

Session 1



The nature of Urbanisation

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A changing and urbanising world....



“The world is becoming increasingly urban, the level of urbanisation is rapidly changing with 60% world's population expected to live in cities by 2030”

NB: 50% - Africa population will be urban by 2035

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UN-ECA: Urbanisation in Africa

- 3.4% - Urban Africa Growth rate
- **1.1% - Rate of urbanisation, second only to Asia**
- 40% - Africa pop is urban, rising from 8% a century ago
- 867 million – persons added to Africa urban pop over next 35 years
- **1.33 billion – people living in Africa urban areas by 2050**
- 63% - of Africa's urban pop reside in cites of less than 1m
- **90% - increase in worlds urban pop by 2050 expected to take place in Africa and Asia**
- 18% - African countries are already over 50% urban
- **55% -Africa GDP derived from cities**

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Key driver for urbanisation



UNECA, Urbanisation is

- An asset for enhanced prosperity and well being
- Inclusive structural transformation will not happen without it
 - National development planning
 - Economic growth
 - Regional and global commitments

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Overview - Trends

1. The Global Agenda
2. Dynamic Cities – SD11



Overview - Trends

1. **The Global Agenda**
2. Dynamic Cities **SDG11**

1. Transforming Our World



It is all about People!

- **The 2030 Agenda:** agreed and united global policy to transform the social, economic and environmental **dimensions of humanity and our planet**
- It is clear that our world is at the apex of an enormously ***creative and innovative shift*** that will result in profound changes to the everyday lives of people across the world.

The World Awakes to Land...



6 SDG goals with land component:

- G1: Ending Poverty (tg4)
- G2: Zero Hunger (tg3)
- G5: Gender Equality
- G11: Sustainable Cities
- G13: Climate Action
- G15: Life on land

But

- The 2030 Agenda is in the context of a global master plan.....

The Global Agenda



Who and What:

International Federation of Surveyors

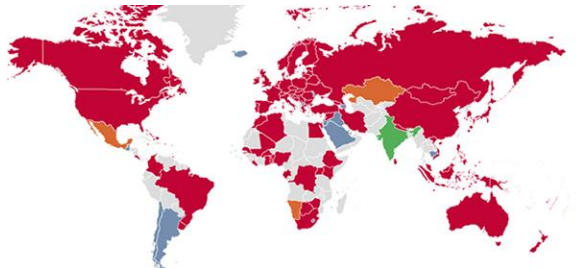


FIG: Members organisation

- Comprising national associations, academics, and corporate members
- Drawing from over 120 countries
- Contribution: **Professional, Institutional & Global Development**

FIG **How: Depth of experience** **Technical & Talent**

What FIG member Associations and Networks are doing to support the 2030 global agenda:

Technical: Activity and outputs with Commissions:
.....and, **FIG Networks**

- Other administrative bodies
 - 3 Networks: Young Surveyors, Regional Capacity development (Africa + Asia Pacific), Standards.
 - 10 Commissions (ACCO)



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FIG **...and Global Initiatives- Transformational**



FIG Contribution:

Professional, Institutional & Global development

- The VGGT's: **Responsible governance of tenure** i.e fair/ equitable
- UNGGIM: Aiming to increase **standards** e.g. geodetic framework, and guidance to the geospatial community
- GLTN: Fit for Purpose land administrations
- UN Habitat: The New Urban Agenda: government addressing the SDG, through Integrated urban planning

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Africa Regional Network Ivory Coast, Abidjan 2016

- **Theme: African Land Professionals working to ensure good land governance:** What you can do about it”
- Workshop focus: to Build future resilience into land professional practices to improve governance of tenure,

Supported by

- FAO and AU/LPI and FGF
- West Africa Young Surveyors: Core team



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Process of Urbanisation: A significant global trend

Un Habitat:

“ The transformative force of urbanisation and **the role that cities** can play have far reaching implications beyond demographics change.

Not only spatial expansion of cities but also other important social, behavioural, political, economic and environmental dimensions.”

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Overview - Trends

1. The Global Agenda
2. **Dynamic Cities – SDG11**

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The Urban Goal



SDG Goal 11: Cities

- “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”
- Significant **change in attitudes** toward land with the rise of human rights law and the proposals in the MDG/ SDG
- Cities are where the battle of sustainable development will be won or lost (food security, rural sustainability etc.)

-and,

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Land, Property and SDG 11



Un Habitat specific responsibilities for data collection include:

- 1.4.1: **Households with access to basic services**
- 1.4.2: **Secure tenure rights to land**
- 11.1: Housing and slum upgrading
- 11.2: **Accessible transport system**
- 11.3: Participatory and inclusive urbanisation
- 11.a.1: **Urban- rural linkages**
- 11.b.1: Mitigation and adaptation policies
- 11.b.2: Disaster reduction strategies
- 11.c.1: Sustainable and resilient buildings

11.a.1: Urban- rural linkages



- Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri urban and rural areas
- By, strengthening national and regional development planning
- **Context:** National Urban Policy and Regional Development Plans provide a coordinated effort from governments
- **Opportunity:** achieve sustainable urbanisation and balanced territorial development

Cities- How Resilient?



JLL City Momentum index:

- The world is perceived as a **riskier place**.
- Various **political upheavals** and threatening the global status quo, creating economic uncertainty, and
- **Testing the resilience of the worlds major cities.**
- These disruptions are happening just as our cities are undergoing **major structural change** as the effects of globalisation, technological breakthroughs and rapid urbanisation combine to challenge the very fabric of our urban space.
 - YET, despite challenges:

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FIG

Dynamic Cities: Africa

Which are the world's most dynamic cities?
According to the JLL City Momentum Index 2017.

1. Bangalore (India)
2. Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)
3. Silicon Valley (USA)
4. Shanghai (China)
5. Hyderabad (India)
6. London (UK)
7. Austin (USA)
8. Hanoi (Vietnam)
9. Boston (USA)
10. Nairobi (Kenya)

Source: JLL City Momentum Index 2017. Data based on JLL's proprietary research and analysis. For more information, visit jll.com/citymomentum.

Dynamism in our major cities,

- Consistently **out perform** their national economies
- Taking up the **mantle of globalisation** and reaching out internationally to create networks of cities.
- The worlds most **robust and agile and open cites** are generating considerable momentum and energy and are taking the lead
- Takeaway:
 - China's dynamic city clusters-Interregional connectivity
 - Dubai and **Nairobi the urban stars of** the middle east and **Africa**
 - **Nairobi at 10th making is second consecutive appearance in the global top30.** (Because key gateway to East Africa)

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FIG

Global to Local



- After all development happens locally, it is
 - where people and grassroots campaigns push their governments to do their jobs;
 - where NGOs and social enterprises find creative solutions to seemingly intractable problems;
 - where responsible business create jobs and innovation;
 - where visionary leaders cut fuels subsidies and leave office when they are meant to.

(Devex Dec 2015)

Urban- rural linkages Cities and Large scale Infrastructure



Where you fit in:

- Recognition that infrastructure one of the first key investment projects
- Infrastructure is the physical result of investment in economic competitiveness.
- The construction-led growth that it ignites has the potential to drive social change and to create sustainable and long-term jobs.
 - At the same time high quality infrastructure improves our environment and quality of life
- And, technological infrastructure.....

Transformational initiatives



Your place within it:

- Infrastructure development think about infrastructure as a network covering urban and rural areas, AND linkages between these areas:
- Implying benefits to improve livelihoods
- Corridor development across land
- Yet maintain the SDG goals illustrates

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..... Surveyors Stepping Up; 3 Pillars of Influences?

(K Bell WB/ FIG WW 2016)



To be clear:

SDG's emphasise on monitor and evaluation, making data collection extremely important
As land professionals our role should and will increase in:

- **Science and technology:** Measure, model and monitor, Data integration, Provide the evidence, Innovate, tools and outcomes

But our **focus today is:**

- **Sustainable development:** Local to global issues, People, cities, Livelihoods, Ecosystems, Development

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Global trends Urbanisation: The messages are....



- Recognition of our place within Global trends
- An asset for enhanced prosperity and well being
- Land is a key element in the SDGs (specific in 6 Goals)
- Cities are concentration of efforts with increasing populations; but
- Rural hinterlands are as important for the ongoing resilience of our cities

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Session 2



The Nature of Infrastructure:
**Economic case for
 Infrastructure**

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What: Networked Economic Infrastructure



What this means in the context of Urban-Rural linkages

- Infrastructure development, implying benefit to improve livelihoods in the wider community
- Think about the network linkages between areas and what goes on in-between

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Infrastructure provides a cornerstone for socio economic progress



What is the Northern Corridor?

□ The Northern Corridor is the surface transport system linking the great lake countries of Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda to the sea port of Mombasa. The Northern Corridor also serves Northern Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia.

□ The Northern Corridor transport infrastructure comprises of Mombasa Port, road network, railway network, pipelines, inland water ways, border stations, weighbridges and transit parking yards.



17th GENERAL TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS BOARD MEETING ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
Revised 17th - 18th April 2013

Why our focus:

- *Mckinsey estimates that infrastructure typically has a socio economic rate of return of 20%*
- *(i.e \$1 infrastructure investment raises GDP by 20cents in long run*
- Stem mostly from region increasing productive through
 - Reduced travel time and costs, Access to reliable electric &
 - Broadband connectivity (plug into the digital global economy)

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Delivering large scale projects



Economic Drivers; but

- A lack of shovel ready projects, long planning and approval cycles, and ineffective decision making frameworks

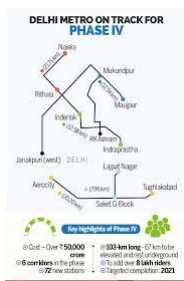
Potential headaches:

- **Delivery:** Large scale, complex, long time frames, multiple stakeholders, complicated public funding and private financing arrangements, procedural and compensation complexities
- **Benefits** overstated by developers; yet communication of benefits is key to stakeholders
- Complex web in **communication and risk management** to ensure confidence in the market, economy deliverability and overall governance.
- **It does work....**

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India, Delhi - Metro mega project



A good example:

- Initiated from the pressing need to modernise and address the chaotic transportation issues in Delhi.
- A good example of government led and development based land value capture funding mechanism for urban mega projects.
- The development company was given absolute power to acquire land deemed necessary for the development

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Global infrastructure gaps have widened

- Too many countries have paid insufficient attention to mending and expanding their infrastructure assets (e.g New York 2017)
- **McKinsey concludes:** that making spending more efficient through better management can be more important than finance



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Step- up to the Professional Opportunity

We are living in an age of unprecedented demand for infrastructure: cities that will require infrastructure spending

- It is **fundamental to our industry's role as a responsible sector**, that we show leadership in generating and underpinning sustain growth
- All nations have **infrastructure firmly on the agenda**- the key is attracting finance and then delivering commitments [this is where you come in!]
- **Land Professionals are crucial to proving the business case** and ensuring investment returns (the rise of the commercial manager ?)

Thoughts...

UN ECA Evidence suggest that

- Linking economic and urban development generates positive interactions and spill overs that improve productivity and well-being.
- The **advantages** created by cities **do not materialise without active public policies**.
- Conversely, ignoring **the spatial implications for economic trends** heightens the risk of producing imbalanced effects.....



Infrastructure: The messages are

- Inclusive structural change will not happen without urbanisation, this in turn
- requires networked infrastructure that considers the link between urban and rural areas
- SDG11 (cities) includes a concern for urban and rural linkages
- Implementation needs community understanding and all stakeholders work together
- It is your technical (hard) skills that are needed; but also your ability to step –up and use leadership (soft) skills....

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Coffee / Tea break



- Return please at 10.45 am



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Input slide show?



Taking a Step-up

**A flavour of 7 infrastructure projects from
around the world**

(pictures acknowledged)

**Courtesy of Chris Weller, Business insider UK
18 giant infrastructure projects
that could reshape the world**



The newly expanded Panama Canal was unveiled to the public in early June, 102 years after it first opened. It took \$5.4 billion and 40,000 workers to triple the capacity of the waterway



- Reuters

Completed in 2011, China's Jiaozhou Bay Bridge is the world's **longest cross-sea bridge**, stretching nearly 26 miles — almost the length of a marathon. Cutting travel time in half, between east China and the island of Huangdao.



- Reuters

In 2015, the Itaipu Dam on the border of Brazil and Paraguay generated 89.5 Twh of energy, the most of any dam in the world. It supplies 75% of Paraguay's total energy and nearly 20% of Brazil's.



Opened in South Africa in 2014, the Jasper solar farm produces roughly 180,000 megawatt-hours per year, capable of powering 80,000 homes. It is the largest solar power project on the continent.



- Photo SR

The Hyderabad Metro Rail is a 46-mile-long light rail system that will finally bring communication-based train control to India. It's due to be completed in 2017.



- Photo wikimedia commons

Earlier in July 2017, China and Nigeria agreed to a \$11-billion contract to build the Lagos-Calabar coastal railway. It'll stretch for 871 miles and is expected to open in 2018.



- Photo CCEEC

The 20-year Turkey Urban Renewal Project, a far-reaching plan to demolish some 7 million buildings and rebuild to earthquake-resistant structures, began in 2012 with an estimated cost of \$400 billion



- PH MURAD SEZER/ REUTURES

Session 3



The Nature of Good Land Governance

