Stability, Ability and Equity

Mobility and Protection in the Urban Context

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Mobility Occurs Across Places and People

**ECONOMIC MOBILITY (People)**

**SPATIAL MOBILITY (Places)**

**RURAL BETTER OFF**

**URBAN BETTER OFF**

**RURAL POOR**

**URBAN POOR**
Question: How do we ensure Economic Mobility, not just Spatial Mobility?
The World is Mobile (Spatially)
Urban areas will soon host ~2/3 of the world’s population.

Between 1950-2025, Urban population will triple in size, to 8 bn people.
The World is Urban

2014
The World is Urban

- US: 82%
- Azer.: 54%
- China: 51%
- Japan: 91%
- Mexico: 78%
- Ethiopia: 17%
- B’Desh: 28%
- Tanzania: 27%
...and the World is Urbanizing Fast!
...and the World is Urbanizing Fast!

1990
...and the World is Urbanizing Fast!

2014
...and the World is Urbanizing Fast!
2030
... But urban population growth is due to different reasons

India 2001-11
China 2000-10

- Net Migration
- Urban reclassification
- Natural growth
The World is Mobile (Spatially)

Is it Mobile Economically?
Cities are the engine of economic mobility...

By 2025, the urban economy will be 3/4 of the global economy.

By 2025, the urban economy will be 3/4 of the global economy in Trillion US$.
Yet urban poverty persists
... For example, in Mexico: 1.8 m more urban poor in just 2 years: Rural poverty flat

Source: Coneval, 2015
Spatial Patterns of Urban Poverty Matter

Correlates of Poverty in Merida, Yucatan, 2000

Spatial Patterns of *Urban* Poverty Matter

Correlates of Poverty in Merida, Yucatan, 2000

Spatial Patterns of Urban Poverty Matter

Racial Correlates of Poverty in Washington DC, 1990

Source: http://datatools.metrotrends.org
Spatial Patterns of Urban Poverty Matter...

Racial Correlates of Poverty in Washington DC, 2010

Source: http://datatools.metrotrends.org
Spatial Patterns of Poverty Matter

Racial Correlates of Poverty in New York City, 2010

Source: http://datatools.metrotrends.org
Spatial Patterns of *Urban* Poverty Matter

- Peripheral
- "Ghetto-ed" segregated
- Integrated
Putting it together: The World is Mobile (Spatially)

How Can We Ensure Economic Mobility?
Urbanization Balances Opportunities and Risks

- Agglomeration
- Congestion
- Jobs
- Housing
- Service Delivery
- Service Delivery
A simple framework applied to sustained poverty reduction

Resilience for the vulnerable

Equity for the poor

Opportunity for all

Policies and programs for economic mobility

Stability for the vulnerable
Insuring against impacts of different shocks

Ability for all
Promoting human capital and access to productive work

Equity for the poor
Protecting against dire poverty and loss of human capital
Poverty in urban areas CHURN

- **Commuting**: 41% of Kampala poor’s income is transportation costs
- **Housing-constrained**: 70% of Sub-Saharan Africa’s urban population lives in slums
- **Unserved**: 1:500 people in Nairobi slums had access to toilets
- **Risk-prone**: 40% of urban growth in Senegal occurs in high-risk environments such as riverbanks
- **Nomadic**: 20% of Indonesian surveyed households could not be found after 6 months
... and there is lower access to social safety nets
Poverty in urban areas CHURN

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Policies to Enhance Urban Economic Mobility

- **STABILITY**: Insuring against impacts of different shocks
- **EQUITY**: Protecting against dire poverty and loss of human capital
- **ABILITY**: Promoting human capital and access to productive work

- **Commuting**
- **Housing-constrained**
- **Unserved**
- **Risk-prone**
- **Nomadic**
Patterns of Population Growth Matter ... to Determine Higher Priority Strategies

India 2001-11  China 2000-10

- Physical location and habitation for migrants
- Ability to provide physical services (water, sewage...) in secondary cities
- Jobs for Growing Base Population
Spatial Patterns of Poverty Matter ... to Determine the Best Combined Strategies

Transport ... for Ability
Cash Transfers ... for Equity
Housing ... for Stability

Safety Net Systems ... for effective service delivery to urban poor
Putting it together: Four frameworks for Spatial and Economic Mobility
To ensure successful spatial as well as economic mobility ...

... Countries need to develop programs and policies that consider stability, equity and ability for the population, delivered within strong safety net systems

But it is critical to recognize that the dynamics of migration matters,

As does the statics of the specific geography of urban communities
Thank you!

For further information, please go to www.worldbank.org/spl