

Urbanization and Migration

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World urban population

4.4 billion today



5 billion by 2030

Adding four Brazils



6.8 billion by 2050

And another China



Mixed migration contribution is significant, and is urbanizing



26M

Refugees
(2020)



48M

Internally
displaced
persons
(2020)



82 M

Forcibly
displaced
persons
worldwide
(2020)



281M

International
migrants
(2020)



740 M

Internal
migrants
(2009)

60% of refugees and **80%**
of IDPs are in cities

80% of OECD migrants
live in metropolitan
regions



In some countries, rural-to-urban migration and reclassification of what is considered urban together accounted for more than half of the urban growth, such as in China and Thailand (80%), Rwanda (79%), Indonesia (68%) and Namibia (59%) ([UN, 2018](#)).

And is a contributing factor to urban growth

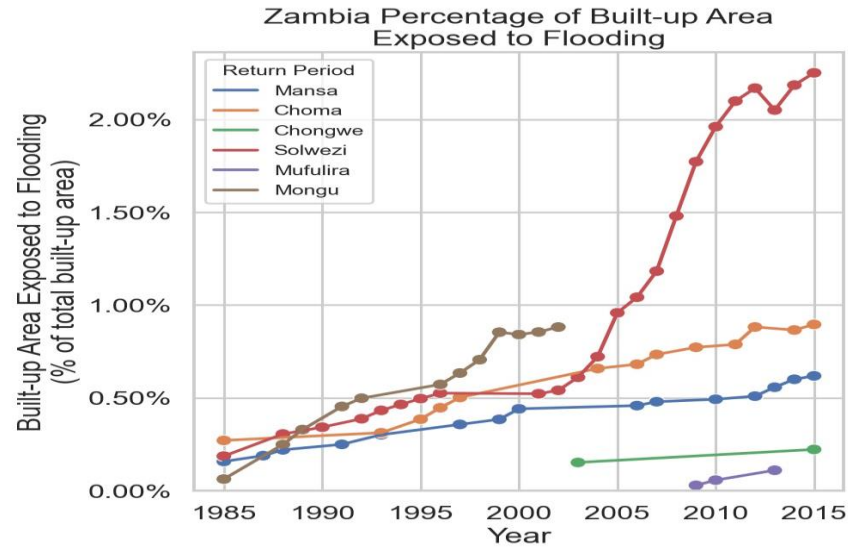


	Africa 1960-2010	Asia 1960-2010
Speed of urbanization (%point change)	22.5	21.9
% point change per year	0.45	0.45
Annual urban growth (%)	4.9	3.5
Urban natural increase	2.9	1.7
Rural natural increase	2.8	1.9
Difference	0.1	-0.2
Migration rate (%) (share in urban population)	2.1	1.8

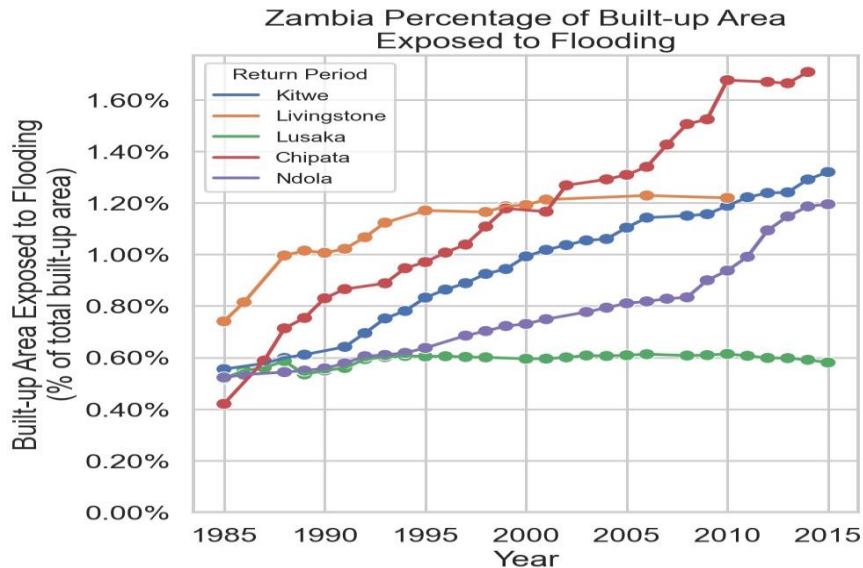


Urban Growth has climate change related spillovers

For example, in Kabwe, about 15% of most dense settlements are exposed to flooding

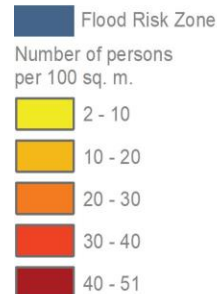


Data: WSF and FATHOM

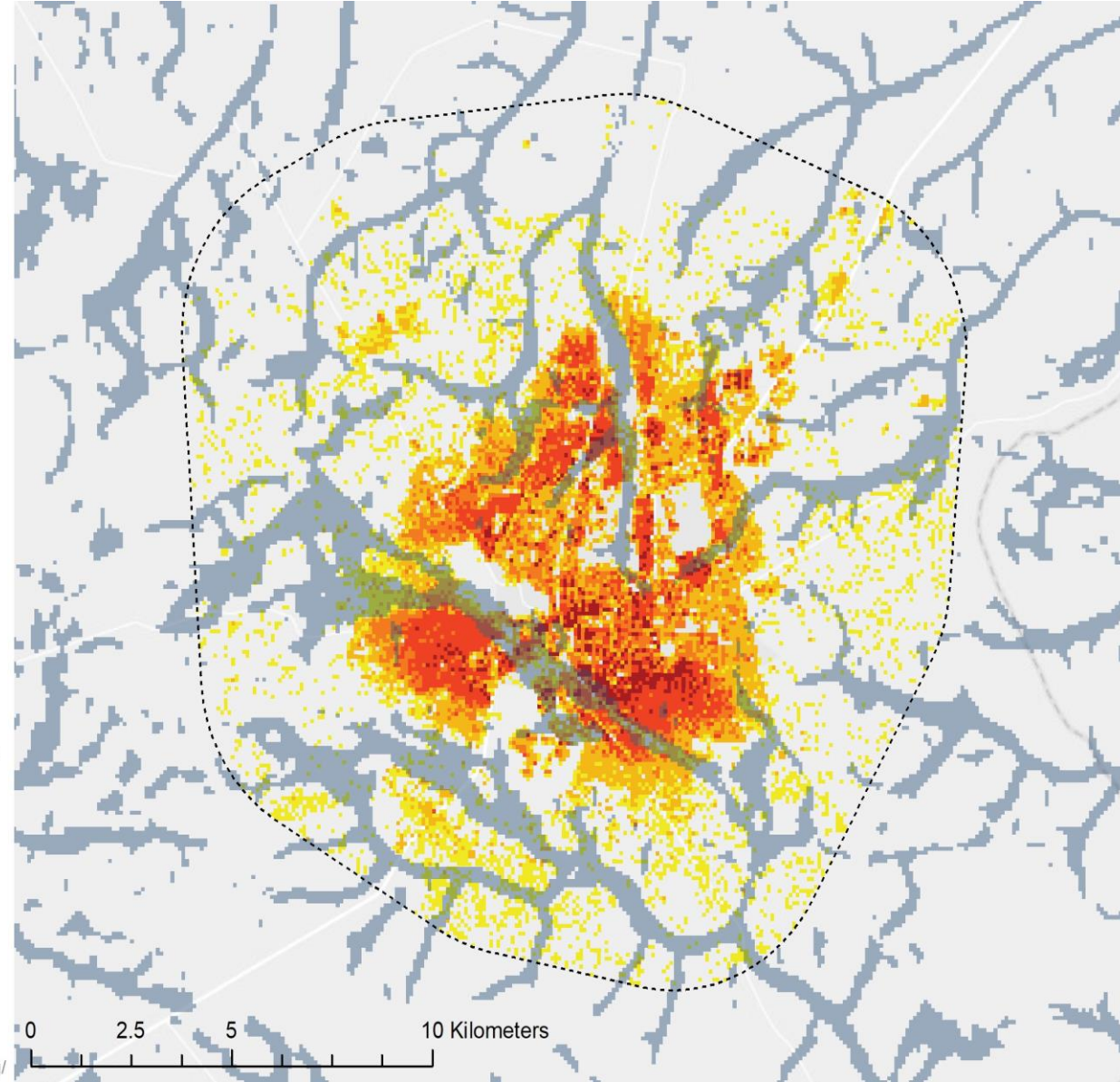


Data: WSF and FATHOM

Population Affected in River and Rainwater Flood Risk Zone



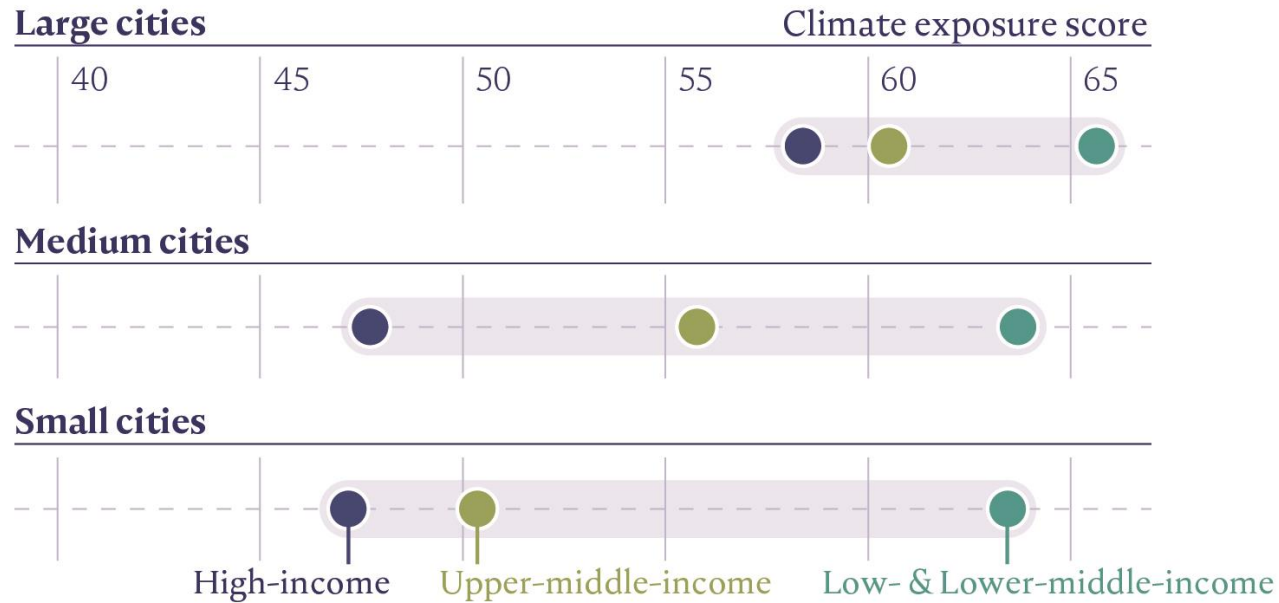
Data Source: WorldPop
<https://www.worldpop.org/>





... and contributes to climate change hazards which are projected to be higher in lower income cities

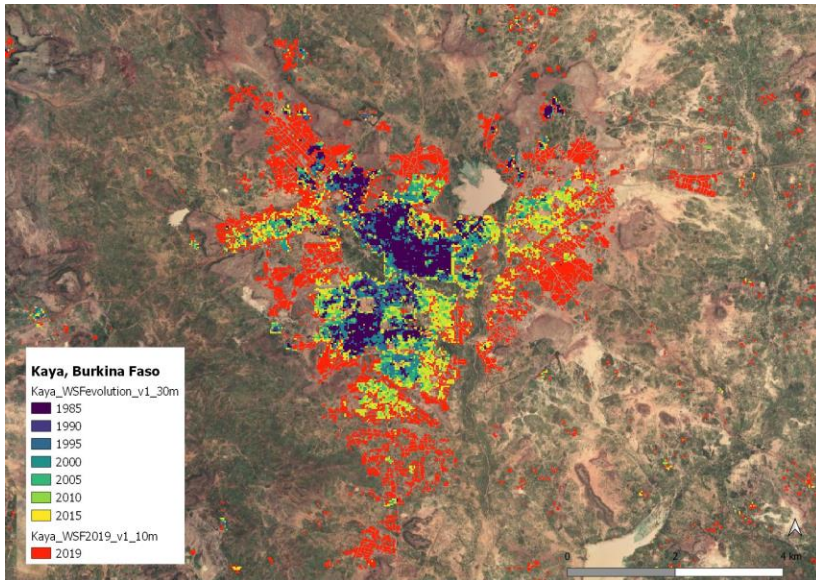
Average weighted overall climate change-related hazard exposure, by city size and country income group



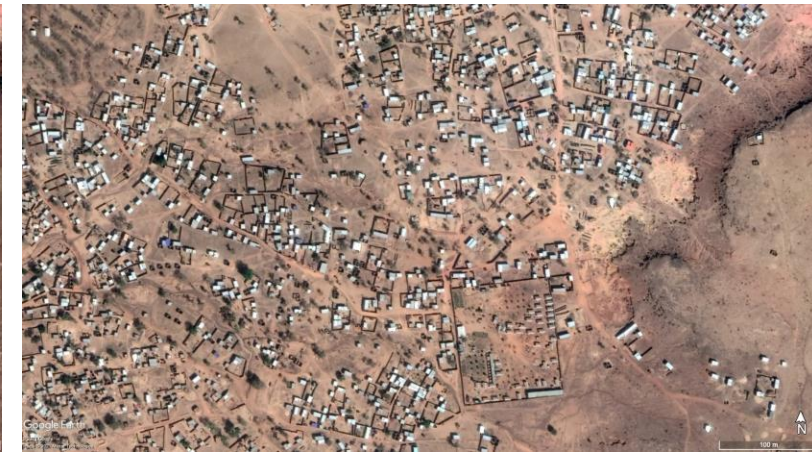
Migration, especially if rapid and forced, increase pressure on (already insufficient) services infrastructure



EXAMPLE: IN KAYA, URBAN DEVELOPMENT CANNOT KEEP UP WITH THE PACE OF EXPANSION



2018



2021 – 2 years after first IDP arrivals

Prior to the crisis, sanitation and drainage systems were underdeveloped, with 25% of urban Kaya exposed to potential flood damage

...and impacts housing, precipitating growing demand from countries and commitments for reform



Growing slum population

863 million urban residents live in slums, and growing

Housing Needs

96,150 housing units per day required through 2030

Low & informal incomes

74% in low-income countries live on less than \$2 per day

Tenure Insecurity

70% of land in emerging economies unregistered

Growth of Cities

cities of 500k+ population in 2030
564 cities in 1990

1,393

Contribution to wealth

50% of tangible assets in housing

High GHG impact

19% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions from buildings.
Housing represents 3/4 of all new buildings

Growing middle class

3 billion consumers expected to join global middle class by 2030 bringing it to 5 billion

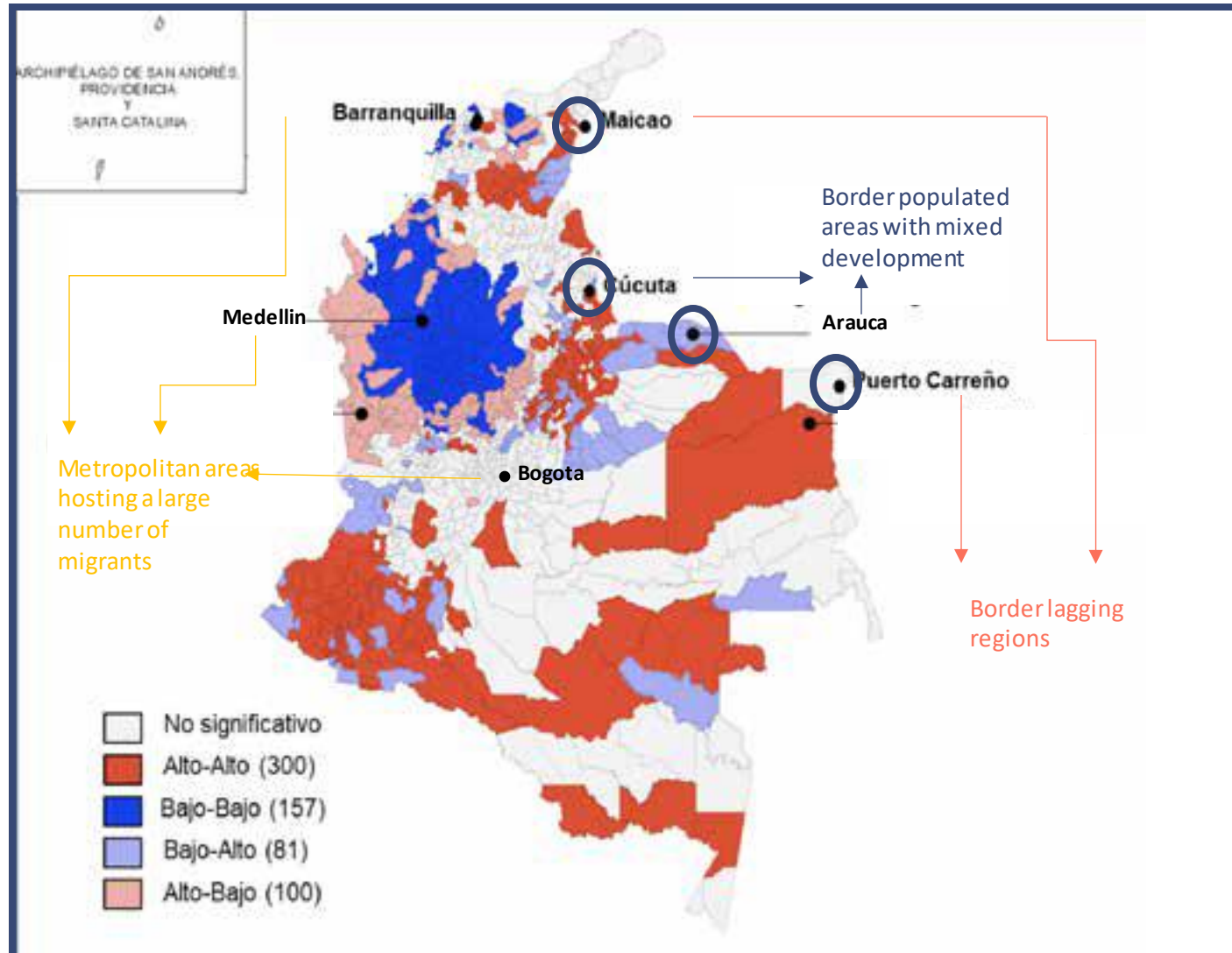
Large impact on growth and employment

5 jobs created per housing unit built

Ample room to improve access to finance

93% of adults have no access to formal housing finance

A territorial approach is critical



- Only 25 municipalities host 70% of all Venezuelans
- Municipalities next to the border, which were already lagging, have experienced increase between 11% and 16% of their total population growth
- Bogotá hosts 20% of all migrants, with a population increase of 6%
- New urban settlements tend to be established in high-risk areas
- Migration could expand inequality in one of the most unequal countries if unaddressed
- Significant impacts in institutions, service delivery systems and social networks, in spaces of fragile stability

Ensuring Inclusion: A “People-in-Place” Approach addresses gaps



People-Based Approach

Placed-Base Approach

People in Place Approach

FOCUS

Forcibly displaced 'people'

'Place' impacted by forced displacement

Both forcibly displaced people and hosting 'place'

INTERVENTIONS

On the needs of displaced people

On improving infrastructure, services, land management

For vulnerable 'people' regardless of status in the 'place' where they are located

SUPPORT

Displaced people in camps

Cities, towns, districts that host the displaced

Displaced, host communities, and institutions in cities/towns

Ensuring Inclusion: Policy Entry Points

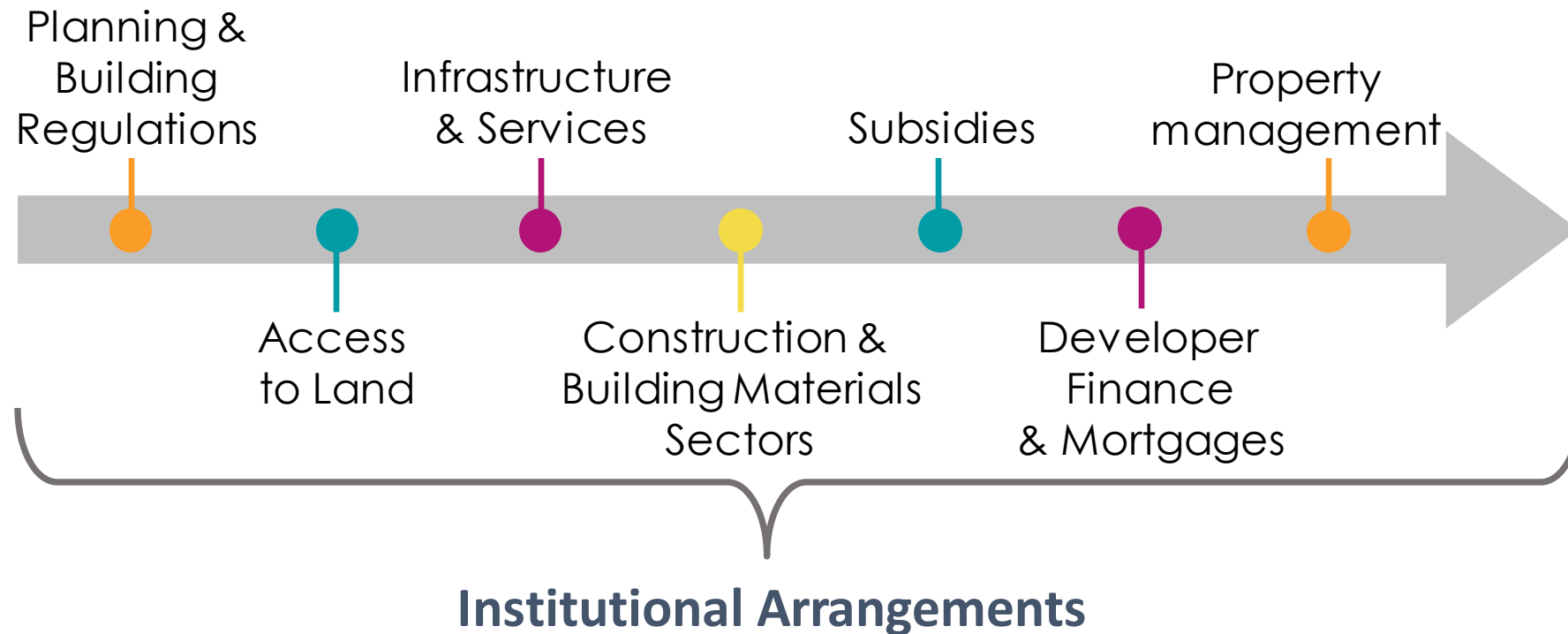
- **National policies**
 - Reduce migration - residential permits (-)/invest in rural areas and connections (+)
 - Flexibility of implementation
- **Increasing urban competitiveness – job creation and skill mismatch**
 - Demand side: local business environment, access to finance, business zones/parks, territorial development
 - Supply side: Education, vocational and entrepreneurship training and coaching
- **Reduce spatial mismatch between living and working**
 - Land use and zoning (jobs), land tenure and rental regulations (housing), connectivity (public transport), regulation and taxes (street markets)
- **Municipal functions and fiscal capacity**
 - Budgets and finance
 - Accountability
 - Data for planning and monitoring





A final word on housing: a *comprehensive* WBG approach

Housing Value Chain



THANK YOU

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