Urbanization, Urban Development Approaches and Urban Land

Thematic introduction for 2015 LANDac conference

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## Global Urbanization Trends by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban pop</th>
<th>1990 (mil)</th>
<th>2014 (mil)</th>
<th>2050 (mil)</th>
<th>% urban 1990</th>
<th>% urban 2014</th>
<th>% urban 2050</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>1,339</td>
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<td>Asia</td>
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<td>World</td>
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<td>6,339</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN Population Division: World Urbanization Prospects: the 2014 Revision
Global Urbanization Trends (cont’d)

• Most urban dwellers continue to be in Asia, but growth more rapid in Africa

• Almost 50 % of urban dwellers in cities of less than half a million

• Rural population to decline from 3.4 billion in 2014 to 3.2 billion in 2050

Source: UN Population Division: World Urbanization Prospects: the 2014 Revision
Urbanization Impacts: Economy, Environment, Climate Change in Developing Asia

- Cities provide 80% of the economic base, but generate significant environmental footprints, including contamination of air and water, as well as ~75% of the GHG emissions.
- Developing Asia’s projected global share of CO2 emissions for energy consumption will increase from 30% in 2006 to 43% by 2030.

Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, 2009
City regions serve as magnets for people, enterprise and culture, but with urbanization, poverty also urbanizes.

The Asia-Pacific region remains host to more than 60% of the world slum population: in 2010 this amounted to an estimated 505.5 million people.

World slum population in 2010: 828 million people.
Urbanisation resulting from economic structural transformation

Urbanisation is the spatial translation of the ongoing global socio-economic structural transformation: relative decline of primary sector as proportion of GDP and employment, and growth of secondary (industry) and tertiary (services) sectors

Rapid urban population growth (including, but not limited to, rural-urban migration) caused by:
• growth of non-farm employment
• demise of state enterprise production system
• removal of barriers on mobility
Urban Development Issues:

**Informality**: often as much as 40% of the urban population lives in informal settlements

**Doug Saunders**: “Arrival City - How the Largest Migration in History is Reshaping Our World”, 2010, in Dutch under the title “De Trek Naar De Stad”

**Diversity**: urbanisation is not only in mega-cities: major issues are quite different in different settlements sizes
Urban Development Issues (2): Role of cities in addressing development impacts not well-understood:

- Economic growth
- Equity and Poverty Reduction
- Environmental improvement
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Urban Development Issues (3): Private richness and public poverty:

Limitations in (or absence of) policies, programmes and projects to address the socio-economic transformation and its urban implications:

• urban employment
• urban housing and housing finance
• urban land management
• urban infrastructure and services delivery
• urban finance
Urban Development Issues (4): (Local) Government Capacity Constraints

- National and local governments ill-equipped to deal with the need for policy- and programme development to guide the socio-economic transformation per se, and to manage its urban implications
- Decentralization desirable and functional
- Limited fiscal decentralization a constraint
- Need for partnerships with private sector (PPP) and civil society (NGO) organisations
Directions in Urban Development Practice

- From statutory urban (land-use) planning to Cities Development Strategy (CDS) as spatial guiding mechanism
- Integrated urban infrastructure and services planning and programming as development driver
- Shelter: from public housing approaches through sites-and-services to support for informal settlements – slum upgrading
- Urban development to mitigate and adapt to climate change (in transport, buildings and flood protection)
- Focus on inclusive approaches and capacity development, particularly at local government level (filling the gaps)
Bridging the Institutional Gap
Strengthen CDIA as a catalyst for innovation

Bridging the Planning – Financing Gap
Moving from planning, to prioritized sustainable infrastructure investments, to securing financing

Bridging the Capacity Gap
Strengthen the mechanisms to develop city capacities to prepare environmentally responsible, pro-poor and gender sensitive infrastructure investment projects

Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) focus

Infrastructure Investment Project Cycle

City Development Plan/Strategy

Upstream

Infrastructure Investment Prioritization
Pre-Feasibility Studies
Linking projects to financing

Feasibility Study
Financing Arrangements
Project Implementation
Operation & Maintenance

Downstream
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be adopted for universal development in Sept. 2015

The Urban Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 11): Make Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Ten targets and illustrative examples of global monitoring indicators:

a) Percentage of urban population living in slums
b) Percentage of people within 0.5 km of Public transit running at least every 20 minutes
c) Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth
d) Area of public and green space as a proportion of total city space
Land mobilization as an indispensible but finite resource in sustainable urban development

- No housing without land supply
- No infrastructure without land supply
- Urban fringe land conversion
- Diversity of land ownership, formal and informal
Urban land-related prerequisites for sustainable urban development

• Land registration (cadaster or street addressing)

• Public and private land titling

• Land acquisition and land banking

• Security of land tenure

• Land management institutional development
Land development mechanisms for sustainable urban development

• Land re-adjustment/pooling and re-blocking
• Land sharing
• Land-based infrastructure finance
• Incentivize land and property taxation
Thank You

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