Urbanization
a development perspective on equitable, inclusive, and green growth

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THE WORLD BANK

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Systems of Cities

Urbanization is a Necessary Good?

B E F O R E
Urbanization is an Unnecessary Evil

N O W
Urbanization is a Necessary Evil

T R A N S F O R M A T I O N
Urbanization is a Necessary Good?

Policy debates moving towards harnessing the benefits of urbanization
• **90%** of all urban population growth in the next 20 years will take place in developing countries *(2 billion new inhabitants)*

• **10x** the pace of urbanization in developing countries relative to developed countries
1. Cities are central for economic progress
2. What makes cities successful?
3. Responding dynamically to changes in economic, social and environment structures
Paradigm shift in considering urbanization policies

From targeted interventions to economic and social integration
Helping cities plan for an economically successful and environmentally sustainable future

- Encouraging progressive land and housing markets
- Supporting city economies
- Focusing on the core elements of the city system
- Promoting a safe and sustainable urban environment
- Making pro-poor policies a city priority

The World Bank’s Urban Strategy
Cities are central for economic progress
WDR 2009 *Reshaping Economic Geography* has shown that ...

No country has achieved advanced levels of development without urbanizing.

Investment attraction and job creation – Firms seek to locate in places with access to markets, good infrastructure services and connectivity.

Large, primary cities serve as gateways to the international economy.

Density achieves greater efficiency in service delivery – lower cost per capita.
Cities: Engines of Economic Growth
What makes cities successful?
1. Promote institutions that enhance fluidity of land markets and provide basic services.

2. Strategically place infrastructure to connect the city with external markets and ensure local mobility.

3. Invest in the local economy to create jobs and improve the living conditions for poor people.

3 principles for city success
Transformations are possible when land use is fluid
SHENZEN – TODAY

Transformations are possible when land use is fluid
Look at Shenzhen and China
Look at Seoul and South Korea
Flexibility and granularity in adapting land use and densities to emerging demand
Successful City Mgmt

Visionary leaders
Active citizens
Public-private partnership

Institutions
(ex: water, waste)
Infrastructure
(ex: BRT, health centers)
Interventions
(ex: housing for poor)

Ahmedabad’s innovative approach:
institutions, infrastructure, and interventions
annual ridership growth: 12%

Increased residential prices: 6-17 percent (Calvo et.al, 2007)

Lay the foundations of connective infrastructure such as to integrate labor markets – Transmilenio in Bogota
Cheoggyecheon riverbank slums in Seoul (1955 vs. 2007)

Nangok Slums in Seoul (1995 vs. 2007)

Seoul focused on strong institutions, connective infrastructure, and targeted interventions – to enable rapid transformation
How can we continue to better harness the opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction offered by urbanization, while mitigating its negative externalities (economic, social, and environmental)?

How can we do so given the unprecedented speed and scale at which this urbanization is progressing?
The City System: A Five Part Analysis With Linkages to Our Business Lines
Urbanization Reviews: Diagnostic tools to prioritize investment and sequence reform

WHERE?
• Demand for cities – by people and businesses
• Spatial Expansion of cities

WHAT?
• Identify markets that need policy reform and investment support
• Identify where markets need correction for broader social inclusion or sustainability

WHEN?
• Sequencing and prioritizing spatial sectoral interventions
• Identifying roles for different levels of government and the private sector in translating priorities into action

UR Pilots

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<th>China</th>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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MISSION

To put the world’s best knowledge, data, and innovations in the hands of policymakers and practitioners in order to harness urban growth for better development outcomes.

Why Focus on Urbanization?

- 95%
  Of population growth in the developing world

+2 BILLION
  Additional human beings in cities by 2030

- 70%
  Of global GDP

Towards a Global Urban Community of Practice

Urbanization Knowledge Platform
1. **Connections**
   - Extend professional networks and learn in communities of practice

2. **Open Knowledge**
   - Answer pragmatic questions through collaborative research for new policy insights

3. **Open Data**
   - Promote common urban indicators and widen access to urban data
Global and regional partnerships to connect governments, academia, think tanks, and industry.

The World’s Best Urban Minds

We aim to put the world’s best knowledge and data in the hands of policymakers and practitioners, in order to harness urban growth for better development outcomes. This means moving beyond a static repository and beyond conferences and workshops towards an open-source knowledge exchange – a global nexus of urban stakeholders that evolves over time.

Regional Launch Events

Regional events were organized and hosted in partnership with city governments, local think-tanks and research institutes. Participants included national governments, city mayors, community researchers, and World Bank staff. Workshops were themed around key urban topics such as Land Markets, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Metropolitan Management, and Sustainable Cities.

Launch Video
Learn more about the Partnership’s objectives by viewing our introductory video.

C40 Announcement
Presentation by Bob Diamond, President of the World Bank, and C40 Summit of large cities.

View Events
View details of past and future events, including a library of short “knowledge nuggets” and event presentations.

Join Us.

VISIT US AT:
urbanknowledge.org

The Korea Herald
KRIHS, World Bank sign deal for urban development

Edward Glaeser, professor at Harvard University, and Jang Hak-Soo.
Thank you!

Visit us at www.worldbank.org/urban