

Development, Migration, + Fragmented Cities in the Global South: Transplanted Villages or Transformation??

IRES (Royal Institute for Strategic Studies)

Urban Futures 2050 Workshop on

THE NEW URBAN WORLD: DEMOGRAPHY, CLIMATE CHANGE
AND LAND USE

How Urban is Urban??

What are we talking about??

Percent Population Urban							
		1992	2002	Pct Pt Change, 92-02	2012	Pct Pt Change, 02-12	Pct Pt Change, 92-12
Africa		30	33	3	39	6	9
Northern		43	45	2	51	6	8
SubSaharan			30		37	7	
Western		23	35	12	44	9	21
Eastern		19	20	1	24	4	5
Middle		38	33	-5	41	8	3
Southern		52	50	-2	58	8	6
South America		74	79	5	82	3	8
Asia		31	38	7	45	7	14
Europe		75	73	-2	71	-2	-4
United States		75	75	0	79	4	4

➔ SA, Eur, US – Most Urban, 70+ Pct

➔ Africa Least Urban, Growing Rapidly

➔ North Africa – Highly Urban, 50%

➔ Urbanization Increasing, Esp in Less

Urban Places

➔ West Africa Esp

Noteworthy:

**21 PPC in
20 Years!!**

Percent Population Urban

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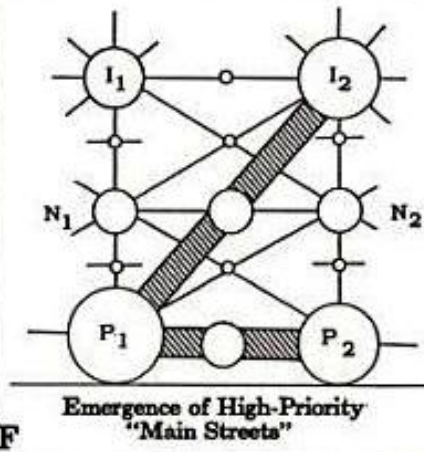
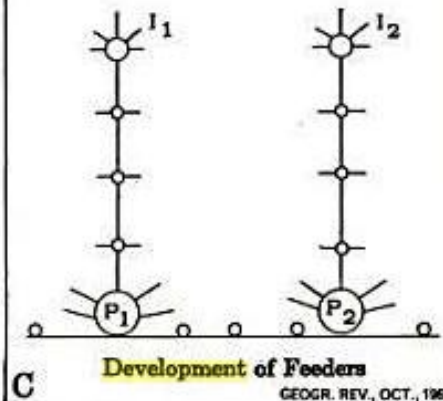
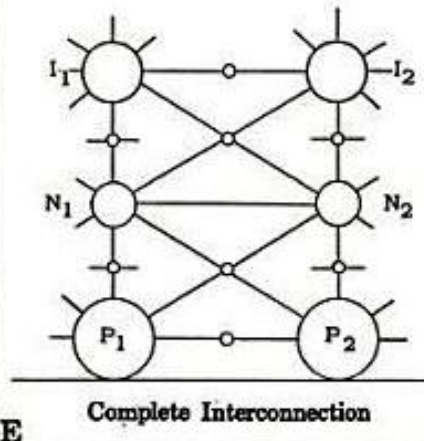
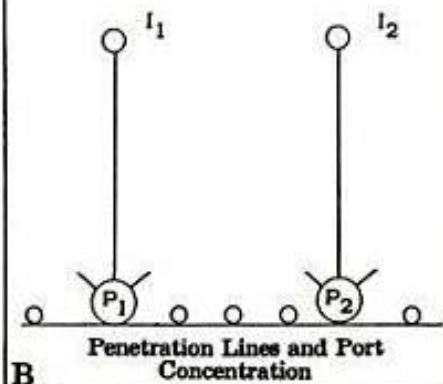
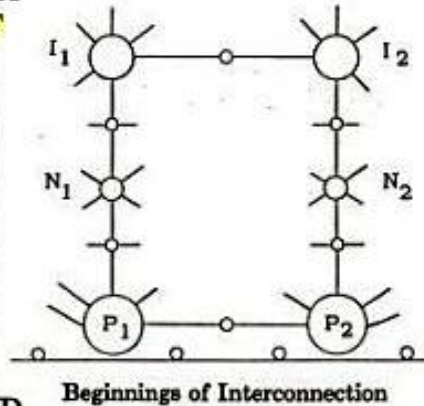
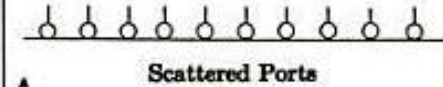
Nevertheless – Large Urban / Metropolitan Centers

➤ **18** Greater Than **3 Million** Pop; **Only 14** in **US** in 2000

➤ **More than One** in **Three Countries!!**

Rank	Central City	Country	Admini area	Agglomeration	Agglomeration
1	Cairo	Egypt	7,786,640 (2006)	11,001,000	15,200,000
2	Lagos	Nigeria	7,937,932 (2006)	10,578,000	11,800,000
3	Kinshasa	Democratic Republic, Congo	5,528,000 (1998)	8,754,000	8,900,000
4	Johannesburg	South Africa	3,888,180 (2007)	3,670,000	7,550,000
5	Khartoum	Sudan	2,919,773 (1993)	5,172,000	4,975,000
6	Alexandria	Egypt	4,110,015 (2006)	4,387,000	4,575,000
7	Abidjan	Ivory Coast	4,210,200 (2002)	4,125,000	4,400,000
8	Casablanca	Morocco	3,631,061 (2004)	3,284,000	3,975,000
9	Cape Town	South Africa	3,497,097 (2007)	3,405,000	3,775,000
10	Durban	South Africa	3,468,086 (2007)	2,879,000	3,650,000
11	Accra	Ghana	1,659,136 (2000)	2,342,000	3,575,000
12	Nairobi	Kenya	3,138,295 (2009)	3,523,000	3,500,000
13	Kano	Nigeria	2,153,225 (2006)	3,395,000	3,375,000
14	Ibadan	Nigeria	1,338,659 (2006)	2,837,000	3,375,000
15	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	2,487,288 (2002)	3,349,000	3,225,000
16	Algiers	Algeria	2,947,461 (2008)	2,800,000	3,175,000
17	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	2,738,248 (2007)	2,930,000	3,100,000
18	Luanda	Angola	1,823,282 (2002)	4,772,000	3,100,000

**IDEAL-TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT**

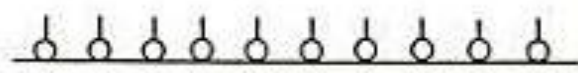


Conundrum:

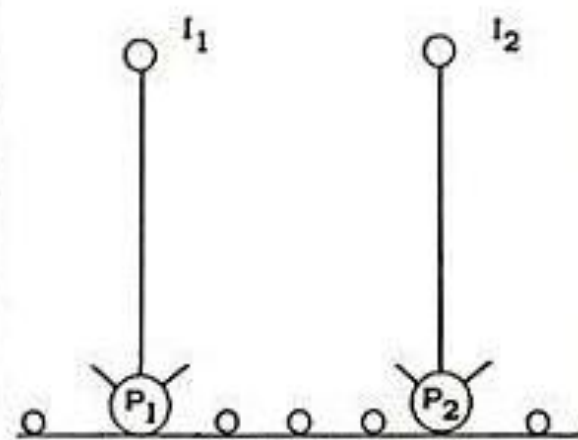
Low Urbanization,
Rural-Urban Mvts,
Big Metros,
Big Get Bigger!

THE
COLONIAL
CURSE

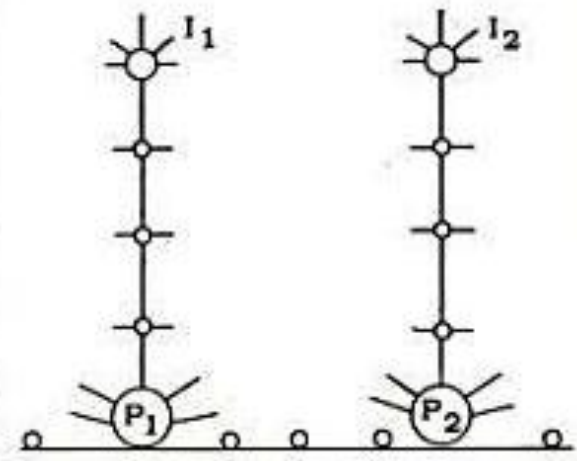
**IDEAL-TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF
TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT**



A Scattered Ports

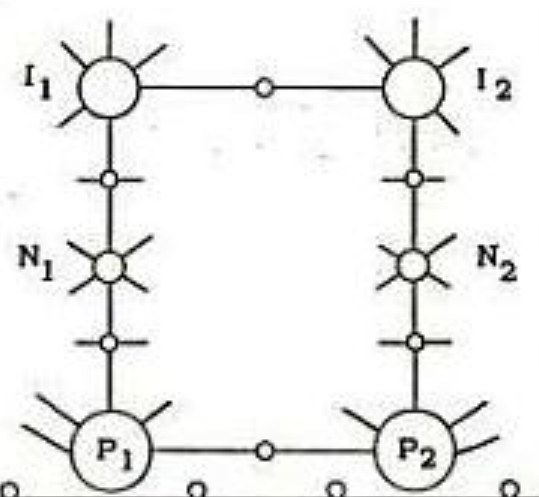


B Penetration Lines and Port Concentration

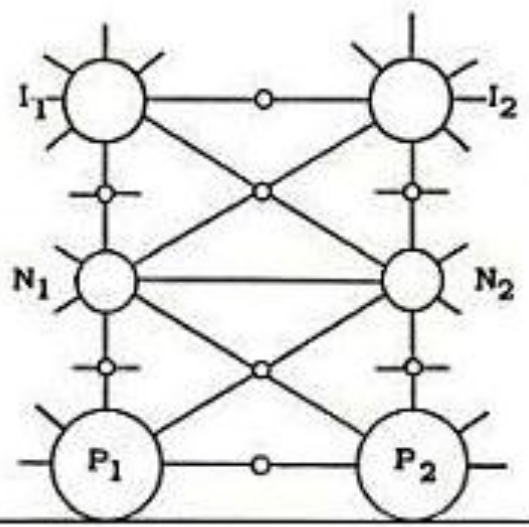


C Development of Feeders

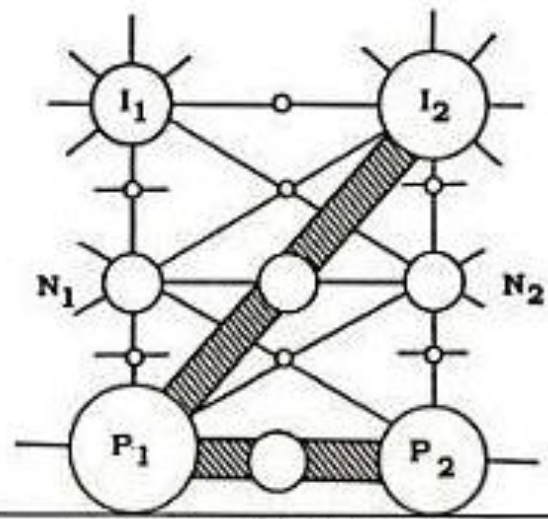
GEOGR. REV., OCT., 1963



D Beginnings of Interconnection



E Complete Interconnection



F Emergence of High-Priority "Main Streets"

OF
T

1. THE COLONIAL CURSE

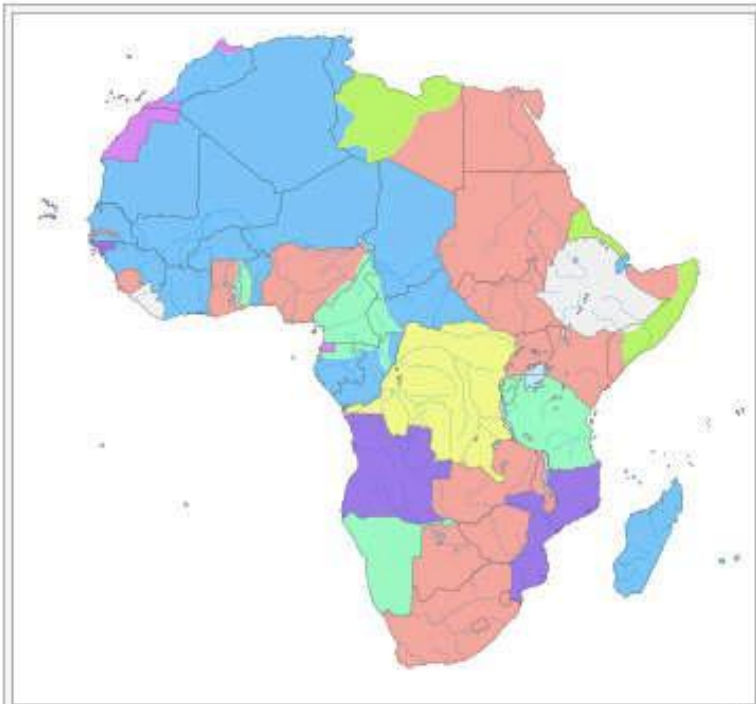
Berlin Conference 1884-85 “period -- colonial activity by European powers -- simultaneously eliminating existing African [autonomy](#) / self-governance.

Africa Divided!! – Focus to Colonial Power

Still, Great Diversity – Language, Religion, Ethnic, Clan

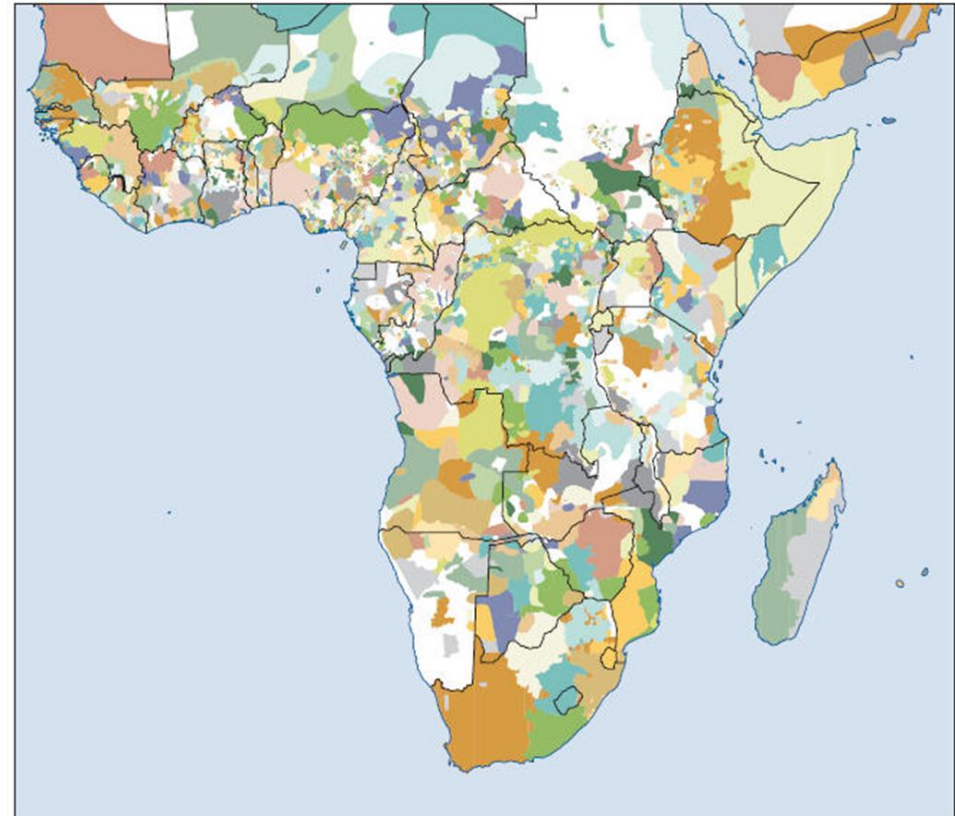
Still Manifest Today – Politics, Business, Warfare, Etc!!

Map 3.4 Language diversity is very high in Africa



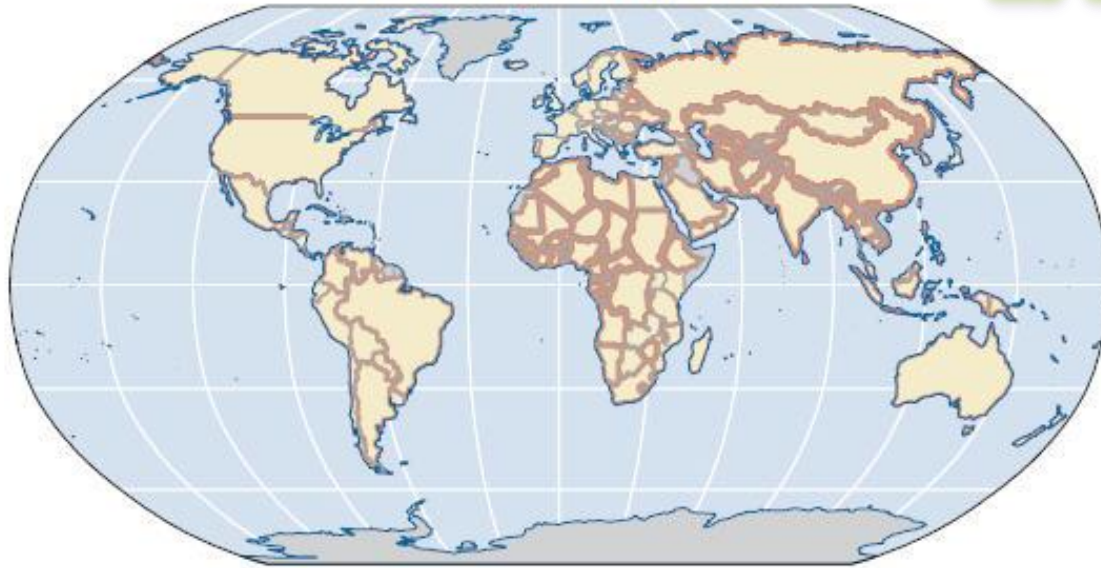
European claims in Africa, 1913. Modern-day boundaries, largely a legacy of the colonial era, are shown.

Legend:
Belgium (yellow) Germany (light green) Spain (purple) France (blue)
Great Britain (red) Italy (light green) Portugal (dark purple) Independent (grey)

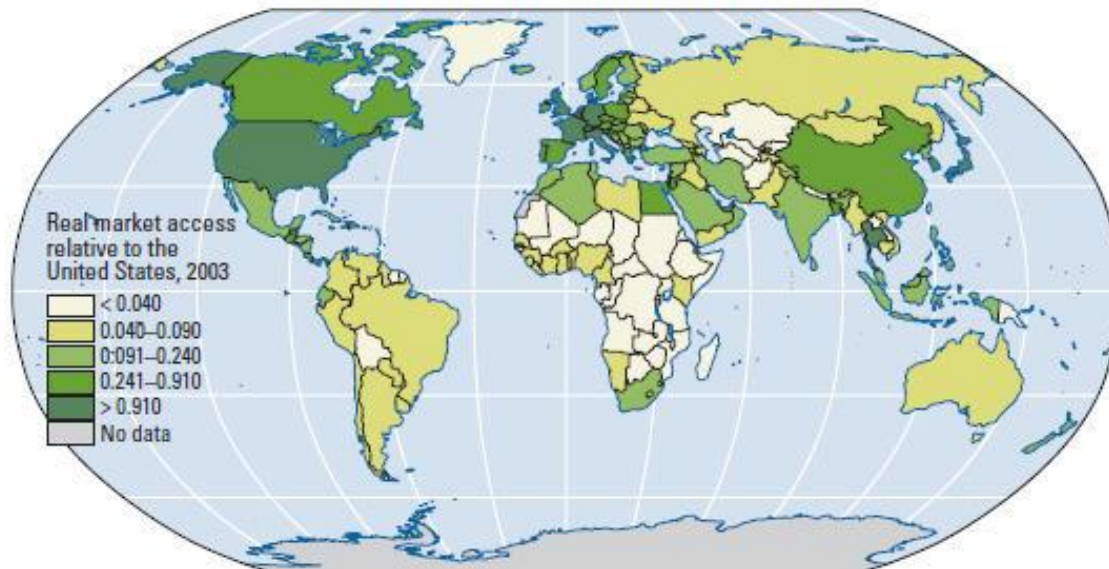


Source: World Language Mapping System, *Ethnologue* 2004.

a. Borders are thicker in developing regions



b. The size and access to markets differs greatly by region

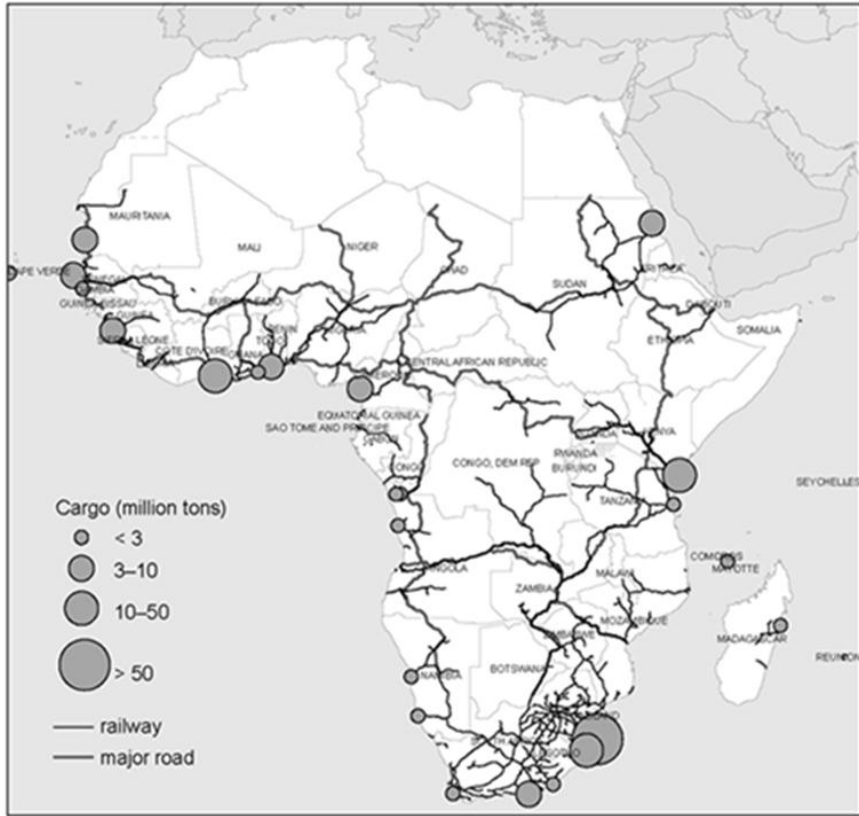


2. THE COLONIAL CURSE

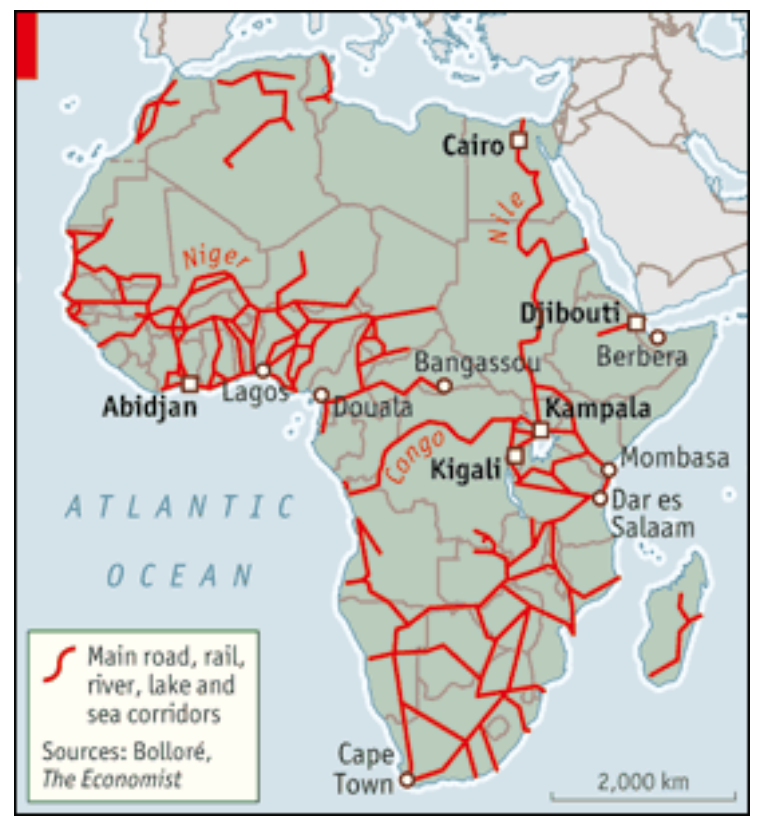
**Thick,
Less Penetrable
Borders**

**More Nations
Than Elsewhere
At Bottom of
Accessibility
Scale**

**Bottom Line:
Low Integration
Among Countries**

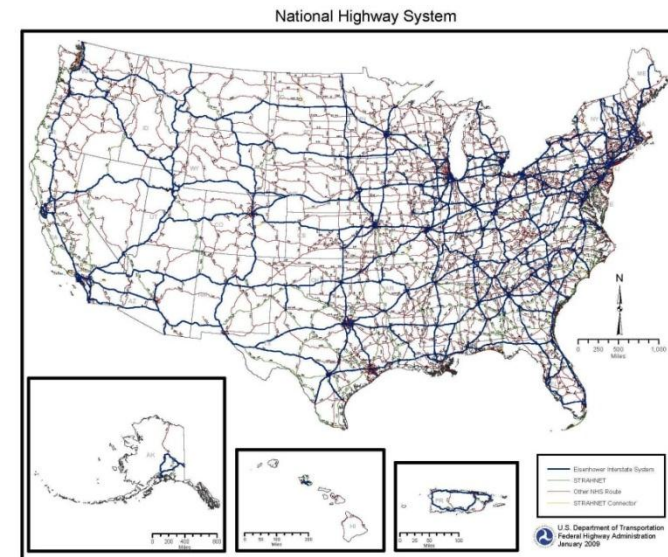


Source: Mundy and Penfold 2008.



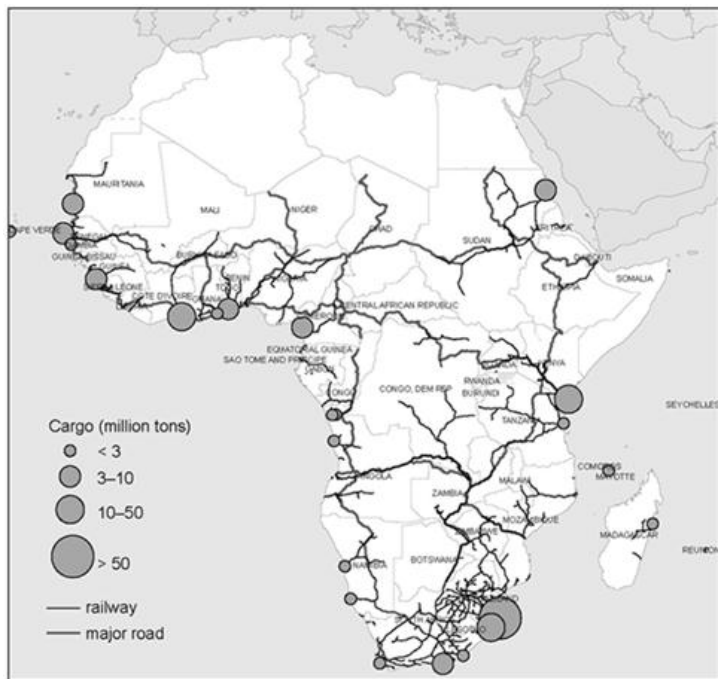
2. THE COLONIAL CURSE

Low Connectivity Within --
 Minimal Connectivity Between --
Countries
 Focus is External --
 Largely To Colonial Affiliates??

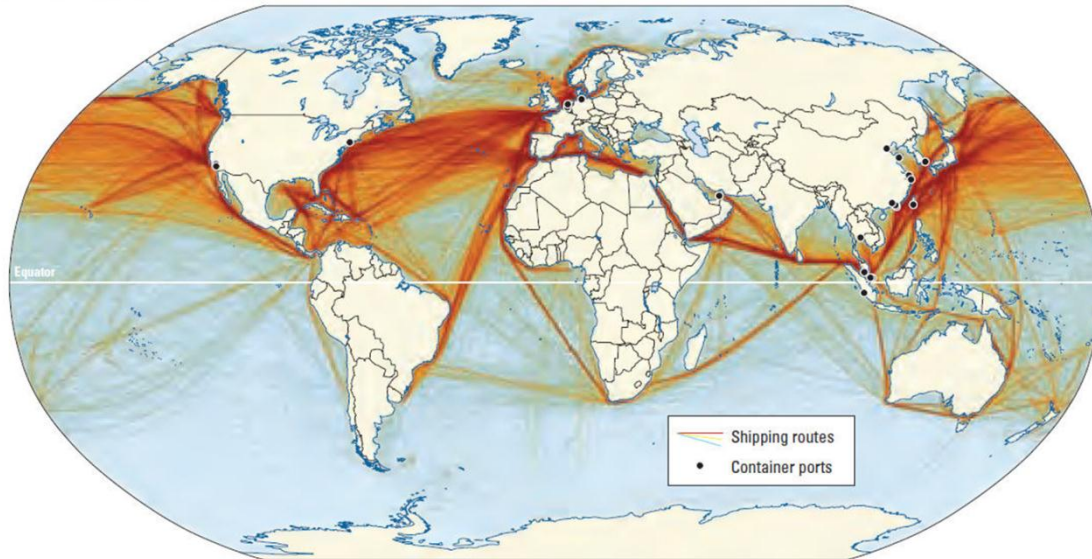


3. THE COLONIAL CURSE

Isolation
Low Levels of Trade
Commodity-Heavy



Map 6.1 Busy seafaring in the North, little landfall in the South
Intensity of shipping routes during one year beginning October 2004



Main **Exported:**

Palm oil; Gold and diamonds; Oil;
Cocoa; Timber; Precious metals

Main **Imported:**

Machinery and equipment;
Chemicals;
Petroleum products; Scientific
Instruments; Foodstuffs

4. THE COLONIAL CURSE –

NOW PAST TENSE – WHAT IS THE PRESENT

LOW LEVELS OF URBANIZATION –

BUT WHAT'S HAPPENING IN RURAL AREAS??

GREEN REVOLUTION

INDUSTRIAL FARMING

DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE

+ MIGRATION TO CITY!!

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WHAT'S THE PRESENT -- RURAL AREAS??

Green Revolution Technologies

High-Yielding Varieties – Hybrids, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

Irrigation

Fertilizers, Pesticides

Mechanization

Industrial Agriculture

Highly Mechanized

Minimal + Skilled Labor

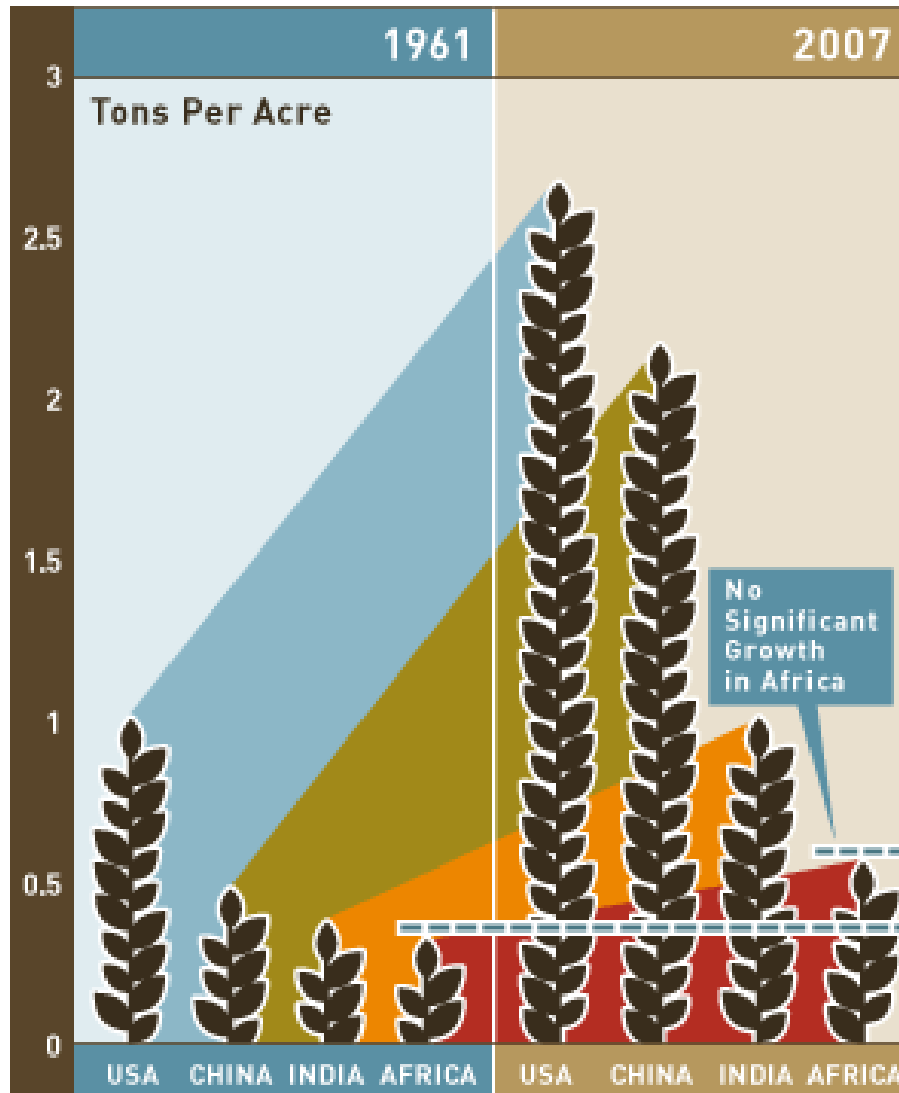
Large Land Holdings

GMOs

“Factory” Farms



The African Green Revolution: “Continent overdue for agricultural boon like one that lifted Asia's prospects” (Scientific American May 2008)



African Green
Revolution Forum 2012

CHART 4: Africa missed out on the Green Revolution.

ALLIANCE FOR A GREEN REVOLUTION IN AFRICA: Good Seeds, Better Lives for Poor Farmers

**“Is a Green Revolution
Finally Blooming in
Africa?”** (Scientific American 2007)



BUT –

Green Revolution Marginalizes

Poor (Can't Afford

accoutrements of GR)

More Production w/ Less Labor

“African Farmers Displaced as Investors Move In”

NYT, 12/21/10



“Sekou Traoré, 69, village elder, **dumbfounded** when told that Libya now controlled his land. Had always **considered it his own, passed down from grandfather to father to son**”

“Looming problem, Mali **remains agrarian society**. Kicking farmers off land with no alternative livelihood **risks flooding the capital**, Bamako, with **unemployed, rootless people**.”



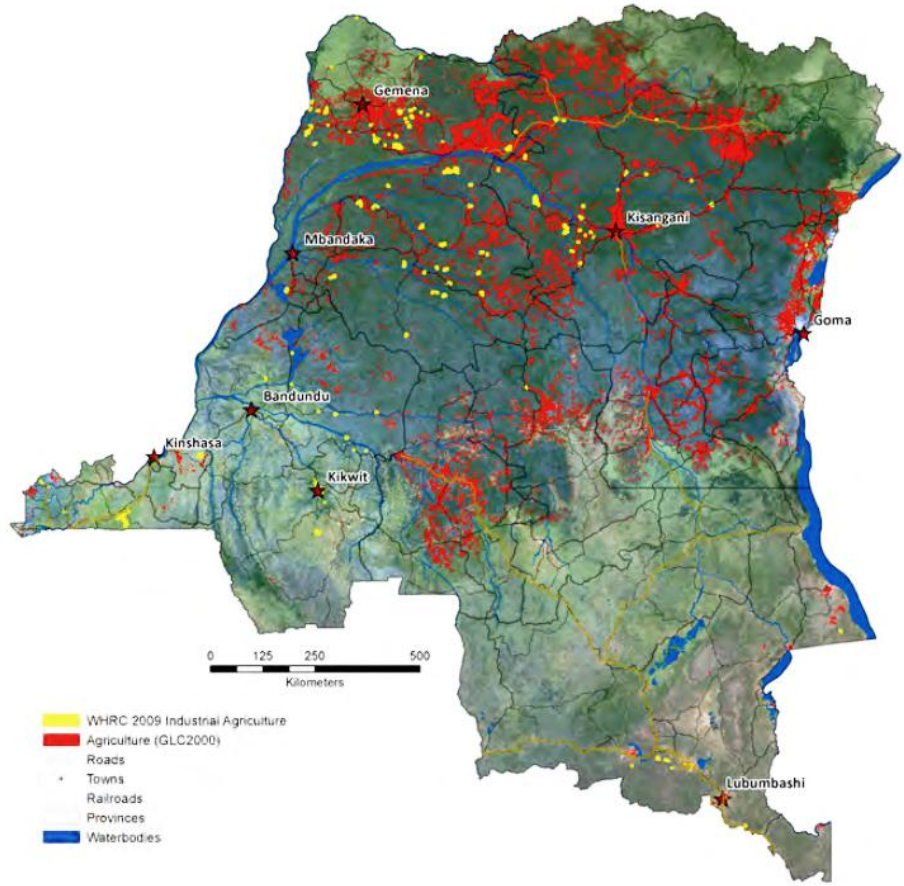
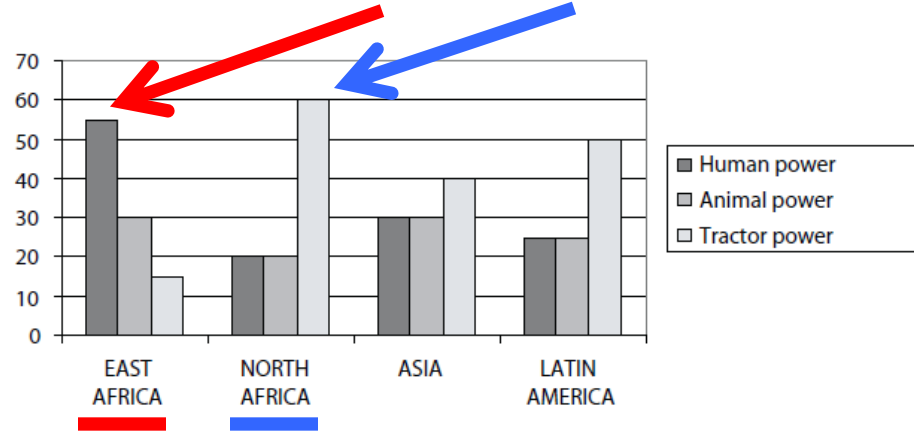
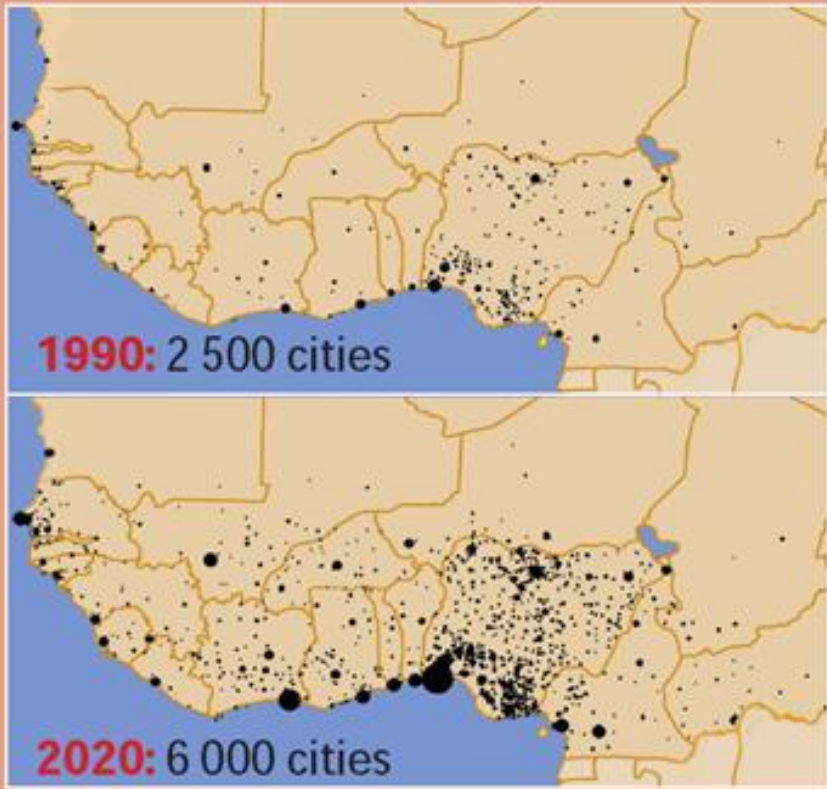


Figure 1: Farm power sources (in percentages) in Africa, Asia and Latin America



“Agricultural mechanization in Africa... Time for Action: Planning investment for enhanced agricultural productivity” (FAO, UN Indust Devel Org, 2008)

Urban growth in Western Africa



(Source: OECD, 1997)

GR + Indust Ag =
R-to-U MIGRATION =
INFORMAL LABOR

General Characteristics:

Informal Sector

- Lo Setup Cost, Entry requirement
- Small Scale, Family, Few Workers
- Skills Not Formal Educ Channels
- Labor Intensive
- Signif Gender Distinction (Women)
- Economically Marginal
- Minimal (zero) Economic Leverage

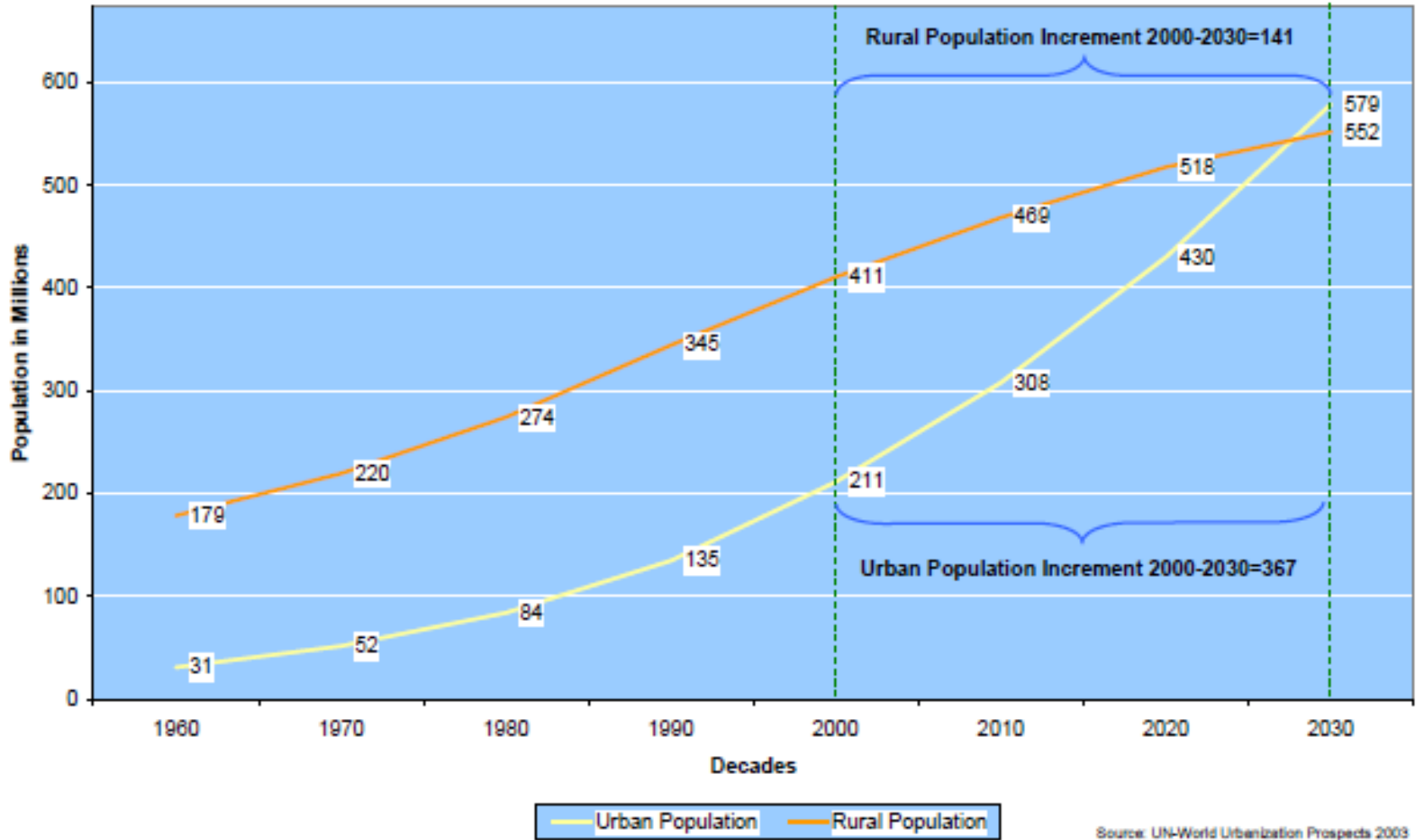


Not Usually Thought of as Path to Development Success (but can be – arguments for + against; informal has played signif role (eg Korea): against wins out, but mixed; DeSoto. The Other Path)

Table 2.1 - Relative importance of informal economy in employment

Informal Workforce as share of:	Africa	Lat Amer	Asia
Non-agricultural employmen	78%	57%	45-85%
Urban employmen	61%	40%	40-60%

Sub-Sahara Africa Urban & Rural Population Growth Trends (Millions)



US City until around 1950,

Distinct Ethnic N-hoods, Each w/ Own Commercial Center, etc

-- BUT --

Growing Economy -- Could (and did) **Absorb Excess Labor**,
Identity with **US**, "**Americanization**" of children,
Eventually **Ethnic Enclaves Broke Down** (for most part)

By Contrast

Impression that Africa, even in 2050, will **not have Economic Engine for Labor Absorption**,
People **Continue to Move** to Urban Areas

Recreate their Village, but Now Within the City!!

**Alternative Futures for the African City:
Which Will It Be??**

UNIDO finds --

More successful Developing Countries -- tended to increase diversity and sophistication of products they produce/export.

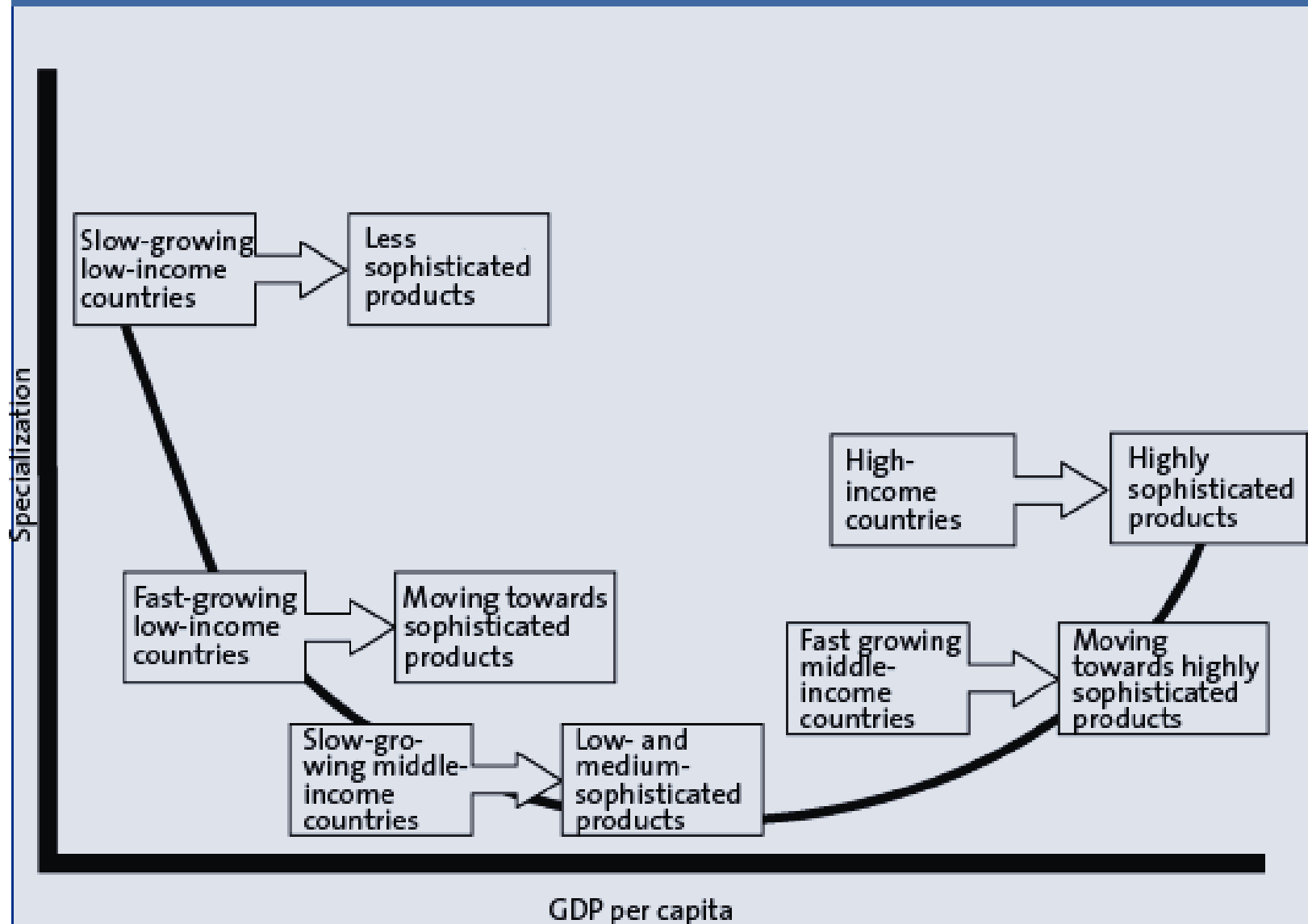
But not necessary for every country to produce same type of product.

Successful Low-income Countries – Expanded market share in unsophisticated products

Successful Middle-income Countries – moved vigorously up ladder of product sophistication

Many roads to nirvana!!

Figure 2.4 U-shaped specialization, industrial diversity and gross domestic product per capita



Source: UNIDO.

Opinion: Could Africa be world's next manufacturing hub?



Africa: A New Type of China-Africa Strategic Partnership

UAE Investments

Kuwait Investments

Qatar Investments

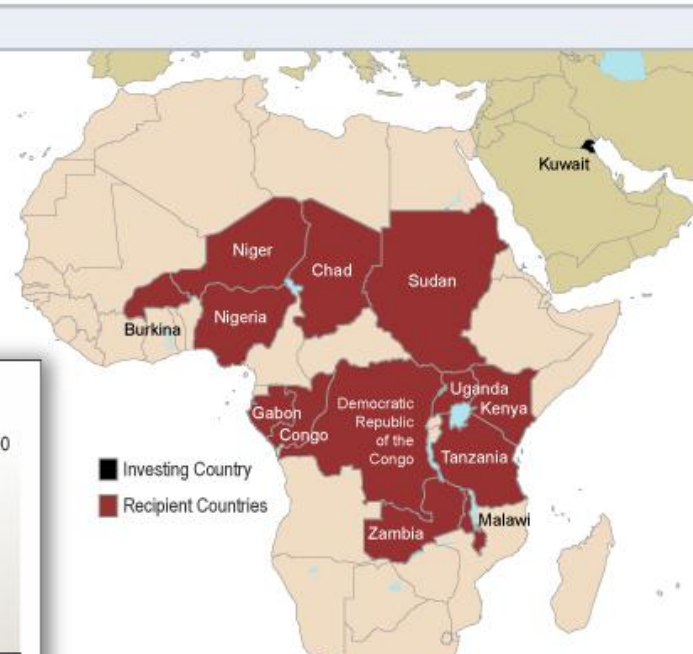
Celtel

Mobitel

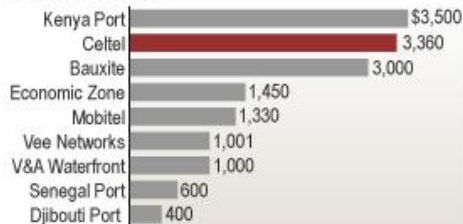
Vee Networks

Celtel Investment Overview

Zain Group, Kuwait's leading mobile phone operator, acquired the pan-African cell phone network in 2005 in one of the largest foreign direct investment deals ever in Africa. The deal quadrupled its customer base, and executives hope growth on the continent will help Zain become a top ten global telcom by 2011.



Value of Persian Gulf investments, in millions of US dollars



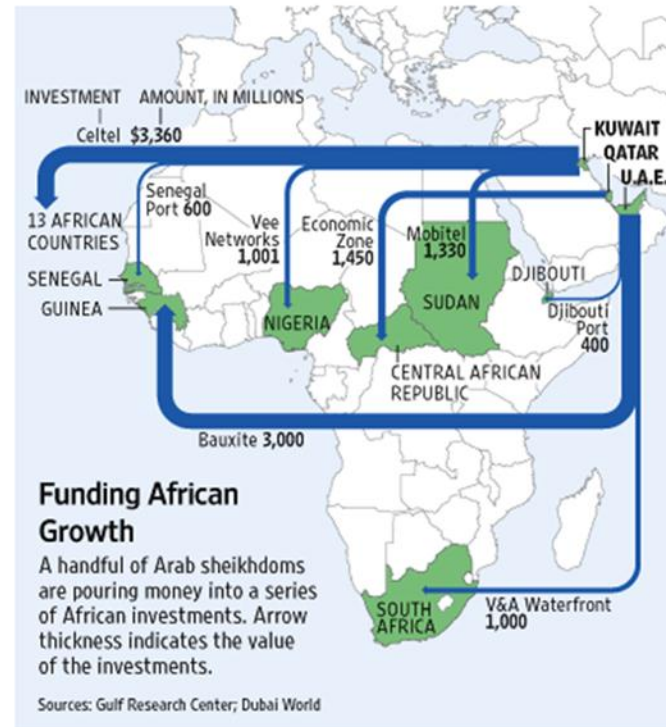
Source, Gulf Research Center, Dubai World, Zain Group and news wires.

CHINA'S FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN AFRICA (2005)

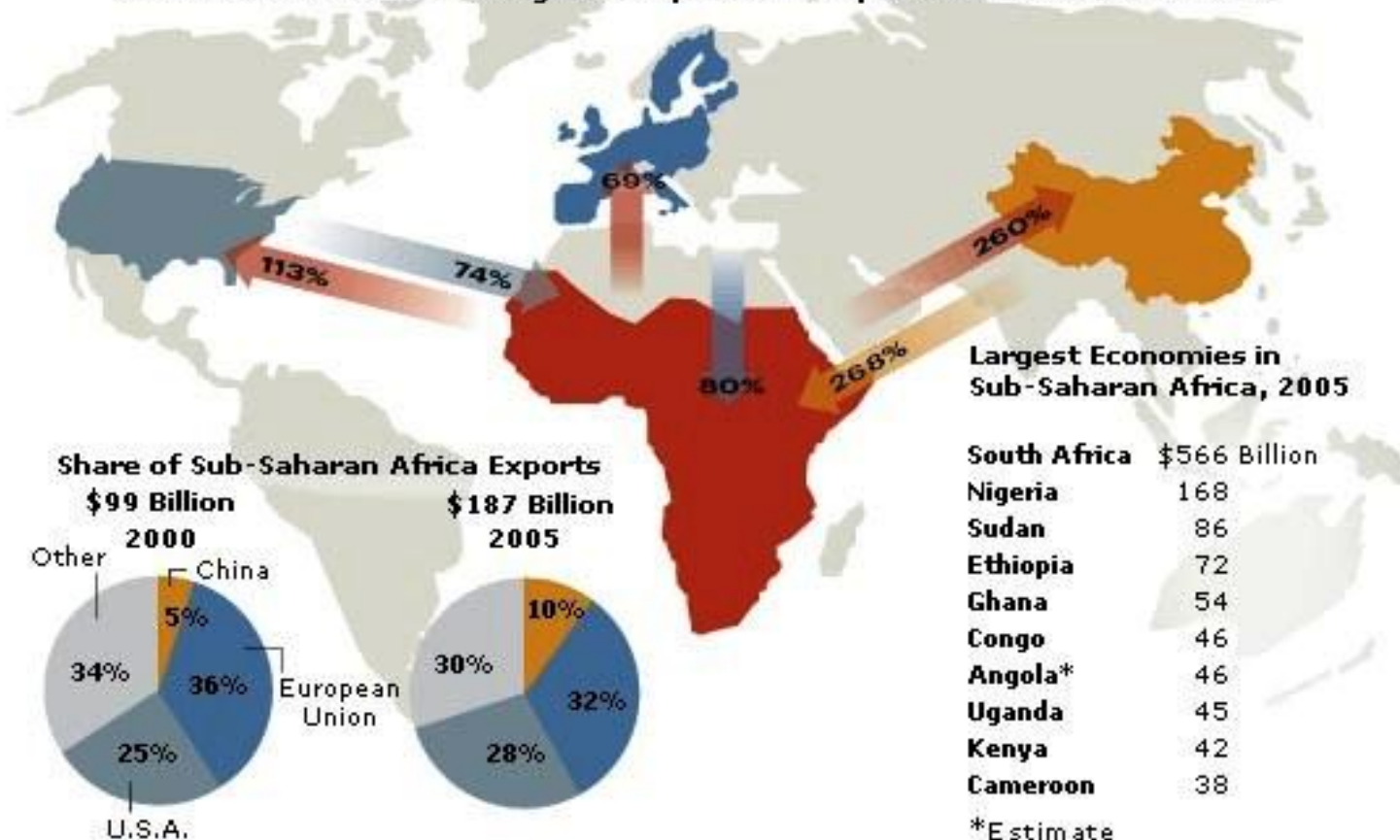


INVESTMENT FROM CHINA + MIDDLE EAST ELSEWHERE

MAJOR!! AND WIDE-SPREAD



Arrows Show Increase in Regional Imports and Exports Between 2000 to 2005



SIGNIFICANT AND INCREASING!!
But Relative To Rest of World, STILL LESS
Africa Import Increases LESS THAN
Africa Export Increases

Manny Geyer says I –

1. Gateway Factor:

International Sea/Airports + Government Functions

Growth Rate Higher -- increased Rates Economic Activity

Migration -- to Benefit from Economic Spillovers.

Primary Cities of Tomorrow, Rank-Size Distribution Disparities Increase

Economic Agglomeration at Loss of Other/Frontier Cities.

2. Resource Cities:

Mining or Resources Processed for Export; Relatively High Growth Rates.

Continued existence – Resource Life Span. Once depleted –

Extract industries, Related Secondary Sector End.

3. Expatriate Factor:

Skilled Workers/Investors from African to Western Countries

Lack of Opportunities at origin, Expected Brain/Capital Drain will Increase.

Gateway Cities Benefit Most from Expatriate Networks in Western countries.

Resource Poor Countries benefit from International Networks w/ Expatriate

Communities, Bilateral Aid Commitments by Western nations.

**Small/Concentrated Communities of European/S.Asian/Chinese Links w/
International Networks; Leads to Econ Growth.**

Manny Geyer says II –

4. Poly-Cultural Factor:

Demographics Highly Diverse -- Several Languages + Different Values, Cultures, Religious Persuasions -- No Dominant Culture

Isomorphic Assimilation Doesn't Result from Urbanization

Urban Migrants Cluster in Ethnic Enclaves in various Sections of City w/ Low Rates of Inter-Ethnic Social/Economic Interaction.

5. Dual-Economy Factor:

More Efficient to Import/Distribute Final Goods than Produce Internally.

Political Instability, Admin Inefficiency, Hi Capital/Energy/Transport Costs, etc.

Manufacturing Disincentivized in Favor of Import + Distribution Economy.

Formal Tertiary Sector Tends to Concentrate in Port Cities but Elements in Cities of All Sizes + Informal Tertiary Sector Everywhere.

Morphological Effect of Informal is Organic Urban Growth and Laissez-faire Urban Form – Due to

Premature/Over Urbanization – Migrants Can't Effectively Compete For Employment (Exceeding Absorptive Capacity of City) –

Informal Settlements -- Resist Regulation --Negatively Impact HH Incomes – Urban Periphery -- Develop Own Highly Functional + Efficient Self-regulation

As famously said by William Randolph Hearst re US
– “GO WEST YOUNG MAN, GO WEST” –

Which Might Be Paraphrased For Morocco –

**GO NORTH YOUNG MAN, GO NORTH
-- OR East – OR WEST –
BUT IF SOUTH,
RISK AND PERIL MAY AWAIT YOU!!**

Hoping that the Latter is Taken With Humor

Thanks Much for Your Attention