

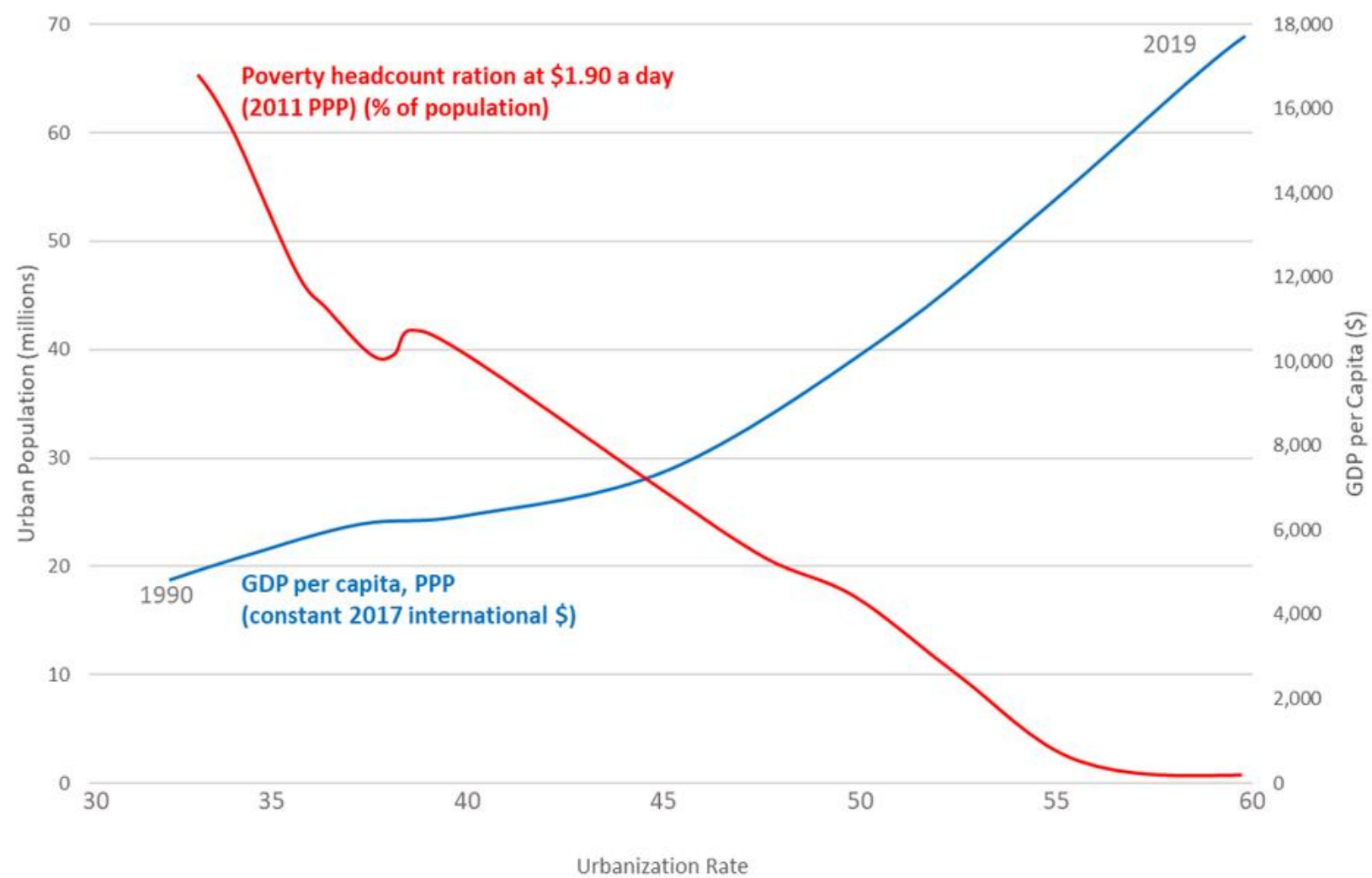
# Achieving EAP's Urban Potential

Productive and Resilient Cities for Jobs



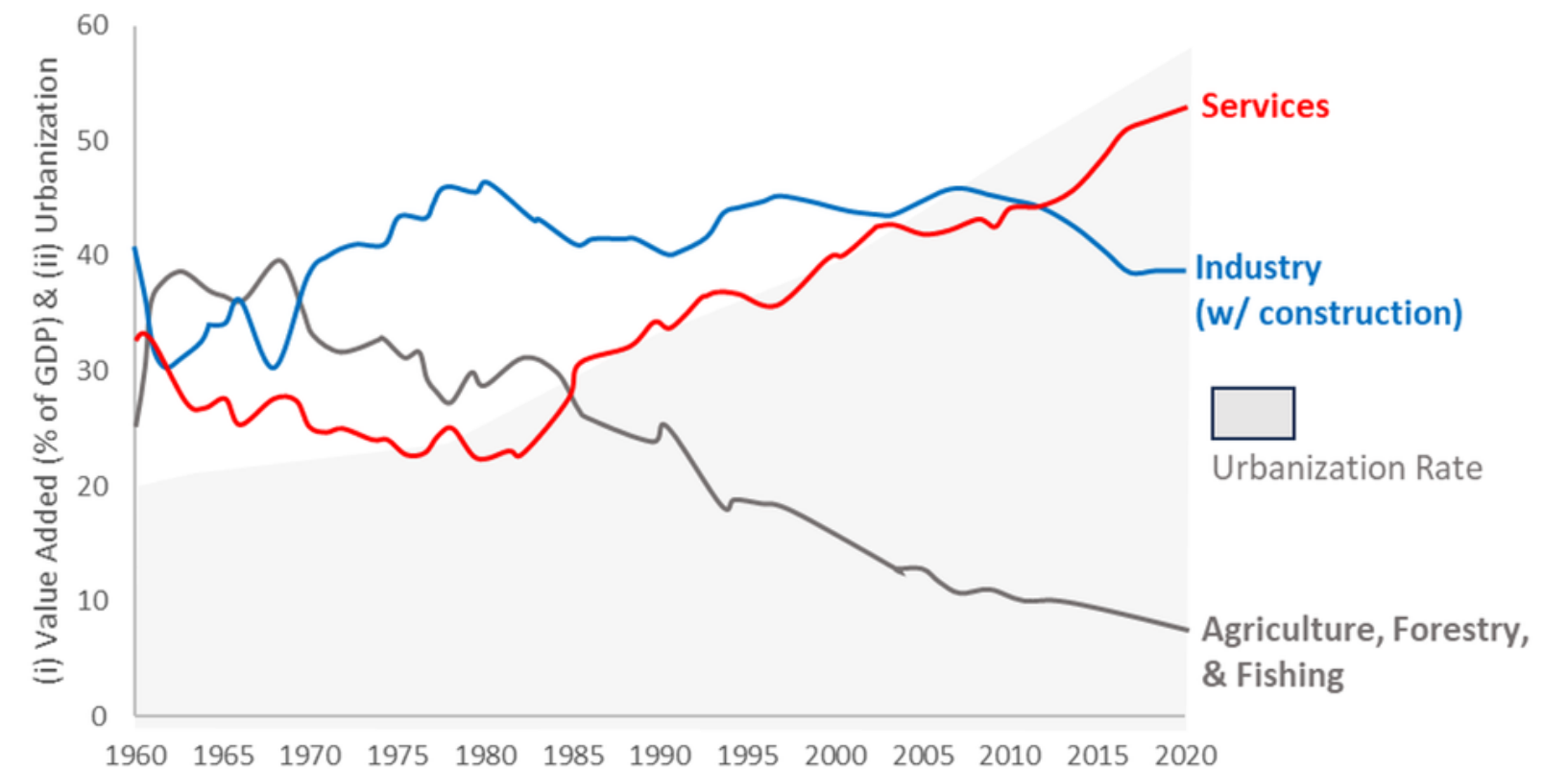
# EAP's Future is Urban, driving growth, poverty reduction, and the creation of productive jobs

East Asian & Pacific: Urbanization, Poverty, and GDP (1990-201)



There is a strong association between urbanization and prosperity in EAP

East Asia & Pacific Economic Contributions by Sector\*\*



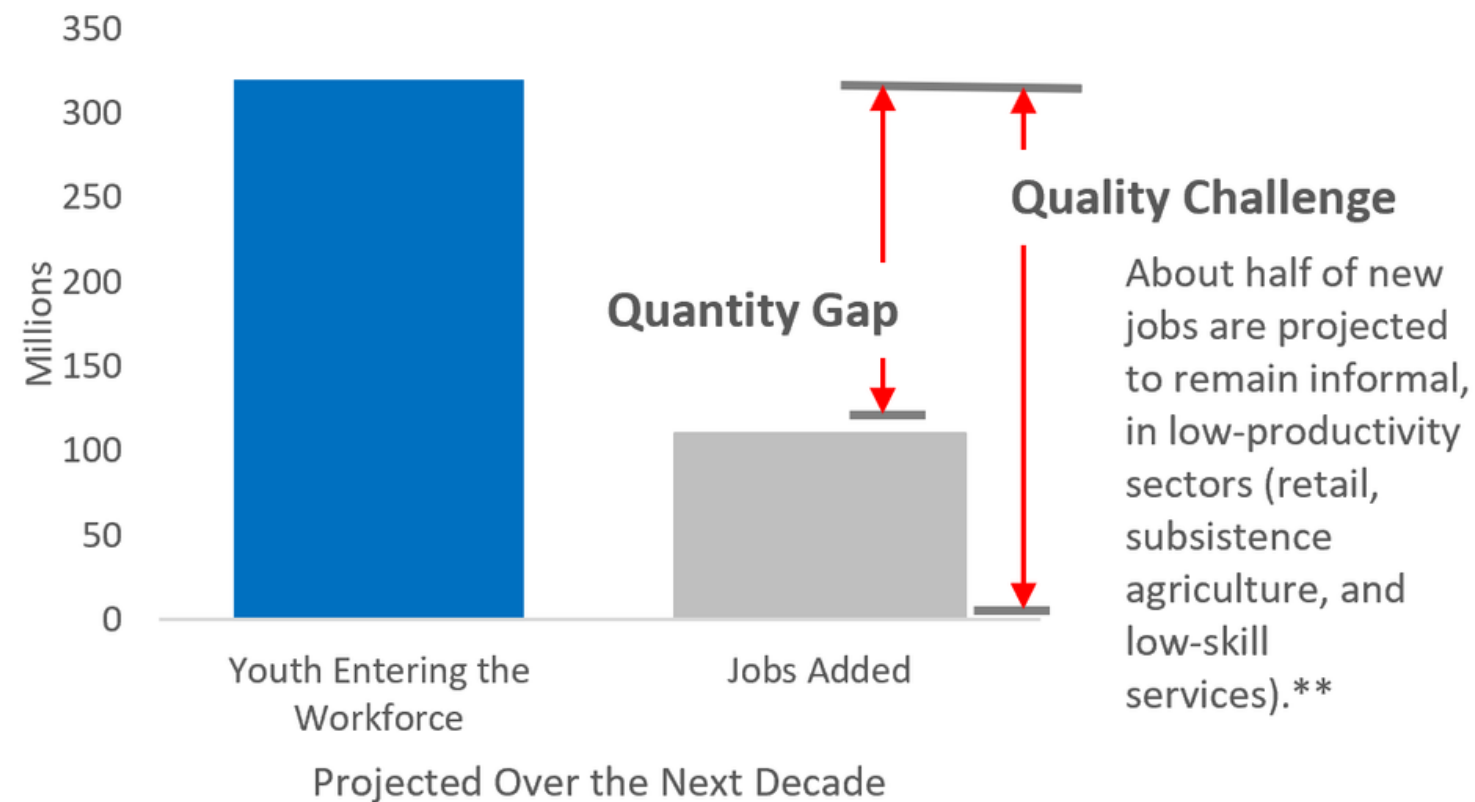
Output per worker is 217 percent higher in EAP's cities – making urban areas the space for creating 'more and better jobs.'

Employment has shifted to more productive sectors with urbanization.

# EAP's economic dynamism and job creation prospects depends on its cities

Productive and resilient cities are critical to create future jobs in EAP that can be a pathway out of poverty and to grow the middle class

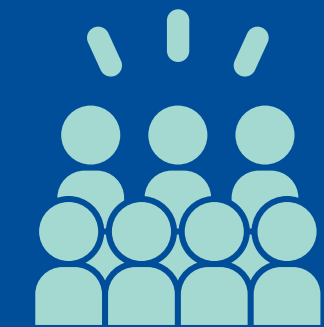
But the projections show EAP is lagging to create sufficient and quality jobs



## Achieving EAP's urban potential requires addressing three binding constraints:



I. **Weak Institutional Capacity & Financing Systems**



II. **Lack of Adequate Infrastructure**



III. **Increased Risks and Exposure**

# World Bank's Urban, Resilience and Land (URL) engagement addresses the binding constraints to productive and resilient cities

## Productive & Resilient (low-carbon) Cities

### Binding Constraints



**Weak Institutions & Financing Systems**



**Lack of Adequate Infrastructure**




**Increased Risks & Exposure**

### Enablers of Productive & Resilient Cities

**1. Strong local governments & finance**

**2. Robust land & housing markets**

**3. Infrastructure & services**

**4. Urban resilience & low-carbon solutions**

### Core Business Lines

Urban Management Systems

Revenue Mobilization  
Infrastructure Financing

Land Administration & Management Systems

Affordable housing

Municipal Infrastructure and Service Delivery

Area-based Economic Development

Building Resilience to Disaster and Climate Risk

Resilient Infrastructure and Low-carbon Cities

# EAP – Topical Engagements

## Myanmar

Rapid preparation of the GRADE report for the March 2025 earthquake estimated \$11 billion in damages impacting 17 million people. Assessments underway to inform response options.

## Thailand

RAS engagements on urban heat, flooding, and the economic potential of secondary cities

## Cambodia

Technical assistance to (i) strengthen urban sector policy and institutions, and (ii) collaborate with Transport GP to optimize the economic and jobs potential of the proposed Northern Regional Trade Corridor.

## Indonesia

The new administration's priorities focused on housing and addressing seismic resilience. Responding with proposal for new \$1 billion housing for jobs program.

## Mongolia

Emerging engagement strengthening national and urban resilience systems

## China

Engagement on low-carbon solutions and global public goods

## Vietnam

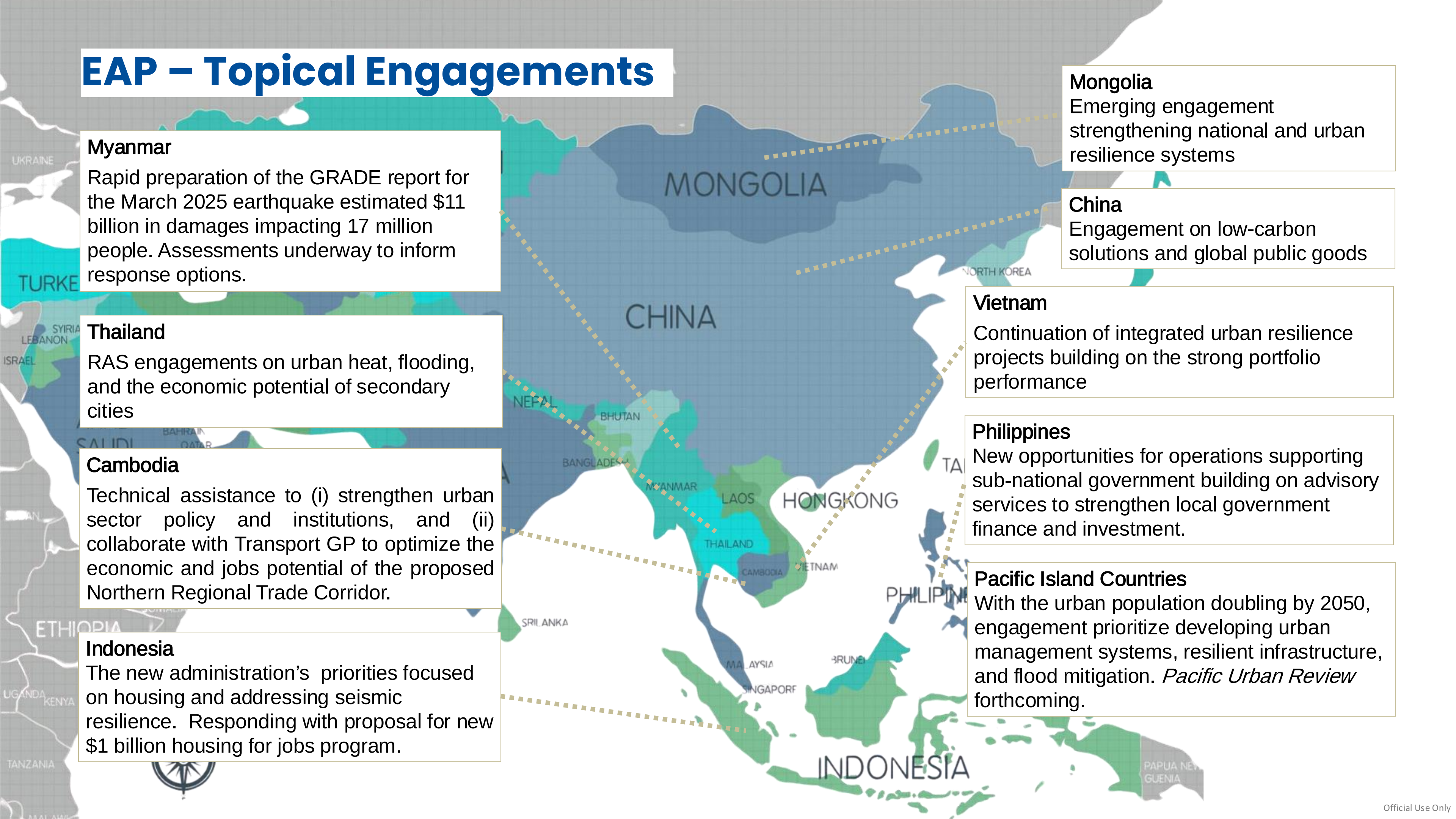
Continuation of integrated urban resilience projects building on the strong portfolio performance

## Philippines

New opportunities for operations supporting sub-national government building on advisory services to strengthen local government finance and investment.

## Pacific Island Countries

With the urban population doubling by 2050, engagement prioritize developing urban management systems, resilient infrastructure, and flood mitigation. *Pacific Urban Review* forthcoming.





### **Solid Waste Management**

IFC investment (Indonesia, China, Philippines)



### **Tourism development**

(Indonesia, Cambodia)



### **SOE Financing**

with MIGA



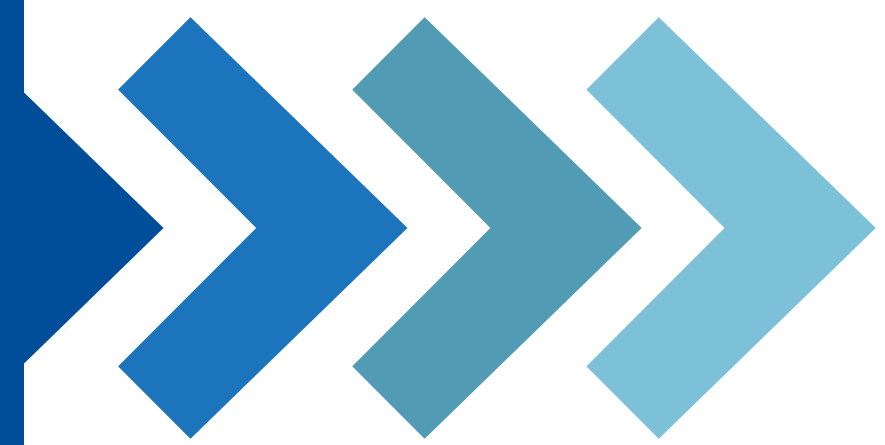
### **Housing sector**

enabling policy; linking IFC with developers and government (Vietnam, Cambodia, Vanuatu)



### **Urban regeneration and regional investment programs**

IFC advisory and investment to engage spatially (China, Indonesia, Cambodia)



**One World Bank**

**thank you!**

