



招待講演 6

「より公正でグリーンで健康的な未来に向けて」

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Towards a more just, green and healthy future

**Kyushu University
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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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COPID-19 Pandemic

Coronavirus Cases:
237,806,023
Deaths:
4,852,917



**intensifying
climate disasters**

Natural disasters
have increased by
five times in past
five decades



**conflicts and
calamities**

2016 more
countries
experienced violent
conflict than at any
point in almost 30
years.



**growing refugees and
IDPs**

82.4 million forcibly
displaced people
worldwide in 2020
26.4 million refugees,
48 million internally
displaced

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The United Nations (UN) has been involved in crisis management in a comprehensive range of fields and at multiple stages in disaster responses through its principal organizations and subsidiary entities including programs, funds, commissions, and specialized agencies.

How does the United Nations respond to crises

Crisis management cannot be defined by a single dimension or by a single UN agency's activities because of the exigency, multiplicity, complexity

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How does the United Nations respond to crises



Maintain International Peace and Security



Protect Human Rights



Deliver Humanitarian Aid



Support Sustainable Development and Climate Action



Uphold International Law

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A mixed picture in the urban context

Cities are at the forefront of crisis.

Natural Hazards

Over the past 50 years, natural hazards in Asia and the Pacific alone have affected 6.9 billion people and killed more than 2 million, almost all of whom were victims of water-related disasters, such as floods, droughts, storms and climate impacts



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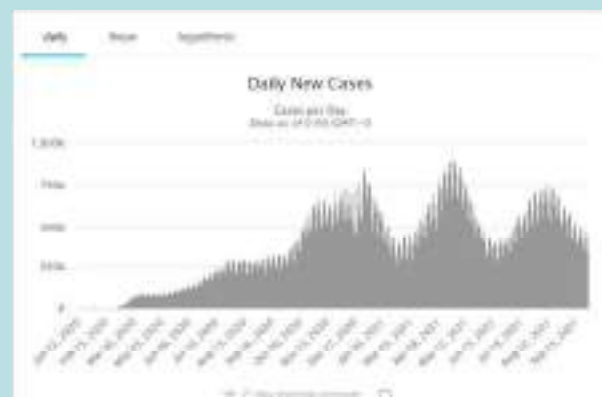
A mixed picture in the urban context

Cities are at the forefront of crisis.

COVID-19 pandemic

From an urban perspective, COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the extent of global vulnerabilities and inequalities.

World Bank estimates that about 100 million people will likely fall into poverty due to the impact of the pandemic, with as many as 49 million falling into extreme poverty. Many of these "new poor" will be people living in cities and who are self-employed, mostly working in the informal sector. Cities are on the front line of coping with the pandemic and its lasting impacts.



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A mixed picture in the urban context

Cities are at the forefront of crisis.

Conflicts and IDPs

Cities are not only central nodes in the refugee migration processes: they are also crucial places where the integration of local populations and migrants may be realized.



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Urban lens in responding to crisis

Cities are engines of dynamism and innovation

- cities tend to be highly resilient.
- In response to past health crises, they radically overhauled systems of sanitation and waste.
- cities were among the first to embrace the very notion of public health.
- Cities are engines of dynamism and innovation, and can help us overcome development deficits.



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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is spearheading sharing practices and experiences, good and bad, and addressing solutions through Re-visiting the roles and functions of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as common guidelines in times of crisis

1. Rethinking the form and function of the city

- Environmental system
- Connectivity
- Agriculture and food systems



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2. Addressing systemic poverty and inequalities in cities

“to end poverty in all forms everywhere”, enshrined in the first of the Sustainable Development Goals has been jeopardized.

Without bold action, poverty could become an endemic feature of urban areas.

- Health and environment
- Housing
- Connectivity
- Employment and social protection



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3. Rebuilding a 'New Normal' urban economy

- The Need For a New Economic Framework
- Assessing the Cost of COVID-19
- The Impacts on Urban Economies
- Moving Towards the 'New Normal'



Damage to Productive capacities

- Trade
- Aviation
- Tourism
- Transport
- Automotive sector
- Entertainment

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4 clarifying urban legislation and governance arrangements.

no country is fully prepared for epidemics or pandemics, and every country has important gaps to address

- The role of subnational governments
- Multi-Level Governance: National, Subnational and Local Responses – vertical coordination
- Restructuring Powers and Responsibilities Between National and Local Governments



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Building on findings and recommendations of studies , it deep-dives in future course of actions and pathways.

- Multi-level governance
- Resilience and preparedness
- Transparency and participation
- Recovery and cooperation



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- Moving from a mind-set of emergency to recovery, cities have the opportunity to continue to focus on strengthening public health, economic resilience and service access for all.
- The longstanding divisions and inequalities highlighted by the pandemic mean that a return to normality is no longer enough: what is needed now is transformative change.
- With inclusive policies, community engagement and a meaningful transition to a more sustainable approach, cities could emerge from the catastrophe of COVID-19 stronger and more resilient than before.

