

Urbanization, Urban Development Approaches and Urban Land

Thematic introduction for 2015  conference

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Global Urbanization Trends by Region

Urban pop	1990 (mil)	2014 (mil)	2050 (mil)	% urban 1990	% urban 2014	% urban 2050
Africa	197	453	1,339	31	40	56
Asia	1,036	2,064	3,313	32	48	64
Europe	506	545	581	70	73	83
LAC	314	496	674	71	80	86
North America	213	292	390	75	81	87
Oceania	191	275	418	71	71	74
World	2,285	3,880	6,339	43	54	66

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

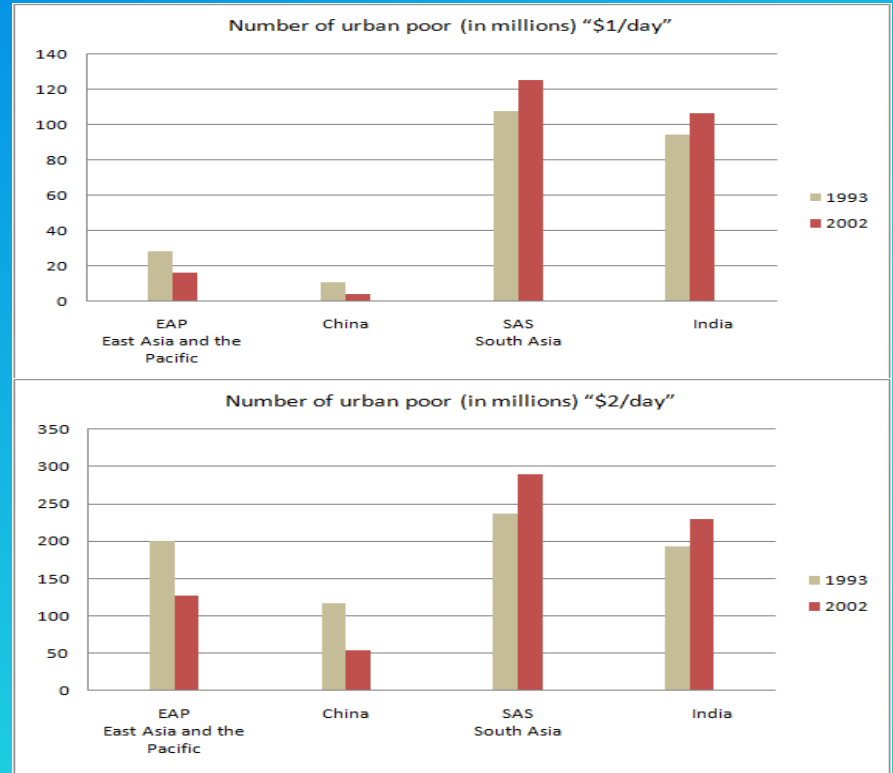
Urbanization Impacts: Economy, Environment, Climate Change in Developing Asia

- 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



Urbansation Impacts – Urbanisation of Poverty

- 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

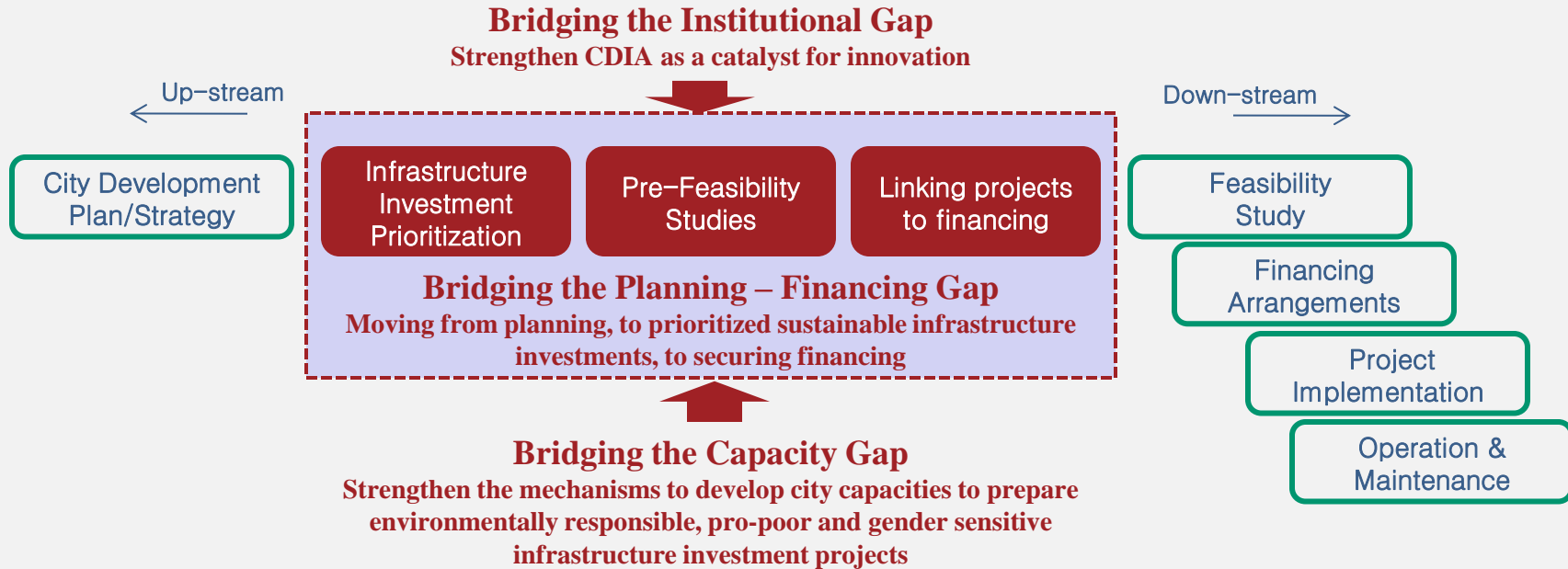
- National and local governments ill-equipped to deal with the need for policy- and programme development to guide the socio-economic transformation per se, and to manage its urban implications
- Decentralization desirable and functional
- Limited fiscal decentralization a constraint
- Need for partnerships 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)

Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) focus

Infrastructure Investment Project Cycle



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 indispensable 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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