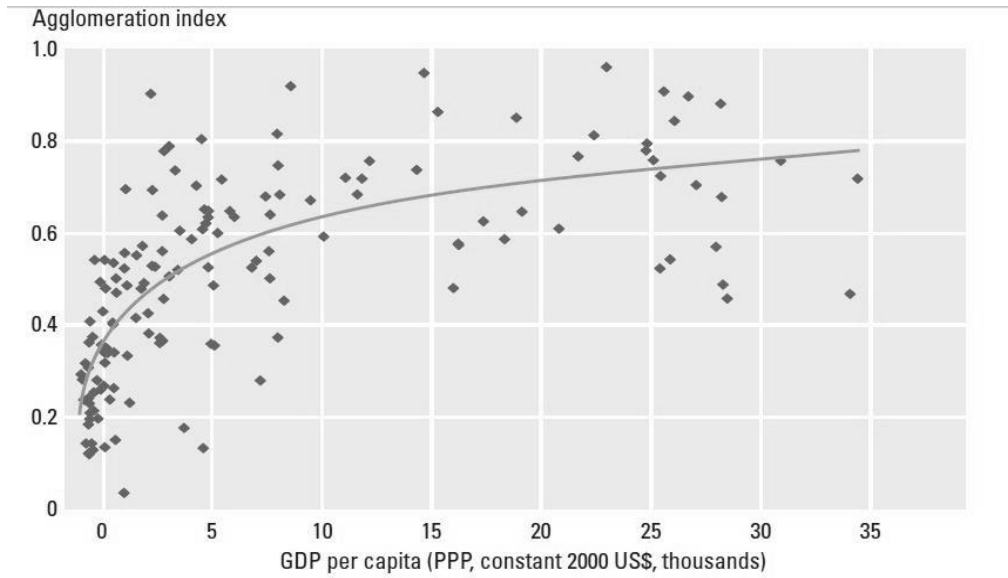


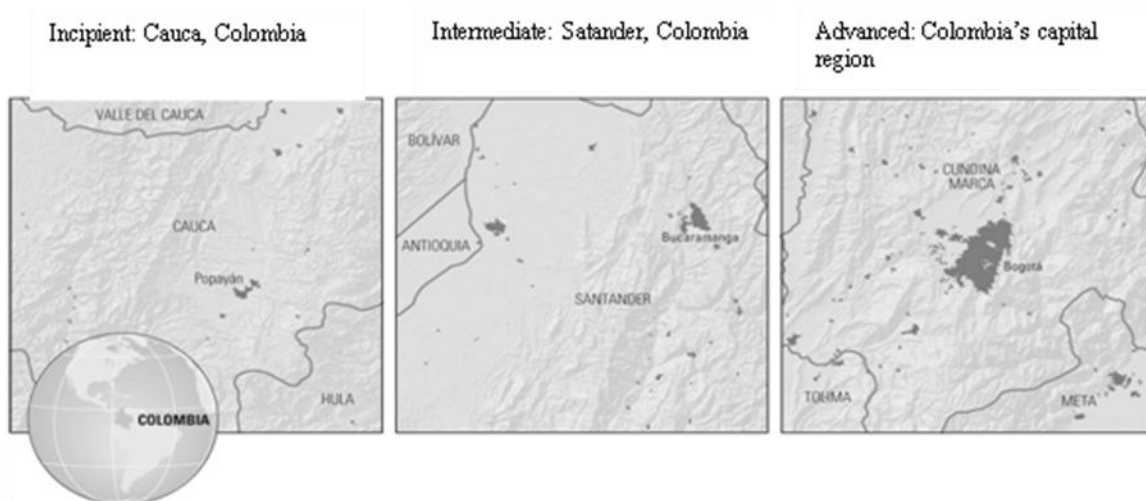
ANNEX E: REFERENCED ANALYTICAL FIGURES, CHARTS & TABLES

Figure E-1: Urban Agglomerations by GDP Per Capita



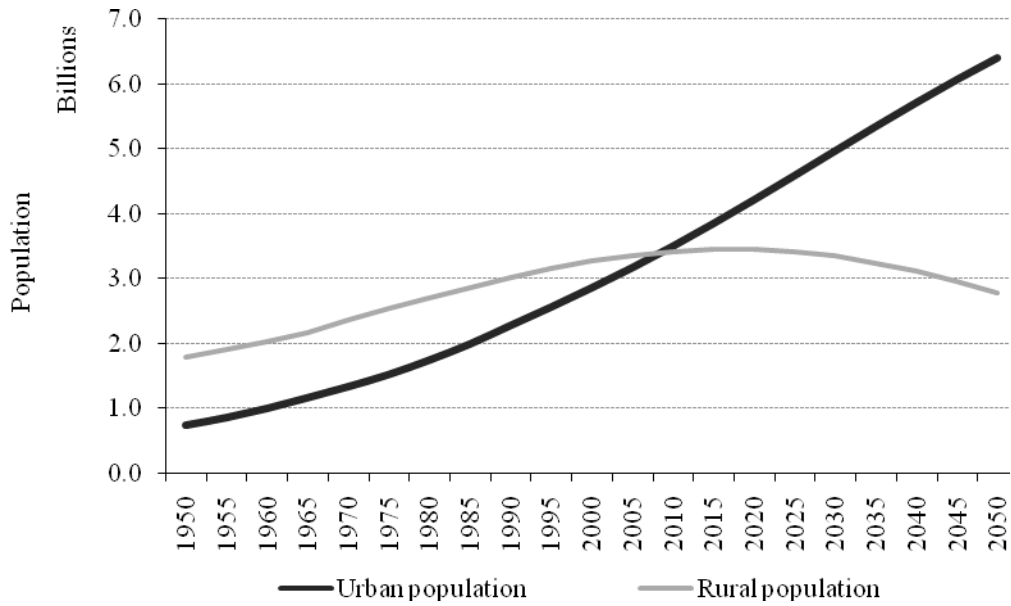
Source: WDR 2009

Figure E-2: Phases of Urbanization in Colombian Cities



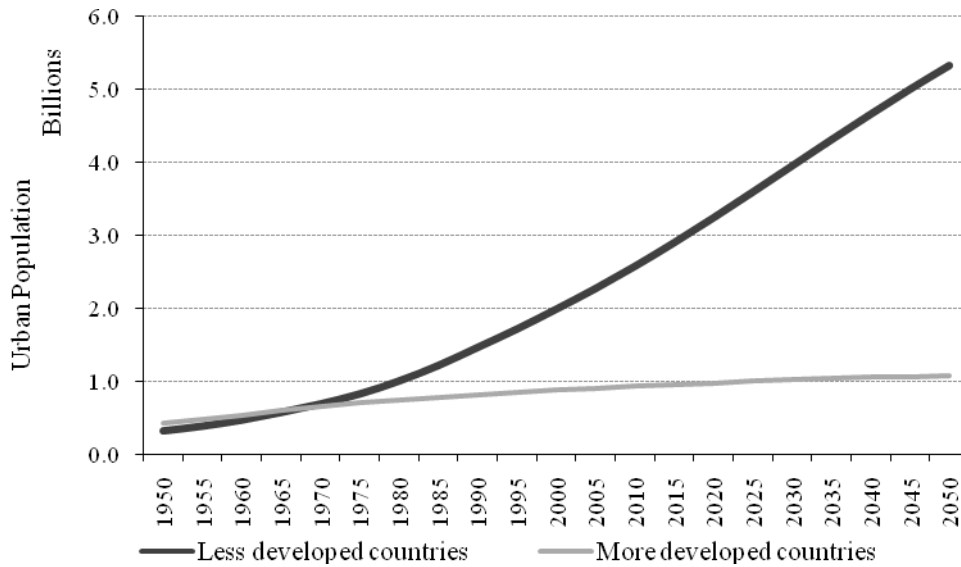
Source: World Development Report 2009 (World Bank 2008.)

Figure E-3: Urban and Rural Population Growth



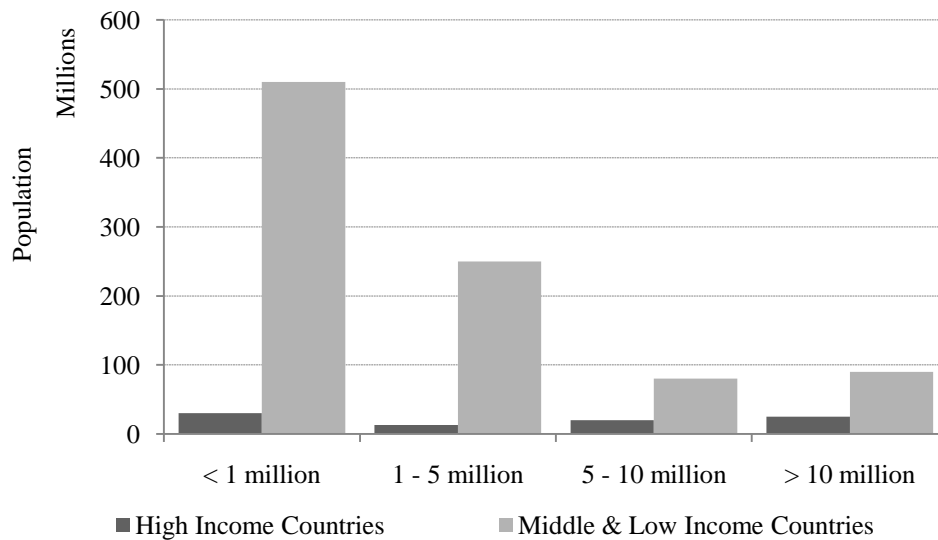
Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2007 Revision

Figure E-4: Urban Population Growth



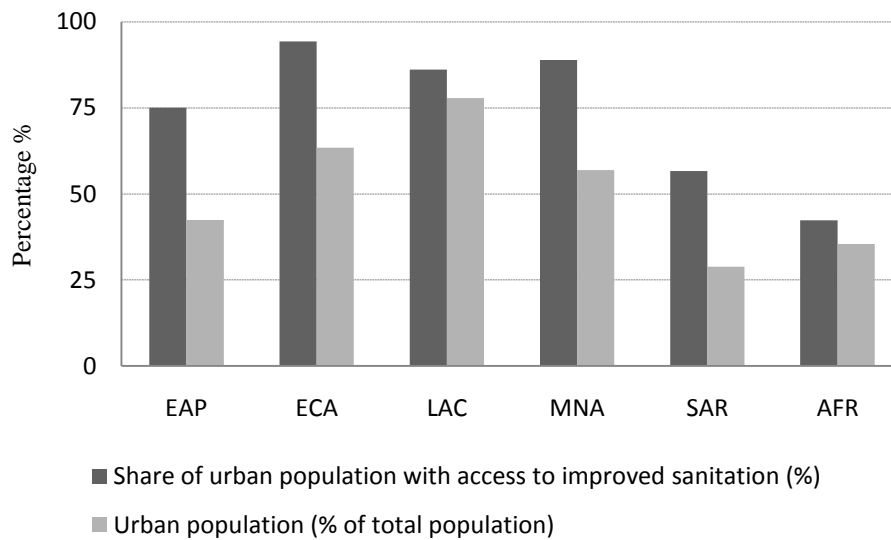
Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2007 Revision

Figure E-5: Projected Population Growth between 2000 and 2015 by City Size



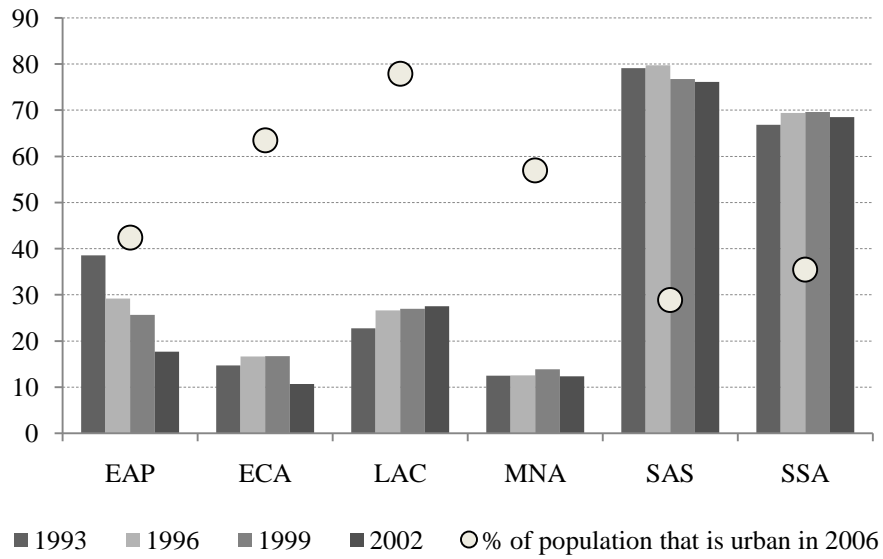
Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2007 Revision

Figure E-6: Urban Population Access to Improved Sanitation



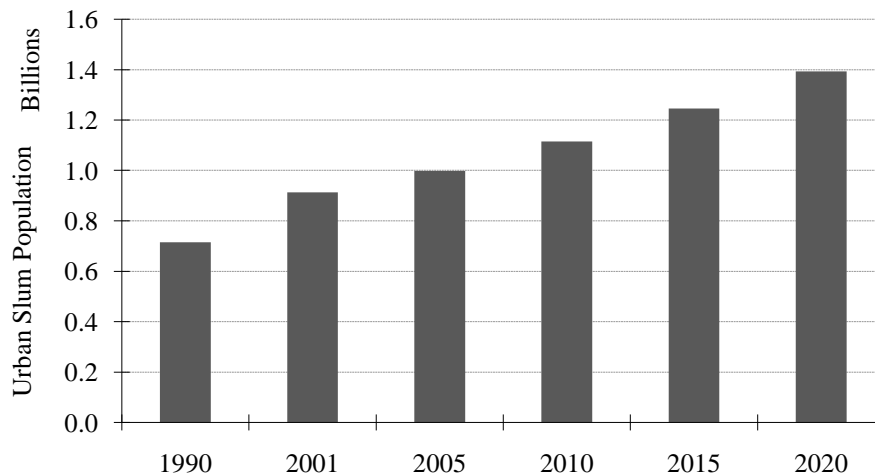
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators

Figure E-7: Headcount Index (%) in Urban Areas Using a \$2/Day Poverty Line Compared to % of Population that is Urban



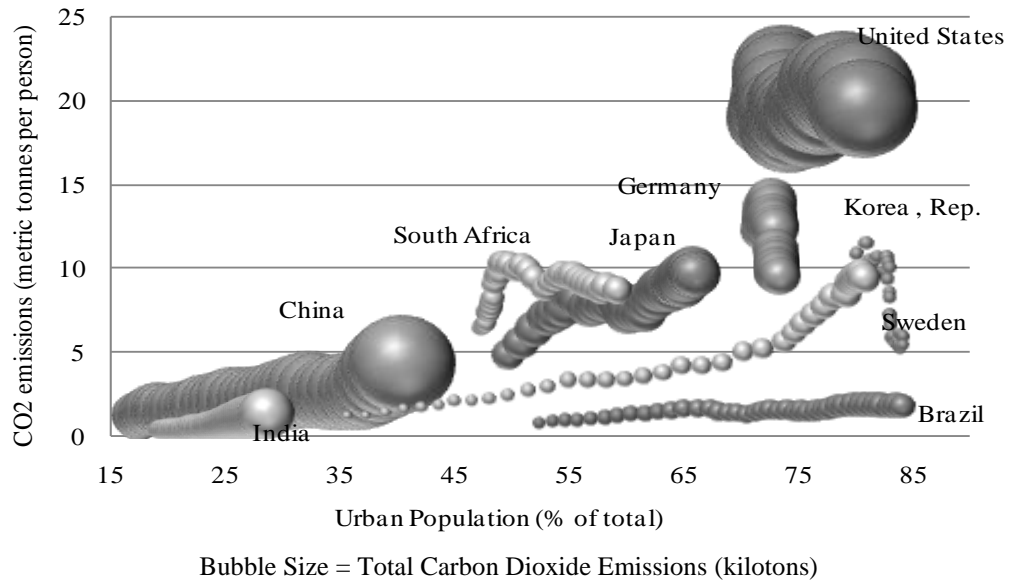
Source: Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula, 2008 and World Bank World Development Indicators

Figure E-8: Urban Slum Population



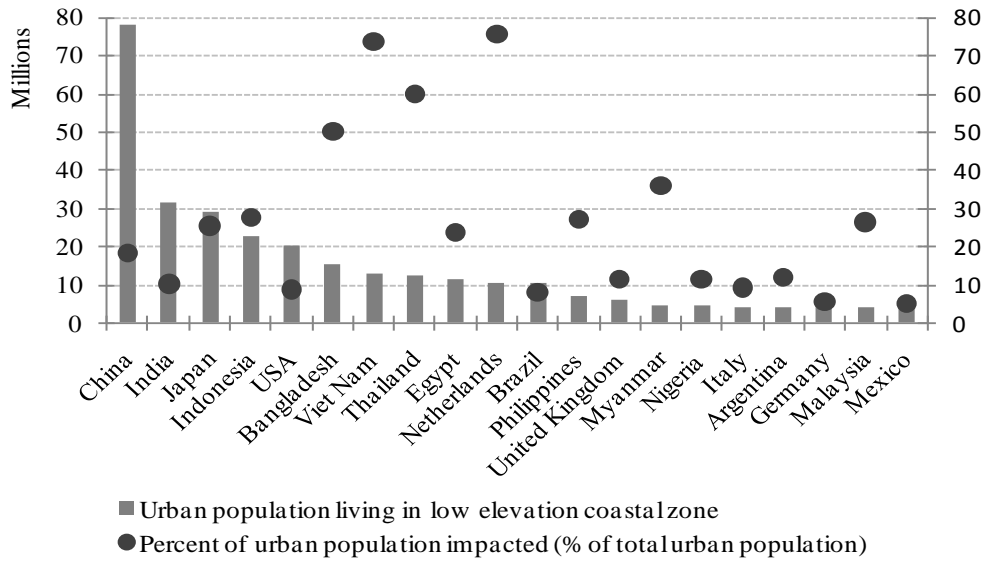
Source: UN World Population Prospects, 2007 Revision

Figure E-9: Carbon Dioxide Emissions Compared with urban Population from 1967 – 2005



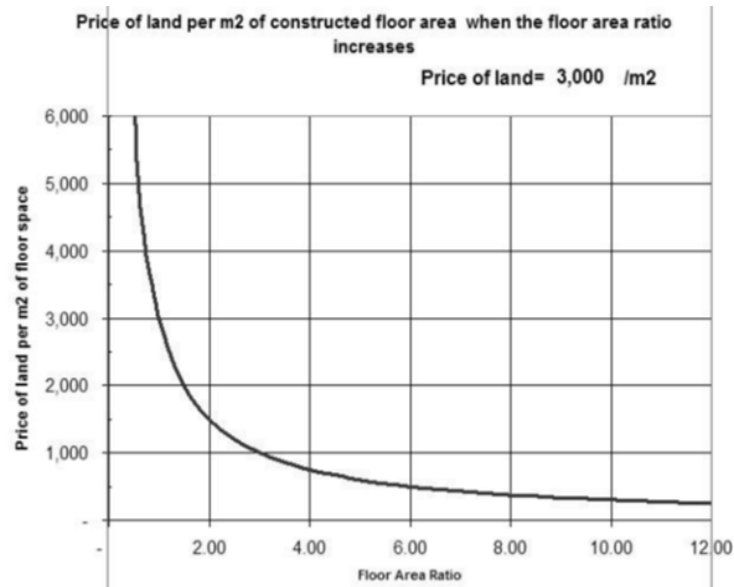
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators

Figure E-10: Countries with Most Urban Populations Living in Low Elevation Coastal Zone



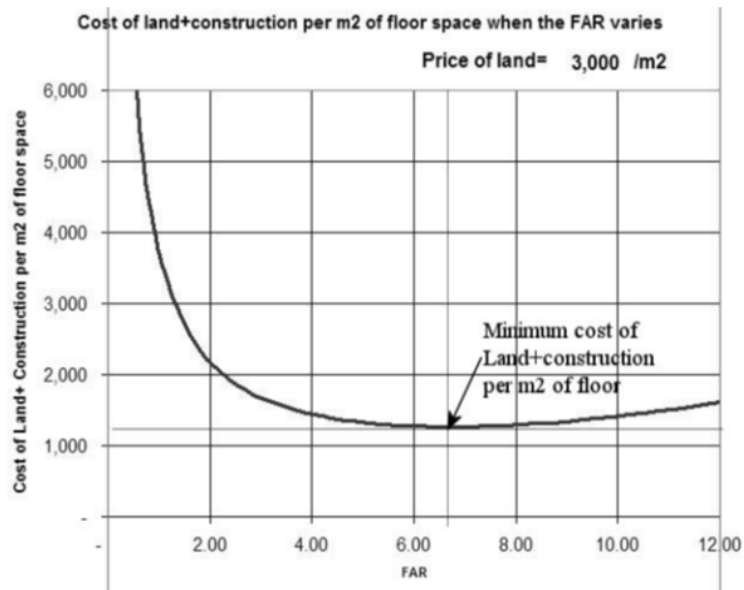
Source: CIESIN, 2007

Figure E-11: Price of Land Compared to Floor Area Ratio in a City in China



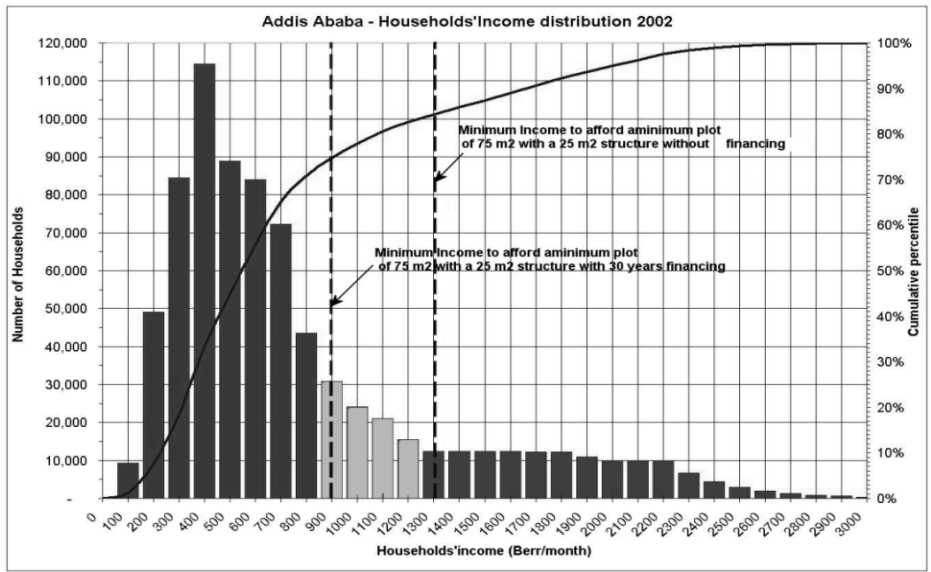
Source: Urban Land Use Background Paper for Urban Strategy, 2009

Figure E-12: Land and Construction Cost Compared to Floor Area Ratio in a City in China



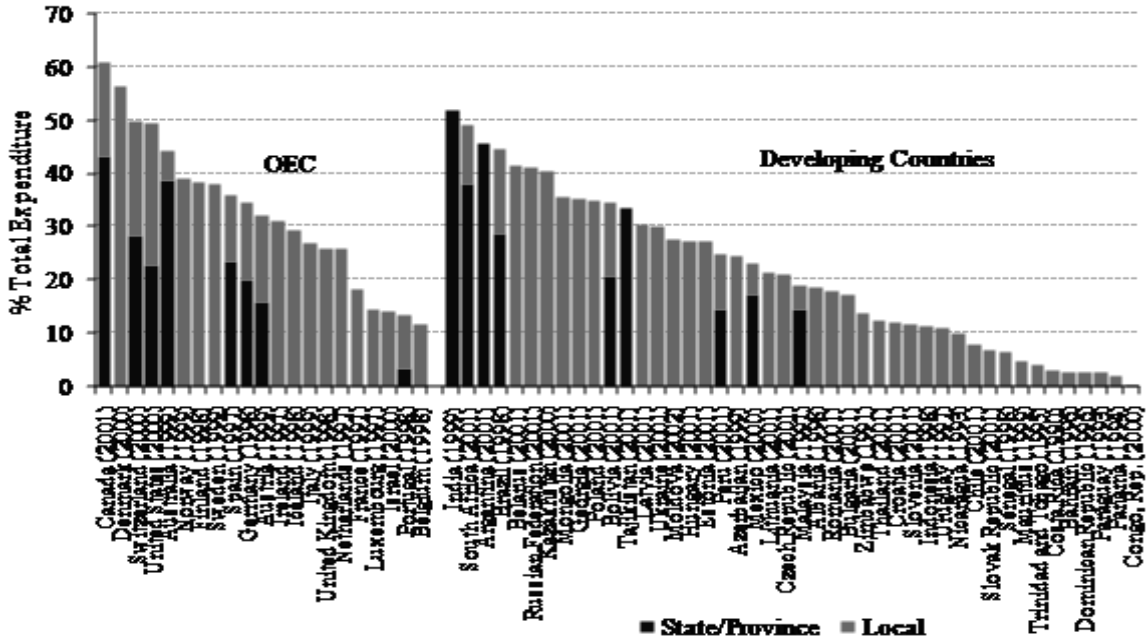
Source: Urban Land Use Background Paper for Urban Strategy, 2009

Figure E-13: Household Income Distribution and Housing Affordability in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



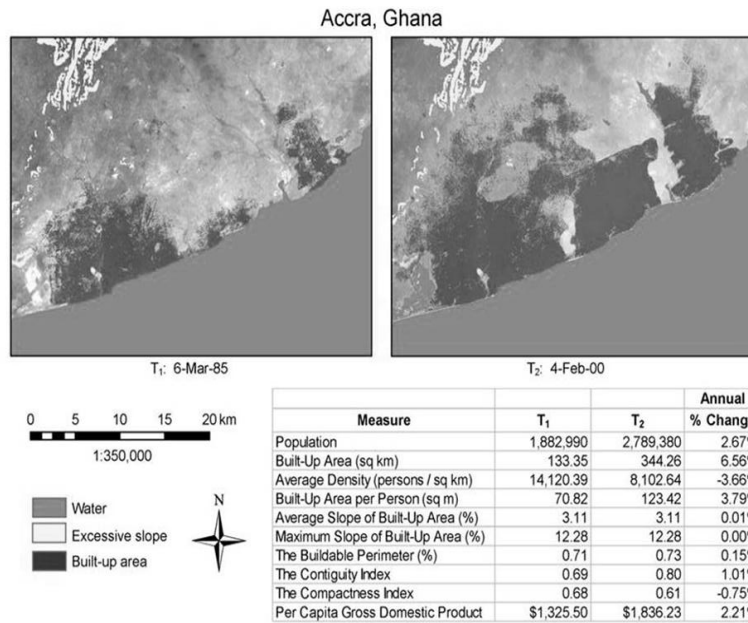
Source: Urban Land Use Background Paper for Urban Strategy, 2009

Figure E-14: Sub-National Expenditures (% of Total)



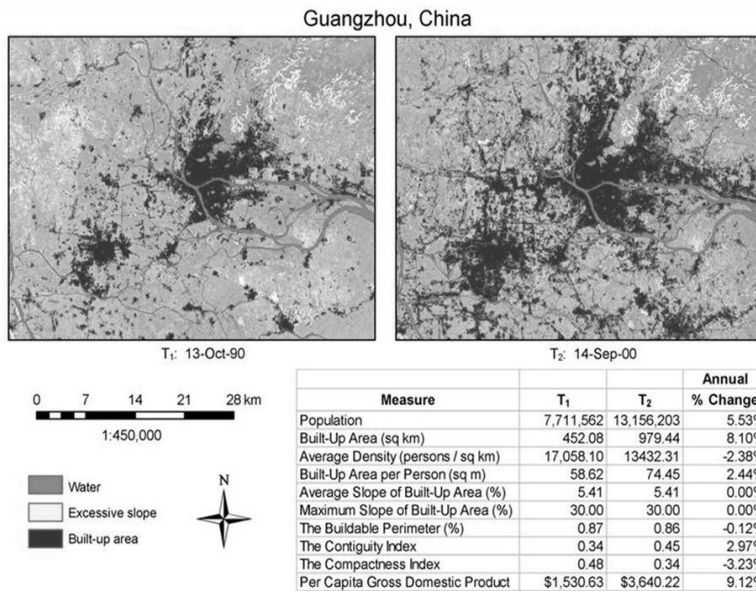
Source: IMF GFS

Figure E-15: Map of Population Density in Accra, Ghana



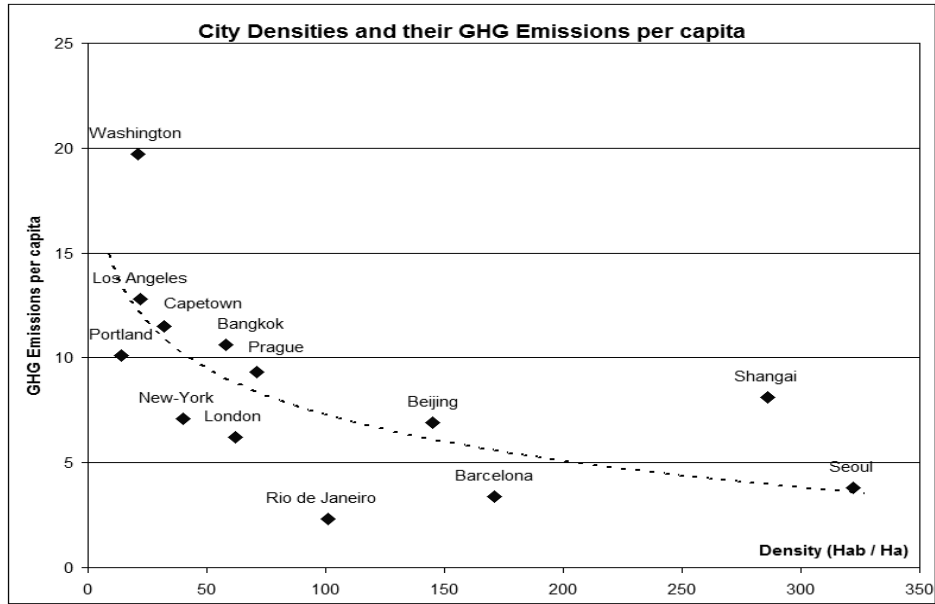
Source: Urban Growth Management Initiative

Figure E-16: Map of Population Density in Guangzhou, China



Source: Urban Growth Management Initiative

Figure E-17: City Densities and GHG Emissions per capita



Source: A. Bertaud, World Bank Urban Strategy Background Paper: Land Use Planning, 2009

Table E-1: Feedback from Client National and Local Governments and Development Partners

Feedback Provider	Identified Areas of Focus
<p><u>Client National and Local Governments</u> (General feedback that came through consultations across the Bank’s regional departments)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more strategic guidance on how to manage urbanization • Establish better linkages between advisory services/technical assistance and lending • Decrease response time taking into account the short-tenure of local elected officials • Expand local government access to direct Bank financing, coupled with Municipal Finance TA • Expand advisory services beyond research to include practical tools and operational guides to improve project impacts and effectiveness • Increase sharing of best practice experience and support city-to-city exchanges to facilitate learning
<p><u>Development Partners</u> Indicative List: Norway, Sweden, UCLG, Cities Alliance, Germany (BMZ, KFW, GTZ) France/AFD, International CSOs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop structured programs and dialogue with development partners within a multi-year framework with continued follow-up and monitoring • Expand support for networks of urban practitioners, academicians, researchers and operational specialists • Support harmonization of donor assistance by engaging with non-financing agencies on pre-investment activities in support of cities • Align the Urban Strategy and the Bank’s urban programs with the priorities of the international development aid agenda • Actively promote civil society participation in urban development by mainstreaming participatory processes (e.g. participatory budgeting), the use of NGOs as service providers, and as a demand agents (e.g. citizen report cards)

Table E-2: Local Government Responsibility for Service Delivery

Number of countries where local government is formally assigned responsibility/ total number of developing countries in sample

Region	Water Supply and Solid Waste	Basic Education	Public Transport and Roads	Urban Planning & Economic Development
Africa	20 of 21	19 of 21	16 of 21	20 of 21
East Asia	8 of 8	6 of 8	6 of 8	8 of 8
Latin America	18 of 18	9 of 18	17 of 18	16 of 18
Central Asia	12 of 12	9 of 11	12 of 12	12 of 12

Source: Compiled from United Cities and Local Governments, 2008

Table E-3: Capital Flows to Emerging Market Countries

Period	Annual Capital Flow (\$USD)
1980s	Essentially Flat
1990-96	\$124 billion
1997-2002	\$86 billion
2003-2007	\$346 billion
2007	\$920 billion
2009 (projected)	\$165 billion

Source: Institute of International Finance

Table E-4: Innovative City Initiatives that Promote Sustainable Urban Environment

City	Policy Intervention Area & Program	Impacts
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	<u>Sanitation Services</u> : 140 km of watercourses integrated into landscape, flood control and resettlement <u>Slum Upgrading</u> : New road, sewage and drainage system, water supply and 1,091 new homes	Clean and restore 73 polluted streams benefitting 49% of the city population Improved housing for 480,000 people in informal settlements
China, Various Cities	<u>Urban Policies & Regulations</u> : New Building Codes covering insulation in walls and roof, double glazed window frames in certain climates, and low energy lighting energy limits	Reduced energy consumption by 50% in targeted buildings, improved indoor air quality
Curitiba, Colombia	<u>Urban Transport</u> : Car free public square, launch of BRT:	Public square build with broad public support, anchoring new transit system
Dar el Salaam, Tanzania	<u>Coastal Waterfront Management</u> : Established a coastal and marine conservation project that included planting of mangrove trees along the coast	Prevents beach erosion; Mangroves sequester carbon; Protects city from storm surges; Maintains healthy coastal ecosystem
Johannesburg, S. Africa	<u>Green Energy</u> : Solar power generation. Solar panels installed in 170 houses	Reduced electricity consumption by between 10-30 percent
Lviv, Ukraine	<u>Energy Efficiency</u> : City Energy Efficiency Program	Reduces energy consumption of buildings; Reduces energy costs; Enables buildings and occupants to withstand extremes in temperature and precipitation
Makati City, Philippines	<u>Urban Environment</u> : Major citywide tree-planting program (3,000 trees planted each year)	Sequesters approx. 25,000 kg of CO ₂ e/year in GHG emissions; Reduces atmospheric pollution; Reduced urban heat island effect
Nagpur, India	<u>Green Energy</u> : Solar power generation	Derive 10% of energy from renewable sources
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	<u>Solid Waste Management</u> : Established the “Green Brigade” of 1200 women to clean streets and public places	Steady jobs created and recyclables used in local fabrication
Seoul, Korea	<u>Environmental Management</u> : Rainwater management and harvesting	In 2007, about 41,000m ³ of rainwater supplied and about 44 MWh of energy saved.

Table E-5: Overview of Bank Urban Strategy Response to Key Challenges

Priority Areas for Strengthening/Adjustment	Bank Urban Strategy Response
<p><u>Urbanization</u>: Increasing client demand for assistance in managing urbanization; limited coverage of urban/urbanization issues in the CAS (IEG/QAG); urban not high on the Bank’s corporate agenda.</p>	<p>Development of new Knowledge Product: <i>Urbanization Review Diagnostic Framework</i> (Tools & Teams). The methodology is under development and pilots are expected to commence in FY10.</p>
<p><u>Secondary Cities</u>: 51% of urban growth in the next 20 years will take place in secondary cities.</p>	<p><i>Expand Wholesale Lending Approaches</i>. Increase share of wholesale MDPs/MDFs in urban portfolio with programmatic focus. Expand on successful experiences with Sector DPLs (Housing) and monitor with the potential of replicating new sector DPLs (Solid Waste).</p>
<p><u>Dysfunctional Land & Housing Markets</u>: Identified as core urban constraints to managing urbanization</p>	<p><i>Urban Planning Audit Tool</i> to be developed to assess implementation status and appropriateness of urban planning regulations and guidelines at the city level (Are they moving in tandem with urbanization reflecting needed changes in urban form to accommodate density requirements?); <i>Housing Indicators Tool</i> would revive the indicators developed in the 1990s and would be revised to assess housing market trends and affordability.</p>
<p><u>Information Scarcity</u>: Due in part to lack of disaggregated census and other national statistics data, and the uneven basis on which cities measure and monitor their performance against different standards.</p>	<p><i>GCIP</i> would be rolled out following a successful pilot phase to include increasing numbers of cities in collecting and monitoring standardized performance data for benchmarking purposes; <i>City-level GHG Index</i> would enable city-level monitoring of emissions against a common standard; <i>Innercity Market Assessment Tool</i> would help cities to gather market intelligence using data mining techniques to attract private investment in inner city areas.</p>
<p><u>Technology Advances</u>: Uneven penetration and uptake of ICT technology advances that can help improve municipal efficiency, governance, and accountability</p>	<p><i>Urban ICT Toolkit</i> would provide information about city-level ICT applications for infrastructure service delivery, street addressing, land administration, crime prevention, financial management and budgeting, public disclosure, governance and would include good practice profiles</p>

Priority Areas for Strengthening/Adjustment	Bank Urban Strategy Response
<p><u>Reorienting and strengthening the urban business lines:</u> Building on the framework of the Urban Strategy detailed descriptions of each business line and related knowledge products, advisory services and investment financing need to be developed</p>	<p><i>Urban Development Info Package</i> would comprise materials and detailed descriptions of the Bank’s urban development practice covering the 5 business lines, including complementary programs with other sectors of the Bank (e.g. ESMAP, Subnational Finance Program, Carbon Fund), Global Facilities, and their applications at the city level.</p>
<p><u>Local capacity development:</u> In line with the development aid/effectiveness agenda, efforts to support capacity development in client countries</p>	<p><i>Regional WB Urban Hubs</i> in Singapore and Marseille (WBI and partners) and regional counterpart hubs, e.g. Amman Institute for Urban Development, GDN (India), provide a global platform for disseminating and sharing knowledge and expanding reach to client cities.</p>
<p><u>The Results Agenda:</u> A global and Bank-wide renewal of the refocusing on the results agenda will require an urban sector response.</p>	<p><i>Urban Strategy Results Framework, Portfolio Review, Development of Core Urban Project Indicators, Urban Database, Clinics and Training</i> comprise the range of tools and approaches being taken.</p>
<p><u>Knowledge Management & Dissemination:</u> In addition to developing new knowledge products, knowledge exchange and dissemination will play a key role in ensuring impact.</p>	<p><i>Innovative Cities/Development Marketplace</i> (under discussion with WBI as a means of enhancing South-South and South-North exchange of ideas and innovative city initiatives); <i>Scholar in Residence Program</i> (to be launched in early FY10 with Urban Planner joining Urban Anchor from Singapore); Recasting of the Urban Anchor knowledge function as a Knowledge Resource Center- FY10.</p>

Table E-6: Urban & Local Government Strategy in a Cross-Sector Framework

Sector & Key Documents	What the Urban & Local Government Strategy covers	What the counterpart unit/strategy covers
<i>PREM</i>	Municipal finance; Local government capacity building for decentralization; National Urban Strategies; Urban poverty assessments (and inputs into national assessments); Urban governance; Local government reform programs Joint: decentralization program analysis and policy advice	Macro-policy frameworks addressing fiscal space and sustainability; debt and borrowing; Fiscal decentralization. Growth policies; Poverty Assessments; National level Governance & Accountability Programs; National-level Public Sector Reform Programs
<i>Water Strategy (FY04)</i>	Urban water and sanitation service delivery and coverage; Cost-recovery for water services managed by local governments	Water and sanitation sector policies, utilities and pricing
<i>Transport Business Strategy (FY08)</i>	Transport-led urban planning; Inner-city roads, rehabilitation and investment planning	National transport policies and strategies, transport planning, traffic management, demand management
<i>Energy Strategy (FY11)</i>	Energy efficiency through urban planning and densification	Impact of urbanization on energy use and access; Energy Efficient Cities (TA and small grants program)
<i>Environment</i> “Development and Climate Change: A Strategic Framework for the World Bank Group” (FY09), Strategy (FY11)	Urban planning promoting sound environmental design; Joint: City-level GHG Index; Brownfield redevelopment	National level environmental policy and capacity building; Carbon screening of Bank operations; Safeguards
<i>Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (FY03)</i>	Urban planning and design to protect watersheds; Urban local governments and municipalities; Urban land administration; Urban agriculture from a planning and resource perspective; Joint: Urban-rural transition analysis and policy advice	Watershed protection and management policies; Rural local governments; Rural land administration; Local development in rural areas; Technical aspects of urban agriculture
<i>Social Development Strategy (FY05)</i>	Urban poverty analysis; Joint/Coordinated: Political economy of land issues; decentralization; crime and violence research and programs	Safeguards; Political economy analysis; Poverty and social impact analysis (PSIA)
<i>Financial and private sector development</i>	Housing sector policy reforms and housing for the poor; Infrastructure finance for urban enterprise or redevelopment zones	Housing finance policy; National policy frameworks promoting PPPs; Policy and institutional strengthening concerning urban investment zones
<i>IFC/MIGA</i>	Municipal Development Projects and Lines of Credit; Joint: Subnational investment	Sub-sovereign finance of local governments; Guarantee instruments;

	promotion agencies, Business enabling environment capacity building	Private dimension of Public-Private Partnerships; Doing Business and Sub-national ICA Surveys
<i>DEC</i>	Joint: 3 Year Urban Research Program with DEC under development, coupled with formation of a joint research group	Conducts and sponsors global economic policy research
<i>Health Strategy (FY07)</i>	Access to health services in urban areas	Health policy concerning HIV/AIDS All other health sector issues
<i>Education</i>	Integrating education programs and measures in urban operations, including linkages to higher education institutions to support growth	All other education sector issues
<i>Social Protection</i>	Integrating social protection programs (e.g. conditional case transfers) and measures in urban operations	National policies, institutions and programs supporting social protection