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#### Indonesia Development Forum 2017 Fighting Inequality for Better Growth

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Jakarta, 9 – 10 August 2017

## Can Urban Development Help Address Inequality?

Toward More Welfare-Improving Urbanization and Sustainable Cities

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#### Line of Thought

[Unavoidable] urbanization and [avoidable] inequality

- Is welfare-improving urbanization possible?
- Five dimensions of urban sustainability
- Indicators of urban sustainability
  - Conclusions

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## Can urbanization/urban development help to reduce inequality?

#### Doesn't it sound like an oxymoron?



Throughout history urban development has more often been associated with increasing inequality

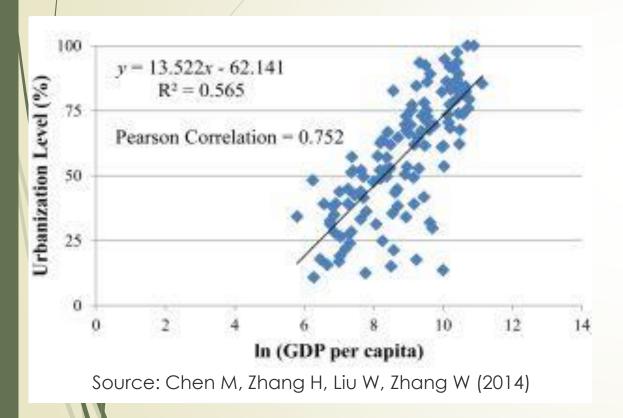
So, can it really help reducing inequality?





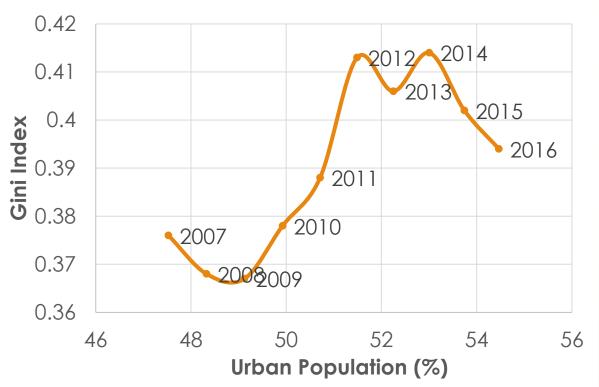


#### [Unavoidable] Urbanization and Economic Growth



- Urbanization is unavoidable.... Face it! Don't run from it! Or... we will never be able to get the best out of urbanization
- Level of urbanization has a strong correlation with GDP per-capita
- An additional of <u>1%</u> urbanization level in Indonesia correlates with an increase of <u>4%</u> in its GDP/capita
- but, its comparable figure is <u>7%</u> in Thailand and <u>10%</u> in China

#### [Unavoidable] Urbanization and [Avoidable] Inequality



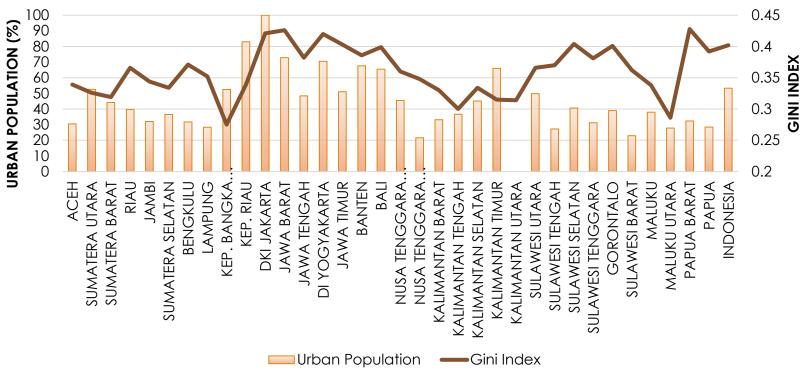
Indonesia 2007-2016

Source: Compiled by Ruang Waktu from World Bank and BPS, 2017

- What about the relationship between increase in level of urbanization and Gini coefficient?
- Our own study [of not only Indonesia but also other countries] so far has not been conclusive
- Many countries show increasing Gini coefficient as they urbanizing, but there are few cases where Gini coefficient decreases as they are urbanizing

#### [Unavoidable] Urbanization and [Avoidable] Inequality

Urbanization and Income Inequality by Province 2015

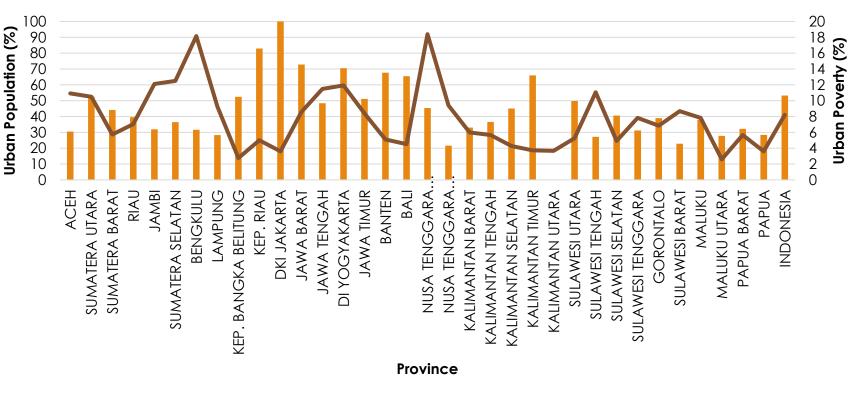


- Across Indonesian provinces, levels urbanization are resembling the levels of inequality, except in a few provinces
- This means the way we are urbanizing across the country still tends to contribute to the increase in inequality

Source: Compiled by Ruang Waktu from BPS, 2017

#### [Unavoidable] Urbanization and [Avoidable] Poverty

Urbanization and Urban Poverty Rate by Province 2015



When we compare the provinces' levels of urbanization and their respective poverty rates, the pattern is less clear

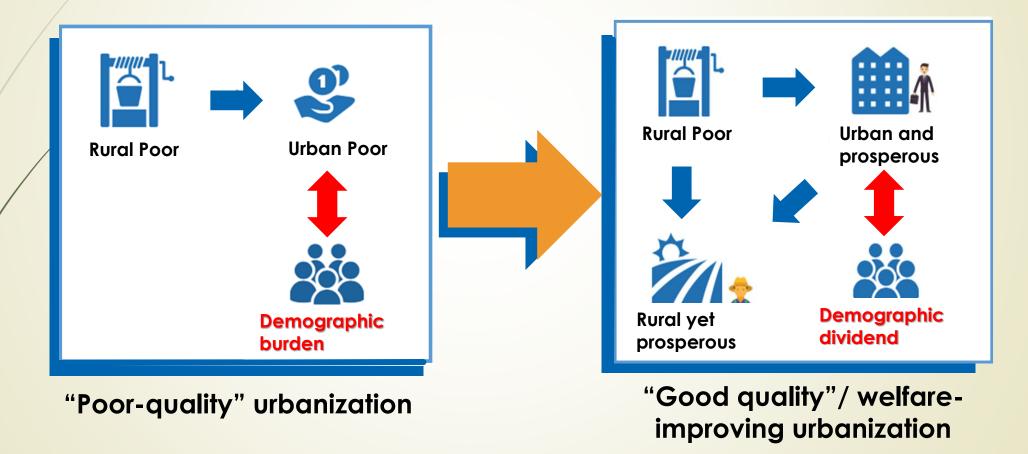
- Although we could also see highly urbanized provinces with low levels of poverty, and viceversa
- Our urbanization has <u>not</u> been used as a tool for poverty reduction

Source: Compiled by Ruang Waktu from BPS, 2017

### So.... Is Welfare-Improving Urbanization Possible?

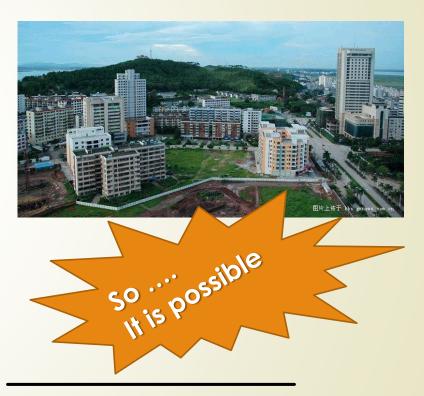
- While in general, urbanization increases level of inequality, it also has great potential of reducing poverty
- It is the way we manage the unavoidable urbanization that can affect its impact on poverty reduction and equality
- Our complete understanding of urban sustainability can help

### What is Welfare-Improving Urbanization?



# Inspiration from an [anecdotal] story from Fanchenggang City, China

Interviews\* of former farmers, whose agricultural lands have become urbanized (due to city's expansion) indicated that their agricultural lands were exchanged with adequately spacious apartments equipped with adequate facilities and that they were provided with trainings for decent urban employments (nurse, mechanics, others) so their welfare have become better-off



Notes: Personal interviews in a field excursion during the 7<sup>th</sup> China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction in Fanchenggang, China, in 2013

# What is the role of urban sustainability promotion/movement/campaign in reducing inequality?

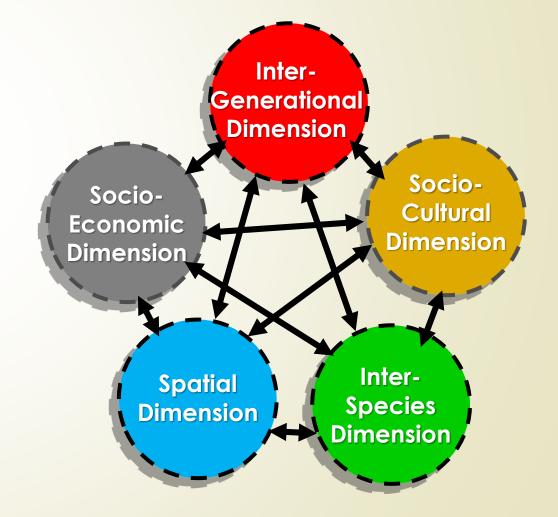
#### Five Dimensions of Urban Sustainability

A sustainable process is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>those who may</u> or may not be part of the process

Most common considerations in sustainable development ("triple-bottom line"):

- Environment interests
- Economic interests

Socio-cultural interests

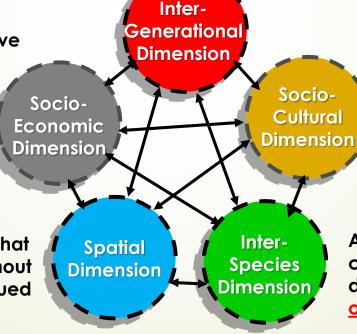


#### Principles in Developing Indicators of Urban Sustainability

A sustainable city is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>the next</u> <u>generations</u>

A sustainable city is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>any</u> <u>socio-economic group</u> in the city

> A sustainable city is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>people and</u> <u>environment</u> outside the city



A sustainable city is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>any</u> <u>socio-cultural group</u> in the city

A sustainable city is the one that can continue indefinitely without progressive diminution of valued qualities of <u>any</u> <u>other species</u> within or outside the city

#### Conclusions

- Yes, urbanization/urban development can contribute to economic growth (represented by GDP/cap) and poverty alleviation
- Doing it right, under certain conditions [no urban bias, adequate and well managed village fund, etc.] and over time, welfare-improving urbanization can also help reduce inequality
- Sustainable [urban] development can provide a good framework to link urbanization and inequality-reduction

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