



# CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE POVERTY



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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

### Organizational Terms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (Philippines)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation (India)
BCDA	Bases Conversion Development Authority (Philippines)	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
BHIT	Bonifacio Housing and Information Technology (Philippines)	KAMANAVA	Kalookan, Malabon, Navotas, Valenzuela (Philippines)
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (India)	KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board (India)
CA	Cities Alliance	KUDFC	Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation (India)
CDA	Cooperatives Development Authority (Philippines)	KWA	Kerala Water Authority (India)
CDSoc	Community Development Society (India)	LWUA	Local Water Utilities Authority (Philippines)
CMC	Calicut Municipal Corporation (India)	MB	Management Board (Viet Nam)
CPDO	City Planning and Development Office (Philippines)	MHDO	Municipal Housing and Development Office (Taguig, Philippines)
CWRDM	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (India)	MMDA	Metro Manila Development Authority (Philippines)
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government (Philippines)	MMUSP	Metro Manila Urban Services Project (Philippines)
DOH	Department of Health (Philippines)	MOC	Ministry of Construction (Viet Nam)
DOJ	Department of Justice (Philippines)	MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (Viet Nam)
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (Viet Nam)	MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment (Viet Nam)
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications (Philippines)	MWSS	Metro Manila Waterworks and Sewerage System (Philippines)
DPC	Da Nang People's Committee (Viet Nam)	NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission (Philippines)
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment (Viet Nam)	NATPAC	National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (India)
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways (Philippines)	NCR	National Capital Region (Philippines)
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development (Philippines)	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority (Philippines)
DWCUA	Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (India)		
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit [German Technical Cooperation]		
HOAI	Homeowners Association Inc. (Philippines)		
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (Philippines)		

NHA	National Housing Authority (Philippines)	Technical Terms	
NHC	neighborhood committee (Calicut, India)	APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (Philippines)
NHMFC	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (Philippines)	BOT	build-operate-transfer
NIT	National Institute of Technology (India)	BOOT	build-operate-own-transfer
NSO	National Statistics Office (Philippines)	CDS	City Development Strategy
OCZA	Office of the City Zoning Administrator (Philippines)	CMP	Community Mortgage Program (Philippines)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	CWS	Cities Without Slums
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (Philippines)	FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (Philippines)
PNR	Philippine National Railways	GDP	gross domestic product
PRC	People's Republic of China	HDI	Human Development Index
PSC	Project Steering Committee (Calicut, India)	IT	information technology
QC HURA	Quezon City Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (Philippines)	LED	local economic development
SBV	State Bank of Viet Nam	LOG	letter of guarantee
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana [Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Program] (India)	MFI	microfinance institutions
TC	Technical Committee (Calicut, India)	MRB	medium-rise building
UN	United Nations	MTPDP	Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
UPAO	Urban Poor Affairs Office (Philippines)	NGO	nongovernment organization
USEP	Urban Slum Eradication Program (India)	PAFs	project-affected families
VAMBAY	Valmeeki Ambedkar Avass Yojana [National Housing Program for Slum Dwellers and Urban Poor] (India)	PCL	purchase commitment line
VSNL	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (India)	PM	project manager
		PO	people's organization
		RETA	regional technical assistance
		S-W-O-T	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
		TA	technical assistance
		TOR	terms of reference
		WBM	water-bond macadam
		Units of Measurement	
		1 lakh	100,000 (10 x 10,000) (India)
		1 crore	10,000,000 (1,000 x 10,000) (India)
		ha	hectare(s)
		hh	household
		hu	housing unit
		kg	kilogram(s)
		km	kilometer(s)
		km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer(s)
		kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
		m	meter(s)
		m <sup>2</sup>	square meter(s)
		m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meter(s)
		mld	million liters per day
		µg	microgram(s)

# Foreword

The world's urban population is growing fast. In Asia, 2.2 billion people (one out of two) are expected to live in cities by 2020. Urban centers are also increasing in size and number. Asia now has 11 megacities, each with more than 10 million people. In addition, hundreds of towns and cities throughout the region have populations of 0.5 million to 9 million, and smaller town and cities are peopled by hundreds of millions. Urban centers are important to national economies because they are the engines of economic growth and the focal points for important activities like trade, commerce, industry, and government administration. Cities are centers of excellence for education, health care, technological innovation, entrepreneurship, and governance. They provide access to large markets for goods and services and communication with the rest of the world. Urban centers create opportunities for jobs, employment, and livelihood.

But, despite these advantages, most rapidly growing Asian towns and cities face significant problems. It is the urban paradox that amid the wealth and prosperity generated by towns and cities a high incidence of urban poverty persists. Urban poverty can be extreme and harsh. The poverty incidence ranges from 15% of the population for cities like Bangkok and Manila, to 50% for Dhaka. In many cities like Kolkata, Karachi, and Jakarta the incidence ranges from 30% to 35%. Poverty is similarly great in most secondary cities and small towns throughout the region. Infrastructure is inadequate and dilapidated, particularly for water supply, sanitation, drainage, and waste management services. Many towns and cities also suffer from poor standards of public health and hygiene, a degraded urban environment, the prevalence of slum housing, severe traffic congestion, poor air quality and ineffective land management.

To promote safe, livable, well-managed towns and cities that are free of poverty and fulfill the promise of development, ADB in 2002 joined the Cities Alliance (CA), a global coalition of cities and their development partners committed to tackling urban poverty. ADB also approved a regional technical assistance titled "Promoting Urban Poverty Reduction through Participation in the Cities Alliance." The technical assistance developed and introduced the concepts and techniques for preparing City Development

Strategies and Cities Without Slums programs, which are the cornerstones of the CA approach to poverty reduction. The City Development Strategy (CDS) is a participatory planning process that represents the collective vision of its stakeholders for the future development of their city. A Cities Without Slums (CWS) program works toward the eradication of slum housing by upgrading deprived low-income settlements throughout the city. Both techniques encourage the people living and working in towns and cities to devise their own strategic approaches to meet their basic economic and social development needs, and to create an urban governance system that responds to needs and is accountable for outcomes.

This publication, *City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty*, sets out the results of the technical assistance, including guidelines for the preparation of CDS and CWS programs, and summaries of case studies on the CDS and CWS approaches adopted by five cities<sup>1</sup> in three countries. Each participating city faces difficulties in providing land security, infrastructure, and basic services to the poor. The case studies show that there is more than one way to prepare CDS and CWS programs. The case studies also suggest that, for cities to benefit from their comparative advantages, they must become more efficient, govern well, and establish coherent poverty reduction programs.

The guidelines, case studies, and institutional arrangements for the preparation and implementation of CDS and CWS programs are intended as a source of learning about city development. It is hoped that this publication will contribute to good governance, successful management, and continuing development of towns and cities in the region.

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<sup>1</sup> Calicut, India; Da Nang, Viet Nam; and Caloocan, Quezon City, and Taguig, Philippines.



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