



YOUR LOGO

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

Module12

EE463 Globalization and International Development

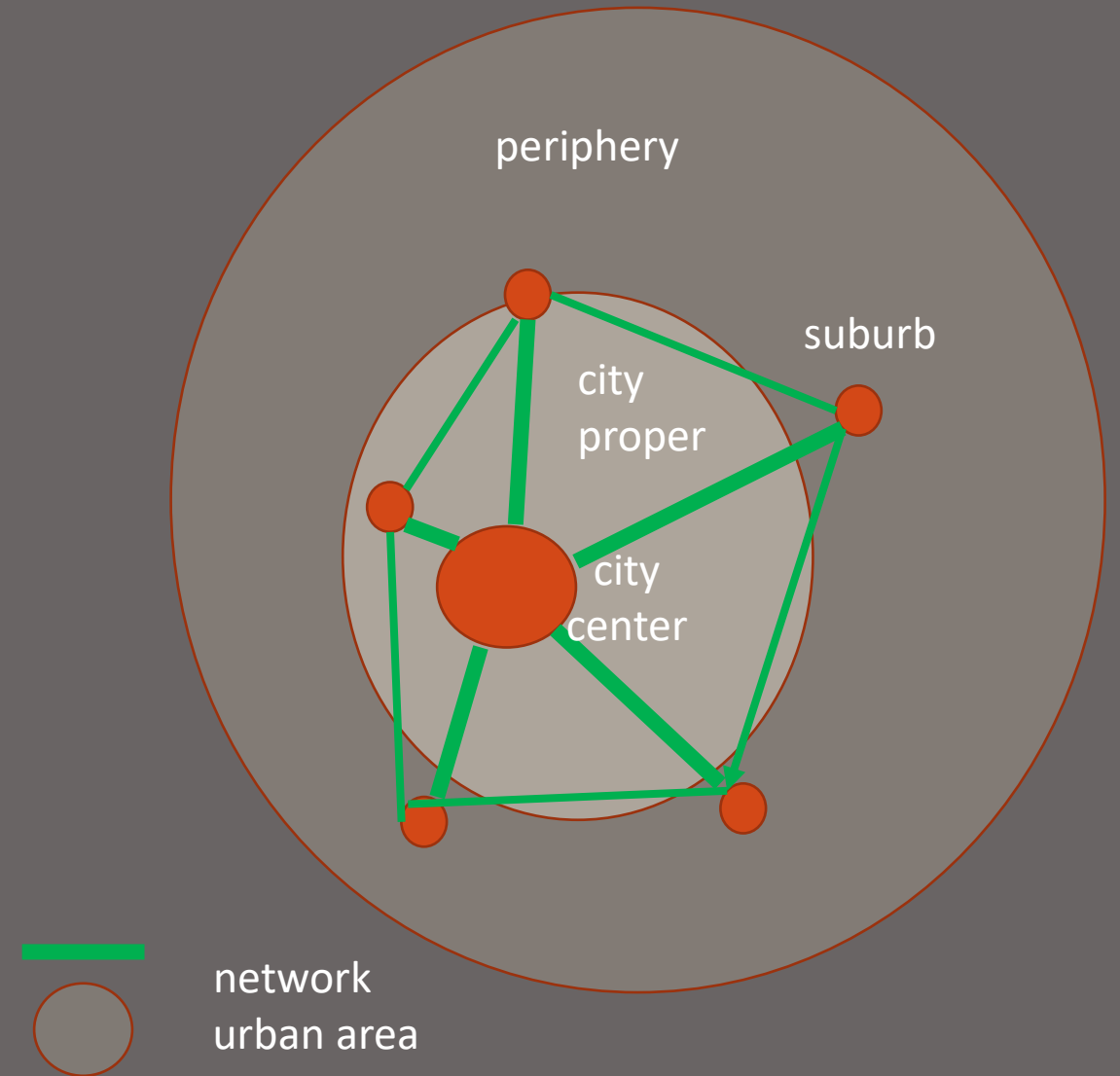
City and Urban

- **City:** a permanent and densely settled place with defined administrative boundaries. A city has networks, systems, and services
- **Urban:** has the characteristics of a city (being city)
- **Urban development:** improvement/evolution of an urban area
- **Urbanization:** the process of becoming urban; shift from agriculture land to urban land

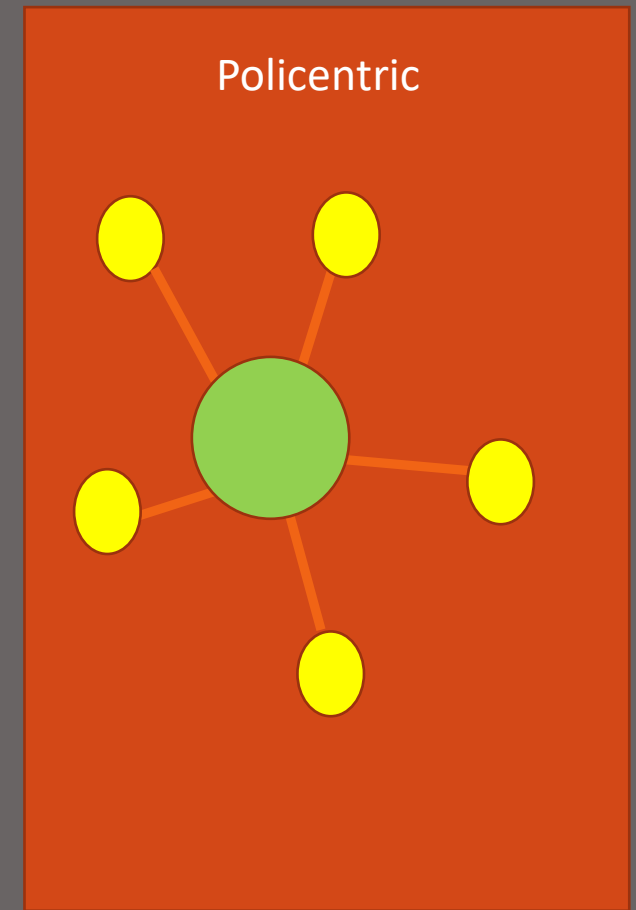
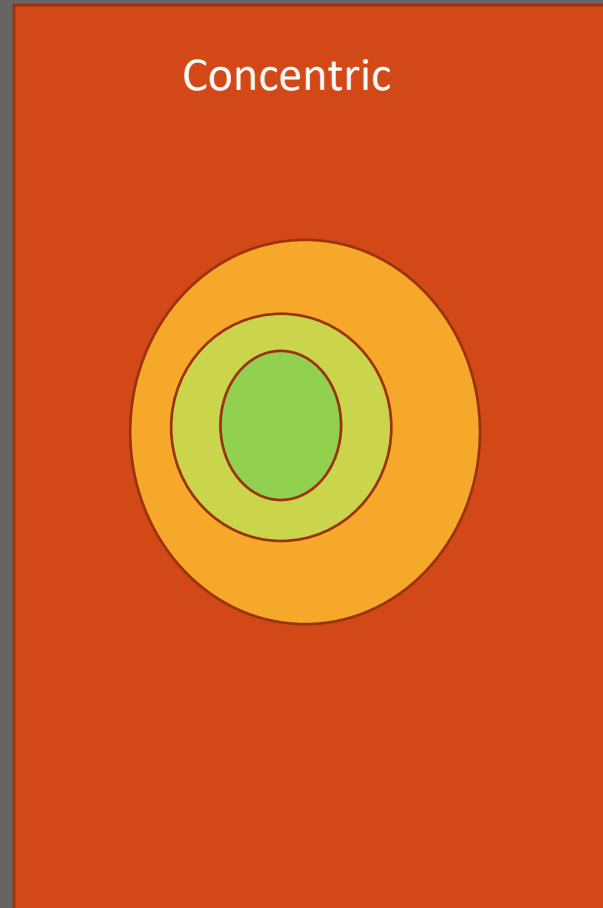
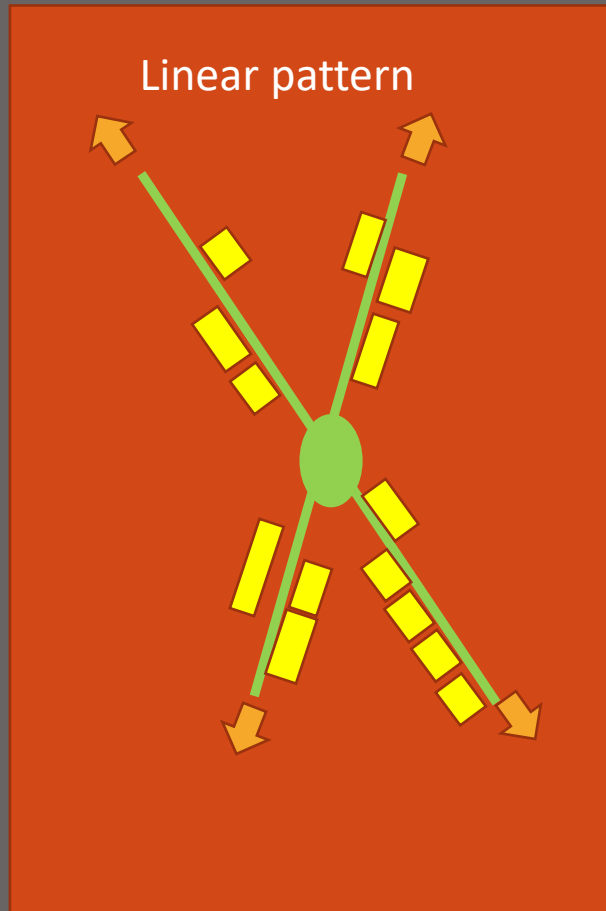


Structure of cities

- **City center:** The central part or main area for administration, business and commerce
- **Suburb:** an outlying district/area; usually associated with a residential area
- **Periphery:** The fringe area of a city, may not necessarily be within the administrative boundaries of a city

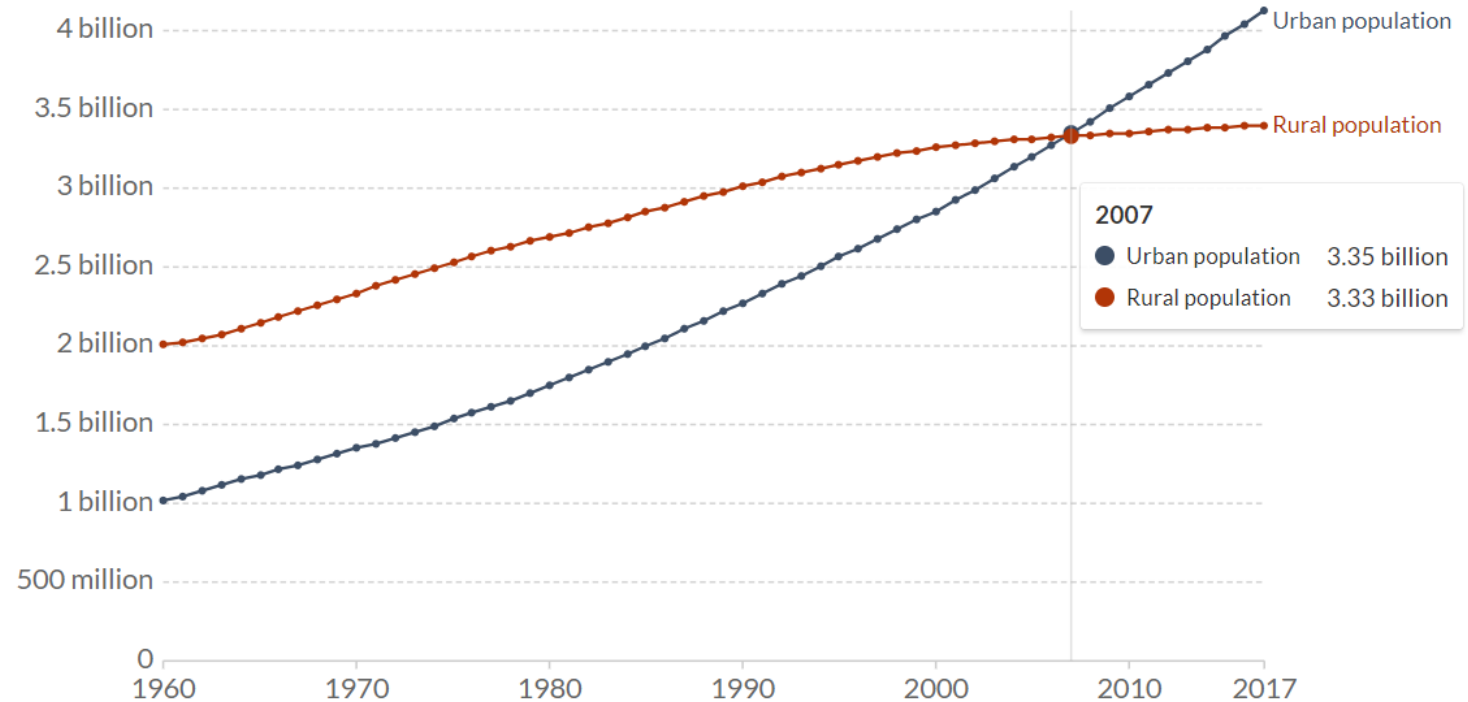


How do cities expand?



World Population Living in Urban Areas

- In 1960, out of 3 billion people, 2 billion (67%) lived in cities
- In 2008 half of the world population (7 billion) lived in cities
- It is expected that urbanization will continue to increase in the future



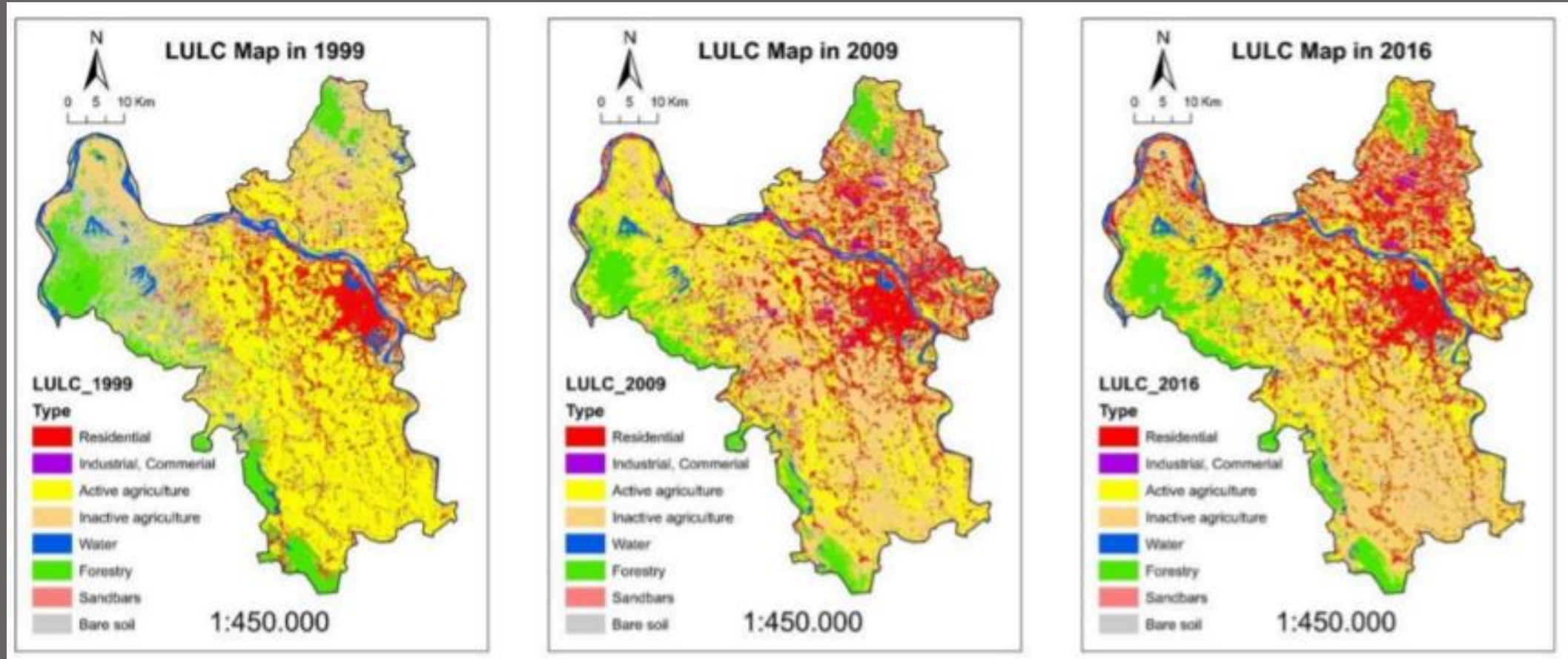
Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects (2018)
Note: Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.

OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY

Urbanization Levels Worldwide



Spatial change in Hanoi, 1999-2016



Infrastructure and Linkages

- **Infrastructure** Basic physical structures and facilities needed for the operation and functionality of a city; this includes, among others, water supply, road transportation, electricity, drainage, sewers, wastewater treatment, garbage collection
- **Urban-rural linkages.** Flows of goods, people, information, finance, information and social relations across space, linking urban and rural areas



Roles of cities

- Currently 55% of the world's population (4.2 billion) live in cities; by 2050, the figure is expected to be 70
- Cities play an important role in economic development; as centers of innovation, finance, administration, culture and education
- Cities contribute to sustainable growth by increasing productivity and promoting innovation



Role of Cities

- Cities provide infrastructure and services through concentration in transportation, communications, power, human interactions, water and sanitation services
- Cities provide economies of scale and agglomeration and cost advantages to producers and consumers
- Wealth is concentrated in cities; more than 80% of global GDP is generated in cities



Cities

- Demand increases for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, infrastructure, basic services, and jobs; these create opportunities as well as challenges



Challenges

- **Uncontrolled spatial development** due to rapid population growth and lack of planning and development controls
- **Poverty and vulnerability** as migration continues and jobs become scarce, inequality gap widens and becomes more visible
- **Lack of financing for infrastructure** increased demand for infrastructure and services places financial burden on city officials to meet the growing demand
- **Environmental pollution** due to congestion and



Challenges

- **Ineffective governance and institutions** and lack of capacity to develop and maintain public services
- **Increasing land prices** limit investments and infrastructure development
- **Less-than-sustainable development.** Adding more built up areas increases environmental risks such as flooding and pollution
- **Non-inclusive development.** Widening gap between the haves and have-nots due to exclusion of certain groups in society



Urban Planning

- **Strategic Urban Planning** focuses on setting high-level goals and determining desired areas of growth for a city or metropolitan area.
- **Land-Use Planning** focuses on legislation and policy, adopting planning instruments e.g., governmental statutes, regulations, rules, codes, and policies
- **Master Planning** typically used for building on undeveloped land rather than modifying pre-existing structures or spaces



Urban Planning

- **Urban Revitalization** focuses on improving areas that are in a state of decline
- **Economic Development** identifies areas of growth to ensure financial prosperity within the city, including enticing companies to relocate
- **Environmental Planning** emphasizes sustainability and addresses air and noise pollution, and coastal zone erosion
- **Infrastructure Planning** deals with the fundamental facilities and systems that serve a city and its people.



Urban Design

- Urban design is **the art of creating and shaping cities and towns**
- It involves the arrangement and design of buildings, public spaces, transport systems, services, and amenities.
- It is the process of giving form, shape, and character to groups of buildings, to whole neighborhoods, and the city



Urban Development Policy

- Urban policy is a set of decisions to influence the development of urban areas
- Several objectives: ensure cohesion and solidarity, ensure environmental sustainability, improve liveability, address the poor disadvantaged groups
- A National Urban Policy is a **coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors** for a common vision

Government role in urban development

- Develop sound urban policies
- Reducing poverty
- Identifying revenue streams for infrastructure provision
- Ensure accountability and governance
- Develop management plans, and developing measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation



Towards Competitiveness and Sustainability

- Accelerate efforts to alleviate poverty
- Promote better planning and land management
- Identify potential revenue streams to finance urban infrastructure and public services
- Improve accountability of government and institutions
- Develop management plans and climate change adaptation and mitigation Involve private sector and key societal actors



Conclusion

- Cities serve as centers of innovation, finance, administration, culture and education; and contribute to sustainable growth by increasing productivity and promoting innovation
- Urban growth is desirable, but brings challenges: ineffective governance, increased land prices, unsustainable development and environmental pollution

Conclusion

Government plays an important role in urban development, which include developing sound urban policies and urban plans, provide infrastructure services, and ensure accountability and governance

THANK **Y**OU!