



YOUR LOGO

URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

Module7

EE463 Globalization and International Development

Module outline





YOUR LOGO

DEFINITIONS

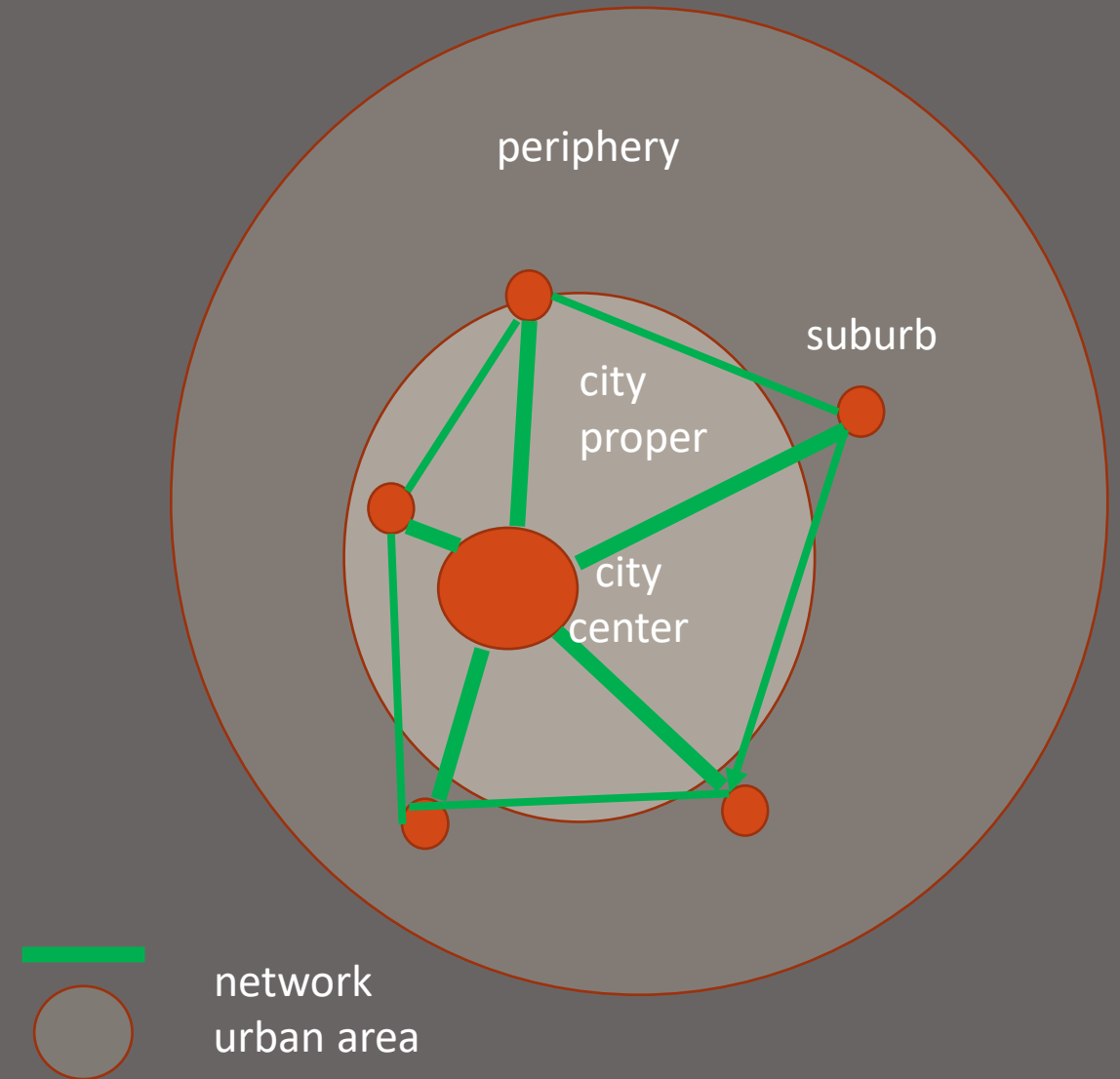
City and Urban

- **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

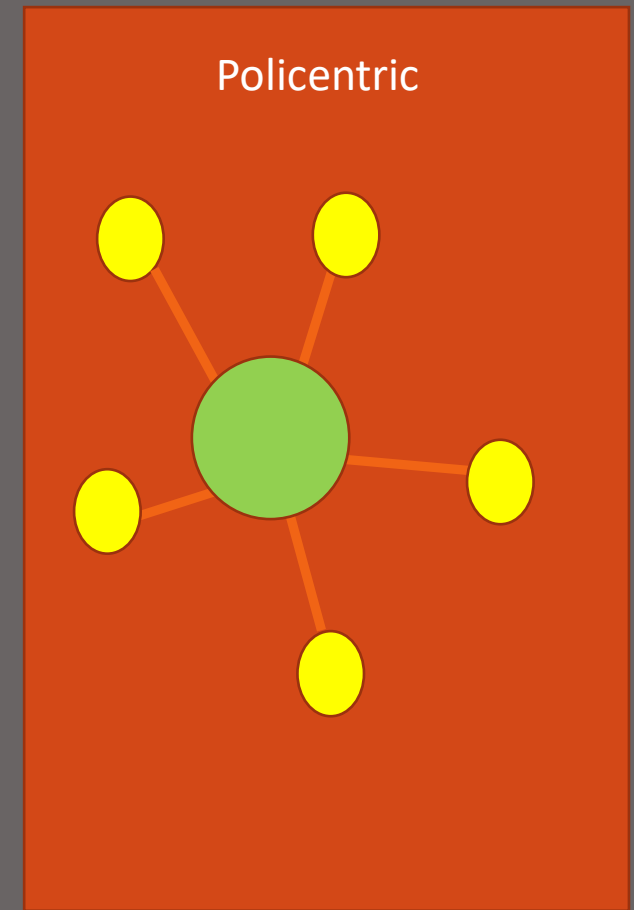
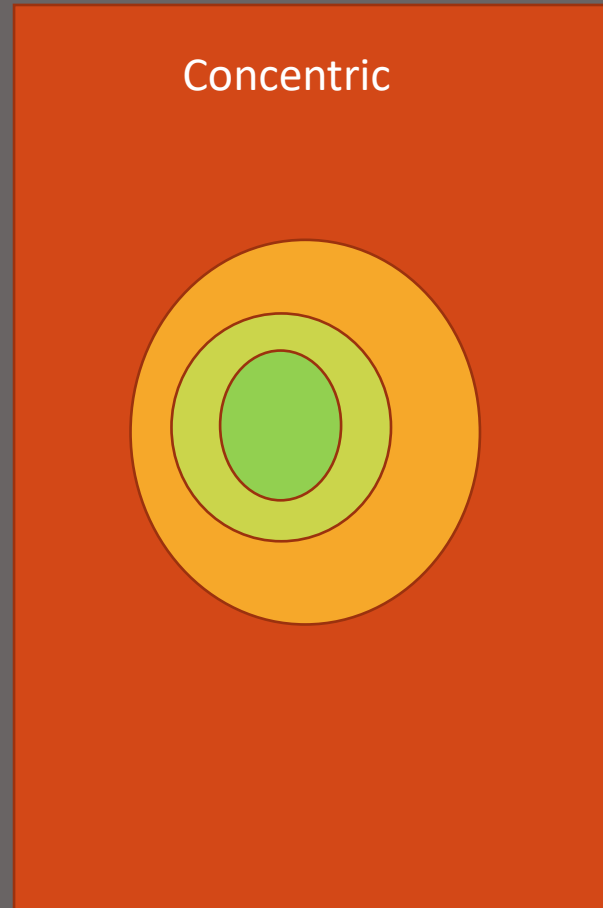
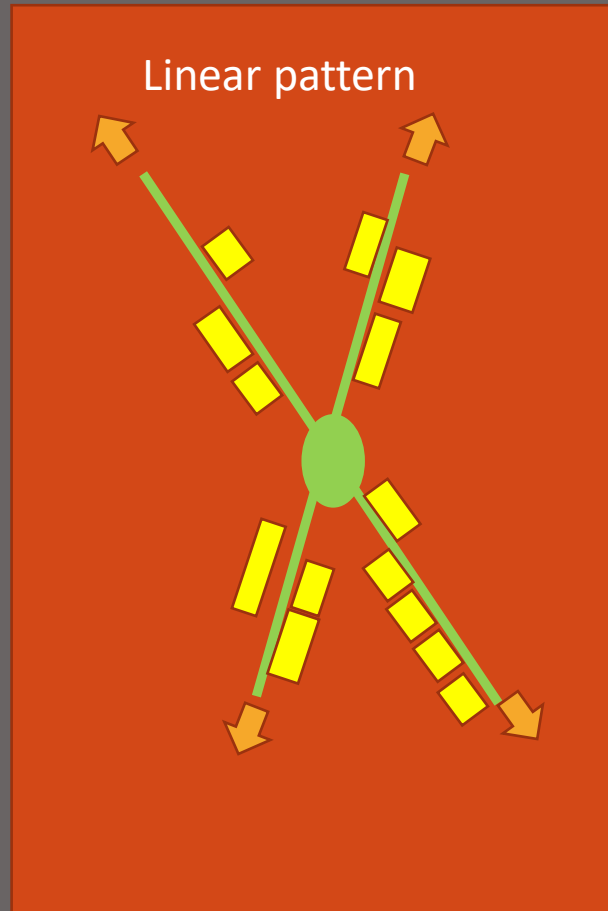


Structure of cities

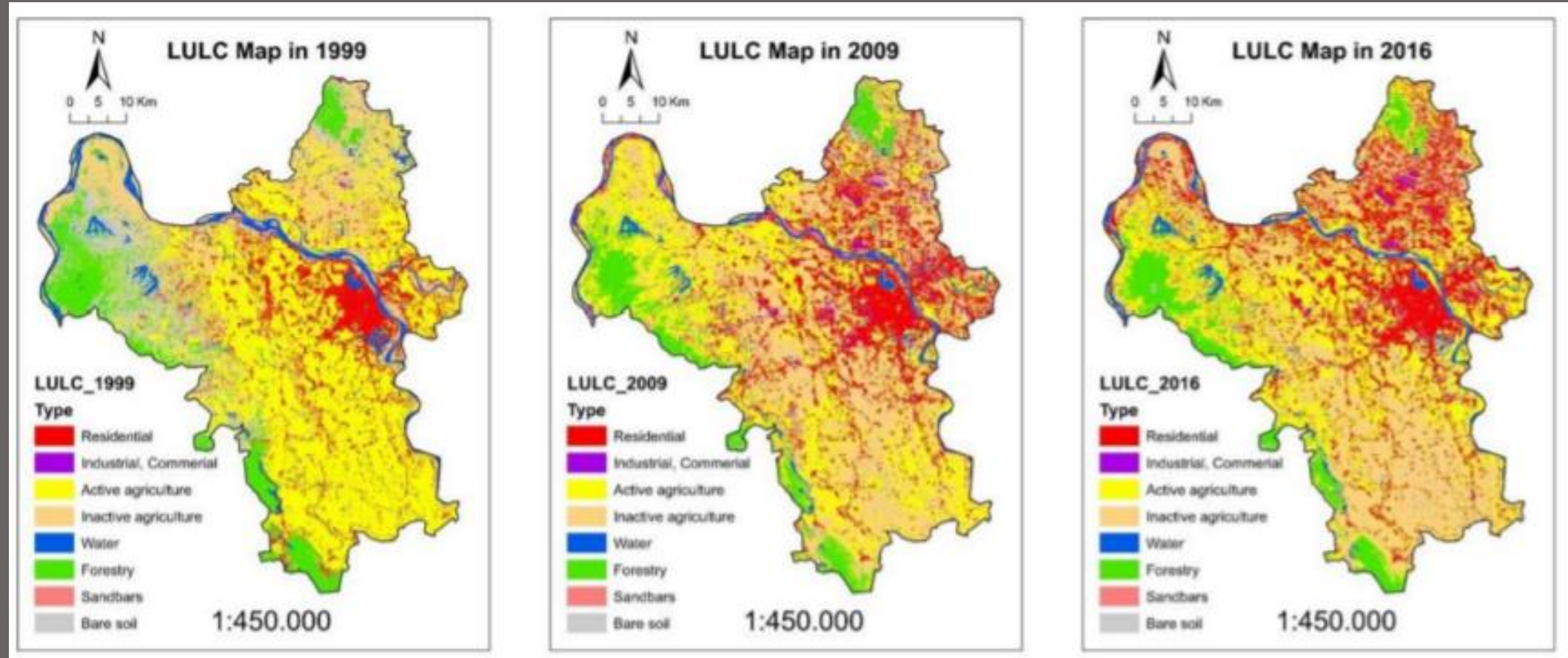
- **City center:** The central part or main area for administration, business and commerce
- **Suburb:** an outlying district/area; usually associated with a residential area
- **Periphery:** The fringe area of a city, may not necessarily be within the administrative boundaries of a city



How do cities expand?



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





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IMPORTANCE OF CITIES AND CHALLENGES

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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



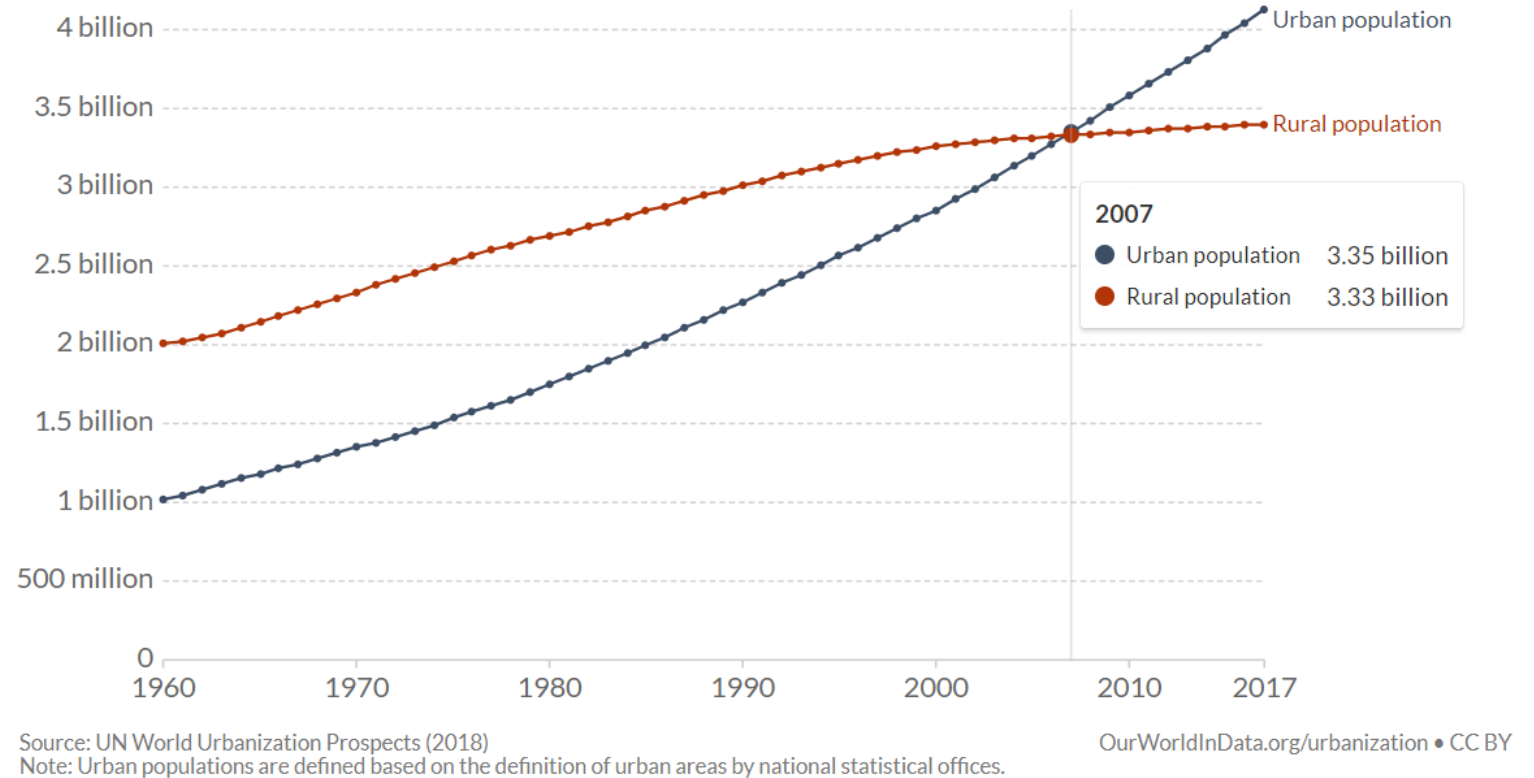
Challenges

- **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



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



Urbanization Levels Worldwide





RURAL TRANSITION

Rural Transition

- Most developing countries are agriculture-based whereby population live in rural areas
- Labor productivity is relatively low; there is a gradual shift from farm work to non-farm activities
- Farming is no longer attractive for many rural residents; opportunities for non-farm work has become an alternative to farming



Rural Transition

- Improved transportation has increased mobility of people and access to once remote areas → rural-urban migration occurs
- Social change, particularly among the young population is occurring because of advancements in communication and more widespread education; thereby raising expectations
- Rapid rural diversification and agriculture transformation has implications on urban development and urban-rural linkages



Process of Rural Transition

Phase 1

Shift from farm to non-farm work

Low productivity in agriculture and external opportunities

Phase 2

Improved transportation

Increased mobility and rural-urban migration

Phase 3

Social change among youth

Advancements in communication and education

Phase 5

Accelerated urbanization

Intensified rural-urban linkages

Phase 4

Rapid rural diversification

Increased non-farm activities and sources of income





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COFFEE BREAK

Enjoy your 15' pause



URBAN—RURAL LINKAGES

Urban–Rural Linkages

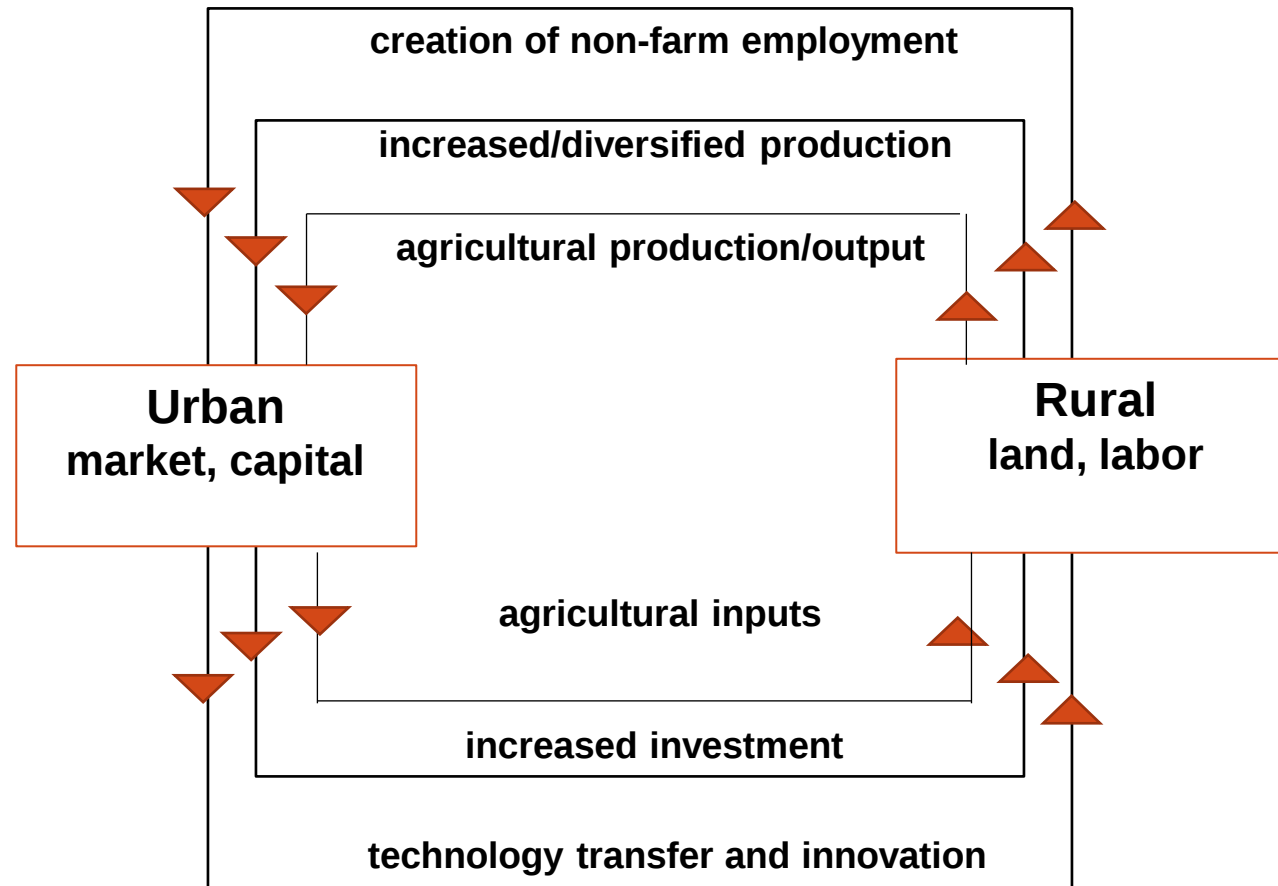
- Rural transitions have led to the strengthening of linkages between urban and rural areas
- Rural areas utilize land and labor as factors of production; urban areas provide capital and serve as markets
- The process is initiated by agricultural surplus in rural areas, whereby farmers produce and surplus is sold to the urban market

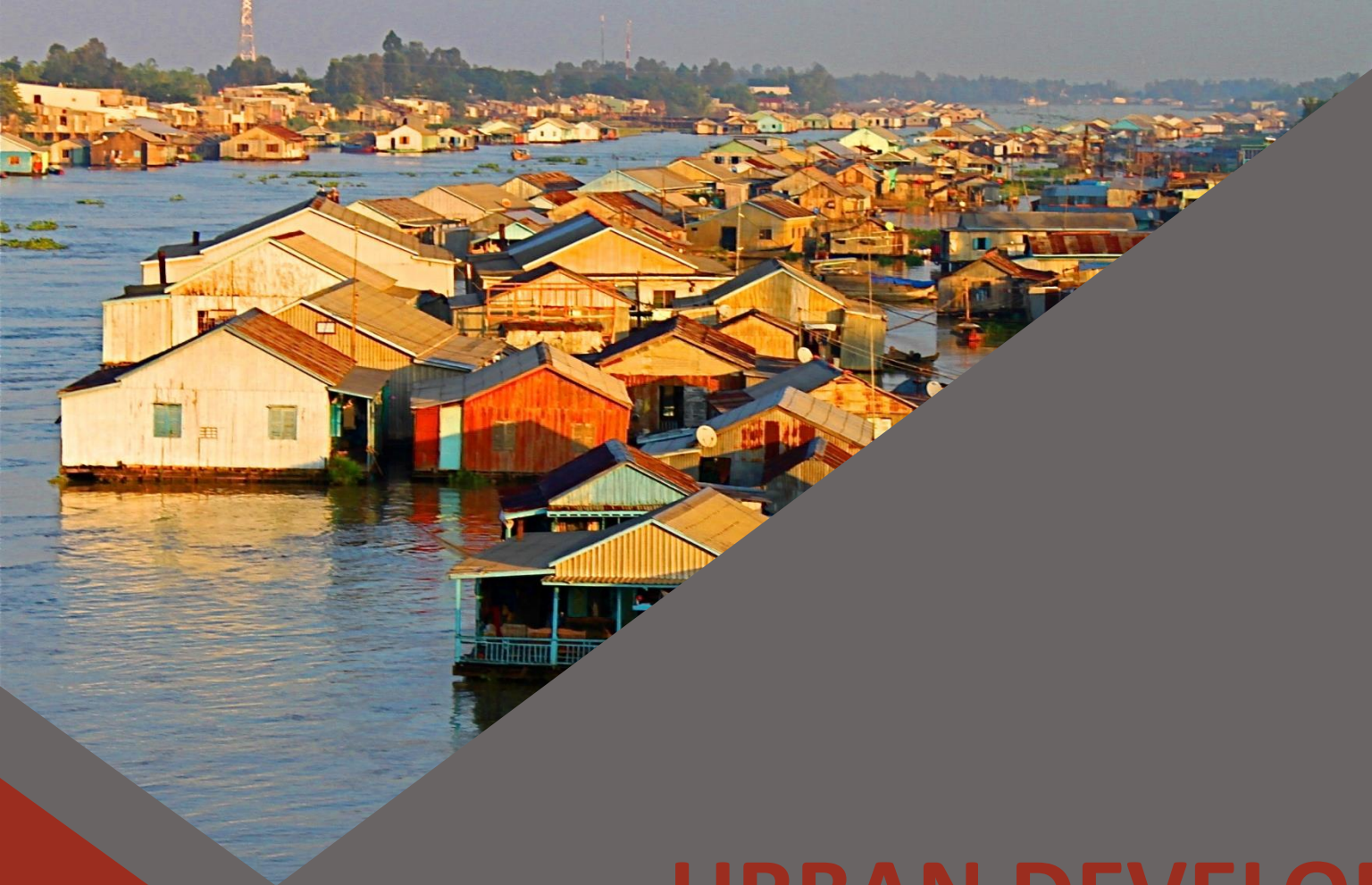


Urban–Rural Linkages

- Farmer earnings are used to buy agriculture inputs; the farmer is able to produce more and diversifies production
- Additional income is further invested, resulting in creation of non-farm employment
- Urban centers provide technology and innovative ideas
- Intensified urban-rural linkages creates demand for roads, infrastructure, finance, technology, and other economic goods

Urban–Rural Linkages





URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Urban Development

- Urban policy is an urban cohesion and solidarity, national and local policy, towards disadvantaged urban areas and their inhabitants
- 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 and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term

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



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





CONCLUSION

Conclusion

- A city is a permanent and densely settled place with defined administrative boundaries. A city has networks, systems, and services
- “Urban” has the characteristics of a city; it has a core area, suburbs, and periphery connected by transport and infrastructure networks
- City expansion could be liner, concentric, polycentric or a combination
- Cities serve as centers of innovation, finance, administration, culture and education; and contribute to sustainable growth by increasing productivity and promoting innovation

Conclusion

- While urban growth is desirable, it also brings challenges, such as ineffective governance, increased land prices, unsustainable development and environmental pollution
- Rural transition is a worldwide phenomenon whereby rural areas gradually become urban arising shifts from farm to non-farm employment
- Rural transition also leads to strengthened urban-rural linkages, which leads to increased economic production/output

Conclusion

- To ensure sustained growth, government has an important role, i.e., in developing sound urban policies such as reducing poverty, identifying revenue streams for infrastructure provision, improving accountability and governance, and developing management plans, and developing measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation

THANK **Y**OU!