

metropolis ●



Criteria for Managing Urban Growth

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Purpose

- To explore issues on the Commission's topic of urban growth management (UGM)
- To bring into account information and work from this conference
- To invite participants to contribute further

Outline of presentation

- Outline Commission 2 process
- Approach to criteria
- Urbanisation policy criteria
- Services and infrastructure criteria
- Economic development criteria
- Social equity and inclusion criteria
- Governance criteria
- Next steps

Outline of Commission 2 project

- This is the first workshop
- Requests for case studies, Melbourne sample
- City case studies received but still sought
- Compilation and analysis incl from other practice and case study repositories e.g. PEARL, IBM etc
- Inputs from workshop important and welcome
- Report outline, emphasis on proven experience but usability of findings
- Draft report, second meeting, final report

Approach

- What do 'criteria' mean? The means of identifying best ideas and best practices around the world in urban growth management to put in the report
- 'Urban' can mean built up urban area and also city jurisdiction
- 'Growth' can be population, physical, economic
- Management is not always, or even primarily, by formal state means: roles of markets, informal sector, managing by example, culture and practice
- Extraordinary range of urban growth management issues and instruments

Report integration

	City 1	City 2	City n	Summation
Urbanisation context and policy				
Urban economic development				
Social equity and inclusion				
Services and infrastructure				
Sustainability				
Governance				
Summation				

1. Managing urbanisation

Policy issues

- Attempting to manage urban growth at root causes: external and internal migration policies, population policy, settlement strategy, regional policy
- Often seen as national-level and therefore taken as givens or context, not in the urban growth management toolkit
- Or else in the too-hard basket (a sorry experience of national urban policy pursuing social and economic ends or attempting to manage urban growth)
- Lack of agreement on ends: bigger cities for productivity or smaller cities for social or environmental reasons – many variants
- But many provincial and even big-city jurisdictions have equivalent policies, and cities are big national stakeholders

1. Managing urbanisation

- City growth as corollary of development or as deliberate object of policy
- China's population, city size and registration policies, all now reformed
- India's urban land ceiling policy
- Big city mayors leading Australia's national urban policy (such as it is...)
- Egypt-Cairo urban development policy integration

1. Managing urbanisation

- City growth management and GFC stimulus packages, in the way or an essential part
- Migration flows including political and environmental refugees, massive seasonal labor movements
- Loss of faith in central technocratic urban policy but a rise in national and state understanding of the big stakes in good urban growth management
- Splintered cities and resilience
- Market drivers and public-private partnerships

2. Services and infrastructure

- Often seen as synonymous with UGM, at least in developed world cities
- Massive needs worldwide, tied in with MDGs
- Practice of urban development programming: forecasts and strategy → land and services demand → land releases → coordinated supply → infrastructure financing
- Harder for urban managers to hang land use controls on service connection hooks

2. Services and infrastructure

- Bigger private sector, non-compliance, technology of unbundling (e.g. package sanitation plants, local power, cell telephony), sites and services, informal sector upgrading and formalisation
- Recent loss of confidence in some regions in manageability
- Necessity and the rise of growth predictability does not assure good growth manageability

2. Services and infrastructure

- Financing urban development – experience and best practice, capturing land value increments

3. Social inclusion and equity

- Cluster of values and goals here: inclusion, participation, equity, access, solidarity, liberty, poverty alleviation, empowerment
- UGM to achieve such goals, or ensure in passing...
- Huge issues of migrants in cities, internal and international – labour, refugees – developing and developed economies alike

3. Social inclusion and equity

- Issues of inclusiveness – engagement not absorption?
- Social costs of booms and busts, but urbanisation marches on
- Contradictions of spatial equity and social justice – issues of granularity, from ‘big E-W’ (Cairo, Melbourne) to distributed injustice
- Splintered cities, resilience

3. Social inclusion and equity

- Indigenous and other minority people's rights
- Land tenure and land use rights, formalisation of jobs – links to UGM
- Other dimensions of UGM and equity – intergovernmental fiscal equalisation
- Equity of opportunities, of process, of outcomes
- Women in urban development processes

4. Economic development

- Competitiveness and brand positioning of whole urban regions, development of lagging regions, understanding the space-economy
- Intra-metropolitan employment and economic development as UGM components
- Informal and private sectors >> public realm
- Not just jobs but the right kind of jobs

4. Economic development

- Knowledge-industry clusters, new services
- Leapfrogging of economic sector development
- Economic empowerment much of informal sector
- City growth management and GFC stimulus-recovery: agent or bystander
- City credit and urban management ratings, learning networks of cities
- Climate prosperity, carbon credit/ REDD financing

5. Sustainability

- Focussing on UGM
- TBL dimensions: social, economic environmental, and the “+1”: governance
- Resource limits: food security, water resources, energy
- Climate change – emissions mitigation
- Cities and adaptation – dramatic requirements

5. Sustainability

- Most 'liveable' cities are definitely not 'sustainable'
- Post-Copenhagen actions in UGM
- Sustainable urban expansion
- Thinking of cities as energy and materials systems

6. Governance

- Defined as the way decisions are made: governance *for* UGM and governance *in which* UGM is situated e.g. metro governance, intergovernmental powers.
- Governance includes non-state decision-making and UGM decisions are primarily non-state: government, business, civil society, informal sector
- Politics and social movements inescapable, essential; e.g. 'from dependency to self-governance', citizen-government partnerships

6. Governance

- Limited translatability of MDGs but huge tasks ahead
- Intelligent UGM and service delivery, e-government
- Learning cities, networks and modes of learning
- Indicators of good governance
- Discipline of PPP processes e.g. defining outcomes, and don't forget DDPs!

Suggested topics for discussion

- Discussion
- Guidance for report, which is international not only India (if a very rich environment for us)
- Have not incorporated our work last 2 days, so:
- Please identify issues, ideas, solutions, case studies to go into report

Thank you
Dhanyavād
Shukriyā