

POPULATION GROWTH AND RAPID URBANIZATION

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1.0 Sustainability Challenge

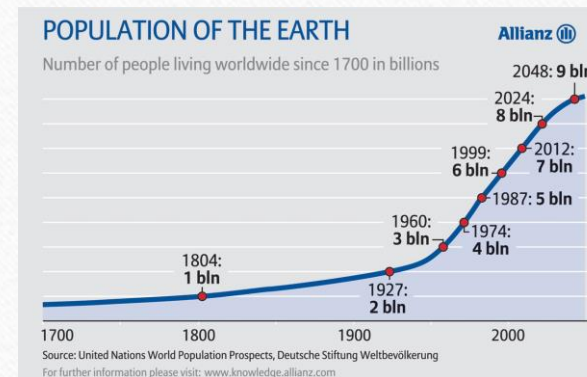
Human Geography: **Population Growth** refers to increase in the number of individuals in a population

❑ Nations with rapid population growth have low standards of living and, vice versa

In 1900, 10 % of global pop lived in cities

- In 2007, 50% of world pop lived in cities
- In 2018, 54% live in cities out of 7.616 world pop increasing at 83 Mio p/a, or 1.1% per year
- In 2050, 75% of world pop estimated at 9 billion people, will be living in cities
- **Rapid Urbanization: (Unplanned/Risky) Massive growth of, and migration to, cities**

❑ More and more so-called megacities are emerging across the world, becoming centres of population and wealth in the way that whole countries used to be



2.0 Manifestation of the Challenge

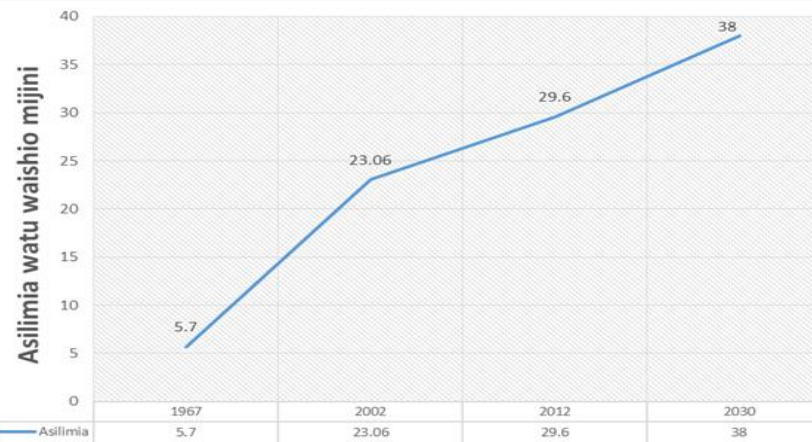
❑ Out of the over 3.5 billion people living today in cities, **one billion live in informal** settlements with no proper shelter and services!

❑ To accommodate all new urban dwellers for the next 35 years, an equivalent of **a new city of one million** people should be built **every week** from now!

INFORMALITY!!

❑ Impairing **Goal 11** of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda on Urbanization & Communities.

❑ **Conflicts, Degradation, Unemployment & Overpopulation**, undesirable condition where existing human population exceeds carrying capacity of **certain localities**



3.0 Emerging of the Challenge in PO-RALG

- ❑ Rapid Urbanization has driven to social **instability**, failure of infrastructure, water crises & the spread of **infectious diseases** in LGAs



- ❑ **Global Risk Report 2015:** Urbanization has Pros and Cons. It is beneficial for economic, cultural and societal development to LGAs (**proximity & diversity of people** ,spark innovation, create employment, breed new ideas)
- ❑ However, rapid & unplanned urbanization has trailed both **inefficient** and **ineffective** towns & cities, scaled up negative impacts of **Climate Change**
- ❑ LGAs ought to invest a lot in service delivery & development



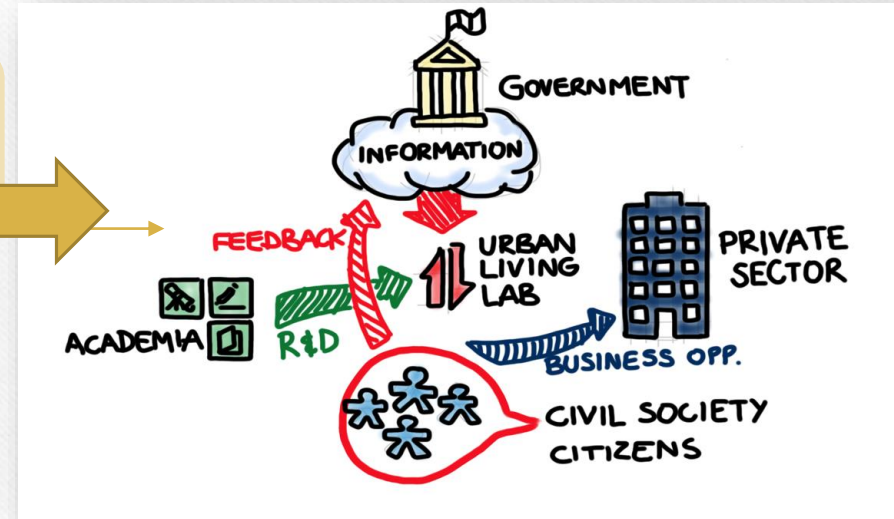
4.0 Limitations

- ❑ Tanzania still has a **Draft Urban Development Policy, 57 years after Independence**
- ❑ **Sectors** are perpetuation of **'Silos'** in service delivery, practically undesired of **DbyD**
- ❑ **Overlap between PO-RALG & Sectors**

- ❑ **Low Political - Will & Economic Instability of LGAs**
- ❑ **Low expertise and experience, Low Human Capital**
- ❑ **Lack and/or obsolete of Spatial Plans**
- ❑ **Failure to tap benefits of urbanization**
- ❑ **Widening social-spatial inequalities**
- ❑ **Increased vulnerability, risks and dis-functional cities**
- ❑ **Overwhelmed with short term interventions - limited long term/strategic thinking ahead.**
- ❑ **Prohibitive social, economic, political and environmental costs**



Invest in **Rural - Urban Linkage** to harmonize wholesome development



5.0 Needed Support

- Government Assent **Urban Development Policy**
- Learn & accept good experiences & practices
- Enhance Co-Existence of stakeholders, Inclusiveness
- Establish & adopt Decentralization Policy & Strengthen RA & LG System
- Train, nurture & **retain** Quality Human Capital in (**Development Planners**) these areas of topic
- Abide by African Union Agenda 2063 on resilient urbanization and population control



Indeed, as (Brundtland 1987, 41) said:

We have to ensure the Sustainable Development we are advocating is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



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