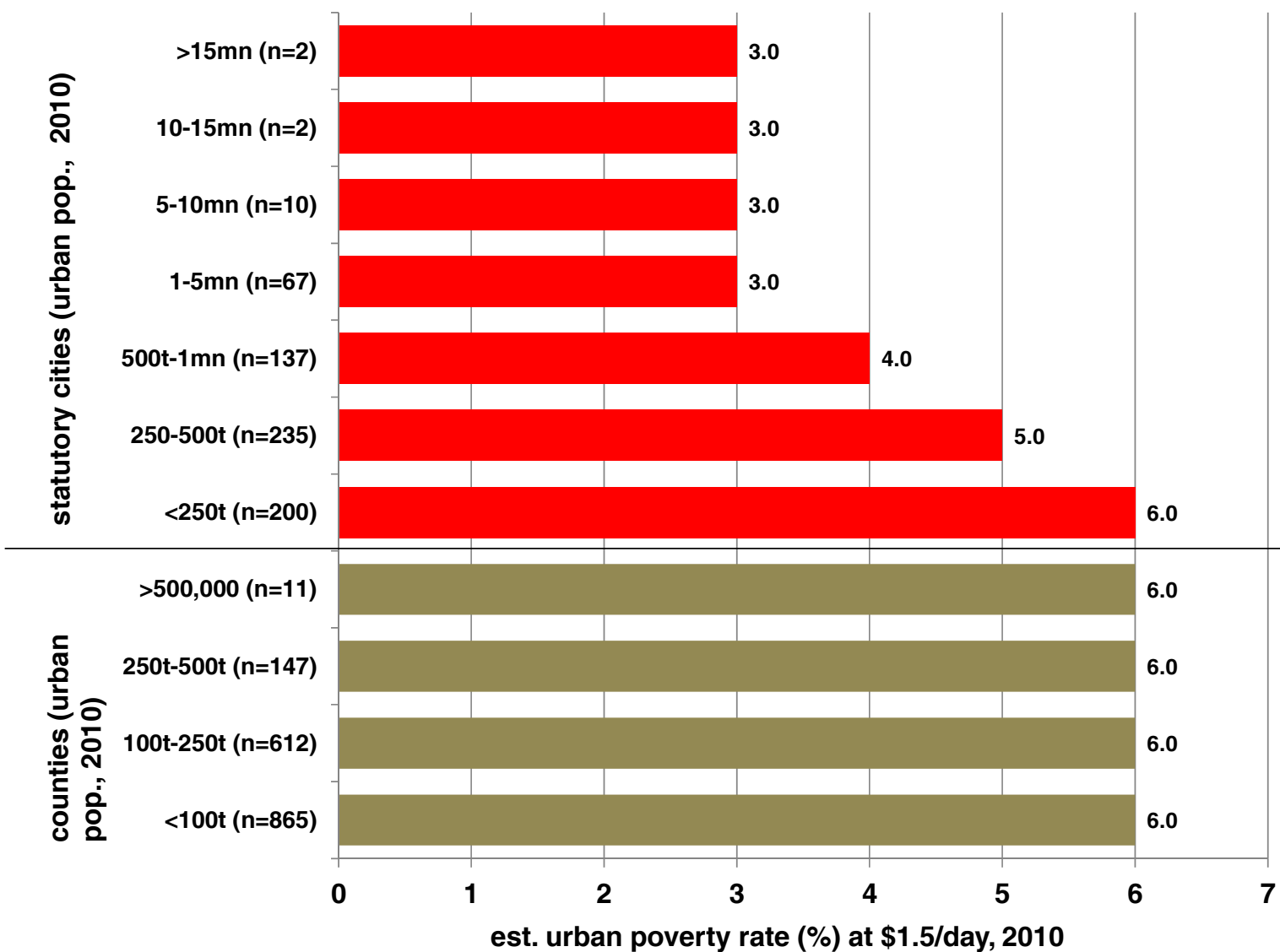
- \$1.15/day/person
 - \$2/day/person
 - ADB's new \$1.51/day/person
- \$1.15/天/人
 - \$2/天/人
 - 亚行新的衡量标准
\$1.51/天/人

3. What is "Urban Poverty"? 什么是“城市贫困”?



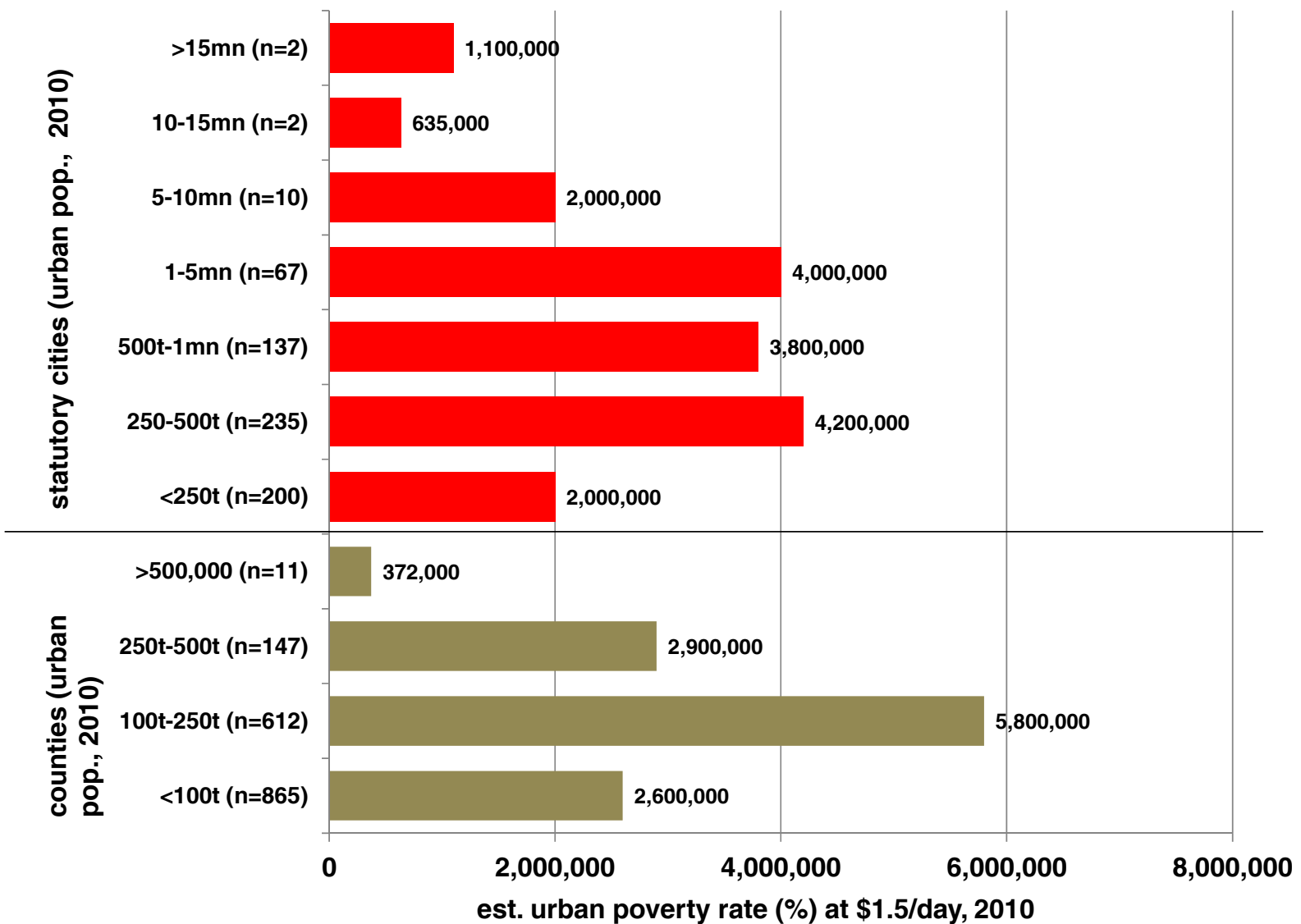
2005-2010 脱离极端贫困人口数（百万）

3. What is “Urban Poverty”? 什么是“城市贫困”？



2010年 用1.5美元/天作为贫困线的城市贫困率估计

3. What is “Urban Poverty”? 什么是“城市贫困”?



3. What is “Urban Poverty”? 什么是“城市贫困”?

Poverty lines do not yet differentiate between urban and rural poverty.

Multiple deprivations
another way to measure poverty.

还没有根据城乡差异设置不同的贫困线标准。

需要采用其它方法来衡量不同贫困群体

3. What is “Urban Poverty”? 什么是“城市贫困”?

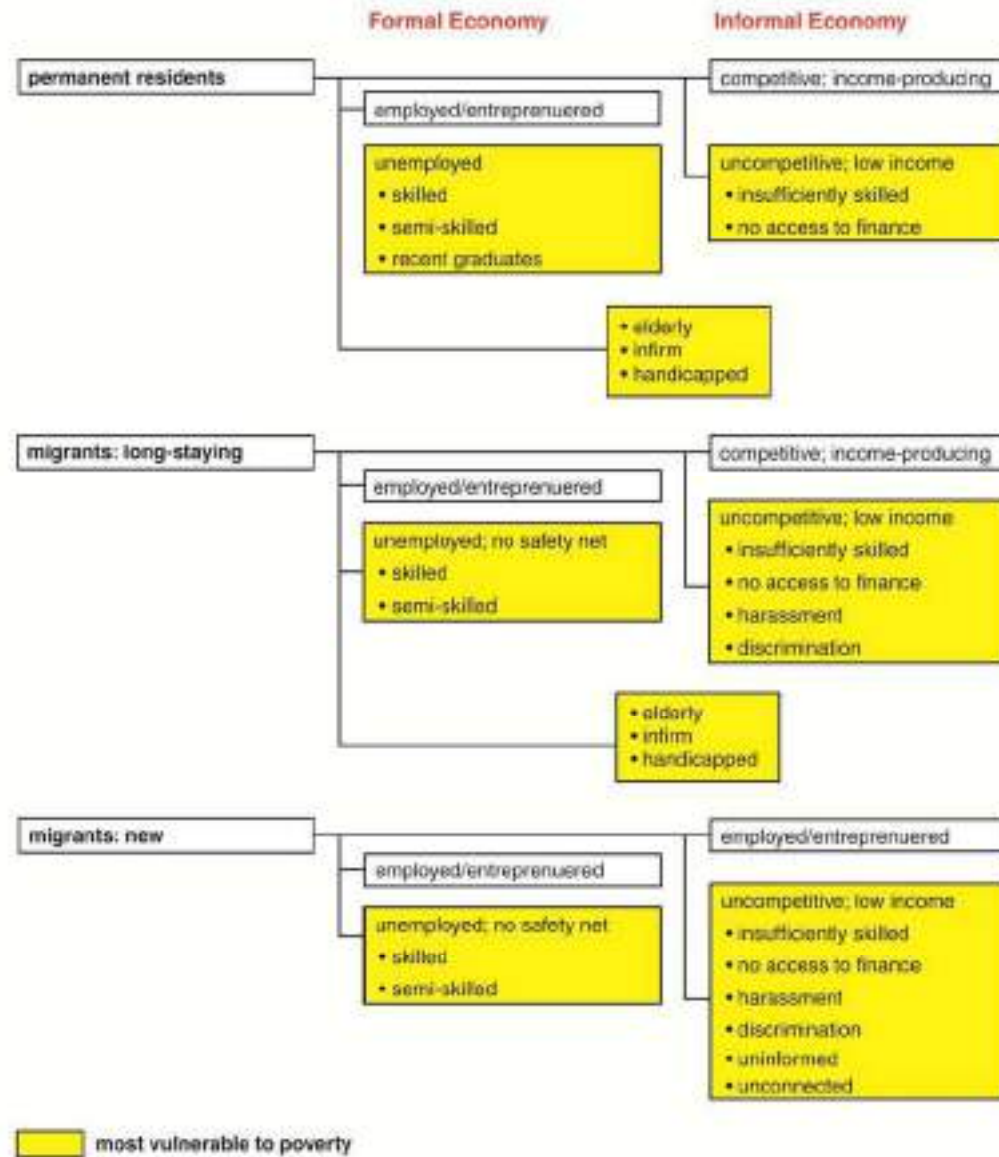
MAJOR VULNERABILITIES	PRINCIPAL AGE GROUPS				
	children	adolescents	young adults	adults	elderly
security of residency			urban hukou; work permit	urban hukou; work permit	forced resettlement
secure access to food	minimum nutritional intake appropriate for age group				
secure access to shelter			location; physical standard; affordability; security of tenure		
secure access to infrastructure	access to basic water supply, power, wastewater disposal, flood protection, basic solid waste services, basic transport				
security of income			employment; unemployment insurance; basic welfare		old age pension; basic welfare
secure access to health services	immunization, health maintenance, support for chronically ill, physically and developmentally disabled				
physical safety + security	crime, abuse, vehicle traffic, natural hazards		crime, sexual harassment, workplace safety, natural hazards		crime, traffic, natural hazards
secure access to education	basic education		skills upgrading, vocational training, higher education		
secure access to financial credits			shelter, household needs, micro-enterprises		

 HIGHEST VULNERABILITIES

deprivations
differ based on
age and **gender**

基于**年龄**和 **性别**
划分贫困类别

3. What is “Urban Poverty”? 什么是“城市贫困”?



causes of “urban poverty” differ by **type of resident** and engagement in **formal or informal economies**

正式或非正式经济形态中的不同居民类型是造成“城市贫困人口”的原因

3. Who Are the “Urban Poor”? 什么是“城市贫困人口”?

4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable

What are the **places of the urban poor?**

- **sub-standard but legal housing**
- **squatter settlements**
- **villages in cities**
- **suburban and peri urban villages and towns**
- **small cities and towns**

城市贫困人口点有哪些？

- 低质量但合法的住房
- 棚户区
- 城中村
- 城乡结合部
- 小城镇

Kathmandu 加德满都



central area, substandard rental housing 城区的危旧出租房区域



Kathmandu加德满都

central area, substandard rental housing 城区的危旧出租房区域



substandard
housing built
illegally on
someone else's
land 违法搭建、
不合标准的住房

Tondo, Manila 通多, 马尼拉

maps © 2014 Aerometrex

Google

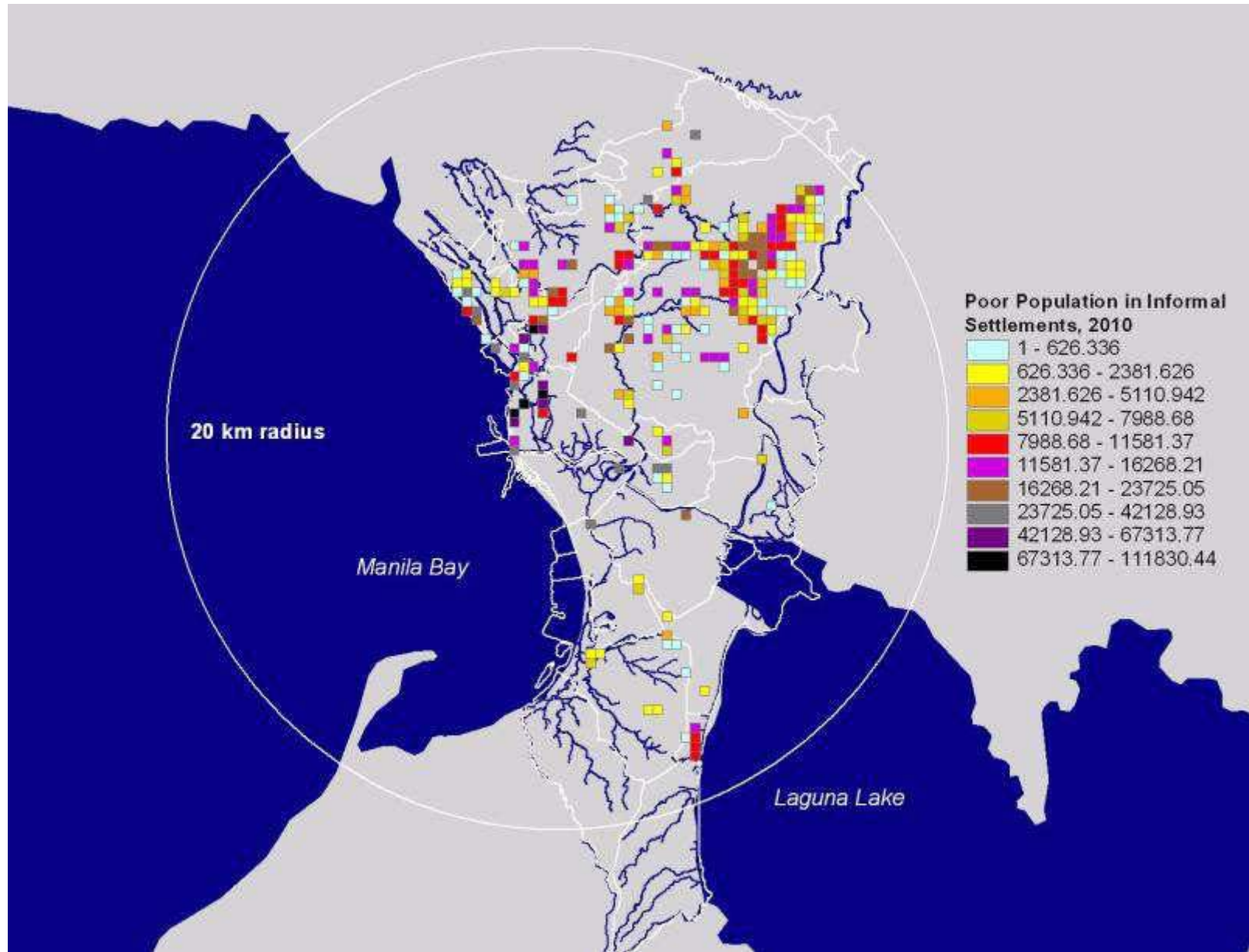
squatter settlements 棚户区



Binondo, Manila 通多, 马尼拉

Source: http://myphilippinelife.com/wp-content/uploads/manila_binondo_slum.jpg

squatter settlements 棚户区



4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地



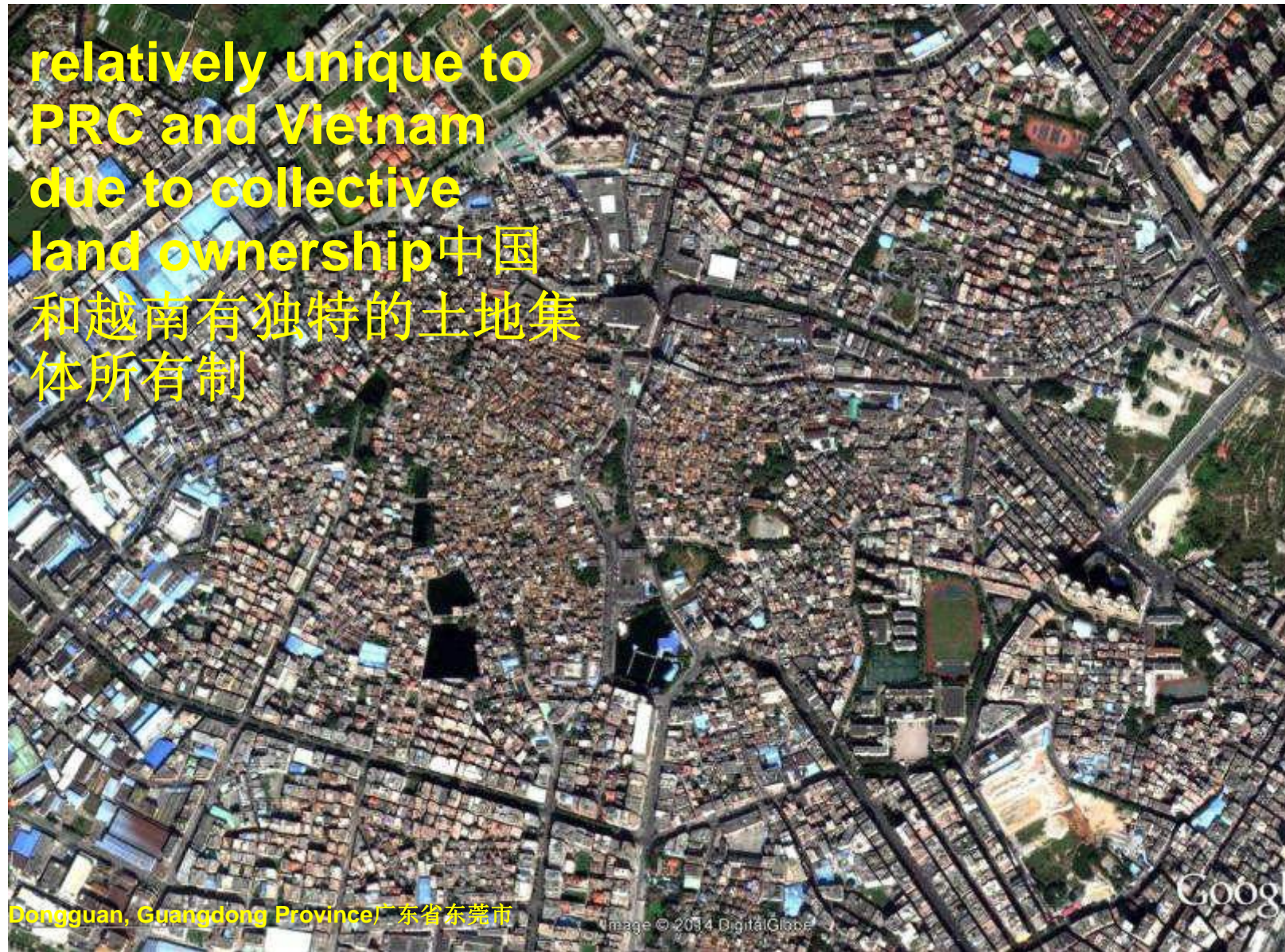
4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地



Dharavi, Mumbai

4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地

relatively unique to
PRC and Vietnam
due to collective
land ownership 中国
和越南有独特的土地集
体所有制



villages in cities 城中村



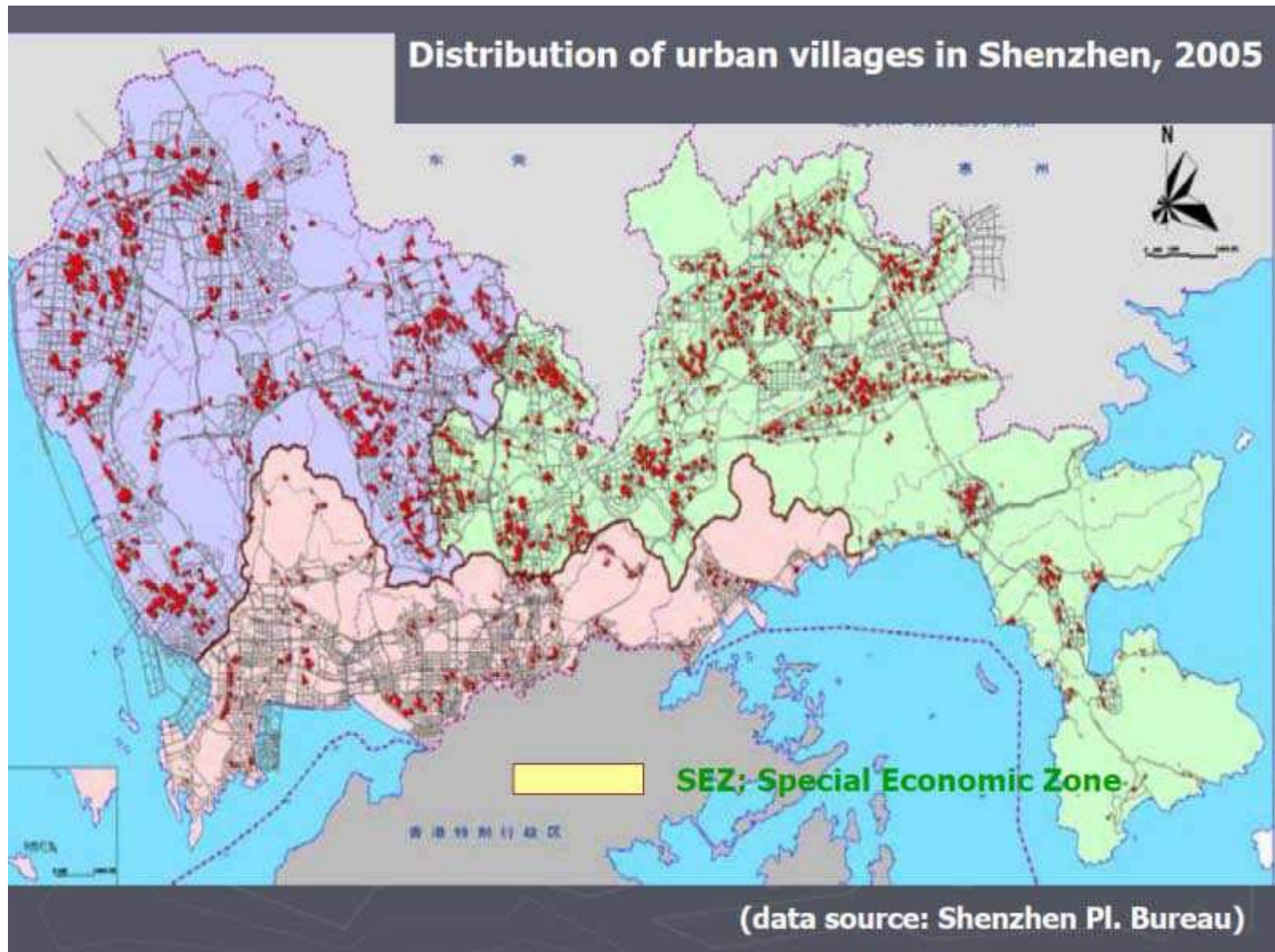
villages in cities 城中村



villages in cities 城中村



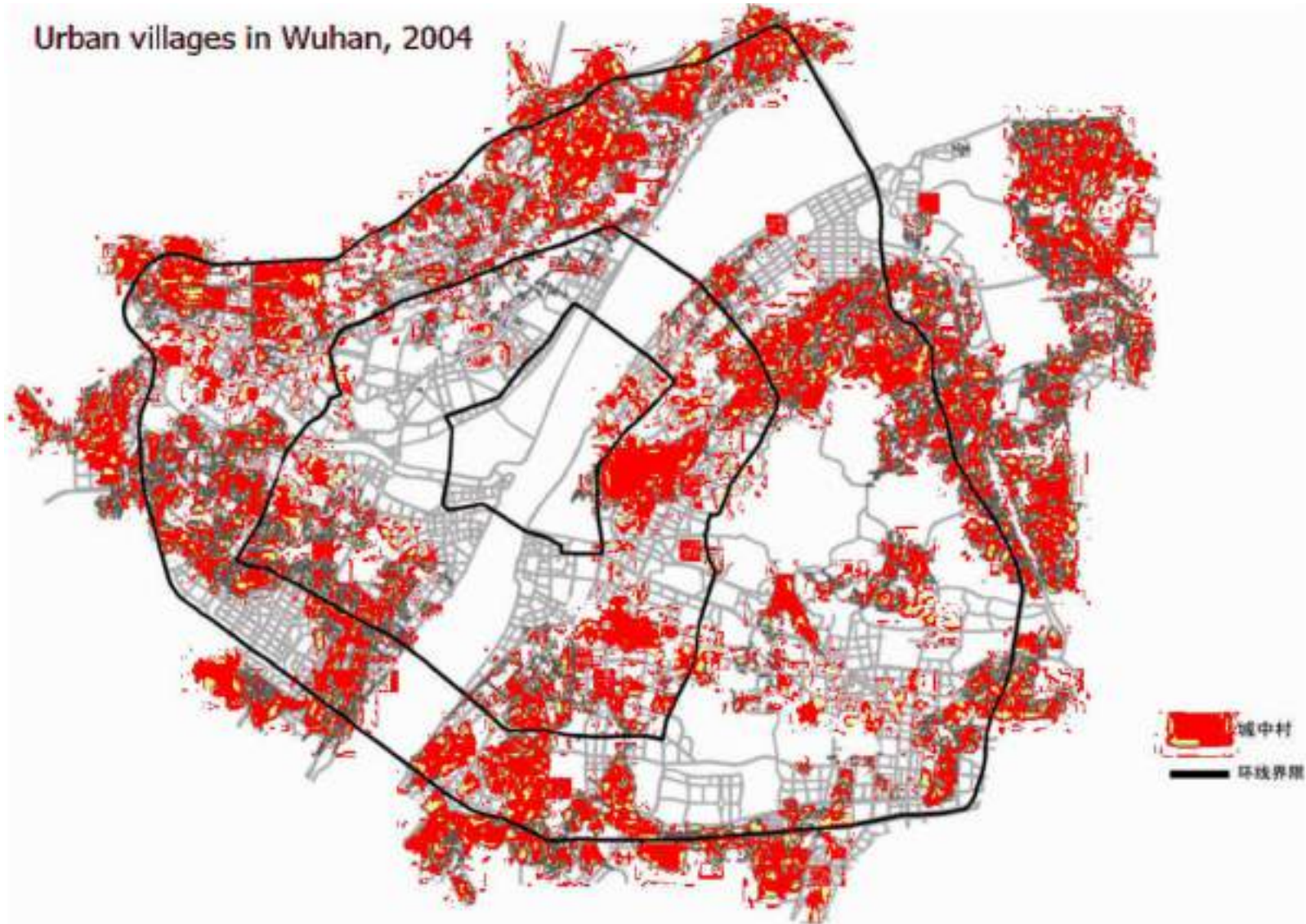
villages in cities 城中村



Source: Huang, Zhengdong, and Zhan, Qingming (n.d.). Mapping Urban Villages in China. School of Urban Design, Wuhan University

4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地

Urban villages in Wuhan, 2004



Source: Huang , Zhengdong,;and Zhan , Qingming (n.d.). Mapping Urban Villages in China. School of Urban Design, Wuhan University

4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地



Suburban Beijing 北京城乡结合部

Suburban and peri urban villages and towns 城乡结合部



Suburban Lanzhou, Gansu Province 甘肃省兰州市城乡结合部

Suburban and peri urban villages and towns 城乡结合部

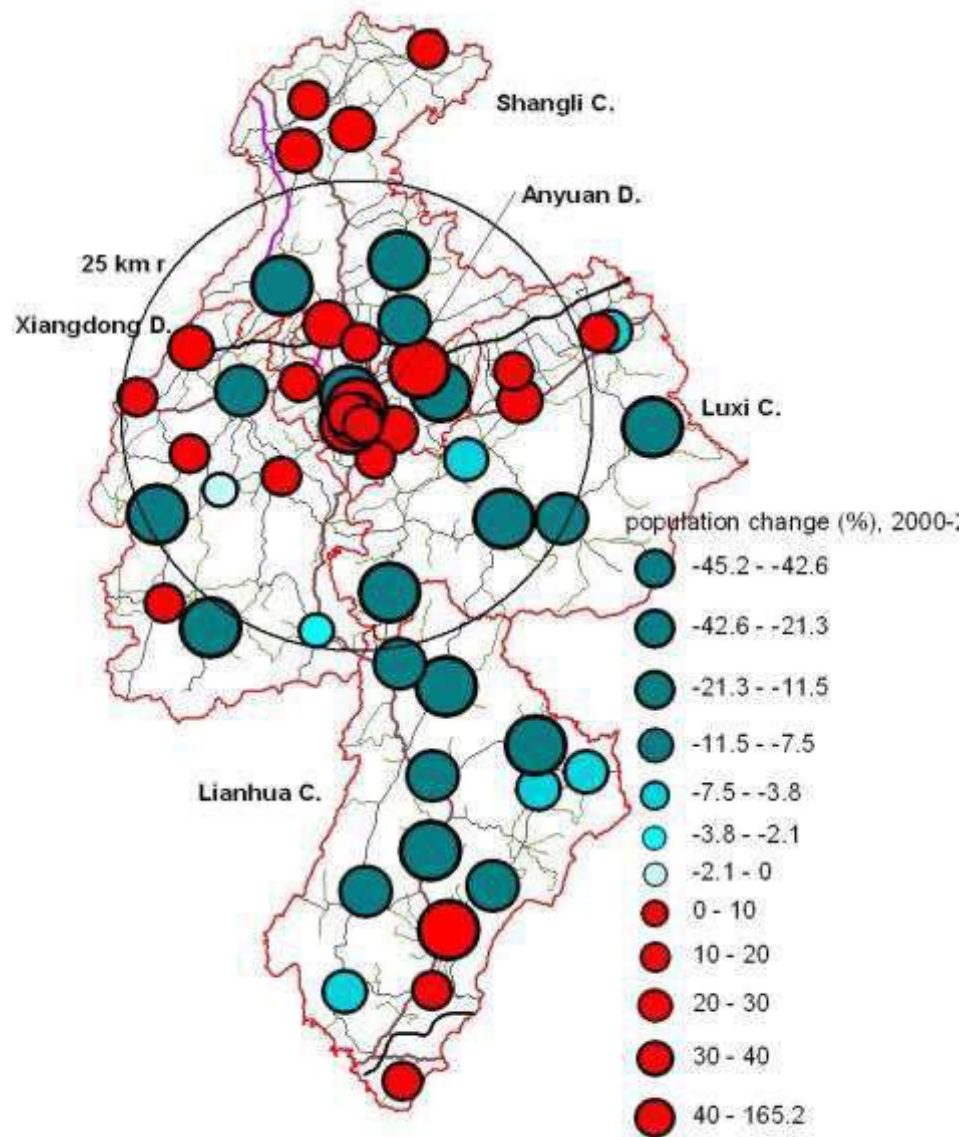


Small cities and towns 小城镇



Baoding, Hebei Province 河北保定

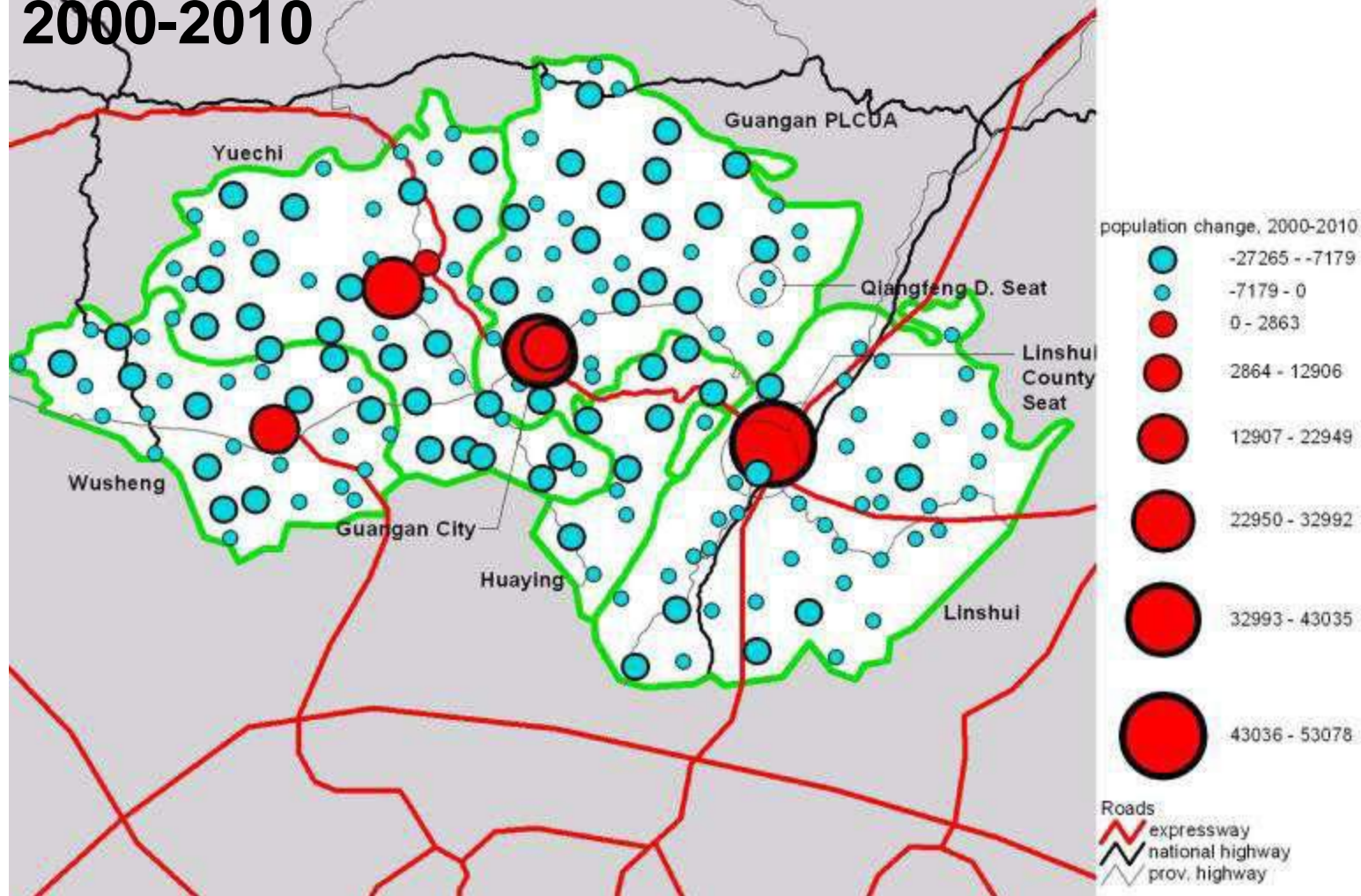
Small cities and towns 小城镇



small cities and towns:
population change (%) in Pingxiang City, 2000-2010

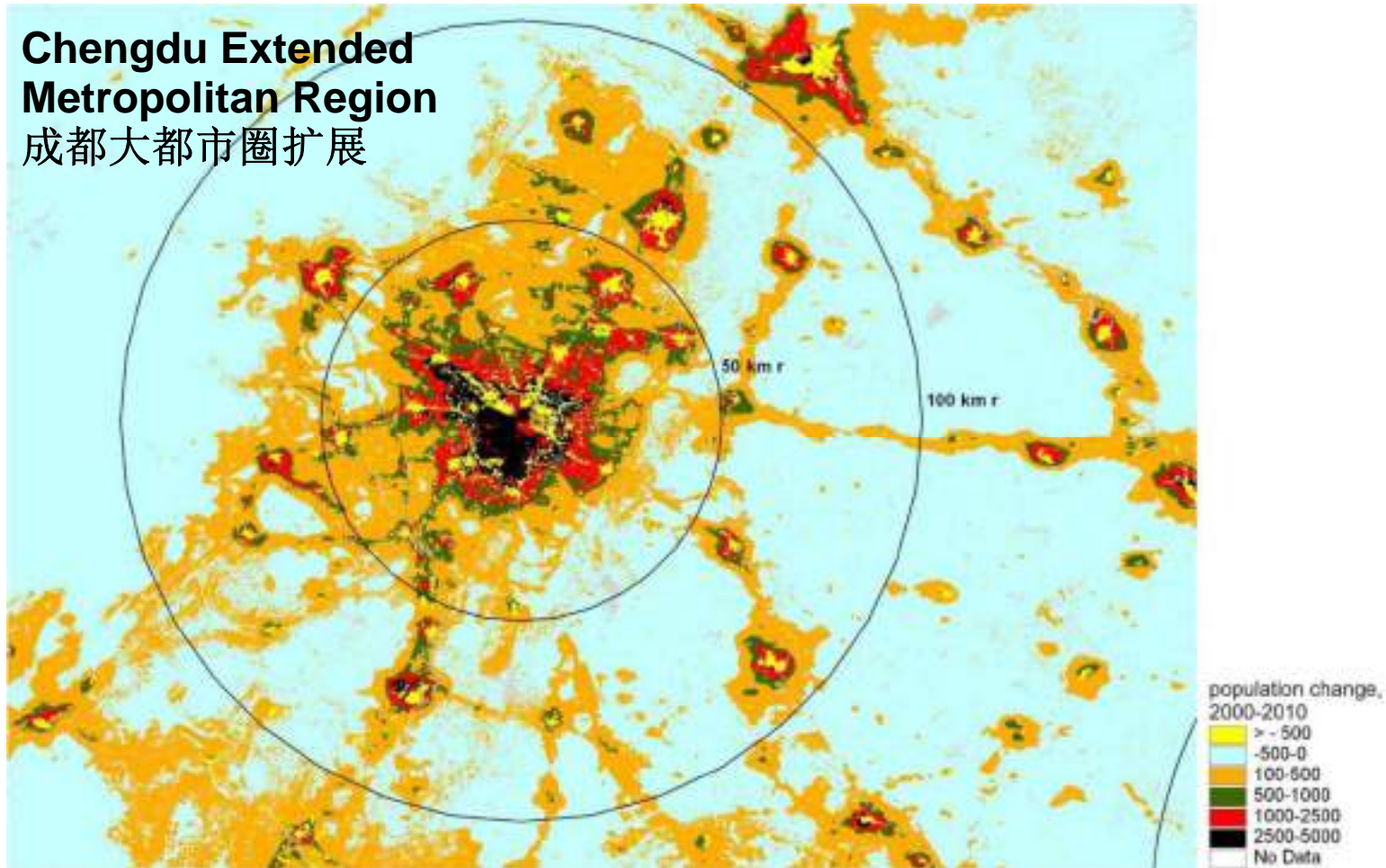
小城镇:
2000-2010年萍乡市人口变化率

small cities and towns: population change in Guang'an City, 2000-2010



4. Enclaves of the Urban Poor and Vulnerable 贫困和弱势群体飞地

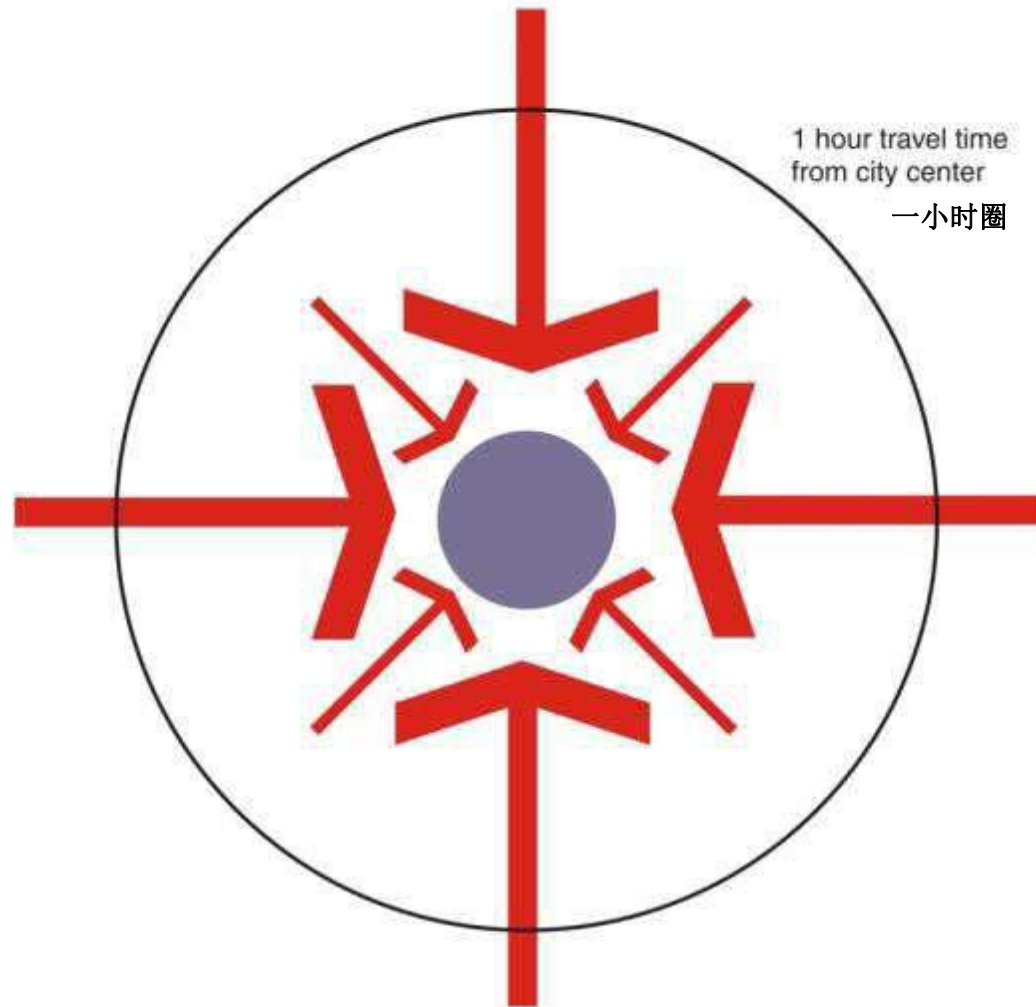
Chengdu Extended Metropolitan Region 成都大都市圈扩展



- blue and yellow areas: population **loss** during past decade
- but significant growth in small satellite cities and towns
- 蓝色和黄色区域: 近10年人口**下降**区域
- 同时, 卫星城镇人口有显著增加

Rural-Urban Integration Options 城乡一体化趋势

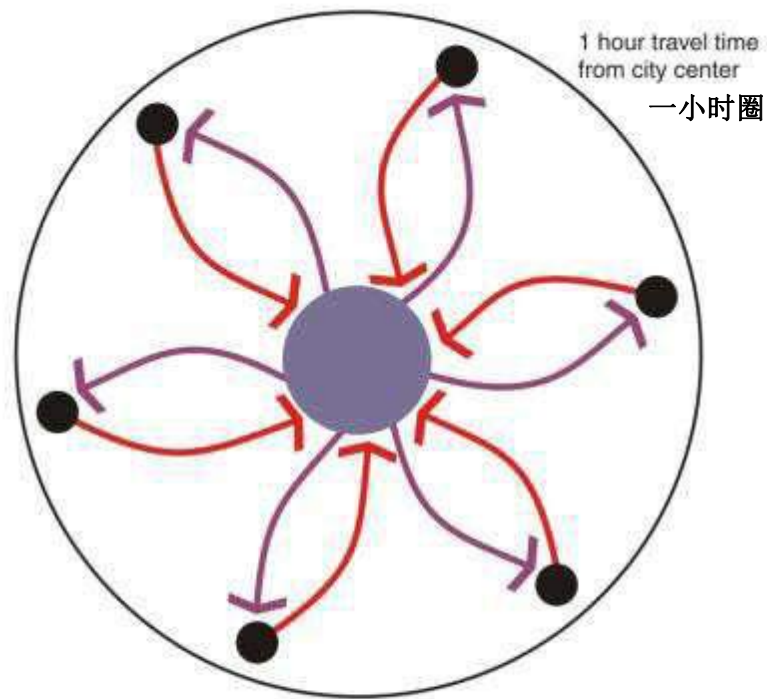
5. Strategic Options



1. rural-urban migration

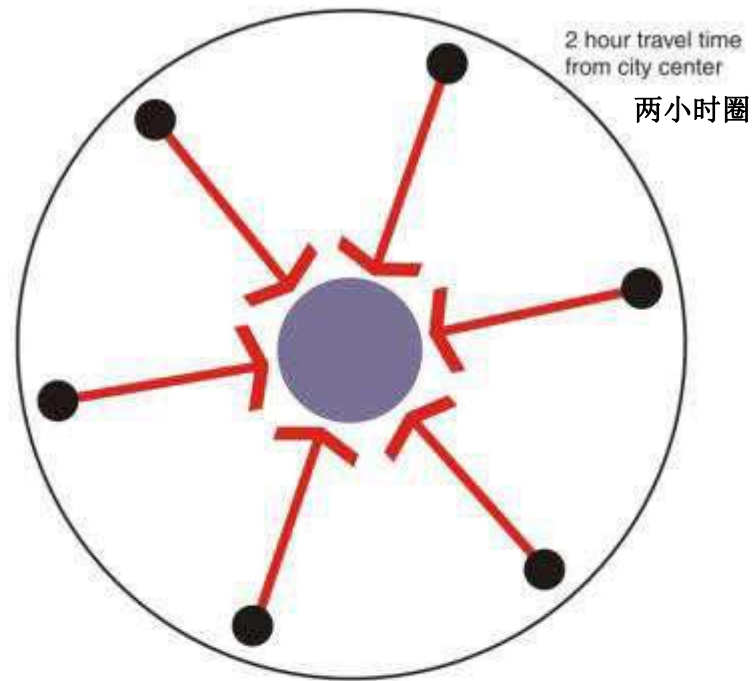
城乡结合趋势

Rural-Urban Integration Options 城乡一体化趋势



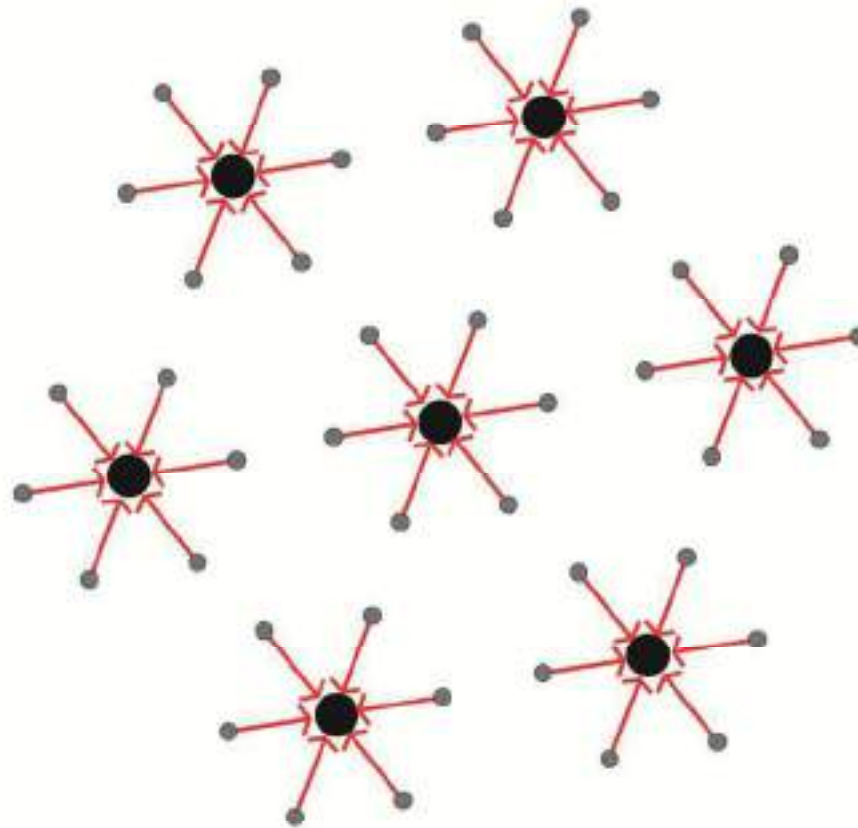
2. daily commuting from town to city 城市和乡镇每日人员流动

- live in rural; work in city
- needs:
 - skilled rural workforce
 - physical accessibility
 - mobility



3. rural and urban supply chain integration 城乡供应链一体化

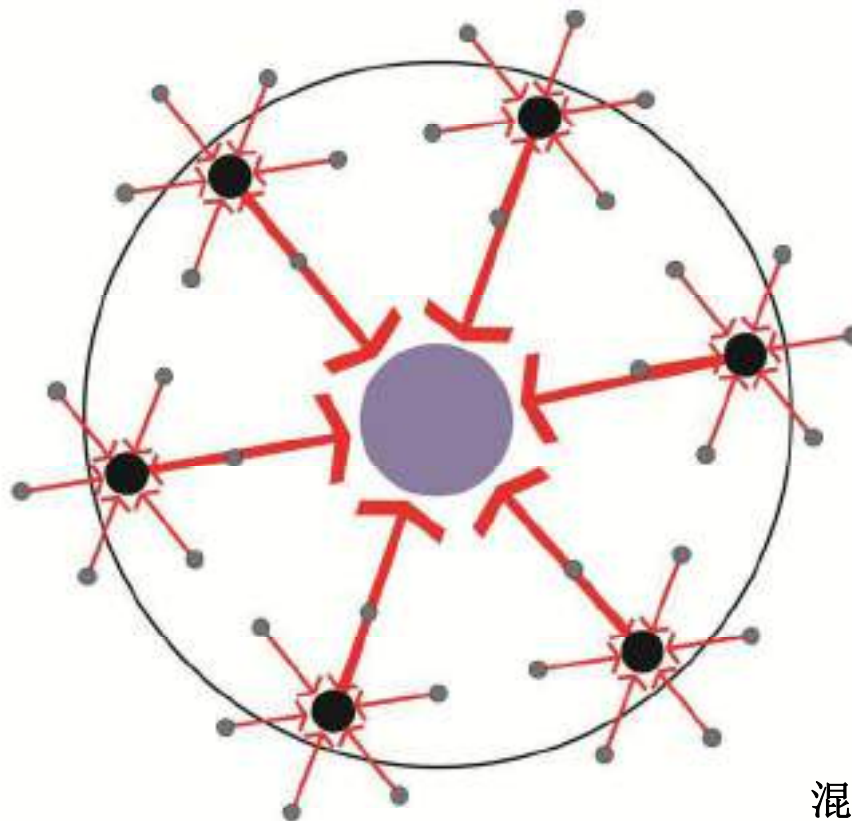
- produce goods and services needed in city within 2-hour, one-way travel time
- needs:
 - acceptable quality of goods and services
 - physical accessibility
 - mobility



4. town-based urbanization

基于乡镇的城市化

- villagers move to towns or strengthen village-town supply chains
- needs:
 - town-based livelihoods for migrants
 - villages producing what is needed in towns
 - accessibility of villages

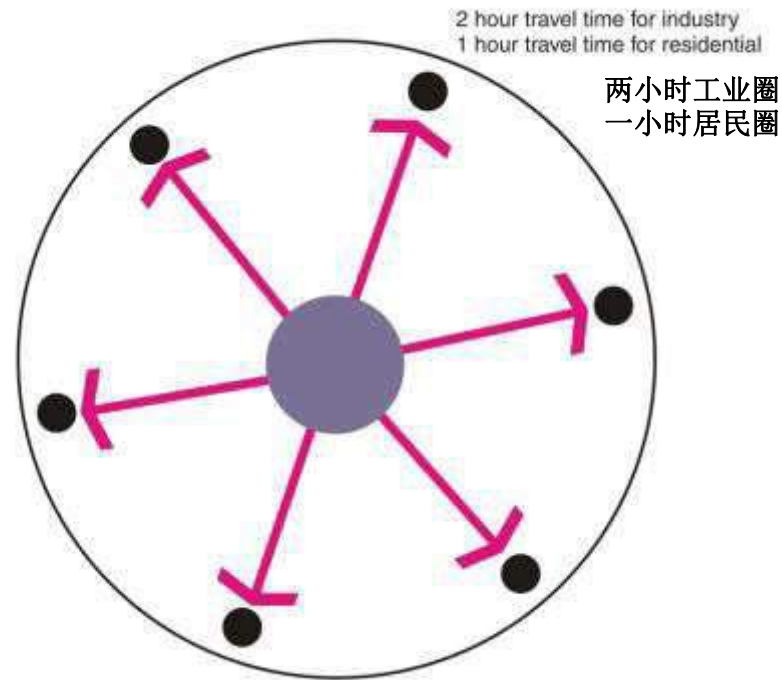


混合供应链一体化

5. hybrid supply chain integration

- villages to towns
- towns to cities
- needs:
 - villages producing what is needed in towns
 - towns producing what is needed in cities
 - accessibility and mobility

Rural-Urban Integration Options 城乡一体化趋势



6. industrial and residential relocation

工业区和居民区重新定位

- from high cost to low cost locations
- needs:
 - for industry, skilled local workforce
 - serviced land
 - infrastructure services comparable to city
 - environmental quality comparable or better than city
 - physical accessibility
 - mobility

Strengthen Metropolitan Regions:

- **grow**
- **densify**
- **diversify**
- **connect**
- **converge**
- **manage**
 - **metropolitan region**
 - **strengthening of
local governments
of suburban and
peri urban towns
and small cities**

增强的大都市经济圈:

- **增长**
- **密集化**
- **多样化**
- **关联性**
- **聚集化**
- **管理**
 - **大都市经济区域**
 - **城乡结合部及小城镇
地方政府的能力增强**

Inclusion of migrants in poverty policies

涵盖移民在内的扶贫政策

MAJOR VULNERABILITIES	PRINCIPAL AGE GROUPS				
	children	adolescents	young adults	adults	elderly
security of residency			urban hukou; work permit	urban hukou; work permit	forced resettlement
secure access to food	minimum nutritional requirements for the group				
secure access to shelter			location; physical standard; affordability; security of tenure		
secure access to infrastructure	access to basic water supply, power, wastewater disposal, flood protection, basic solid waste services, basic transport				
security of income			employment; unemployment insurance; basic welfare		old age pension; basic welfare
secure access to health services	immunization, health maintenance, support for chronically ill, physically and developmentally disabled				
physical safety	crime, abuse, violence, natural hazards		crime, sexual harassment, workplace safety, natural hazards		crime, traffic, natural hazards
secure access to education	basic education		skills upgrading, vocational training, higher education		
secure access to social services			shelter, health, education, social services		

HIGHEST VULNERABILITIES

5. Strategic options for reducing urban poverty in Asia 亚洲城市减贫的战略选择

6. Need for more knowledge

- in most countries, more is known about **rural poverty than urban poverty**
- comparatively little known about **rural-urban poverty linkages**
- need for a **multi-nation research program** on urban poverty and rural linkages
- could begin with a **common survey of vulnerable groups** in large cities, intermediate cities, small cities, and towns
- 多数国家重视农村贫困问题，忽视城市贫困
- 相对缺乏对城乡贫困问题的了解和研究
- 需就城乡贫困关系建立多国共同研究计划
- 可将大中城市以及小城镇的弱势群体普查作为切入点

6. Need for far focused research 需要更集中的研究

1. rapid urbanization across Asia is changing the **rural-urban relationship**
2. boundaries becoming **fuzzy**
3. fast-growing **metropolitan regions contain both**, and are becoming the new loci of Asian poverty
4. **multiple depravations** in urban poverty
5. **vulnerabilities** are age and gender dependent
6. **rural-urban integration** needs to address these vulnerabilities
7. not an issue of towns vs. cities, but rather **which** towns and **which** cities

7. Conclusions



Guiyang, Guizhou Province 贵州省贵阳市