



YOUR LOGO

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

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EE463 Globalization and International Development

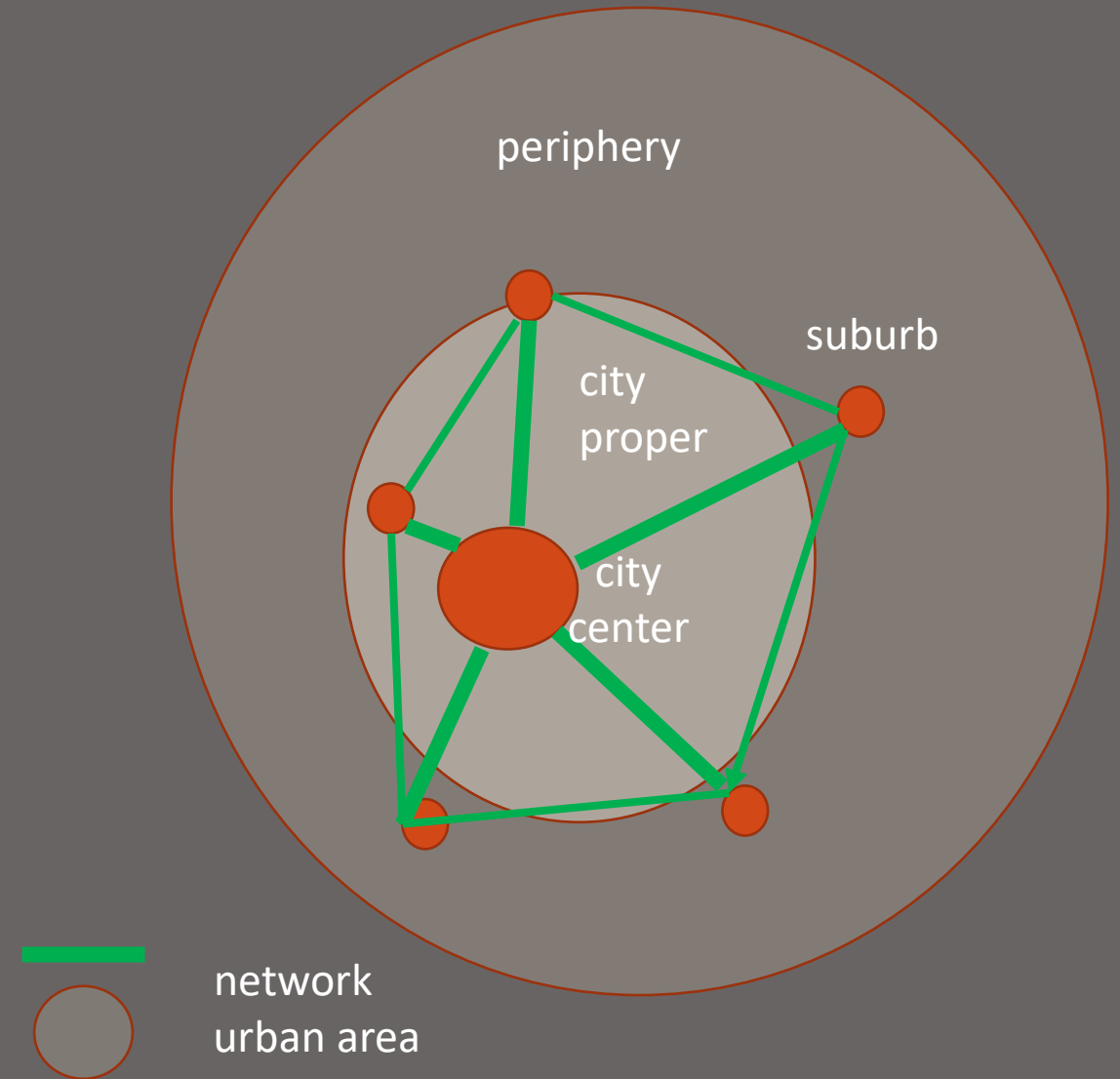
City and Urban

- **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

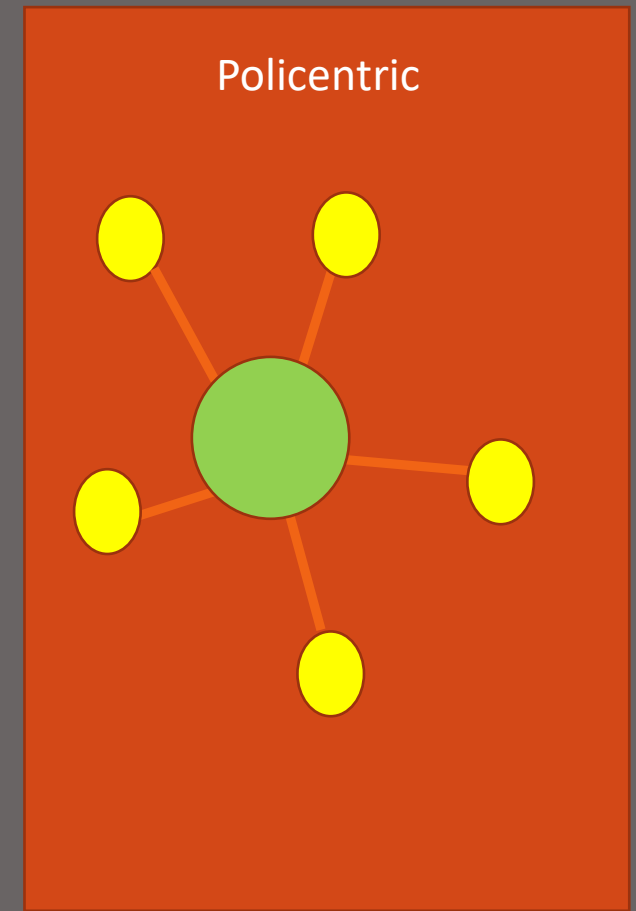
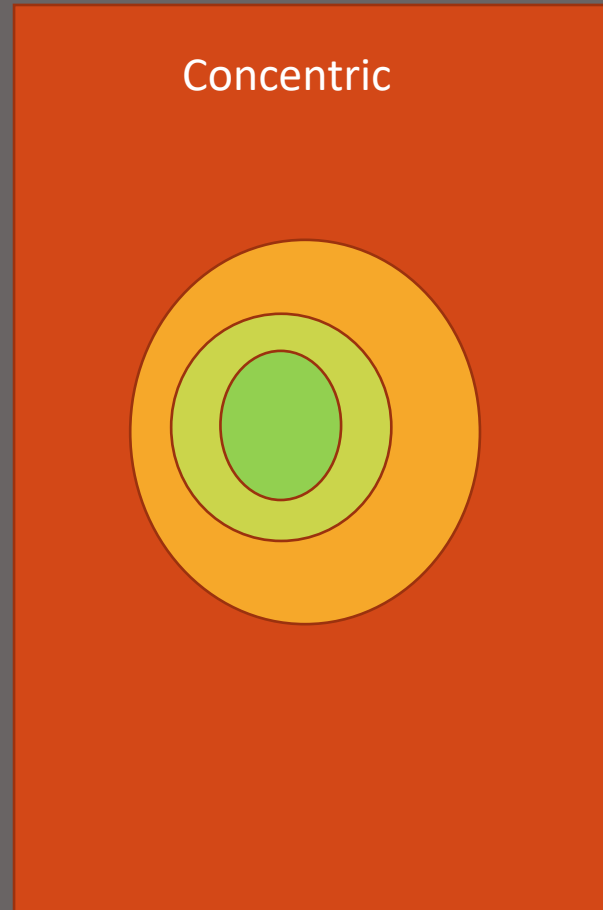
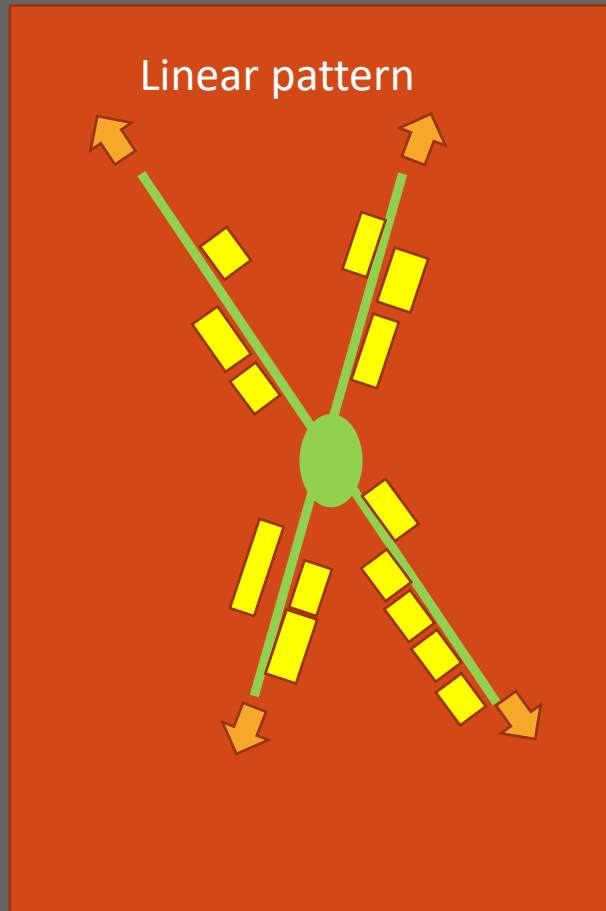


Structure of cities

- **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

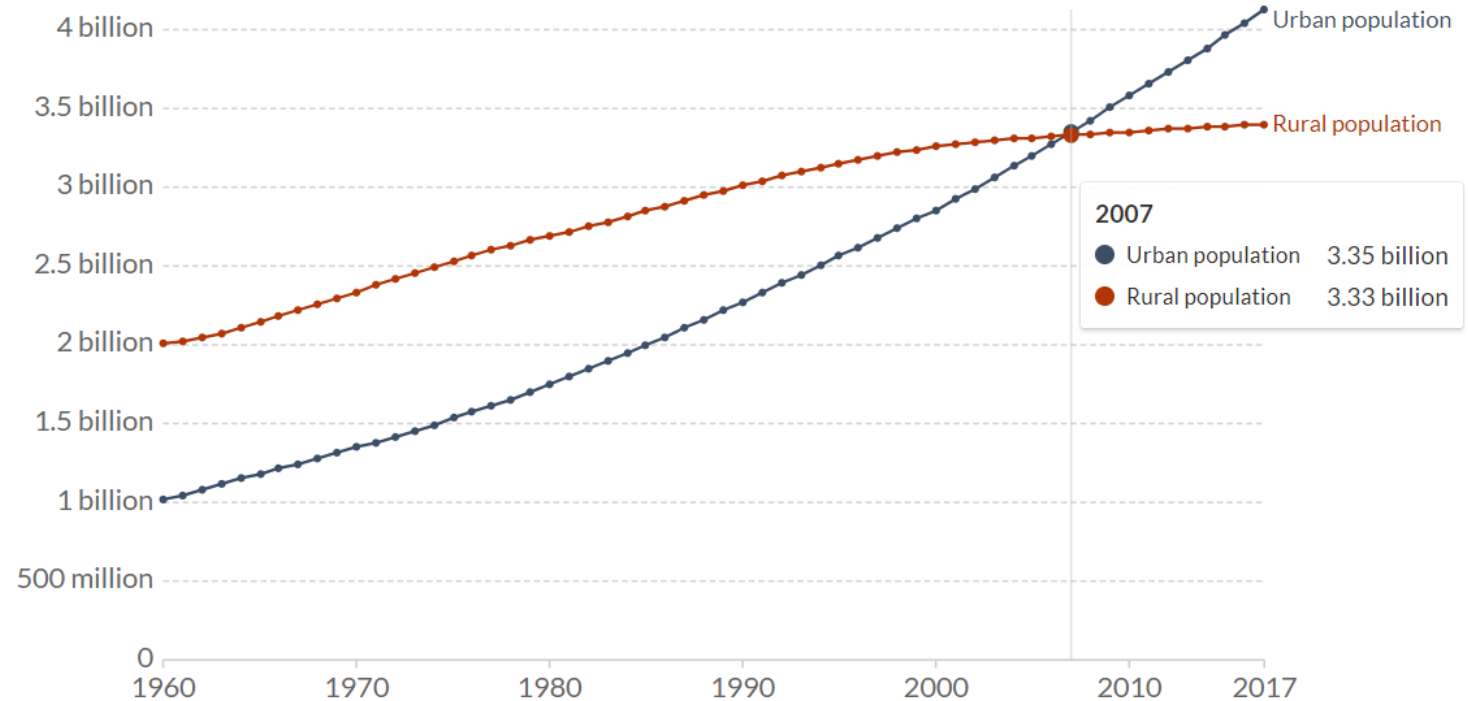


How do cities expand?



World Population Living in Urban Areas

- 1960: 1 out of 3 billion people, (33%) lived in cities
- 2008: 50% world population (3.5 billion) lived in cities
- Urbanization will continue to increase in the future, but at a lower rate



Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects (2018)

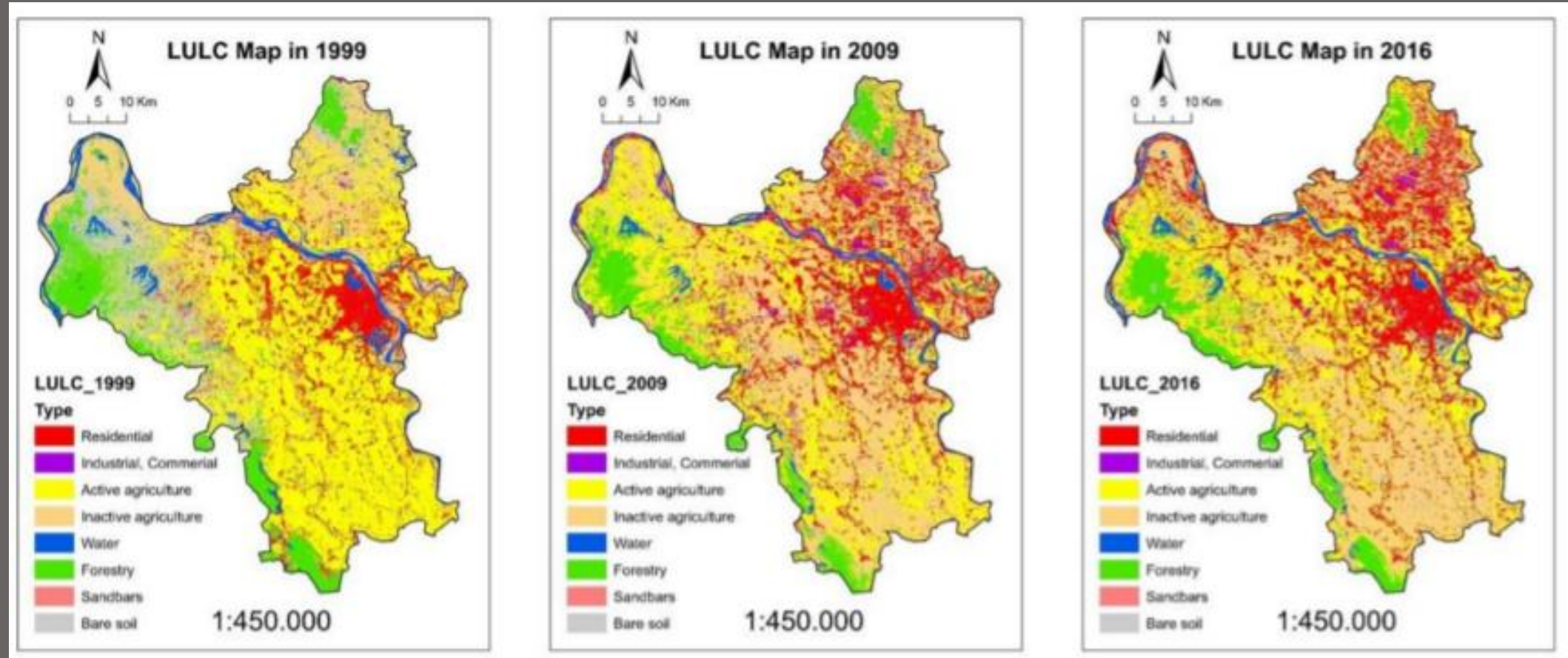
Note: Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.

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



Cities: some facts

- Currently 55% of the world's population (4.2 billion) live in cities
- By 2050: 70 % will live in cities
- Wealth is concentrated in cities; more than 80% of global GDP is generated in cities
- Cities contribute to sustainable growth by increasing productivity and promoting innovation



Role of cities in economic development

- As centers of innovation, finance, administration, culture and education
- Cities provide infrastructure and services: transportation, communications, power, water supply, schools and hospitals
- Cities provide economies of scale and agglomeration; and cost advantages to producers and consumers



Opportunities and challenges

- 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 lack of capacity to manage public services
- **Increasing land prices** limit infrastructure investments
- **Less-than-sustainable development** increases environmental risks
- **Non-inclusive development.** Widening gap between the haves and have-nots



Urban Planning

- **Strategic Urban Planning** sets high-level goals and desired areas for city growth
- **Land-Use Planning** legislates policy, adopt planning instruments (regulations, rules, codes, and policies)
- **Master Planning** used for building on undeveloped land rather than on pre-existing structures or spaces



Urban Planning

- **Urban Revitalization:** improving areas that are in decline
- **Economic Development:** identifies areas of growth to ensure financial prosperity within the city
- **Environmental Planning:** emphasizes sustainability and addresses environmental pollution and energy savings
- **Infrastructure Planning:** focuses on systems that serve a city



Urban Design

- Urban design: the art of creating and shaping cities and towns
- Involves design of buildings, public spaces, transport systems, services, and amenities.
- The process of giving form, shape, and character to groups of buildings, to whole neighborhoods, and the city



Urban Development Policy

- Urban policy: a set of decisions to influence the development of urban areas
- Objectives: ensure cohesion, environmental sustainability, liveability and reduce poverty
- **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
- Reduce poverty
- Identify revenue streams for infrastructure provision
- Ensure accountability and governance
- Develop management plans, and 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



Towards Competitiveness and Sustainability

- Improve accountability of government and institutions
- Develop strategic urban development plans
- 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!