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Coming to terms with urbanization

Most of the world, national leaders, perceived the ill effects of urbanization on development and environment, and even on national unity, and tried to curb it.

Thanks to the decades-long persistency of the WUPs, and widely disseminated flagship reports of Habitat and UNFPA, *State of the World's Cities, 2006-7*, and The *State of the World's Population, 2007*, this message is slowly being internalised:

> *"urbanisation is a given, therefore, instead of trying to curb it, the world leaders should spend their energy in developing solutions around it"*

Demographic transition & determinants

Currently, the developed world has completed its demographic transition, with life expectancy reaching to close-to-maximum-levels and total fertility, generally below 1.89 per woman.

In the developing world, despite significant redutions in fertility and mortality, the transition is far from complete, due to:

- The young age bias
- Immigration and emigration
- External factors , economic dynamics, etc.

Demographic transition of cities, however, are affected by other factors

Annexation new settlements to old ones, and redefinition of rural/urban

Indirect determinants: Global competition among cities for FDI, having a bearing on migration

The objective of this paper is to explore:

Methodology

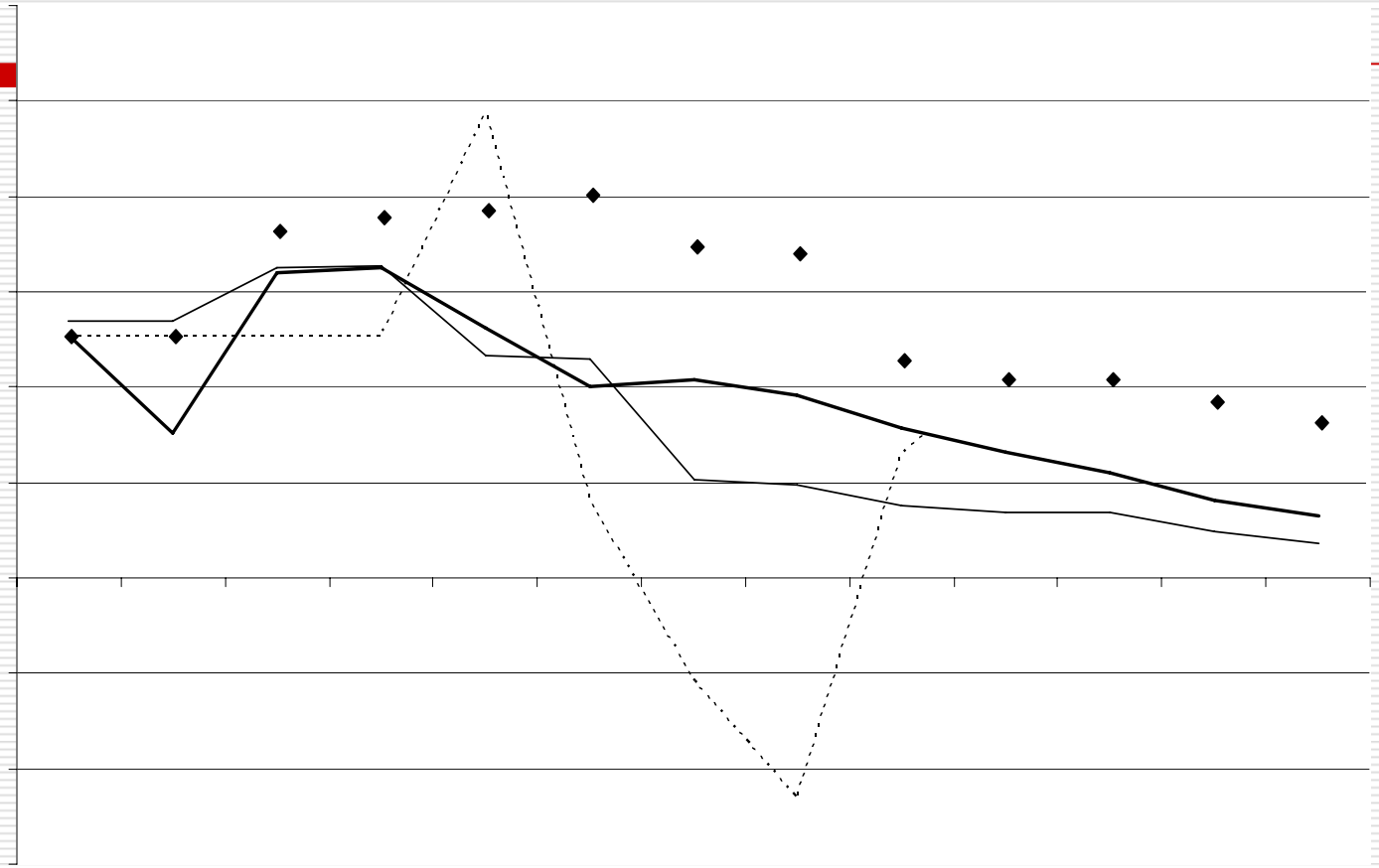
- Exploratory study
- Use of WUP , 2003, version in the UN-HABITAT data base
- Purposive sample of 119 cities, based on the Global Sample of Cities, 350 . This sample is used to establish patterns of urban growth, 1950-2000
- Second tier of purposive sample of 52 cities with nearly-complete set of indicators (from DHS) on human development, so as to link development and city growth.
- Literature review on best practices of coping with high population growth in cities

Genesis of big cities

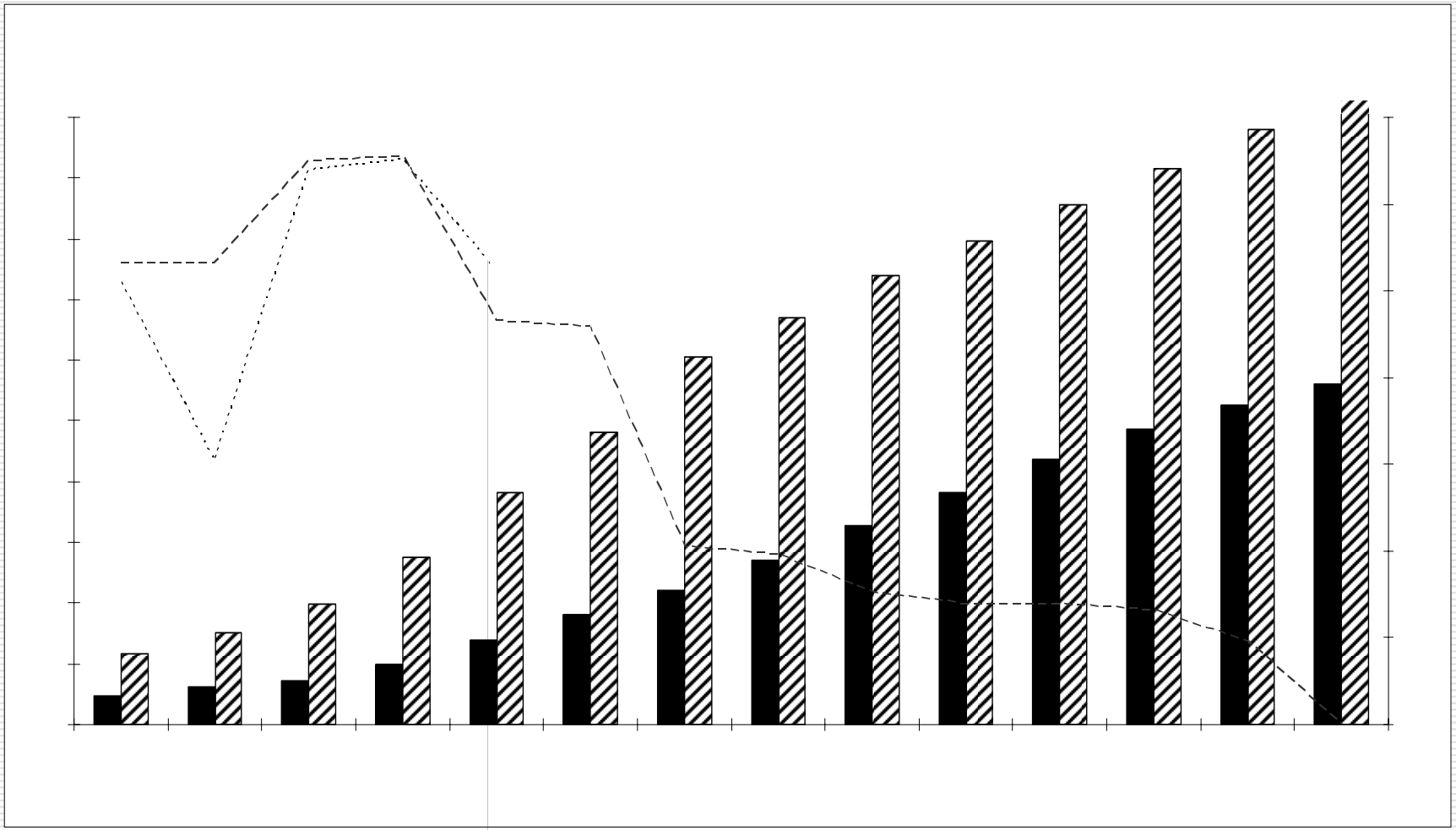
- Reversing/curbing growth of cities will only make a negligible impact, if at all, on the magnitude of big and mega cities today, in the short run, because:
  - The genesis of new mega cities date back to 1950-60s. Istanbul, Lagos, Dhaka, S. Paolo, not

Global trends of city growth

- Albeit the city/country specific growth dynamics, a global synchrony is also visible.
- Particularly between the WWII., and 1980s, an almost orchestrated city demographic transformation is witnessed
- Half of 119 cities made their growth peaks during this period
- Third of cities make their peaks between 1960-1980
- Growth trends after 1980s is relatively weak, with the exception of Chinese cities
- Growth rates were very high: 70% of cities growing at 4-7% per annum, while 28%, at 7-10%.



After 1980s, decades-long high growth, created mega cities, despite the declining/currently low growth, ex: Rio and Istanbul



Links between current growth rates, 2000-5, & human development (HD): *method*

1. Cities are clustered into High/Med/Low development, by selected indicators, Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), infrastructure, gender disparity in education
2. Cities are clustered into H/L population growth rates , using 2.5 percent per annum, as the cut off point
3. Cities are combined into six groups, by development level, and population growth

Table 1: high development/low growth cities

										Population Growth Rate
City	Country	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	2000 - 2005
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil		93.8		79.9	39.1	19.3	1.05	1.02	1.20
Bursa	Turkey	97.7	85.0	95.9	80.7	89.4	37.7	0.91	0.97	3.58
Istanbul	Turkey	99.2	99.2	86.6	86.6	55.0	39.1	95.9	99.4	2.20

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Links between current growth rates, 2000-5, & human development (HD): *fast growing cities w/ high development levels (Table 2)*

Development features: low U5MR; ratio F/M in school enrolment high; high coverage of households by electricity, sewerage, water, telephone lines..

Although still steering at higher than 2.5 percent of growth per annum, the growth is declining, 2.5-3.5 per year.

Table 2. High growth and high development level cities

		Piped water connections		Sewerage connections		Under-Five Mortality		Female-Male Ratio in Literacy		Population Growth Rate
City	Country	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	2000 - 2005
Belo Horizonte	Brazil		84.4		78.9	44.1	20.8	1.07	1.03	2.59
Curitiba	Brazil	55.4	82.0		84.2	37.4	16.1	97.3	99.3	2.81
Goiânia	Brazil		93.4		73.8	35.8	18.9	1.11	1.03	3.10
Cape Town	S.A		95.7		93.8		13.0	1.00	1.00	2.67
Gaziantep	Turkey	96.8	90.9	79.1	95.4	72.2	32.9			3.47

Table 3. Links between current growth rates, 2000-5, & human development (HD): *low growth /low development cities*

City	Country	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003	Population Growth Rate 2000 - 20

Table 4. Links between current growth rates, 2000-5, & human development (HD): *high growth /low development cities*

										Population Growth Rate
City	**Country**	**1990**	**2003**	**1990**	**2003**	**1990**	**2003**	**1990**	**2003**	**2000 - 2005**
Dhaka	Bangladesh		90.4		52.0	93.3	76.0	69.5	85.9	4.24
Abidjan	Cote d'Ivoi	76.3	79.2	57.9	76.7	112.6	120.4	44.2	82.8	2.80
Addis	Ethiopia		48.1		60.8		169.0	66.1	90.6	3.04
Amritsar	India	95.8	93.4	65.5	97.4	62.0		84.6	94.9	3.19
Jaipur	India	96.6	90.7	88.1	80.9	75.0	96.7	66.0	77.2	4.26
Pune (Poona)	India	79.0	73.1	59.2	52.7	51.5	75.3	63.9	74.7	4.09
Dakar	Senegal	59.0	80.5	51.2	89.2	91.4	75.8	58.6	81.2	3.22
Kampala	Uganda	55.0	61.8	11.9	15.1	191.0	81.0	90.9	90.4	3.81

Cities with low development levels (low and high population growth) (Table 3 & 4)

Development features: high U5MR, low coverage of

Urban Development strategies that provide buffers on population pressure: *committed leadership*

- Political commitment at the national level, to pro-poor development
  - In S. Paolo, a longitudinal study on the coverage of the urban poor, by infrastructure & services, shows that investments in the deprived areas increased during times of pro-poor regimes (Macedo, 2004)
  - The governments of Egypt, Tunis, Turkey, albeit the variable records of democratic governance, if at all, also invested vastly in the blanket improvement of infrastructure which ameliorated the condition of the urban poor (UN-Habitat, 06)

Urban Development strategies that provide buffers on population pressure: *decentralized governance*

- Governance of citizens by local authorities that are:
  - Empowered financially
  - In charge of urban planning
  - In charge of a wide scope of sectors, infrastructure, solid waste man. , transportation, social services
  - Organically linked to central/provincial governments and/or metropolitan governments

Urban Development strategies that provide buffers on population pressure: *performance monitoring*

Two types of performance monitoring:

- The central state is the authority that does the performance monitoring: Vietnam, China (Peterson & Muzzini, 06)
- Citizen participation via participatory budgeting: a systematic way of engaging people in investments of local authorities (Bretas, 96; WB, 07)

Urban Development strategies that provide buffers on population pressure: *metropolitan expansion/governance*

- Expansion should follow a proactive strategy (Curitiba) , not a reactive one (Cairo). The second route could create dormitory towns.
- The out-spill of population should be coupled by employment opportunities, in order to reduce deprivation at the peripheries (Hyderabad)
- Effective coordination between different layers of local and metropolitan governance

Thank you