



# Urban Development

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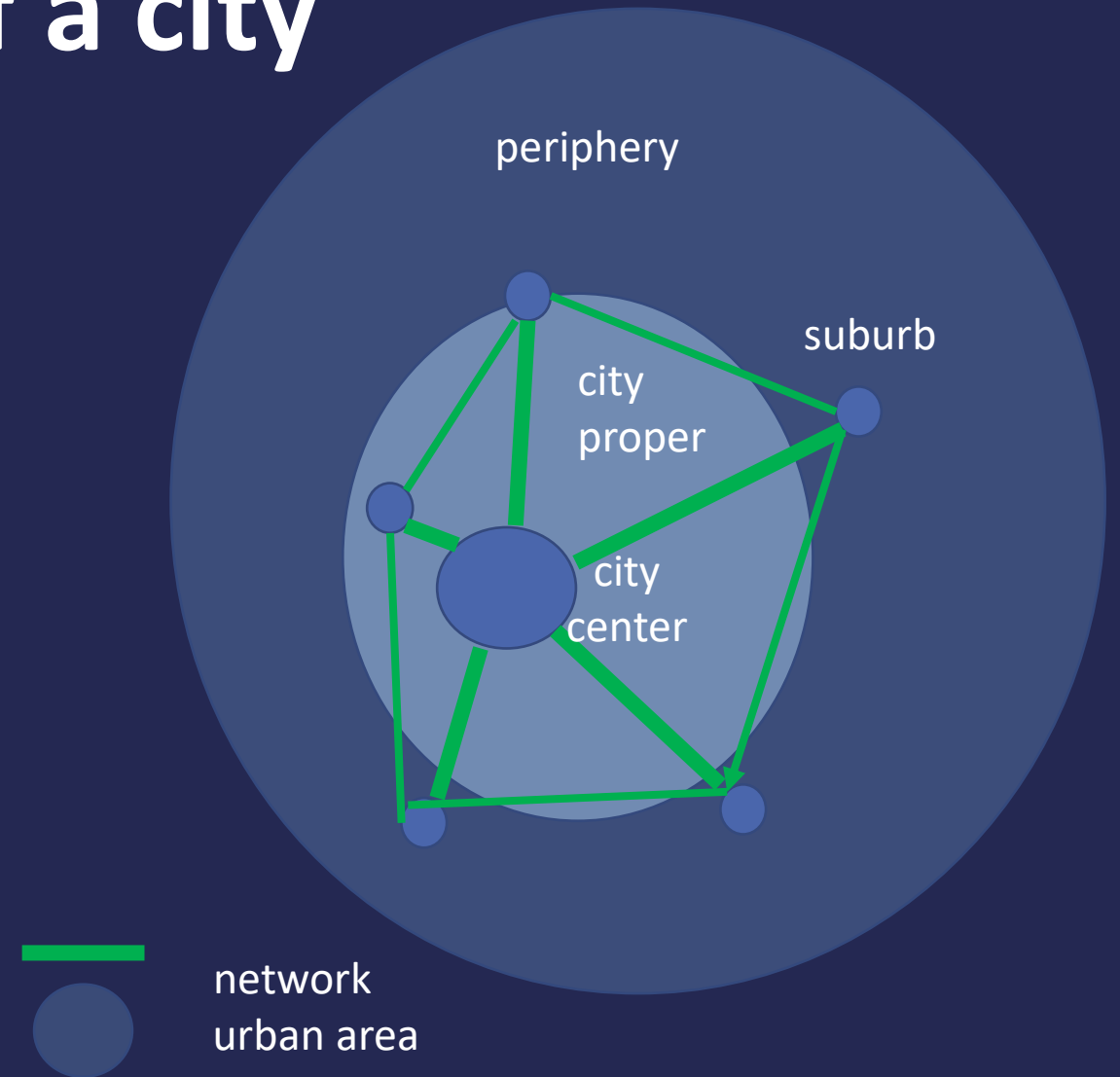
# What is urban?

- **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 a city
- **Urban development:** improvement/evolution of an urban area
- **Urbanization:** the process of becoming urban; shift from agriculture land to urban land

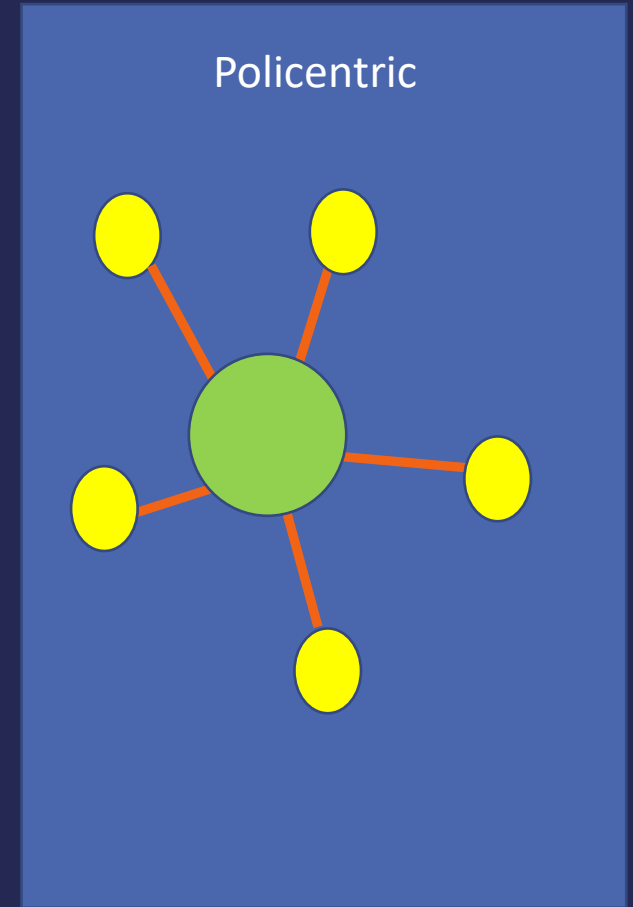
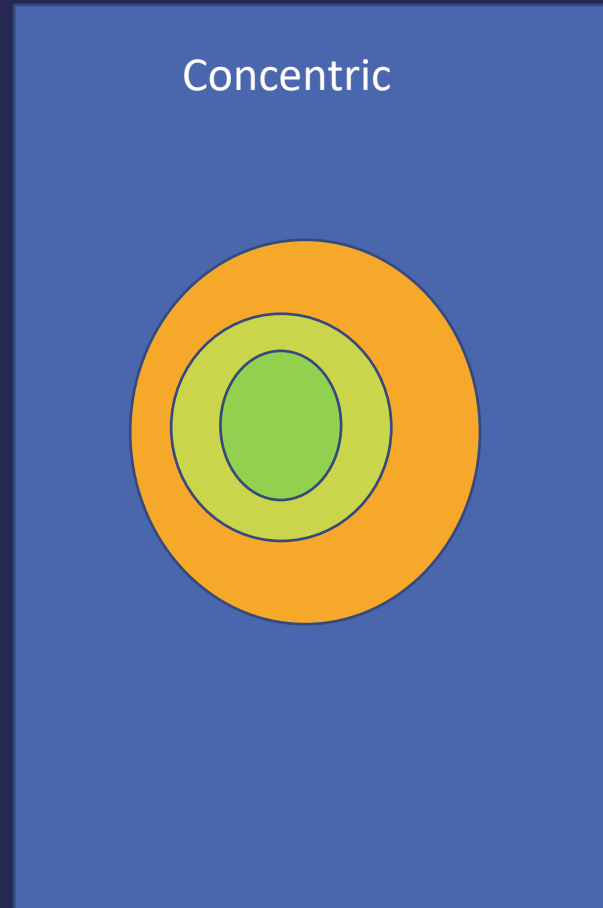
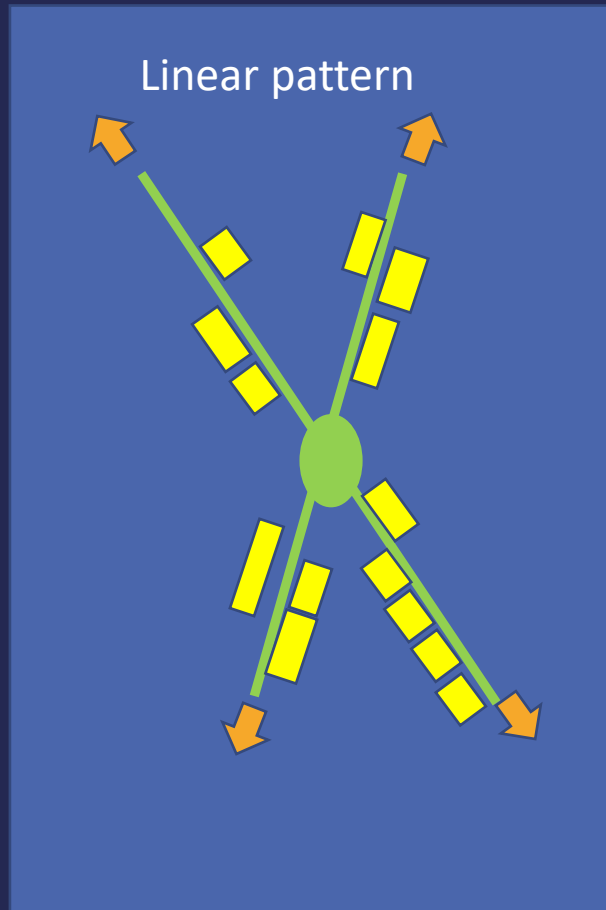


# Spatial distribution of a city

- **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?



# OVERVIEW



# Why are cities important?

- Cities play an important role in economic development; as centers of innovation, finance, administration, culture and education
- Cities provide economies of scale and agglomeration; wealth is concentrated in cities
- Cities provide infrastructure and services through concentration in transportation, communications, power, human interactions, water and sanitation services



# Urban population

- 55% of the world's population (4.2 billion) live in cities; by 2050, the figure is expected to be 70%
- More than 80% of global GDP is generated in cities
- Cities contribute to sustainable growth if managed well by increasing productivity, allowing innovation and new ideas to emerge.



# Urban growth

- With more people, there will be an more demand for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, infrastructure, basic services, and jobs
- There is a need for long-term urban planning, development controls
- Sound urban development requires good technical capacity, strong local institutions and governance, sustained revenue streams and citizen participation



# Urban sprawl

- A form of unplanned urban and suburban development over a large area
- Results in a low-density environment
- Lack of public spaces and infrastructure
- Creates negative impacts on people living in these areas: poor security, congestion, inefficient land use





# IMPACTS AND CHALLENGES

# Positive impacts

- Investments in basic services and infrastructure improves standard of living
- Improvements in health and education enhances people's productivity and increases attractiveness for investment
- Concentration of activities provide economies of scale; lowers costs of production



# Positive impacts

- Provides labor pool and opportunities for employment
- Improved climate resilience (e.g., through flood control measures) will mean reduced losses from climate change impacts



# Negative impacts

- Increased density leads to traffic jams, environmental pollution, problems of waste disposal, imbalance between supply and demand for urban services
- Negative consequences on health due to overcrowding and environmental pollution
- Concentration of people within a relatively small area may subject residents to vulnerabilities (e.g., pandemic and disease, natural disasters)



# Negative impacts

- Shifts in behavior and cultural norms, leading to social issues and conflict
- Land competition and scarcity, leading to exponential increase in land prices
- Higher cost of living
- Urban growth and wealth creation may lead to higher inequality



# Challenges of urbanization

- **Uncontrolled spatial development:** rapid population growth; lack of planning and development controls
- **Poverty and vulnerability:** 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



# Challenges posed by urbanization

- **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

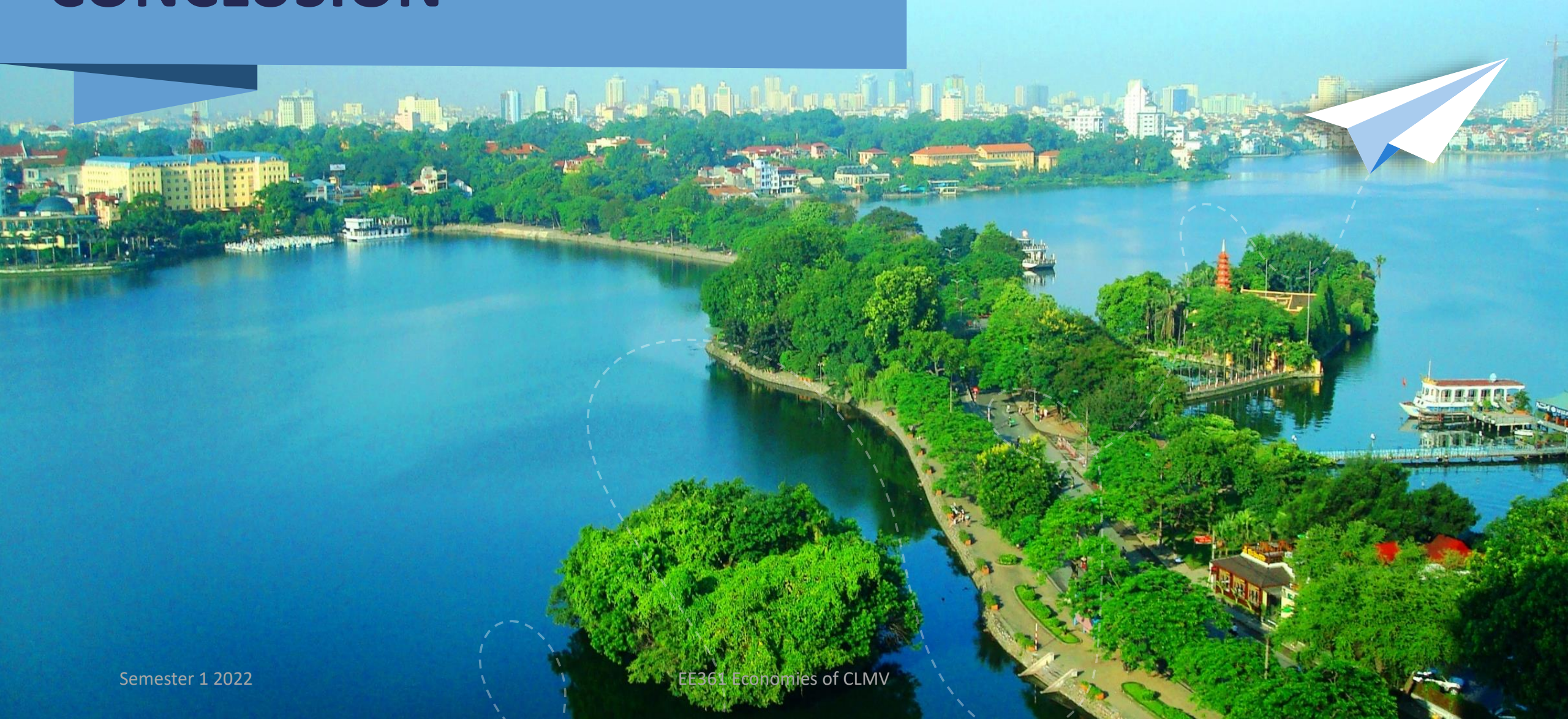


# Making cities more livable

- 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 societal actors



# CONCLUSION



# Conclusion

- Urbanization is a process by which agricultural land evolves into urban land: more people, more complex functions and forms
- Cities comprise networks, systems and services; expansion can be linear, concentric or polycentric
- Cities play an important role in economic development, provide economies of scale



# Conclusion

- Urban development and urbanization have benefits (infrastructure, social facilities, employment) and challenges (pollution, health risks, congestion rising inequality)
- The role of government is to ensure that cities are well planned, livable and responsive to the needs of its residents



**T**HANK **Y**OU!