

**International Scientific Workshop on:  
*Future challenges of the New Urban World: what  
model of development for the Moroccan city?***

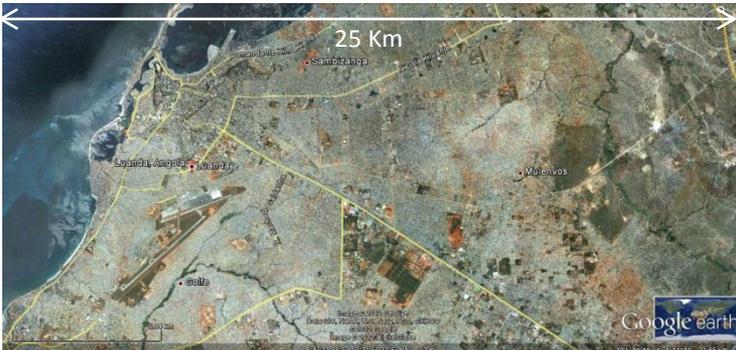
**Rabat, Morocco, October 1-2, 2012**

***Addressing Urban Divide;  
Looking into the spatial allocation of property rights and public investment***

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Casablanca:  
 3,5 million in a country  
 with 32 million



Luanda:  
 5 million in a country  
 with 20 million



Lima:  
 7 million in a country  
 with 30 million

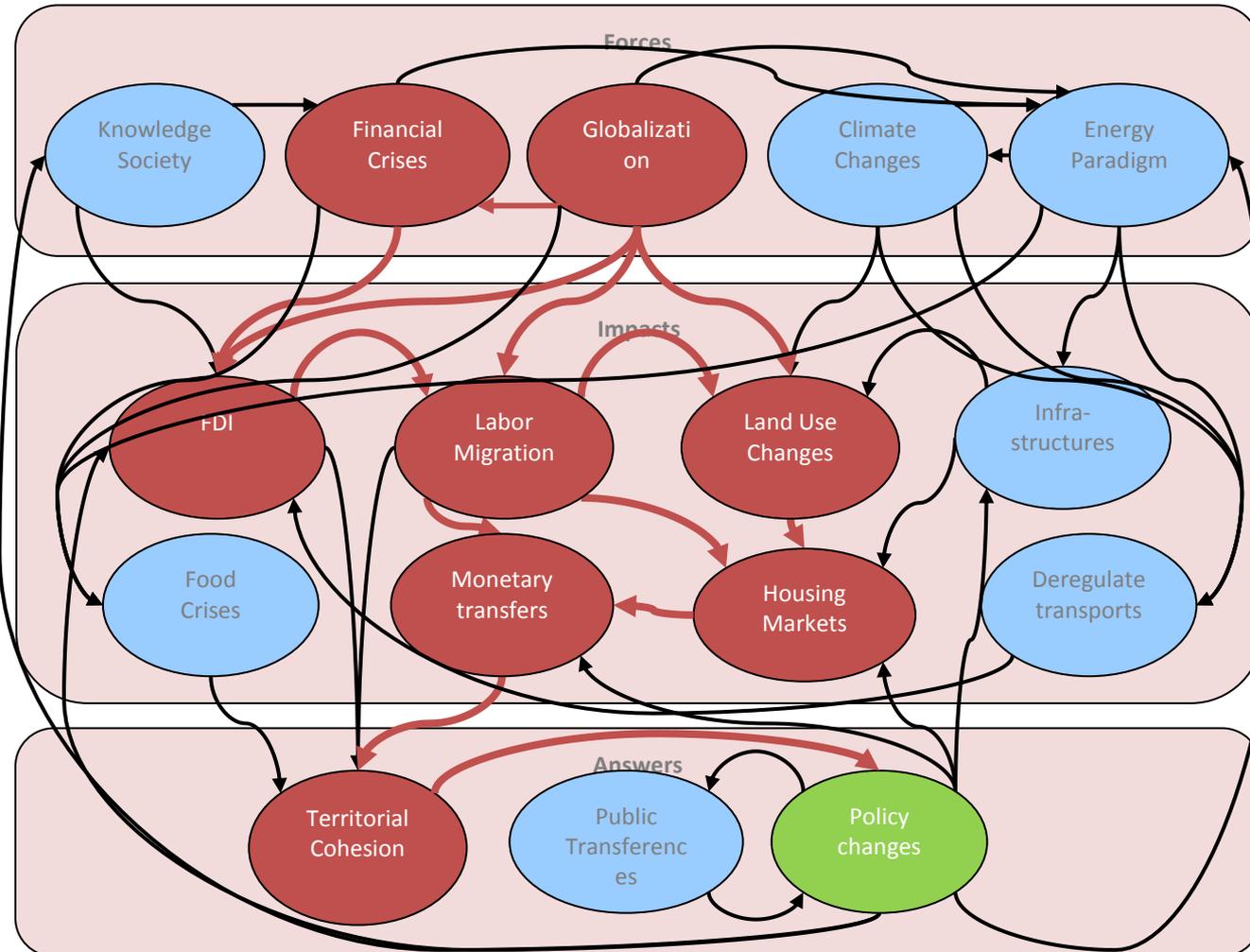
## Addressing Urban Divide; Looking into the spatial allocation of property rights and public investment

### 0) Introduction

*The aim of this presentation is to understand urban divides and problems*

- *First looking into the globalization process we are experiencing and the way it influences urban dynamics,*
- *Second analyzing the various contexts where cities are rooted,*
- *Third perceiving urban dynamics for the various contexts,*
- *Four, trying to learn from the urban pattern of the surrounding areas of Tangier*
- *And, finally, reassessing the ongoing perspective on urban issues.*

## 1) First looking into the globalization process we are experiencing and the way it influences urban dynamics



*Globalization: emergence of China, India, Russia and Brazil.*

*Increases competitiveness problems of countries with expensive welfare states.*

*Stimulates migrations flows and pressures, from rural to urban areas in emerging countries, and from non competitive to competitive countries in developed countries.*

*Changes FDI flows to competitive countries and regions. Leading to changes in land use, housing markets monetary transferences and territorial cohesion.*

*What policy tools can be designed and used?*

*The dreams of building the knowledge society, monetary transferences, housing development, clean energies,...*

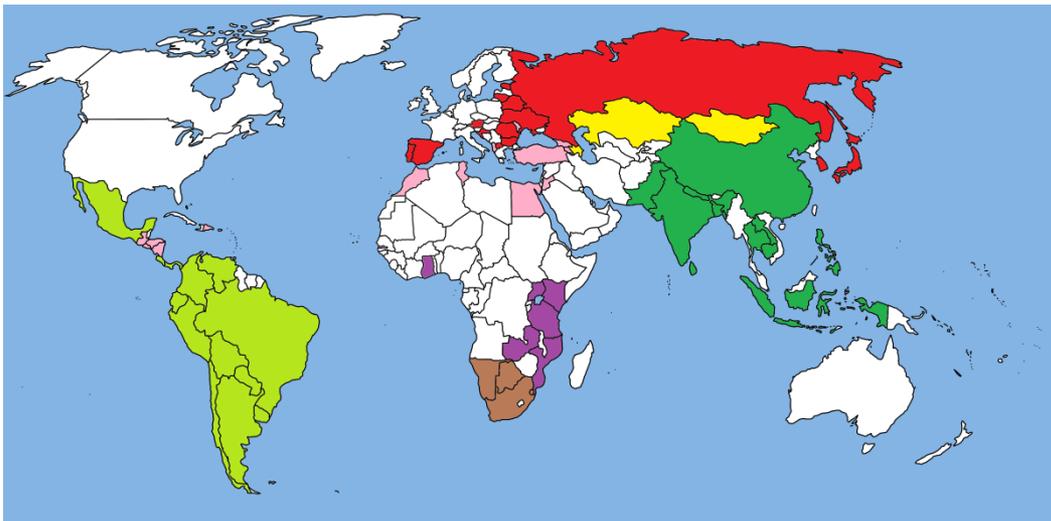
*Or something different?*

## 2) Second analyzing the various contexts where cities are rooted

Factors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colombia	.615	.432	.251	.106	.444	.080	.100
Peru	.520	.459	.222	.232	.447	.276	-.031
Mexico	.534	.588	.124	.209	.391	.190	.113
Costa Rica	.625	.516	.142	.136	.293	-.061	.135
Brazil	.684	.343	.169	.134	.403	-.028	.116
Panama	.650	.469	.218	.076	.227	.099	-.057
Chile	.628	.300	-.054	.122	.442	.279	-.063
Uruguay	.692	.466	.067	-.028	.240	.101	.095
Argentina	.648	.407	.061	.181	.372	.203	.149
Ecuador	.431	.510	.237	.270	.463	.208	-.095
Bolivia	.239	.351	.495	.258	.521	.176	.176
Venezuela, RB	.319	.247	.069	.194	.738	.087	-.053
Paraguay	.395	.488	.363	.500	.284	.037	-.120
Ukraine	.810	.179	.036	.157	.014	.274	.147
Bulgaria	.864	.260	-.044	.145	.105	.179	.083
Belarus	.831	.064	.088	.118	.015	.367	-.051
Latvia	.925	.119	.022	.090	.088	.009	-.001
Romania	.874	.176	.086	.310	.057	.150	.026
Macedonia, FYR	.784	.379	.059	.247	.079	.221	-.002
Russian Federation	.817	-.007	.051	.172	.273	.313	.101
Lithuania	.922	.182	.050	-.011	.042	.105	-.063
Croatia	.886	.284	-.002	.022	.077	.068	.129
Spain	.852	.305	-.145	.081	.085	-.110	.133
Portugal	.870	.343	-.072	-.006	.020	-.106	.119
Austria	.850	.176	-.177	.003	.149	-.192	.113
Korea, Rep.	.770	.143	-.204	.205	.185	.029	-.075
Japan	.835	.142	-.154	.091	.092	-.259	-.005
Luxembourg	.532	.057	-.334	-.045	-.018	-.167	-.068
Azerbaijan	.199	-.061	-.127	.546	.554	.343	.152
Kazakhstan	.504	.076	.111	.363	.324	.559	.099
Mongolia	.163	.261	.054	.233	.192	.816	.045
Dominican Republic	.368	.711	.329	.066	.352	-.060	.023
Jamaica	.516	.689	.261	.134	.068	.116	.115
El Salvador	.525	.682	.316	.144	.063	.037	-.023
Guatemala	.154	.635	.524	.205	.255	-.029	-.137
Nicaragua	.303	.733	.392	.167	.105	.080	-.091
Honduras	.377	.707	.448	.182	.093	.076	.019
Armenia	.551	.547	.076	.294	-.004	.291	-.058
Georgia	.656	.476	.154	.205	.035	.113	.007
Albania	.526	.689	.058	.256	.038	.116	-.033
Moldova	.612	.467	.146	.167	-.282	.117	.142
Lebanon	.374	.646	-.176	.273	.004	-.148	.256
Morocco	.520	.474	.170	.494	.078	.281	.163
Tunisia	.640	.523	.092	.337	.142	.304	.131
Turkey	.636	.578	.181	.130	.194	.171	.087
Egypt, Arab Rep.	.362	.595	.228	.455	.216	.305	-.001
Jordan	.375	.745	.254	.125	.055	.172	.217
Mauritius	.665	.513	.093	.362	-.026	.121	.043
Thailand	.652	.231	.164	.285	.094	.320	.070
Sri Lanka	.555	.391	.280	.480	.044	.229	-.181
China	.499	.065	-.067	.564	.146	.372	.080
Indonesia	.413	.218	.250	.522	.354	.270	.058
Philippines	.323	.491	.322	.588	.311	.036	-.001
Pakistan	.084	.324	.516	.666	.127	.037	-.048
India	.131	.157	.340	.829	.150	.103	.138
Bangladesh	.195	.326	.371	.778	.079	.085	-.098
Nepal	.030	.471	.452	.555	-.038	-.026	.027
Lao PDR	-.016	.290	.427	.264	.288	.078	-.013
Cambodia	.190	.413	.638	.240	.035	.094	-.119
Tanzania	-.075	.171	.891	.071	.059	.057	.053
Uganda	-.312	.188	.711	.262	.032	-.183	.137
Mozambique	-.154	.008	.902	.093	-.003	-.119	.112
Kenya	-.016	.238	.843	.332	-.053	.020	.080
Zambia	-.175	-.161	.802	-.062	.278	.174	-.050
Gambia, The	-.009	.343	.834	.147	.015	-.011	-.058
Ghana	.047	.352	.779	.265	.156	.192	-.003
Swaziland	.147	.059	.774	.012	-.197	.003	.323
South Africa	.182	.048	.400	.003	.024	.039	.805
Botswana	.318	.096	.598	-.018	.115	.318	.414
Namibia	.258	.177	.558	.219	.062	.127	.515

## Representative countries

- 1st Component 29,6% - Welfare countries
- 2nd Component 16,4% - Migration countries
- 3rd Component 14,2% - Poor countries –
- 4th Component 9,1% - Savings countries
- 5th Component 5,2% - Countries with Rent seeker cities
- 6th Component 4,7% - Resource rich countries
- 7th Components 2,7% – Public intervention countries

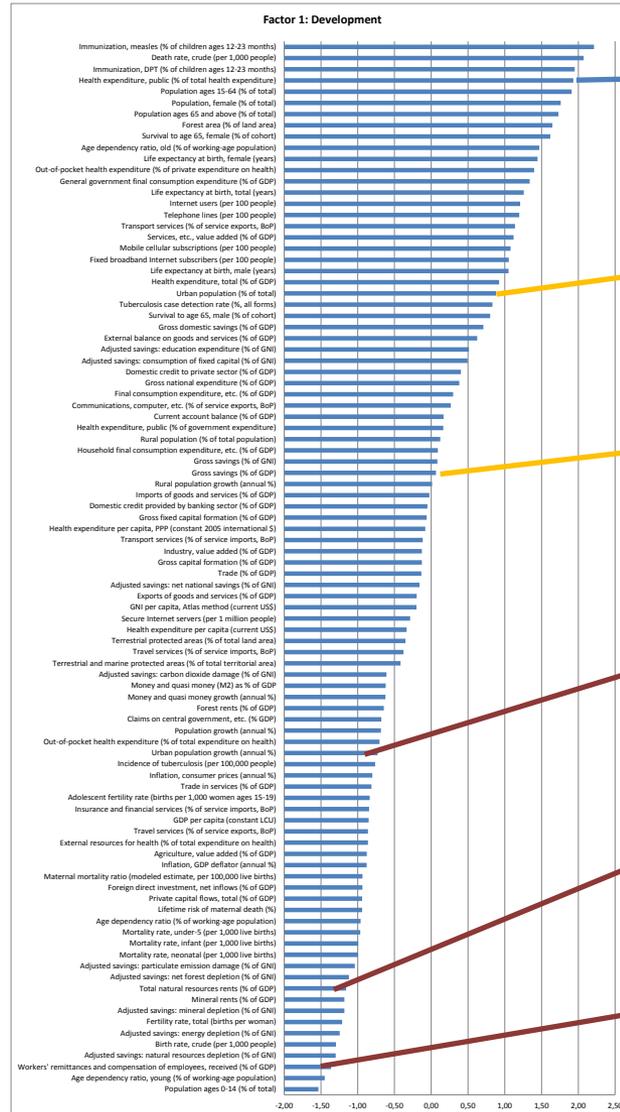


# 1) Welfare Countries

## Public Expenditure, Aging and Challenged Competitiveness

Out sourcing urban devide problems based on strict border control of immigrants.

Warsaw – 1,7 million in a country with 38 million



% Public Health Expenditure

% Urban Population

% Savings on GDP

% Urban population growth

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

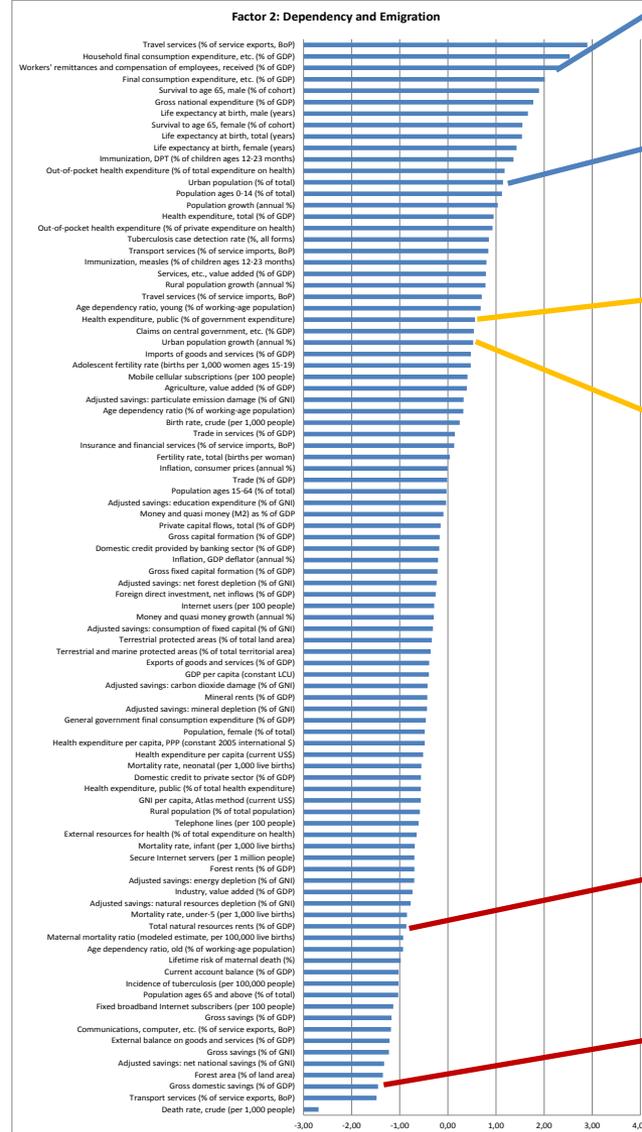
Workers remittances % GDP

2) Migrant countries

*Dependency on migrant remittances*

Some control of urbanization because rural populations can live based on external remittances and subsistence on informal activities.

Casablanca - 2,5 million in a country with 32 million



Workers remittances % GDP

% Urban Population

% Public Health Expenditure

% Urban population growth

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

% Savings on GDP

### 3) Poor countries

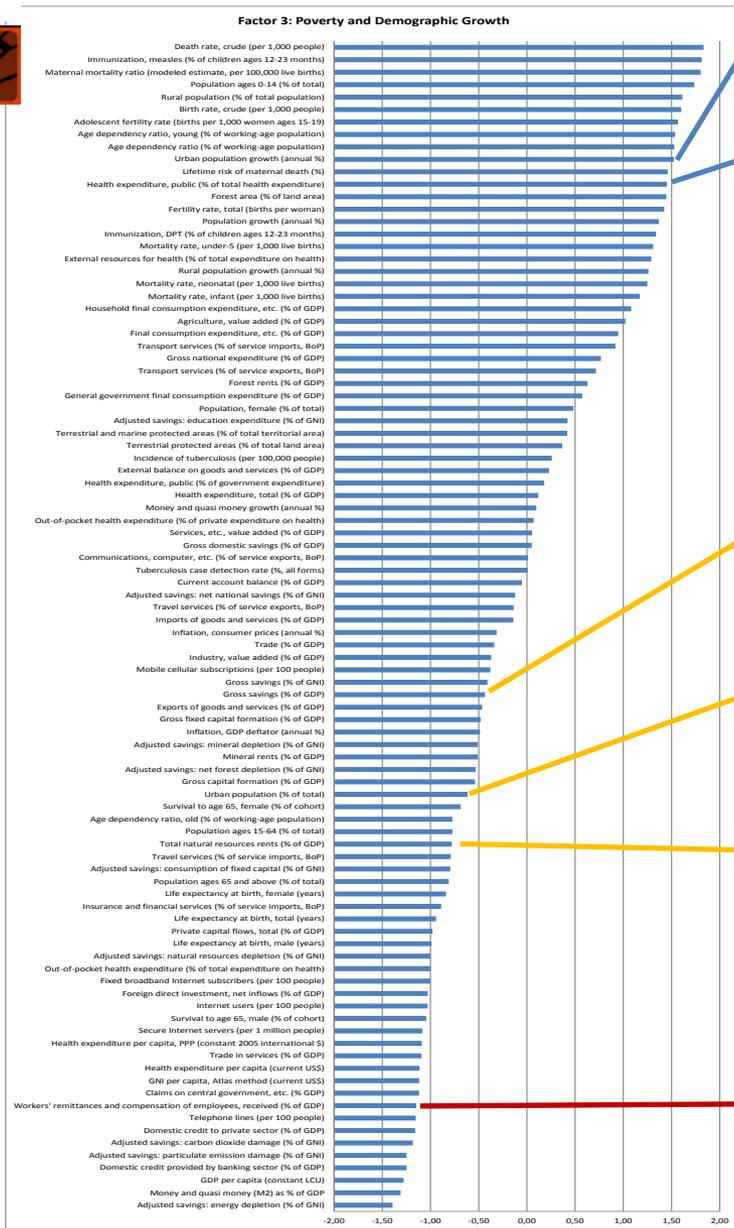
## Poverty and population growth

High urban population growth leading to acute urban problems

Luanda - 5 million in a country with 20 million



2) Second analyzing the various contexts where cities are rooted



% Urban Population growth  
 % Public Health Expenditure

% Savings on GDP

% Urban population

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

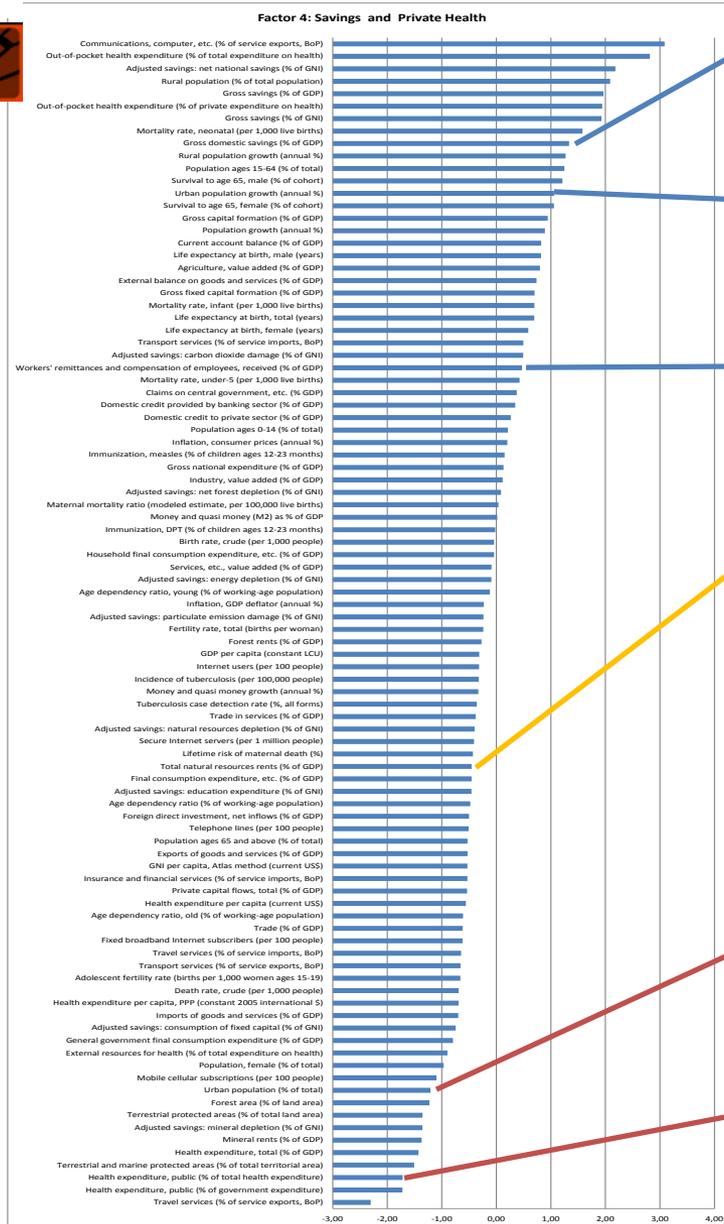
Workers remittances % GDP

## 4) South and South East Asia

### Savings and urban growth

Urban population is low but it is increasing fast.

Katmandu- 2,5 million in a country with 26 million



% Savings on GDP

% Urban Population growth

Workers remittances % GDP

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

% Urban population

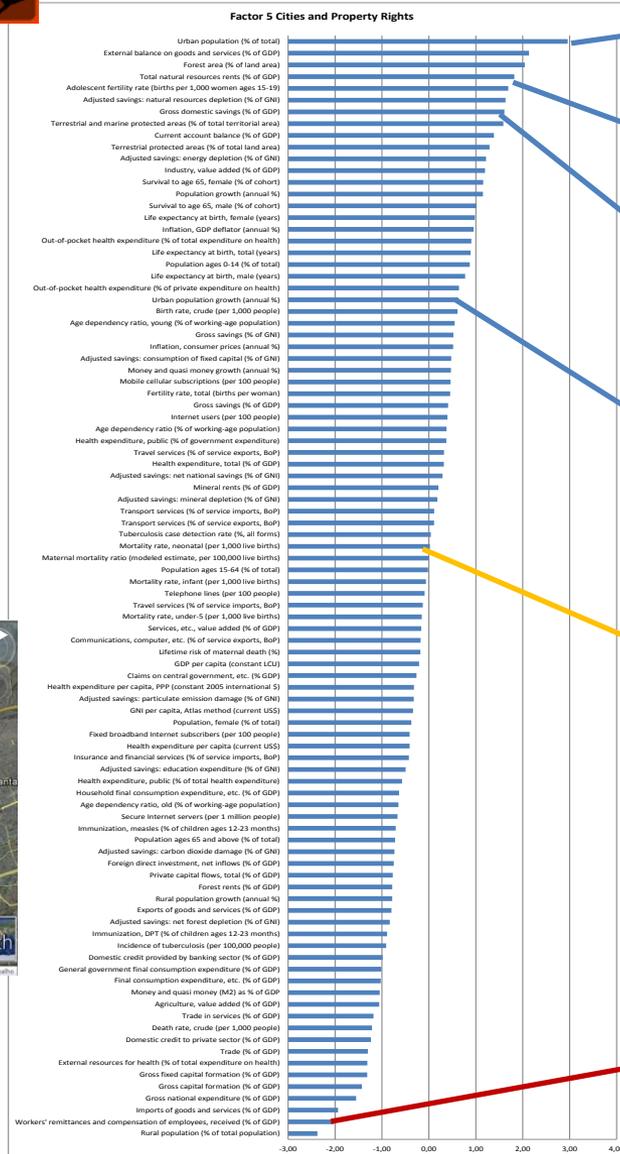
% Public Health Expenditure

5) Latin America

**Cities and property rights**

High proportion of urban population

Lima – 7 million in a country with 30 million



% Urban population

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

% Savings on GDP

% Urban Population growth

% Public Health Expenditure

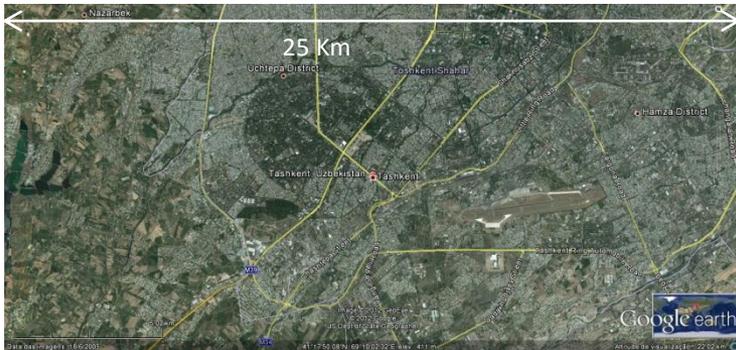
Workers remittances % GDP

## 6) Central Asia

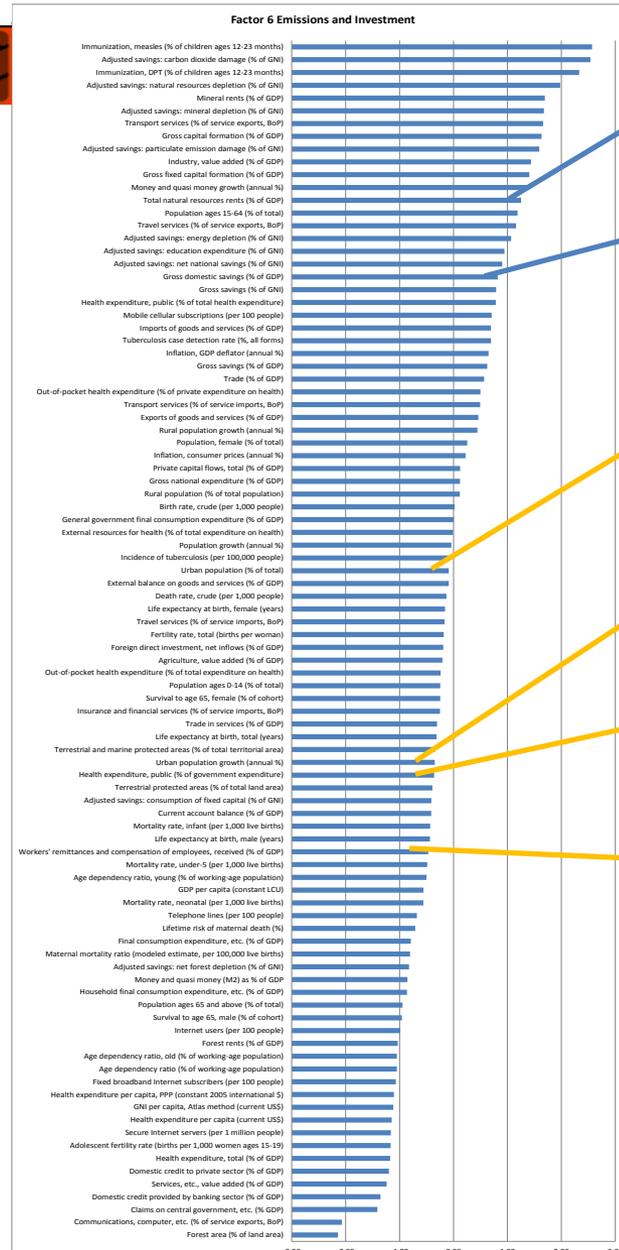
*High public investment*

in urban areas

Tashkent, 3 million in a country with 29 million



2) Second analyzing the various contexts where cities are rooted



Natural Resources Rents % GDP  
 % Savings on GDP

% Urban population

% Urban Population growth

% Public Health Expenditure

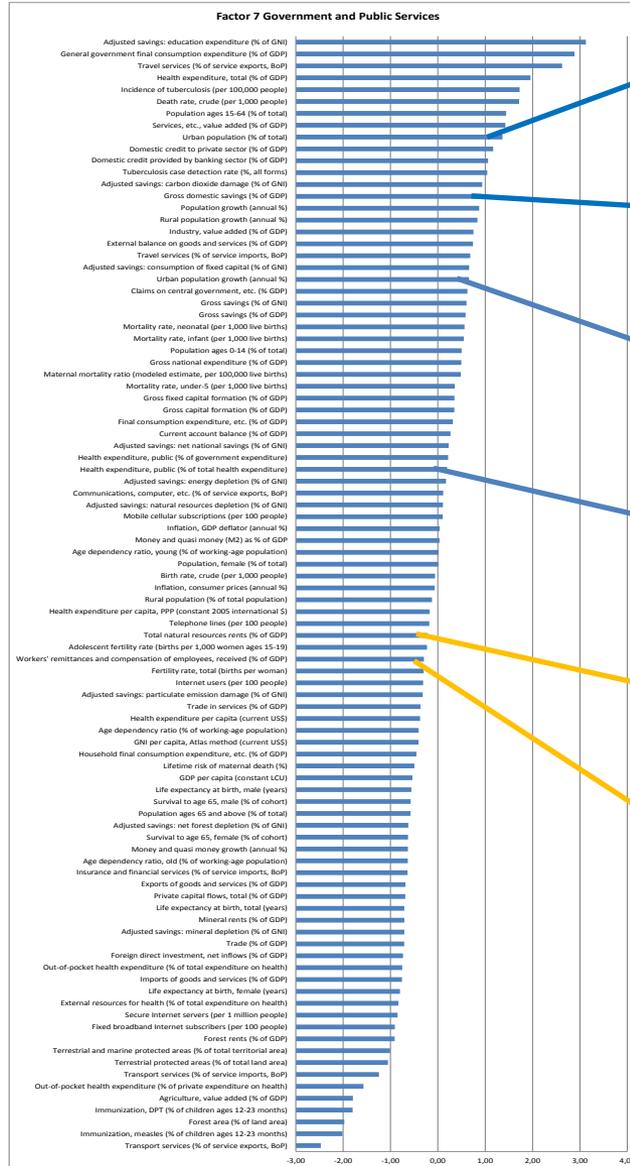
Workers remittances % GDP

7) Southern Africa

*public provision of public goods*

and urbanization

Johannesburg, 7 million in a country with 49 million



% Urban population

% Savings on GDP

% Urban Population growth

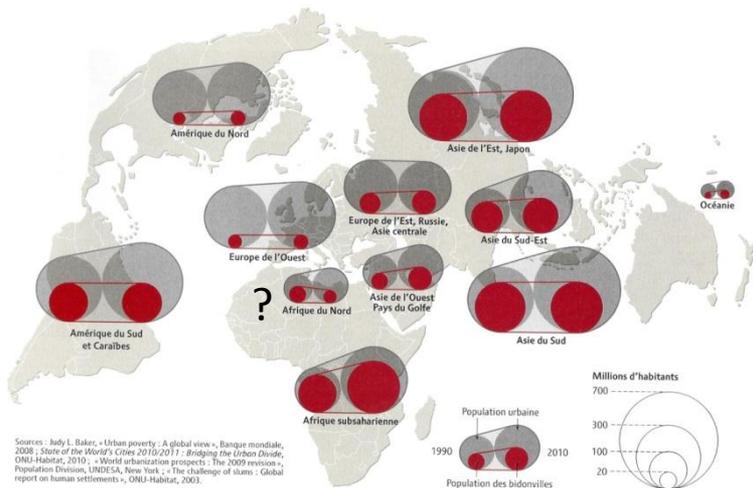
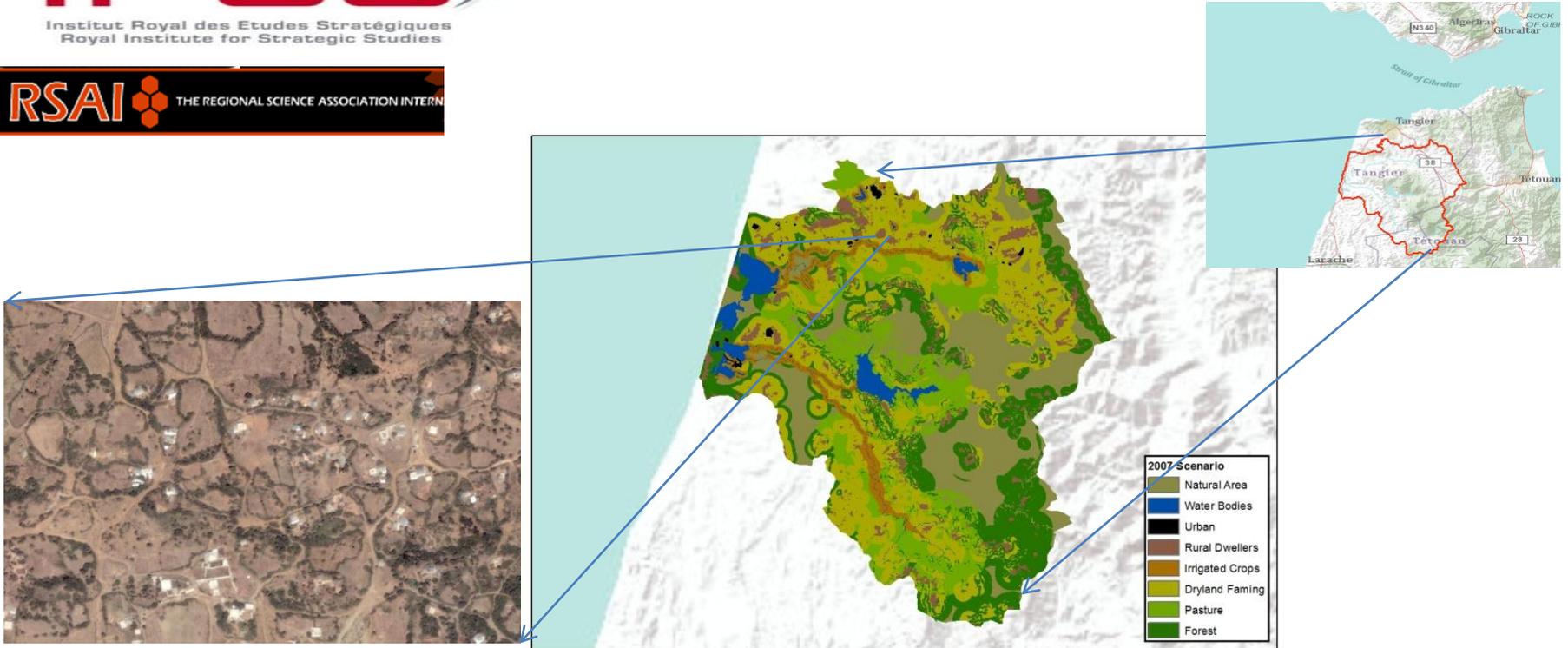
% Public Health Expenditure

Natural Resources Rents % GDP

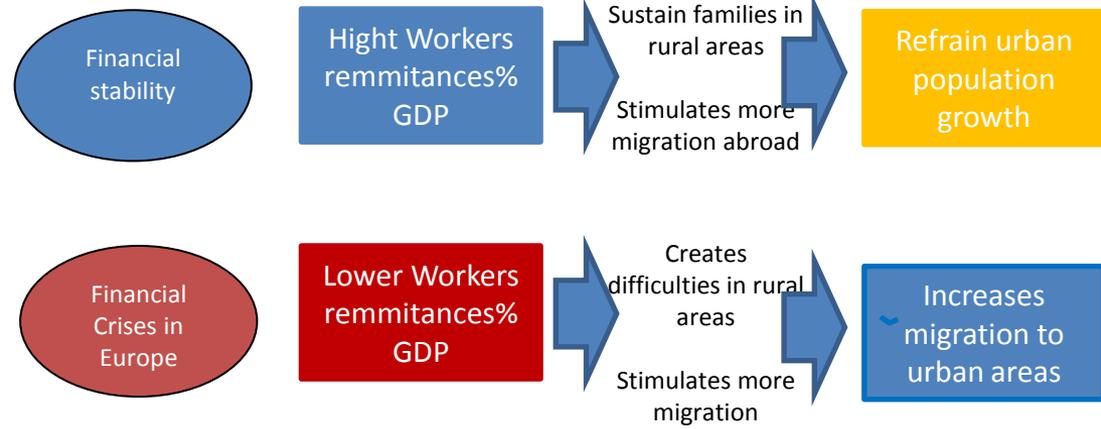
Workers remittances % GDP



#### 4) Understand the urban pattern of the surrounding areas of Tangier

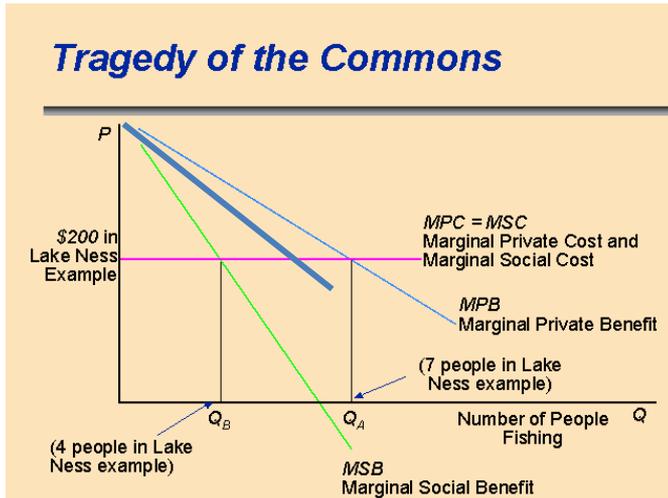


Sources : Jady L. Baker, « Urban poverty : A global view », Banque mondiale, 2008 ; « State of the World's Cities 2010/2011 : Bridging the Urban Divide », ONU-Habitat, 2010 ; « World urbanization prospects : The 2009 revision », Population Division, UNDESA, New York ; « The challenge of slums : Global report on human settlements », ONU-Habitat, 2003.

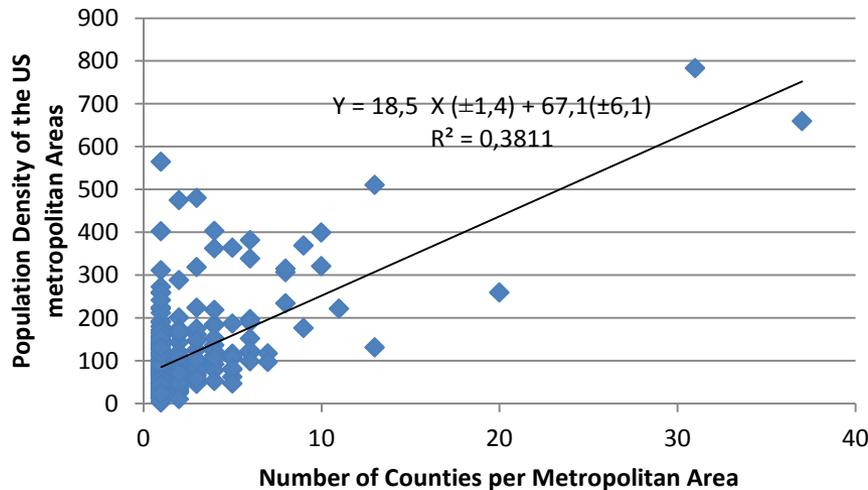


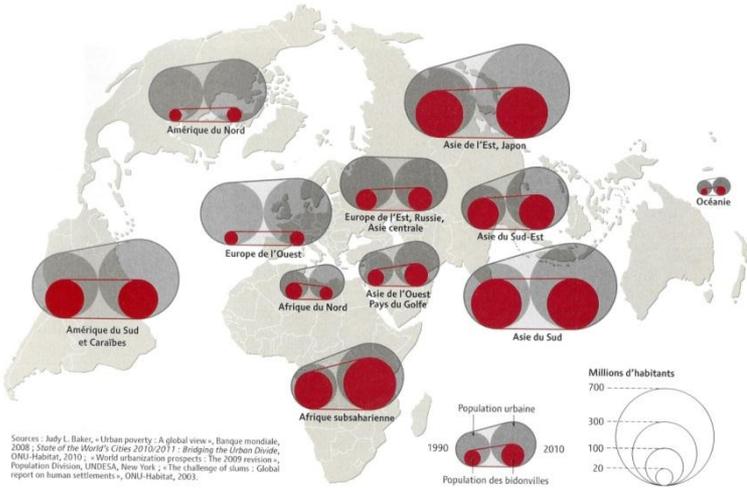


## 5) Reassessing urban issues “Maladie de la pierre”

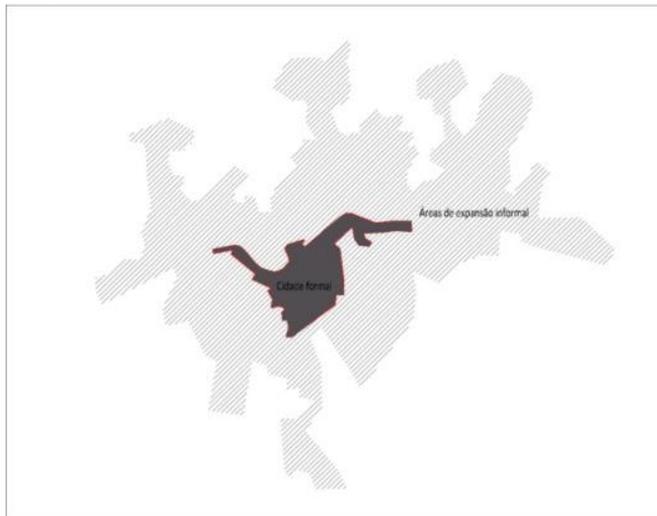


- **Latin America**
- Machu Pikchu, México, ChincheNitza , La Habana, Buenos Aires
- 
- **Sub-Saharan Africa**
- Addressing the problem with infra and equipment will attract more people.
- 
- **Southern Africa**
- Addressing the problem with infra and equipment is attracting more people.
- 
- **Migrant countries**
- Demand for education and health will concentrate people on education and health centers.
- 
- **Emerging countries**
- Enlarge existing cities or promote new ones. How they can become global?
- 
- **Resource rich countries**
- Cities that grow due to massive public investment financed by rents of natural resources
- 
- **Developed countries**
- How to deal with obsolete cities



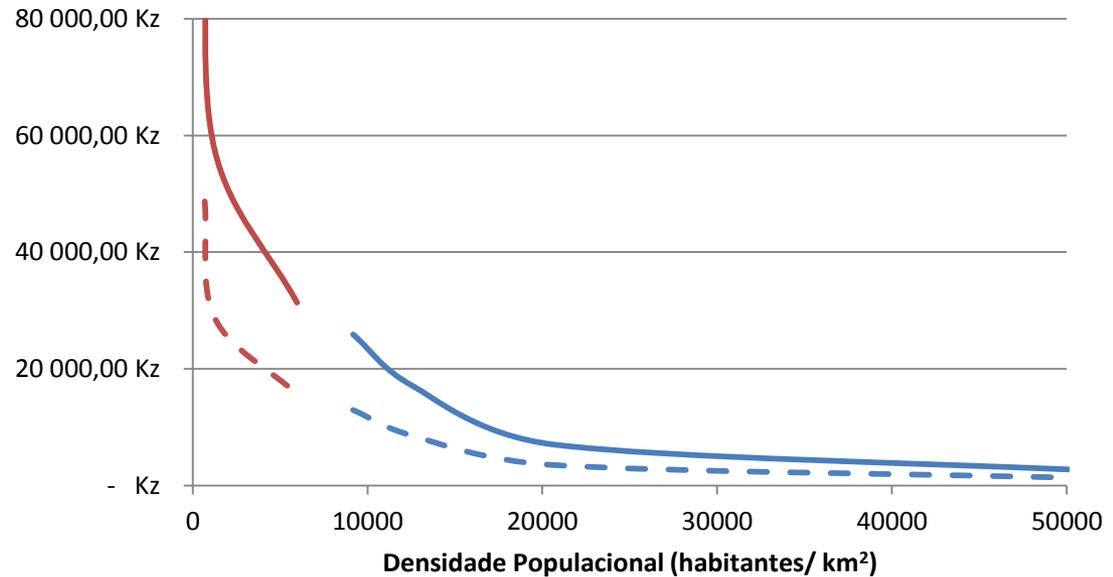


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- *Sub-Saharan Africa*
- *More than 70% of slums*
- *Latin America*
- *30 % of Slums*
- *Emerging countries*
- *30 % of Slums*
- *Southern Africa*
- *Urban divide.*
- *Migrant countries*
- *Resource rich countries*
- *Developed countries*

**Per capita costs of Urban Roads**



- Zona Urbana
- Zona Urbana (Custos a 50%)
- Zona Rural
- Zona Rural (Custos a 50%)