

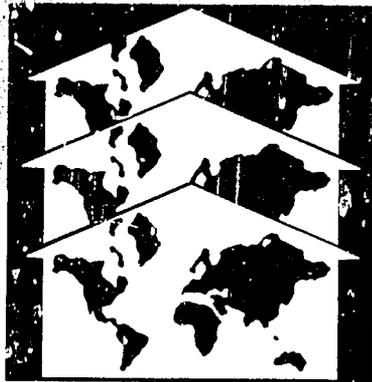
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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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**Congressional Inquiry  
on  
Urbanization**

**Summary of Cable  
Reponses**

**September 1989**

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*The views herein are those of the authors  
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# CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ON WORLDWIDE URBANIZATION

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## PREFACE

In the report accompanying the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1988 (H.R. 3126), the United States Congress expressed concern "about the potential adverse impacts uncontrolled urbanization is having on the developing countries and on the effectiveness of the Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.) existing assistance programs and those of all other international donors." The House Appropriations Committee requested A.I.D. to undertake a study of the potential adverse impacts of urbanization and possible remedial actions the U.S. could undertake in its foreign assistance programs. This report represents a compilation of information gathered from A.I.D. missions worldwide. The aim of the inquiry was to further comprehend urbanization and its implications for A.I.D. programs and strategies in the 1990s. Included as part of this analysis are the views on whether and how the Agency should be mobilized to address the development problems and opportunities that are emerging where urbanization is proceeding rapidly in A.I.D.-assisted countries. Close examination of the multi-faceted components of urban growth and development is essential for analyzing the changing development environment. The potential consequences and shift in the urban component of A.I.D. programming will be vital to achieving broad-based, sustainable economic growth in the next decade.

As a guide for missions to sort their urban-related activities, three conceptual distinct categories were established: (1) urban development project, (2) economic Development projects, and (3) urban beneficiaries projects. The first category includes projects that are deliberately designed to address one or more specific urban problem. These projects typically are the result of specific analysis of urban issues and are intended to focus efforts on urbanization or urbanization-related problems or opportunities, e.g., infrastructure support, municipal government assistance, land use planning, and policy dialogue. The second group of projects are those that focus on economic development problems that affect urban as well as, if not more than, rural areas and populations. These projects are usually not the result of specific attention to urban issues, but rather are the result of attention to general economic development problems such as inappropriate economic policies, the development of capital markets, or the deregulation of small business licensing procedures. This category captures only those economic development oriented projects that have a significant impact on urban areas. The final classification includes projects that serve urban beneficiaries, even though they may not be specifically designed for that purpose. This category includes child survival, population and family planning, and education projects in which a substantial portion of the beneficiaries are urban residents, even if not by design.

Using this framework, A.I.D. missions were asked to examine their portfolios of active projects and to profile the resources being channelled into the three categories of projects. The missions were also asked to discuss the importance of urban-related issues to their country development strategy statements and program goals, given the pace of urbanization in their particular host country. Finally, missions were requested to note the priorities for urban issues established by both the missions and the host country.

Missions expressed their views on the urbanization-related issues to be tackled in the next ten years. The host countries' degree of interest in or priority for these concerns for the future is also incorporated in these findings. Because the implications of such concerns

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relate directly to A.I.D. activities, the missions were also asked to assess the potential need to change the distribution of funds and kinds of projects in the missions' portfolios between now and the year 2000.

The information collected from the missions revealed not only an impressive array of program activities but also a distinct diversity among countries and regions of their priorities and foci. This variety of experience can serve as a stimulus to all missions and international donor organizations for ideas toward creative solutions to urbanization-related problems and opportunities.

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization will continue to affect many A.I.D.-assisted countries. This report attempts to grasp the significance of urban-related issues and their potential impact on both Agency and host country initiatives and policy reforms.

# **PART I**

## **Summary of Cable Responses**

### **LAC Region**

## **SUMMARY OF LAC BUREAU RESPONSES**

The response rate from the LAC Bureau was about 50 percent. All responding countries expressed recognition of the increasing need to address urban problems. Several of the countries (Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador) recognized the need for AID to increase its staff with urban expertise if there was going to be a concerted increase in urban development activities.

El Salvador was the only country that did not fully support a critical look at developing an urban agenda. However, the Mission did acknowledge an increased need for improving the precarious state of urban infrastructure.

The major urban issues for the next decade include economic development and employment generation, urban planning and land issues, and municipal development (decentralization) and management issues. (See Table II.)

Table I lists the Missions responding, the different PRE/H activities in the region and the cable numbers and dates of the responses.

Table II provides a quick summary of the major issues for the next decade mentioned in the responses.

Table III presents data for total and urban populations in all LAC countries. Estimates and projections are for 1950, 1987 and 2025. In addition, Graphs I-V show various data from Table III.

**TABLE I  
LAC BUREAU  
RESPONSES TO CABLE (State 372375)  
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ON URBANIZATION  
RECEIVED TO DATE - 21 APRIL 1989**

COUNTRY	CABLE REC'D	PRE/H ACTIVITIES	CABLE NUMBER	DATE
Barbados		HG Proposed *		
Belize		HG		
Bolivia	X	HG	LA PAZ 16602	27 DEC 88
Brasil	X	TR	BRASIL 00028	03 JAN 89
Colombia		TR		
Costa Rica	X	HG	SAN JO 02073	15 FEB 89
Dominican Republic		TR		
Ecuador	X	HG	QUITO 15760	19 DEC 88
El Salvador	X	HG	SAN SA 00195	06 JAN 89
Grenada		*		
Guatemala	X	HG	GUATEM 00118	04 JAN 89
Haiti		TR,TA		
Honduras	X	HG	TEGUCI 22093	30 DEC 88
Jamaica	X	HG	KINGST 13552	21 DEC 88
Mexico		TR		
Paraguay				
Peru	X	HG Proposed	LIMA 05345	11 APR 89

Explanation of PRE/H Activities: HG - Housing Guaranty Program, includes TA and TR  
 TA - Technical Assistance Activities to Host Government or Mission, includes TR  
 TR - Training Activities, conferences, workshops, etc.

\* - Eastern Caribbean Development Bank HG funded activities

Activities of the Latin American Training Center include the participation of Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina.

**TABLE II  
LAC BUREAU  
MAJOR URBAN ISSUES FOR THE NEXT DECADE, PER MISSION RESPONSES**

LAC BUREAU COUNTRY	Econ Dev. Employment	Urban Plng Land (tenure, dev, etc)	Infra- structure (social & physical)	Hous- ing	Envir- onment	Trans- port	Pvt Sector Provis.of Services	Muni Dev Local Govt Management Capacity	Central to Local Govt. Relations	Finan- cial & Capital Mkts
Bolivia	X	X	X		X					
Brasil		X			X			X		
Costa Rica		X	X	X			X	X		X
Ecuador	X	X					X	X	X	
El Salvador	X		X							
Guatemala	X	X			X			X	X	X
Honduras		X		X				X		X
Jamaica	X	X								
Peru	X		X	X			X	X		X

Note: Categories are not exclusive, classifications were made per the responses.  
Urban population growth was a general 'next decade' issue reflected in most cables.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE INDIVIDUAL MISSION RESPONSES

### Bolivia -

The Mission acknowledges the need for increased interventions in the "urban sector", however, it has decided to focus its limited resources rather than spread them too thinly. Similar reasoning was applied in their decision not to intervene in the education sector.

The Mission reported two on-going urban development activities: a \$15 million HG and support to a newly chartered city, El Alto. Various funding sources (AID and non AID) are pooled for the El Alto activity. The El Alto activity is defined as, "an ad hoc endeavor aimed at addressing a severe socio-political problem." The problem is defined by El Alto being, "probably the city in Bolivia the least prepared to cope with immigration and urbanization processes." About \$300,000 in local currency and half the time of one FNDH represents the AID funding amounts.

The Mission believes that it has no projects that are "(urban) economic development projects."

The Mission notes that the GOB has assigned a high priority to the housing sector, however, the Mission concludes that overall financial constraints on the GOB will preclude the GOB from spending most of the funds that it envisions.

Conservative estimates suggest that more than 50 percent of the population will be residing in cities of over 10,000 persons. The Mission believes that, "While this trend must be taken seriously by the GOB, the (Mission) does not believe that an emergency program is warranted, given the nature of the country's overall economic problems. Fundamental to the urbanization problem is the country's relative poverty, as people migrate to the cities.... Thus the Mission would not recommend shifting funds away from activities intended to stimulate growth of the country [side] in order to address the urbanization problem."

The Mission further notes that if a significant increase in funds were to become available for a serious push towards developing the urban sector, it would recommend first that a comprehensive development plan be put together in conjunction with the GOB and other donors. The Mission recognizes that AID would not be able to come up with significant resources to undertake the job alone. The five most important areas which the plans would have to focus on are: urban infrastructure, health and sanitation, mortgage credit, stimulation of the construction industry, and the building of a better industrial base for the urban sector.

In conclusion, the Mission notes that if AID was to carry out a serious urban (sector) program, "AID would have to significantly increase its USDH expertise, both with respect to urban planners and engineers...such expertise would have to be based in-country, and not in a regional office...above all AID would have to obtain a substantial increase in its budget in order to avoid draining other programs..."

## **Brazil -**

AID/Brazil is an ADC program with small resources. Presently, AID's direct support for urban activities has been through a matching grant to the Conservation Foundation for both agro-forestry and urban environmental activities. Slightly half of AID's input (\$100,000 in FY 87, \$ 50,000 in FY 88, and projected \$210,000 in FY 89) have been used directly for urban activities. In addition, another \$125,000 in flood emergency assistance has been provided, along with participant training for urban related activities.

The Mission identified several dominant opportunities for expanding the urban program: (a) urban concerns could rise to such significance that they could challenge the basic economic model, (b) directing resources to large and medium cities so that confidence and credibility in urban investment may be built upon success, and (c) recognizing that certain problems are so severe that the society be mobilized to action (viz. "emergency at risk population in Rio, decline and turning down of basic services institutions in Rio,...gradual decline of the economic base of Rio...,etc.")

AID/Brazil's future agenda, through the Conservation Foundation, includes: exchange among new mayors complimented by work at the state level during this year's writing of the new state constitution, training in urban planning for municipal employees, and facilitating with UNDP a credible system for intermediate transfer of public and private resources to municipalities which can prepare and carry out effective environmental actions including generating community support.

## **Costa Rica -**

The Mission reports that, "housing has been a priority equity program" in its current portfolio. In addition, the Mission views the problems arising from the moderate rate of urban growth (3.5 percent per year) as manageable if handled properly by the GOCCR. Given that USAID/CR's program level is phasing down, any future Mission activities will be limited to TA, training and policy dialogue.

The Mission has identified three major urban issues that need to be addressed in the next ten years: housing, urban infrastructure, and the public framework for providing basic services. Due to the importance of the housing sector to the GOCCR, and the importance the Mission places on the sector, the Mission sees, "more opportunity to resolve some of the problems facing the sector." Past achievements are being institutionalized, while present activities are focusing on strengthening the national housing finance system.

The Mission notes that it is using a, "relatively strong policy-dialogue voice...to work toward achievement of institutional and systematic changes aimed at financial self-sufficiency and sustainable delivery systems in the shelter sector." In addition, the Mission views that it should be supporting "the GOCCR's ability to carry out urban land use planning

and integrated urban development programs,...[and] encourage the adoption of cost-recovery mechanisms for financing infrastructure investments."

The Mission acknowledged the regional activities of RHUDO/CA and that the CABEL Regional Infrastructure/TA Program is expected to begin examining possible mechanisms to improve local municipal budgeting and revenue systems. "The Mission sees substantial benefits to be derived through focussed (sic) attention by A.I.D. Missions in the region on strengthening the capacity of local democratic institutions to more effectively address and manage the issues of urban and municipal development."

The Mission concluded that, "The main staffing and backstop implications of a shift towards greater involvement in programs addressing the needs of the urban poor would be the requirement for increased numbers of urban specialists both in Washington and in the field. Ideally, these individuals should be urban and municipal development professionals with multi-disciplinary backgrounds, who would be able to assist Missions in addressing the diverse development problems affecting the urban poor, including development of appropriate strategies and recommendations for necessary and/or desirable host country policy changes."

#### **Ecuador -**

The Mission reports there are three active HGs in Ecuador. The Mission acknowledges the importance of urban related programs in the CDSS and program goals. The Mission reported the most important urban-related issues (in decreasing concern for the GOE) as: rationalizing central to local government revenue transfers, increasing and improving management of municipal own-source revenues, increasing urban infrastructure coverage, improving financing and management of urban infrastructure, increasing urban employment opportunities in productive sectors, increasing dialogue and joint problem solving at local level among municipal officials, local private sector and community leaders, revising urban land regulations and infrastructure standards to permit offering of secure shelter solutions affordable to low-income households.

The Mission is planning to commence a new urban HG Program of \$50 to \$100 Million in the FY90-FY94 period. The Mission's suggested changes in distribution of funds and projects considers that, "[The] Mission's response to pace of urbanization in Ecuador is reflected in decision to launch a major urban program and to explore ways to use urbanization as an integrating factor for Mission programs in small business credit, employment generation, health education, fiscal administration, agricultural marketing and rural-urban linkages."

The Mission concluded that, "From a world-wide perspective, with greater acknowledgement and program response to urbanization by all missions, it seems likely there will be a need for increased staff and financial resources for AID/W backstopping of urban programs, particularly for analytic input into urban program design."

## **EL Salvador -**

The Mission acknowledges the relation and interaction between the rural and urban development projects. "...The fact that most project inputs are supplied by, or channeled through, urban economies, and that both the government services and financial services are urban located, those projects that are designed as principally rural development projects also impact,..., on urban location and urban populations."

Currently there are two HGs in El Salvador, in addition there are eight projects the Mission has defined as urban economic development projects.

The Mission takes a macro approach to development. "The Mission does not perceive the key development issues as either exclusively urban or rural, but rather as national issues that are better addressed as sectorial economic, social and political objectives than as urban versus rural concerns. The Mission further added, "The introduction of urban versus rural issues into development planning would most likely be more restrictive and could lead to less than optimal programming of resources." Given this approach, the Mission recommends that "projects should be examined on their economic and social development merits and not only on their locational characteristics."

The CDSS does acknowledge the need for improving "the precarious state of infrastructure in smaller cities and towns as well as in the major cities." In addition, the Mission realizes the need for the benefits from urban economic growth to accrue to rural populations.

The Mission is concerned with providing the basis so that "significant GOES and other donor investment, which is available, can be effectively channeled into upgrading programs benefiting the urban poor, rather than utilizing AID resources for this purpose."

The Mission "[does not] see that the pace of urbanization or the severity of urban issues in El Salvador would be the determining factors as to how funds would be distributed."

## **Guatemala -**

The Mission acknowledges that urban areas are playing an increasingly important role in the country's national economic development. New technological demands for agricultural development are requiring sophisticated inputs and concomitant demands for improved processing, marketing, transportation and distribution services and facilities. The Mission notes that these services will most likely locate in urban areas.

The urban focus of the Mission has been primarily on urban economic development and on the delivery of services to marginal urban populations. The Mission also realizes that demographic shifts require attention to the employment, shelter and health service delivery systems of urban areas. This has influenced the Mission's programming.

There are two urban development projects (one Mission funded and one HG). In addition there are several urban economic development projects (agri-business development, private sector development, private enterprise development, micro-business development).

The Mission is also using the PL 480 Title II Program to carry out an urban food for work project involving labor intensive sub-projects benefiting up to 60,000 people in 55 marginal areas in Guatemala City by 1990. The total cost of the program is about \$4 Million. The program is being implemented by CARE. During the next two years CARE will expand the program to include four additional municipalities, benefiting another 40,000 people. Approximate costs for the program expansion will be about \$3.3 million. Sub-projects for both phases include: street paving, potable water, sewerage, sanitation and health facilities and retaining walls.

At the national level, the Mission has negotiated a set aside of 8 percent of the national budget to finance capital investments in public facilities and infrastructure in the country's 330 municipalities. Most of these funds have been used to finance streets, urban transport improvements, water and sewerage facilities, sanitation facilities, etc.

The Mission notes that a review of the project has been determined to be successful to date, as well as identifying a need of municipalities to receive additional technical assistance to effectively program and manage such development activities.

The Mission is supporting decentralization efforts of the GOG. The Mission summarizes that the "GOG has demonstrated significant interest in decentralization and for increased reliance on municipal governments to undertake public works programs."

During the next CDSS period (FY 90-94) the Mission does not anticipate developing a separate development strategy nor focusing a significant portion of its resources on urban specific projects. However, the Mission plans to carry out studies to obtain a clearer understanding of urbanization trends and their relationship to urban development. "The Mission will consider modifications to its development assistance strategy, as appropriate."

## **Honduras -**

The Mission estimates that "over half of the country's GDP is now accounted for by economic activity generated in rapidly growing urban areas." There are several on-going urban development programs. These include: Shelter for Urban Poor II (a \$30 million HG) providing new shelter, home improvements and basic urban infrastructure for about 33,000 low-income families; a CABI (Central American Bank for Economic Integration) \$ 22 million project for shelter and basic infrastructure; and a CHF project using ESF funds for interim construction financing for low-income families through credit unions and cooperatives.

One output of the Shelter for Urban Poor HG has been support for the GOH to adopt a national betterment tax legislation which allows secondary cities greater financial control to recover the cost of capital investments from beneficiaries. In addition, the Mission has supported the passage of a municipal reform law. The law will set the basis for decentralizing the finance and management of urban development activities.

There are two new major urban development projects proposed for FY 90. These are:

- o Shelter Finance Mobilization, a \$50 HG, that will support improvements in public and private national housing finance policies and institutions, and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to plan, finance and administer public services in areas of community development, record keeping, local tax and licence systems and local infrastructure systems; and
- o A CARE/Honduras grant proposal (for infrastructure and TA - urban food for work), this proposal will use HG loan funds for the infrastructure design, construction and administration aspects of the program in 10 municipalities. PL480 Title II funds will finance the commodities, shipping, distribution, project labor, training and technical assistance needs of the program.

#### **Jamaica -**

The Mission acknowledges that urban related programs will play an important role in the Mission's strategy over the next five years. The Mission recognizes the need for the GOJ to provide sufficient employment opportunities and services for urban populations at a time when public resources are severely limited. "The concentration of economic and human resources in urban areas will undoubtedly influence the composition of the [GOJ's] agenda." The Mission is considering the preparation of an urban development strategy.

In conclusion, the Mission noted that HG funds are an important component of the Mission's resources. The Mission also added that HG funds would be a more useful development tool if they could be used to include a broader range of eligible activities so that loan guarantees could be more effective for addressing urbanization problems.

#### **Peru -**

The Mission noted that a new HG was in the planning stage and that other urban development activities are limited to about \$30,000 of the annual special development projects funding. Housing finance was mentioned as a leading urban issue for the next decade. The mission expressed concern that, "Peru needs stable policies and stable institutions for mobilizing public and private resources,...making shelter solutions available to urban populations."

Additional urban issues for the next decade include: integrating the informal sector into the formal urban economy, urban food subsidies, financing and availability of health care, adequate water and sewerage facilities, etc. The Mission acknowledged that "Even though AID is not active in [urban infrastructure], the question of finance, particularly for urban infrastructure in rapidly expanding cities, is a major one, and solutions are needed."

Currently the Mission's CDSS does not provide a large role for urban projects. "The Mission has been unable to include a housing objective in its Action Plan because of debt problems related to past HG loans and to (sic) the need for better financial policies in the shelter sector.

The Mission concluded that, "Because of the current crisis in Peru and the many possible outcomes, it is impossible at this time to estimate how the importance and funding of urban programs will change in Peru over the next ten years."

## STATISTICAL ANNEX

**TABLE III** Total and Urban Population Estimates and Projections for 1950, 1987 and 2025. Percent Urban, Percent of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025, Estimated Percentage of 1987 Population Below the Poverty Level, and 1986 GNP Per Capita.

**GRAPH I** Urban and Rural Percentage Share of Population, 1950, 1987, 2025.

**GRAPH II** Urbanization Trends. Low, Low Middle and Middle Income Countries - 1950, 1987, 2025

**GRAPH III** Share of 1950-2025 Urban Occurred/Yet To Occur, Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025.

**GRAPH IV** Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Level in Urban and Rural Areas, for Selected Countries 1987.

**GRAPH V** Estimates and Projections of Total Urban and Rural Below Poverty Level Populations, 1987 and 2025.

URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA

**TABLE III**  
**TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS,**  
**AND PERCENT URBAN - 1950, 1987, AND 2025.**  
**PERCENTAGE OF URBAN INCREASE - 1950-1987 AND 1987-2025.**  
**ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL (in %)**  
**URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS. 1986 PER CAPITA GNP.**

LAC Bureau Country	1986 Per Capita GNP (\$US)	Total Population 1950	Urban Population 1950	Total Population 1987	Urban Population 1987	Total Population 2025	Urban Population 2025	Percent Urban			Percentage of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between		Estimated Share of 1987 Population Below The Poverty Level (in percent)		\1
								1950	1987	2025	1950-87	1987-2025	Urban	Rural	
Argentina *	2,350	17,150	11,199	31,500	26,900	47,421	43,959	65%	85%	93%	48%	52%	--	--	
Bolivia	600	2,766	1,046	6,730	3,336	18,294	13,336	38%	50%	73%	19%	81%	--	--	
Brazil *	1,810	53,444	18,438	141,459	105,769	245,809	218,770	35%	75%	89%	44%	56%	--	--	
Chile *	1,320	6,091	3,557	12,416	10,503	18,301	16,965	58%	85%	93%	52%	48%	27%	--	
Colombia *	1,230	11,597	4,302	29,943	20,611	51,718	43,391	37%	69%	84%	42%	58%	32%	--	
Costa Rica	1,480	858	287	2,733	1,412	5,099	3,804	34%	52%	75%	32%	68%	--	--	
Dom. Rep.	710	2,409	571	6,531	3,788	12,154	9,675	24%	58%	80%	35%	65%	45%	43%	
Ecuador	1,160	3,310	937	9,923	5,413	22,910	17,732	28%	55%	77%	27%	73%	40%	65%	
El Salvador	820	1,940	708	5,906	2,330	15,048	9,209	37%	39%	61%	19%	81%	20%	32%	
Guatemala	930	2,969	906	8,434	3,457	21,668	13,976	31%	41%	65%	20%	80%	66%	74%	
Haiti	330	3,097	378	6,936	1,991	18,312	10,346	12%	29%	57%	16%	84%	65%	80%	
Honduras	740	1,401	247	4,657	1,954	13,293	9,079	18%	42%	68%	19%	81%	14%	55%	
Jamaica	840	1,403	376	2,409	1,341	3,704	2,845	27%	56%	77%	39%	61%	--	80%	
Mexico *	1,860	27,376	11,690	82,964	58,974	154,085	131,589	43%	71%	85%	39%	61%	--	80%	
Panama	2,330	893	320	2,274	1,219	3,862	2,869	36%	54%	74%	35%	65%	21%	30%	
Paraguay	1,000	1,371	474	3,897	1,790	8,552	5,961	35%	46%	70%	24%	76%	19%	50%	
Peru	1,090	7,632	2,694	20,727	14,257	41,006	34,445	35%	69%	84%	36%	54%	49%	--	
Trinidad & Tobago	5,360	636	146	1,224	813	1,897	1,590	23%	66%	84%	46%	54%	--	39%	
Uruguay *	1,900	2,239	1,746	3,058	2,601	3,875	3,550	78%	85%	92%	47%	53%	22%	--	
Venezuela *	2,920	5,009	2,665	18,269	15,985	37,999	35,149	53%	87%	93%	41%	59%	--	--	
Low and Middle Income		46,844	16,483	121,242	72,183	250,059	190,765	35%	60%	76%	32%	68%			
Middle Income		106,747	46,203	280,748	212,260	494,948	437,476	43%	76%	88%	42%	58%			
ADC Countries Only		122,906	53,598	319,609	241,343	559,208	493,373	44%	76%	88%	43%	57%			
TOTAL		153,591	62,686	401,990	284,443	745,007	628,240	41%	71%	84%	39%	61%			

Source: UN, The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984-85. UN, NY 1987.

\1 - Data from World Bank, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, The State of The World's Children (1989).  
 \* - Advanced Developing Countries

Low and low middle income countries are per World Bank definitions (0-\$420 and \$460-\$1570).  
 Middle income countries' GNP per capita ranges between \$1,560 and \$5,800.  
 Non Advanced Developing Countries (ADCs) in Middle Income category are Panama and Trinidad and Tobago.  
 ADCs in Low to Low Middle Income category include Colombia and Chile.

## NOTES TO GRAPHS

GRAPH I - Data for GRAPH I are derived from Table III.

GRAPH II - Data are from Table III, income data (GNP per capita) are from the World Bank's World Development Report, 1988 (Table 1, Basic Indicators). Country groupings are supplied from the World Bank's classification scheme based on GNP per capita: Low income countries' GNP per capita ranges from up to \$420, Low Middle Income Countries range from \$460 to \$1,570, Middle Income Countries range from \$1,810 to \$7,410.

GRAPH III - Data are from Table III. The two sections of the pie chart represent the percentages of urban population growth between 1950 and 2025 that has occurred and is yet to occur. The 1987-2025 section reflects the share of 1950-2025 urban growth to be experienced between the 1987-2025 period.

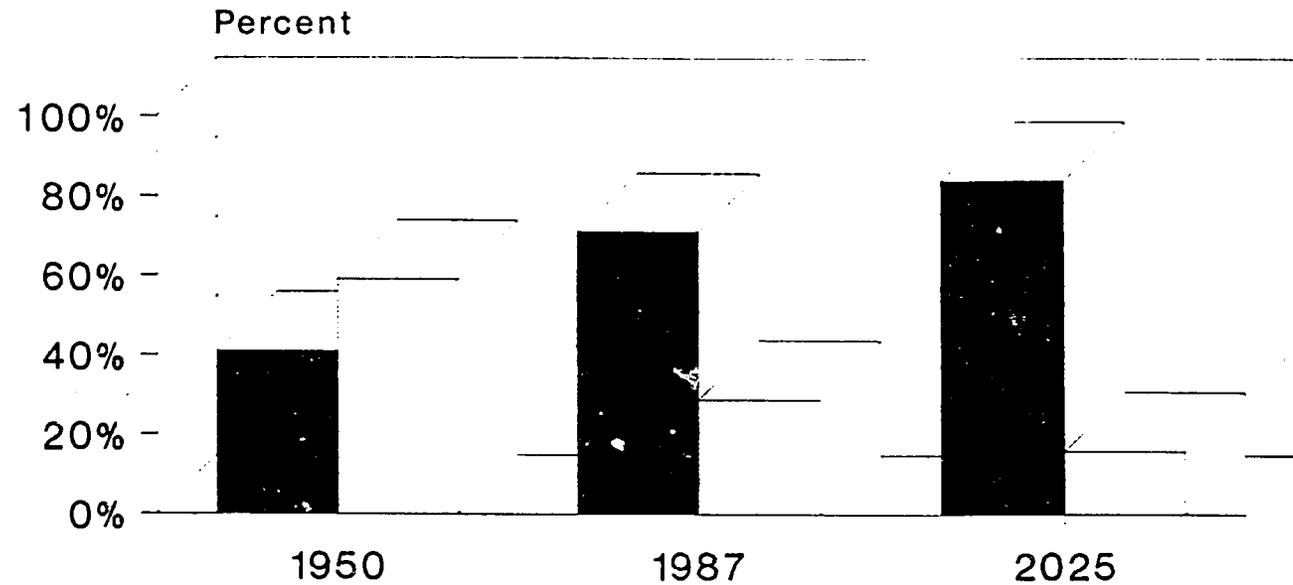
GRAPH IV - Data are from Table III. Data estimating below poverty level populations are from World Bank (Indicators of Development, 1988) and UNICEF (State of The World's Children, 1989). These estimates are based on studies done over the past ten years. The methodology includes a comparison between costs for a minimal caloric intake, basic shelter, transport, health care, etc. and income distribution data. The share of population not able to afford the bare essentials is placed in the below poverty level category.

GRAPH V - Uses the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations (GRAPH IV) to determine the number of people falling in these categories for 1987. Projections of below poverty level populations are made for 2025 based on the UN's projections for 2025 urban and rural populations.

The UN notes that the rate of increase for poverty level populations has been higher than the rate of total population increase in most countries. For the purposes of GRAPH V, the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations are held constant for the projections to the year 2025. For more information see Living Conditions in Developing Countries in the Mid-1980's, UN 1986.

GRAPH I

# LAC Region Countries Level of Urbanization



	1950	1987	2025
Urban Population	41%	71%	84%
Rural Population	59%	29%	16%

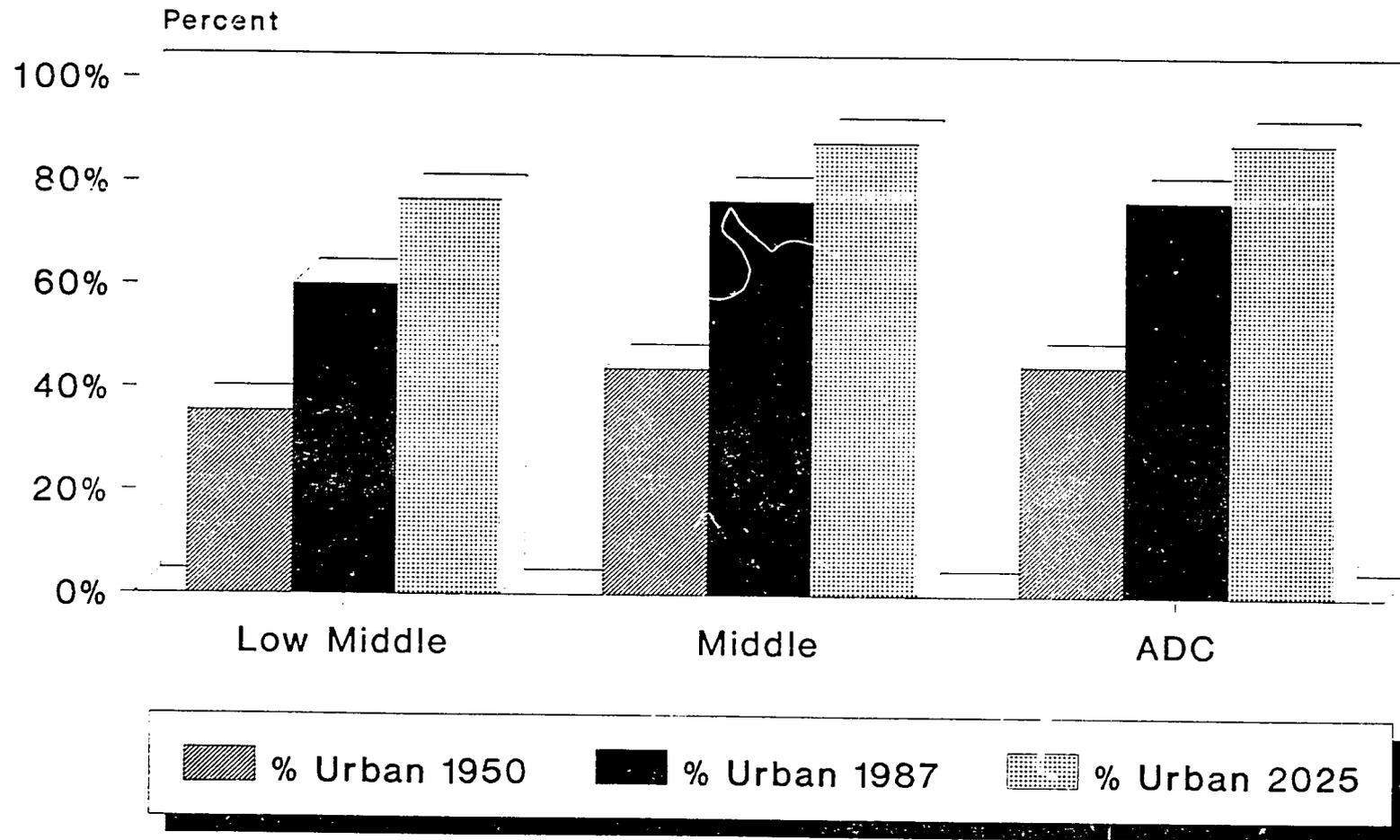
Urban Population
  Rural Population

UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

GRAPH II

# LAC REGION

## Level of Urbanization, 1950-2025

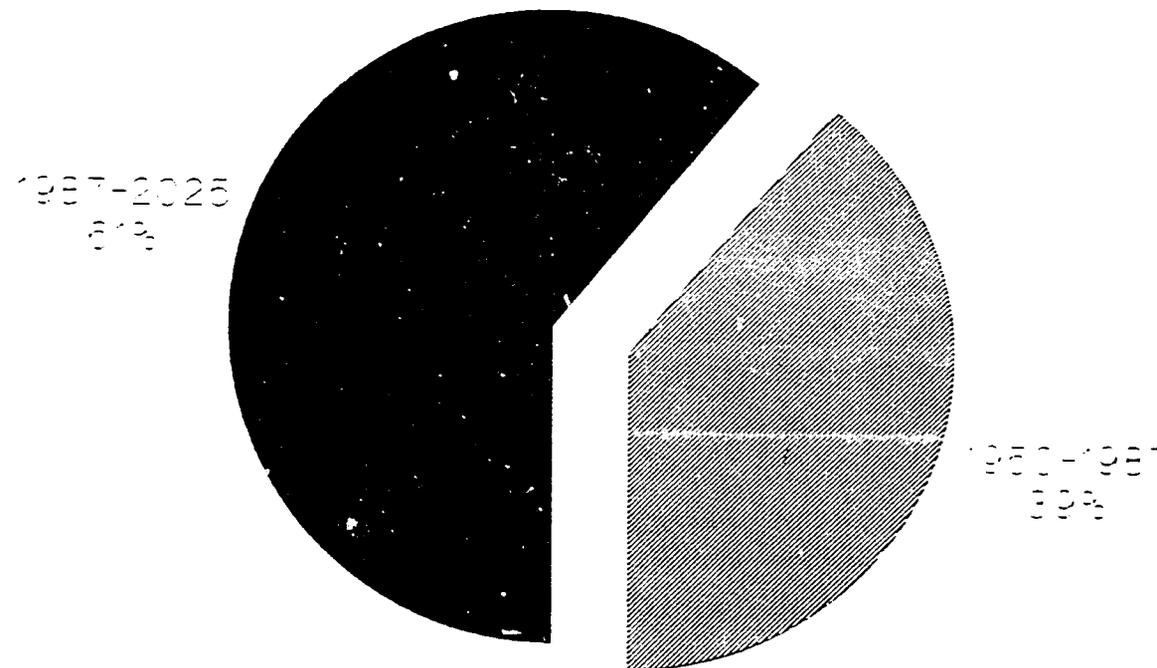


Source: Table III-3

GRAPH III

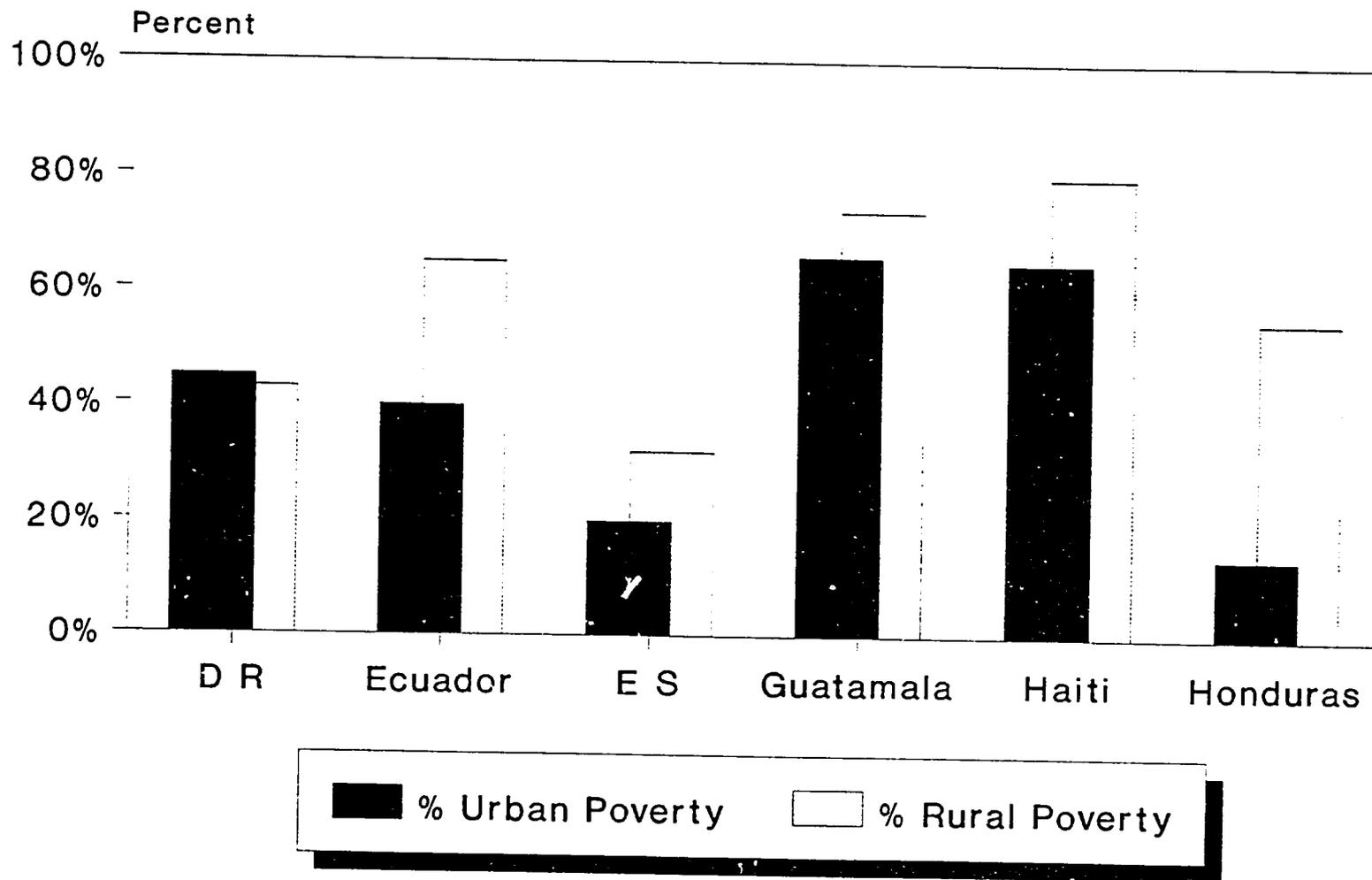
# LAC Urbanization 1950-2025

## Share of Growth Occurred\Yet to Occur



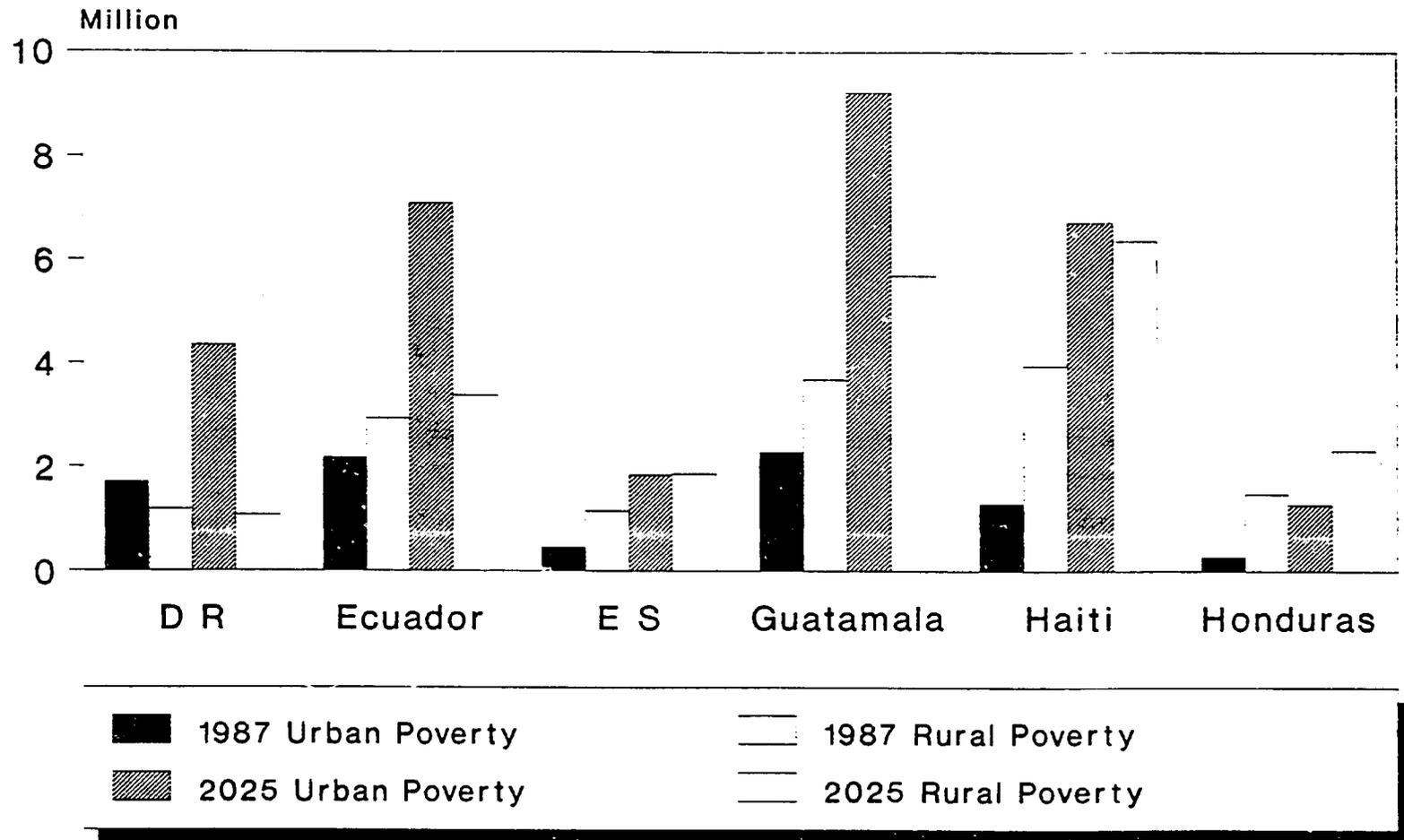
UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

GRAPH IV  
 Percent Below Poverty Level  
 LAC, Selected Countries, 1987



GRAPH V

# LAC Below Poverty Level Population Selected Countries, 1987 and 2025



World Bank and UN Estimates, 1987

## **URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA (UN 1987) For Various LAC Countries**

There is a wide range of criteria in the definitions of urban areas. These various criteria may consider: urban density, level and type of economic activity, type of living facilities, population density and/or administrative boundaries or other jurisdictional factors.

The following definitions and dates of available data are excerpted from the UN's Prospects of World Population, Revised as of 1984-85. The definitions are based on a country's classification of urban areas as used for census bureau purposes.

Argentina - population centers with 2,000 or more inhabitants; 1947, 1960, 1970, 1980.

Belize - legally established towns; 1960, 1970.

Bolivia - assumed to be cities of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Sucre, Tarija, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Cobija; 1950, 1976.

Brasil - urban and suburban zones of administrative centers of municipios and districts; 1960, 1970, 1980.

Costa Rica - administrative centers and cantons; 1950, 1973.

Dominican Republic - administrative centers of municipios and municipal districts, some of which include suburban zones of rural character; 1950, 1960, 1970, 1981.

Ecuador - capitals of provinces and cantons; 1950, 1962, 1974.

El Salvador - administrative centers of municipios; 1950, 1961, 1971.

Guatemala - cities, towns and villages that have been officially recognized as urban; 1964, 1973.

Haiti - administrative centers of communes; 1950, 1971.

Honduras - localities with at least 2,500 inhabitants; 1960, 1974.

Jamaica - Kingston metro area and selected main towns; 1960, 1970.

Paraguay - cities, towns and administrative centers of departments and districts; 1950, 1962, 1972.

Peru - populated centers with 100 or more occupied dwellings; 1961, 1971, 1981.

Trinidad and Tobago - Port of Spain, Arima borough and San Fernando town; 1946, 1960.

Uruguay - areas defined as urban; 1963, 1975.

## **PART II**

# **Summary of Cable Responses**

## **ANE Region**

## SUMMARY OF ANE BUREAU RESPONSES

The response rate was 75 percent for the ANE Bureau. See Table I for list of responding countries and type of on-going PRE/H activities in the region.

Urban issues were acknowledged as an area of concern in most countries. In all countries but the Philippines and Nepal, there was substantial awareness of urban issues. In the Philippines there is a definition problem; the Mission considers only Metro Manila and Cebu City as "urban", while noting that overall more than 50 percent of the Philippine's population is urban. In Nepal, the Mission made no mention of previous Mission efforts to address the problem of the expansion of urban areas into scarce arable land, and only noted that other donor agencies were adequately addressing urban development concerns.

In 12 out of the 15 responses urban economic development and employment concerns were identified as a priority area (Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Yemen). In Indonesia, the Mission recognized "the urban sector's role as the primary catalyst for Indonesia's economic growth..." In Sri Lanka the Mission noted that, "...it has become clear that USAID's rural development agenda might be more advanced by directing more resources towards development in, and of, smaller urban areas."

Social and physical infrastructure, land use and tenure issues and environmental concerns were also identified as priorities in 12 countries. See Table II for presentation of major urban issues for the next decade as reported by each responding Mission.

Urban issues were defined as "cross cutting issues" in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Tunisia. In Bangladesh, the Mission reported that with the increasing concern for urban issues, it was now viewing urban issues as cross cutting with regard to their on-going programs. In Pakistan, the Mission stated that "sectorial issues are more emphasized than the rural/urban split in GOB programming." The Tunisia Mission, in analyzing its portfolio, noted that, "[it] does not view urban or rural projects as competing against each other, but rather as synergistic phenomena utilized and emphasized, as appropriate, to achieve broader developmental objectives."

Both the India and Thailand Missions hoped that ADC application of technology and science programs would make contributions to efficient urban development.

Yemen was the only country reported to have associated RAPID analytical methodology of population trends with urban growth and development. The Yemen Mission thought that RAPID activities at a local level would enhance the public and private sector's awareness of impending urbanization.

Two missions (Indonesia and Jordan) requested additional USDH staff with urban expertise.

**TABLE IV  
ANE BUREAU MISSION RESPONSES  
TO CABLE RE: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ON URBANIZATION  
RECEIVED TO DATE - 27 FEBRUARY 1989**

COUNTRY	CABLE REC'D	PRE/H ACTIVITIES	CABLE NUMBER	DATE
Afghanistan	X		ISLAMA 24686	18 Nov 88
Bangladesh	X	TA	DHAKA 09834	11 Dec 88
Burma				
Egypt	X		CAIRO 29560	19 Dec 88
Fiji				
India	X	HG	NEW DE 31570	27 Dec 88
Indonesia	X	HG in design stage	JAKART 18694	12 Dec 88
Jordan	X	HG	AMMAN 14335	13 Dec 88
Lebanon		HG, but no program		
Morocco	X	HG	RABAT 00391	12 Jan 89
Nepal	X	TA	KATHMA 09325	09 Dec 88
Oman	X		MUSCAT 07149	18 Dec 88
Pakistan	X	HG in design stage	ISLAMA 26634	13 Dec 88
Philippines	X		MANILA 39779	15 Dec 88
Portugal		HG		
Sri Lanka	X	HG	COLOMB 08621	13 Dec 88
Thailand	X	TA	BANGKO 61967	13 Dec 88
Tunisia	X	HG	TUNIS 12696	13 Dec 88
Yemen	X	TA	SANAA 09256	17 Dec 88
Response Rate	75%			

Explanation of PRE/H Activities: HG - Housing Guaranty Program, includes TA and TR  
 TA - Technical Assistance Activities to Host Government or Mission, includes TR.  
 TR - Training Activities, conferences, workshops, etc.

**TABLE V**  
**MAJOR URBAN ISSUES FOR THE NEXT DECADE,**  
**PER 15 ANE MISSION URBANIZATION CABLE RESPONSES**

ANE BUREAU COUNTRY	Econ Dev. Employment	Land (tenure, dev, etc)	Infra- structure (social & physical)	Hous- ing	Envir- onment	Trans- port	Pvt Sector Provis.of Services	Muni Dev Local Govt Management Capacity	Central to Local Govt. Relations	Finan- cial & Capital Mkts	AG Prod, Process, Marketing
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X						
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X						
India	X	X	X	X							
Indonesia	X										
Jordan	X	X	X				X	X	X		X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X					X	
Nepal		X	X	X				X			
Oman	X		X	X							
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X						
Philippines						X					
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	
Thailand	X		X		X			X	X	X	
Tunisia	X		X		X			X	X		
Yemen	X	X	X		X						

Note: Categories are not exclusive, classifications were made per the responses.  
 Urban population growth was a general 'next decade' issue reflected in most cables.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM INDIVIDUAL MISSION RESPONSES

### ASIA

#### Afghanistan -

The Afghanistan Desk at the Mission in Pakistan reported that AID "may have to partially reassess the rural bias of our post-war activities in order to address what could be a new political reality-the need to satisfy good and services hungry city-based populations."

The Mission estimates that the current population of Kaboul is 2.8 million, an increase from 500,000 just prior to the 1979 Soviet invasion.

#### Bangladesh -

The Mission reports that urban is not addressed in the current CDSS. However, the Mission has acknowledged that urban issues are of increasing concern and is now looking at rapid urban growth as a cross-sectorial issue and how it affects sustainable economic development. The Mission is discussing with other donors potential urban related activities for the next decade. Several studies are under way to determine what urban problems will reach critical proportions by the year 2000.

The Mission noted that while there was a general rural focus on improving economic conditions, the alleviation of urban poverty had woven into its on-going program, "However, USAID (and other donors) have not developed specific urban programs outside of large scale infrastructure (e.g. water and sewer, electrification). In USAID's case urban areas are beneficiaries of infrastructure and service investments in an incidental rather than a purposive way."

#### India -

The Mission reports that urban issues are included in the current CDSS and the Mission and GOI have a keen interest in urban programming. An urban sector strategy is being prepared in collaboration with RHUDO\Asia. The Mission noted that by 1990 more than 50 percent of India's GDP will be produced in urban areas.

In recognizing the tight resource constraints, the Mission hopes to make important contributions to efficient urban development by following the main theme of the CDSS (Application of Science and Technology in Development). "By focusing on the application of information and management systems technology to improving (sic) urban efficiency of urban resource management and institutional development; and to rely on the HG program for related capital elements."

## Indonesia -

The Mission reported that, "Urbanization's rapid pace, its importance as a development issue and the urban sector's role as the primary catalyst for Indonesia's economic growth point to the need to assess the content and direction of the Mission's present portfolio in relation to the urban sector."

In addition to urban related projects, there are several 100 percent urban oriented projects: the HG Municipal Development Project authorized in 1988, Save the Children - community development project, WLHI - urban economic development projects. Important urban issues for the next decade were listed as: unemployment, the urban labor force is growing faster than the urban population; urban poverty, affecting more than 25 percent of the urban population; and, the need for increased private sector role in delivery of housing and services.

The Mission stated its first priorities were to: increase private sector participation in shelter and service delivery, strengthen the capacity of local government to mobilize and manage resources, and assist the central government to improve its system of grants and loans for funding urban services and infrastructure to encourage local resource mobilization. These issues are being addressed in the HG Program and directly support the GOI's Urban Development Strategy.

In reviewing its portfolio, the Mission noted, that, "it is evident the Mission has a significant urban orientation. However, the urban focus of many of our projects has evolved without an explicit, program-wide quote urban unquote strategy. Based on many GOI and donor agency analyses, it is clear that rapid urbanization has created a complex set of problems that is hindering Indonesia's economic development."

Presently, the Mission is reviewing the roles that urban areas can play in stimulating off-farm employment, promoting agricultural development, stimulating formal and informal private enterprise and providing the infrastructure required for the exportation of agricultural goods and raw materials. The result of these studies will provide a strategy that will fit within the CDSS framework and serve as a guide for future Mission programming. The Mission fully supports the RHUDO/Asia's efforts to assign a USDH in Indonesia.

## Nepal -

In Nepal, urban is of secondary concern and the Mission sees no need to change or modify the lack of urban programming. The Mission feels that the other donors (WB, UN Agencies, ADB) are adequately addressing urban issues. The Mission's CDSS supports the HMG's basic needs orientation. Several key urban issues are presented for the next decade, however, it is not possible to address them given, " Mission budget constraints,

and recent ANE guidance to focus our program on fewer objectives, [leaving] no latitude for USAID/Nepal to under take urban projects."

Priority issues presented in the response include: provision of adequate infrastructure, concerns about urban growth and land use planning, and the training of municipal officials "with the complexities inherent in urban growth."

Currently, RHUDO/Asia is providing TA in earthquake reconstruction and land use planning. Previously, the Mission had funded an Urban Advisor and supported the Kathmandu Urban Land Use Study.

### **Pakistan -**

The Mission reports that, " Urban issues are mentioned in the CDSS and considered important insofar as they form part of a program that is designed to be national in scope." GOP policy is reported as having struck a balance between rural and urban development. Sectorial concerns (health, education, energy, communications, etc.) are emphasized more than the rural/urban divide.

The Mission has "consciously left major urban infrastructure activity to the multilaterals." In the future (post 1993) the Mission notes that its general programming will reflect the "complicated and intriguing" interaction between rural and urban areas. They feel that current programming reflects some of this, and they look forward to continued dialogue on the subject.

The Mission added some issues of concern with regard to placing more emphasis on urban programs, "...any expansion into urban areas cannot be at the expense of cutting back on resources going to rural areas...Cities and urban areas grow in response to the needs of commerce, industry and related services--essentially private sector funded activities. The urbanization trend is well established and will continue with or without donor support. A case could be made for financing the requirements for urban infrastructure out of the profits of the many businesses and individuals that already benefit."

In addition, the Mission stressed the interaction of existing programs with urban priorities. Such programs include agricultural projects that provide support for urban food security and the "twilight" area on the rural/urban fringe that the Mission hopes its agricultural portfolio will continue to support.

### **Philippines -**

The Mission acknowledged that about 50 percent of the total population is urban; however, the Mission also stated that, "For the foreseeable future, the problems of rural insurgency, low productivity in agriculture and environmental degradation in the countryside will remain the Philippine's major problems." In addition, the Mission added that it did not foresee changing the focus of its portfolio.

In the Philippines, there is confusion over definitions of "urban". The GOP defines urban per a set of criteria, while the Mission defines urban as Metro Manila and Cebu City. ANE/W has recommended that the Mission examine urbanization issues in the next CDSS. The Mission perceives this as what AID has normally termed "urban issues in rural development".

### **Sri Lanka -**

In Sri Lanka, the Mission sees urbanization as an opportunity rather than a hindrance. As with most AID programs in Sri Lanka, even the current HG program has been predominantly located in small towns and rural. The most critical urban problems that the Mission thinks should be addressed over the next ten years include: land tenure and titling, urban infrastructure (including transport and communications), housing problems, urban unemployment, and environmental impacts of development. The Mission acknowledges the relationship between the housing finance sector and USAID's capital markets agenda. In addition to the above, the Mission is, "investigating the dimensions of issues in regional development which could have implication for urban areas."

Although the Mission only has two projects it considers 'urban related' (Health and Population, and Private Sector Policy Support), it is designing a project that addresses the spatial distribution of growth. This new project will promote off-farm employment in small towns, and will deal with these centers having an impact on increased economic growth. The Mission also noted, "Urbanization might therefore be seen as an opportunity rather than a problem, and one which could support rural development as well by decreasing population pressures on scarce agricultural land and by developing markets and rural support systems and services in small towns...it has become clear that USAID's rural development agenda might be more advanced by directing more resources towards development in, and of, smaller urban areas." The Mission concluded that it would, "...welcome a partnership with AID/W and RHUDO/Asia in further exploring and possibly supporting an urban agenda which would complement its rural/agricultural agenda."

### **Thailand -**

The Mission reports that it has recognized the emerging trends in Thailand's development. This realization is reflected in the establishment of projects to encourage off-farm employment outside the Bangkok area and support to the RTG policy formulation, program planning, pre-project analysis capabilities (Rural Industries and Employment Project -493-0343, and Problems of Development II Project - 493-0341, respectively). In addition, the Manres Project (493-0345) is designed to develop public and private sector Thai capacity to respond effectively to current and emerging natural resource and environmental problems.

The above three projects address numerous urban concerns; development of agro-industries, municipal management, taxation, transport, infrastructure, environmental effects

of industrialization. These concerns are also reflected in the urban issues of greatest importance over the next decade: municipal infrastructure and service requirements, revenue generation policies, private provision of urban services, employment generation, environmental degradation issues.

Currently, the Mission is co-funding an urban study with RHUDO/Asia, which be an important component in the next CDSS. One rationale for this is the that economic growth will increasingly be urban based. The Mission notes that the RTG is making a major reassessment of urbanization for the next Five Year Plan.

The Mission also added that, in the case of an advanced developing country such as Thailand, the question posed in the cable is much broader than an urban sector concern and that functional account descriptions and levels should reflect an increased concern for urban focused programs to come more in line with the types of programs designed.

## NEAR EAST

### Egypt -

Presently the Mission program includes four large scale urban infrastructure projects (Telecommunications IV, Alexandria Wastewater, Canal Cities II, Urban Electric Distribution) and several general urban development projects (Local Development II, Decentralization Support Fund, [Private] Sector Development and Support). Egypt is the only country where AID has been involved in large scale infrastructure projects.

The Mission noted that there were classification problems with respect to urban areas. The GOE designates particular areas as urban, and many rural areas, considered as villages, have populations between 10,000 and 50,000.

The Mission will be developing urban strategy as part of the on-going Action Plan. Urban issues will include: population growth, employment generation, urban encroachment on arable land, environmental concerns, urban infrastructure, housing, social services, and urban administration and finance.

### Jordan -

The Mission noted that Jordan's population is now more than 70 percent urbanized, and that urban areas are growing at about 5 percent annually. The majority of the Mission's portfolio reflect Jordan's population distribution.

Specific urban development projects include: water and waste water projects, a roads project (about 70% urban), and a HG program. Other urban related projects include: a loan guaranty program for small enterprise development, a private sector services

program, an industrial development program, and training activities related to business. Recent TA activities have included the development of a national housing strategy.

The Mission specified the most important urban issues to be addressed over the next ten years as: land use, in many areas agricultural and urban land use are in direct conflict with each other; employment, the GOJ will need to shift its strategy from labor supply to labor demand; environment, given rapid population growth future efforts will need to focus on maintaining and managing basic infrastructure and service systems; regional disparities, despite the provision of an array of regional investment incentives development continues to concentrate around Amman.

Major programs in the CDSS include: "assisting the private sector manufacturing and service industries in Amman and secondary cities; helping orientate university training in industrial engineering, product design, electronics, cost accounting, marketing, etc.; helping the GOJ to increase availability of health and family planning by expanding hospitals and clinics in urban areas; helping the GOJ better maintain and manage infrastructure and urban service networks; increasing attention on urban environmental issues..."

The Mission feels that its current portfolio "relates very well to the reality of Jordan and that there is no need to make major changes in the distribution of funds and/or kinds of projects in the portfolio over the next ten years."

## **Morocco -**

The Mission reports that Morocco has the most advanced urban network in the Maghreb and a spatial distribution that has helped to localize rural to urban migration. The major urban issues listed were: urban expansion and multiplication of cities, land, social and physical infrastructure, basic urban management in smaller towns, etc.; public services, existing deficits, absence of minimum standards of service, lack of coordination in planning services, etc.; urban environment and disposal of solid and liquid waste, including the management of wastewater facilities; decentralization and local government, the need to develop new revenue sources; and urban employment and economic opportunities.

The Mission's "...CDSS objectives include sub-components specifically targeted to impact on the urbanization phenomenon including : reducing the population growth rate; employment and productive capacity; efficiency of urban operations and decentralization; improvement of basic physical environment and living conditions for the urban poor and more rational planning and use of energy resources." Direct urban interventions are limited to the on-going HG program and complementary TA projects, which include: support for the new municipal development bank, upgrading managerial skills in the public sector, and demonstrating how public interventions at the local level can increase private sector investment in urban shelter.

The Mission notes that the GOM is increasingly aware that, "it must facilitate the creation or expansion of business and especially small and medium-sized enterprise to address a serious urban employment problem. The Mission concluded that, "Given the significance of population and economic growth trends in urban Morocco, we anticipate that USAIDs' program will gradually become more and more explicitly urban driven and oriented in the decade of the 1990's."

#### **Tunisia -**

In analyzing its portfolio, the Mission noted that, "[it] does not view urban or rural projects as competing against each other, but rather as synergistic phenomena utilized and emphasized, as appropriate, to achieve broader developmental objectives." On-going urban projects include a HG program designed to finance 6,750 serviced plots and the upgrading of storm water and sewerage systems in 15 secondary cities.

The Mission reported that the major urban concerns to be addressed over the next decade include: urban economic development and employment, degradation of the urban environment, provision of urban infrastructure and services, and municipal development and market towns. The current strategy reflects the Mission's efforts to address a new generation of more sophisticated development issues which are increasingly urban in nature. The Mission also acknowledges that, "urbanization will be an important factor influencing the future development pattern of Tunisia. Urban related issues will be important considerations in the formulation of the Mission's overall strategy." To generate input for the 1990 CDSS, the Mission will seek to carry out a full urban assessment in collaboration with the RHUDO.

The Mission concluded that, "Based upon the Mission's knowledge of Tunisia, we believe that an increased Agency focus on urban issues is fully warranted at this time. We look forward to continuing dialogue with AID/W on these issues."

#### **Oman -**

In Oman, via the Omani-American Joint Commission, AID is financing water and waste water treatment facilities in the country's two largest cities. The most critical issues for the next decade include recurrent cost and physical plant maintenance and operation. The institutional capacity required to operate and maintain the existing and planned infrastructure needs improvement. The downturn in oil revenues is raising the question of how to pay for subsidized urban services.

## Yemen -

In Yemen, urban issues are not paramount. The Mission acknowledges the need for programming to address urban issues (water supply, sanitation, land markets, credit, etc.) however, due to budget limitations it sees no change in the next five to ten years of programming. Mission feels that other donors are addressing some of the above urban issues.

The Mission also noted that it was beginning to address population and urban growth issues through two separate RAPID presentations. One has a focus on national growth, while the other focuses on larger governorates and involves chambers of commerce and local government to help them anticipate and plan for growth in their areas. The Mission did add that the UN's water policy efforts may become associated with a national urban growth strategy, and that the Mission may in the future become involved in land use planning and a national urban growth strategy.

## **STATISTICAL ANNEX**

**TABLE VI** Total and Urban Population Estimates and Projections for 1950, 1987 and 2025. Percent Urban, Percent of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025, Estimated Percentage of 1987 Population Below the Poverty Level, and 1986 GNP Per Capita.

**GRAPH VI** Urban and Rural Percentage Share of Population, 1950, 1987, 2025.

**GRAPH VII** Urbanization Trends, Low, Low Middle and Middle Income Countries - 1950, 1987, 2025

**GRAPH VIII** Share of 1950-2025 Urban Occurred/Yet To Occur, Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025.

**GRAPH IX** Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Level in Urban and Rural Areas, for Selected Countries 1987.

**GRAPH X** Estimates and Projections of Total Urban and Rural Below Poverty Level Populations, 1987 and 2025.

### **URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA**

**TABLE VI**  
**ANE BUREAU COUNTRIES**  
**TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1950, 1987 AND 2025**  
**WITH PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND PROPORTION OF URBAN INCREASE**  
**SHOWN SEPARATELY FOR THE 1950-1987 AND 1987-2025 INTERVALS.**  
**ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL POPULATION, 1987;**  
**AND 1986 GNP PER CAPITA**

ANE Bureau Country	1986 Per Capita GNP	(Estimates and Projections in Thousands)						Percent Urban			Percentage of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between:		Estimated Share of 1987 Population Below The Poverty Level (in percent)\1	
		Total Population 1950	Urban Population 1950	Total Population 1987	Urban Population 1987	Total Population 2025	Urban Population 2025	1950	1987	2025	1950-87	1987-2025	Urban	Rural
Afghanistan	--	8,958	520	18110	3629	37917	18540	6%	20%	49%	17.4	82.6	---	---
Bangladesh	160	42,284	1840	106651	13568	219383	78757	4%	13%	36%	15.2	84.8	86%	86%
Burma	200	17,832	2876	38603	9360	65960	31046	16%	24%	47%	23.0	77.0	40%	40%
Egypt	760	20,330	8695	49166	23346	90399	64033	43%	47%	71%	27.1	72.9	21%	25%
Fiji	1810	289	70	705	299	953	642	24%	42%	67%	40.6	59.4	---	---
India	290	357,561	61695	786300	210104	1228829	658218	17%	27%	54%	24.8	75.2	40%	51%
Indonesia	490	79,538	9871	172494	46562	272744	152381	12%	27%	56%	25.7	74.3	26%	44%
Jordan	1540	1,237	429	3804	2519	13611	11323	35%	66%	83%	19.2	80.8	14%	17%
Lebanon	--	1,443	327	2762	2257	5221	4795	23%	82%	92%	43.2	56.8	---	---
Morocco	590	8,953	2345	25191	11461	40062	28447	26%	45%	71%	22.9	77.1	28%	45%
Nepal	150	8,182	187	17253	1483	33946	10380	2%	9%	31%	12.7	87.3	55%	61%
Oman	4980	413	10	1331	129	3495	1105	2%	10%	32%	10.8	89.2	---	---
Pakistan	350	40,031	7014	105195	32485	209976	119044	18%	31%	57%	22.7	77.3	32%	29%
Philippines	560	20,552	5577	57060	23381	102787	67929	27%	41%	66%	28.6	71.4	50%	64%
Portugal *	2250	8,405	1619	10205	3269	12334	7130	19%	32%	58%	29.9	70.1	---	---
Singapore	7410	1,022	1022	2616	2616	3323	3323	100%	100%	100%	69.3	30.7	---	---
Sri Lanka	400	7,678	1106	16725	3554	24443	10410	14%	21%	43%	26.3	73.7	---	---
Thailand	810	20,320	2129	53150	11243	85929	42239	10%	21%	49%	22.7	77.3	15%	34%
Tunisia	1140	3,530	1102	7557	4422	12860	10169	31%	59%	79%	36.6	63.4	20%	15%
Yemen	550	3,324	63	7251	1621	20773	11023	2%	22%	53%	14.2	85.8	---	---
Low Income Countries		483,969	75,564	1,091,599	276,440	1,825,675	931,190	16%	25%	51%	23.5	76.5		
Low Middle & Middle /2		166,891	31,910	387,915	128,251	655,947	396,421	19%	33%	60%	26.4	73.6		
TOTAL		651,882	108,497	1,482,130	407,307	2,484,945	1,330,934	17%	27%	54%	24.2	75.8		

Source: Estimates and UN Mid-Range Projections, from Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations 1950-2025, The 1982 Assessment, New York, 1985. UN, The Prospects of World Urbanization, Revised as of 1984-85. UN, NY 1987.

/1- Data from: World Bank, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, The State of The World's Children (1989).

/2- Low Middle/Middle Income category excludes Singapore.

\* - AID designated Advanced Developing Country (ADC).

Low, Low Middle and Middle income countries are per World Bank definitions (\$0-\$460, \$460-\$1570, and \$1810-\$7410).

## NOTES TO GRAPHS

GRAPH VI - Data for GRAPH VI are derived from Table VI.

GRAPH VII - Data are from Table VI, income data (GNP per capita) are from the World Bank's World Development Report, 1988 (Table 1, Basic Indicators). Country groupings are supplied from the World Bank's classification scheme based on GNP per capita: Low income countries' GNP per capita ranges from up to \$420, Low Middle Income Countries range from \$460 to \$1,570, Middle Income Countries range from \$1,810 to \$7,410.

GRAPH VIII - Data are from Table VI. The two sections of the pie chart represent the percentages of urban population growth between 1950 and 2025 that has occurred and is yet to occur. The 1987-2025 section reflects the share of 1950-2025 urban growth to be experienced between the 1987-2025 period.

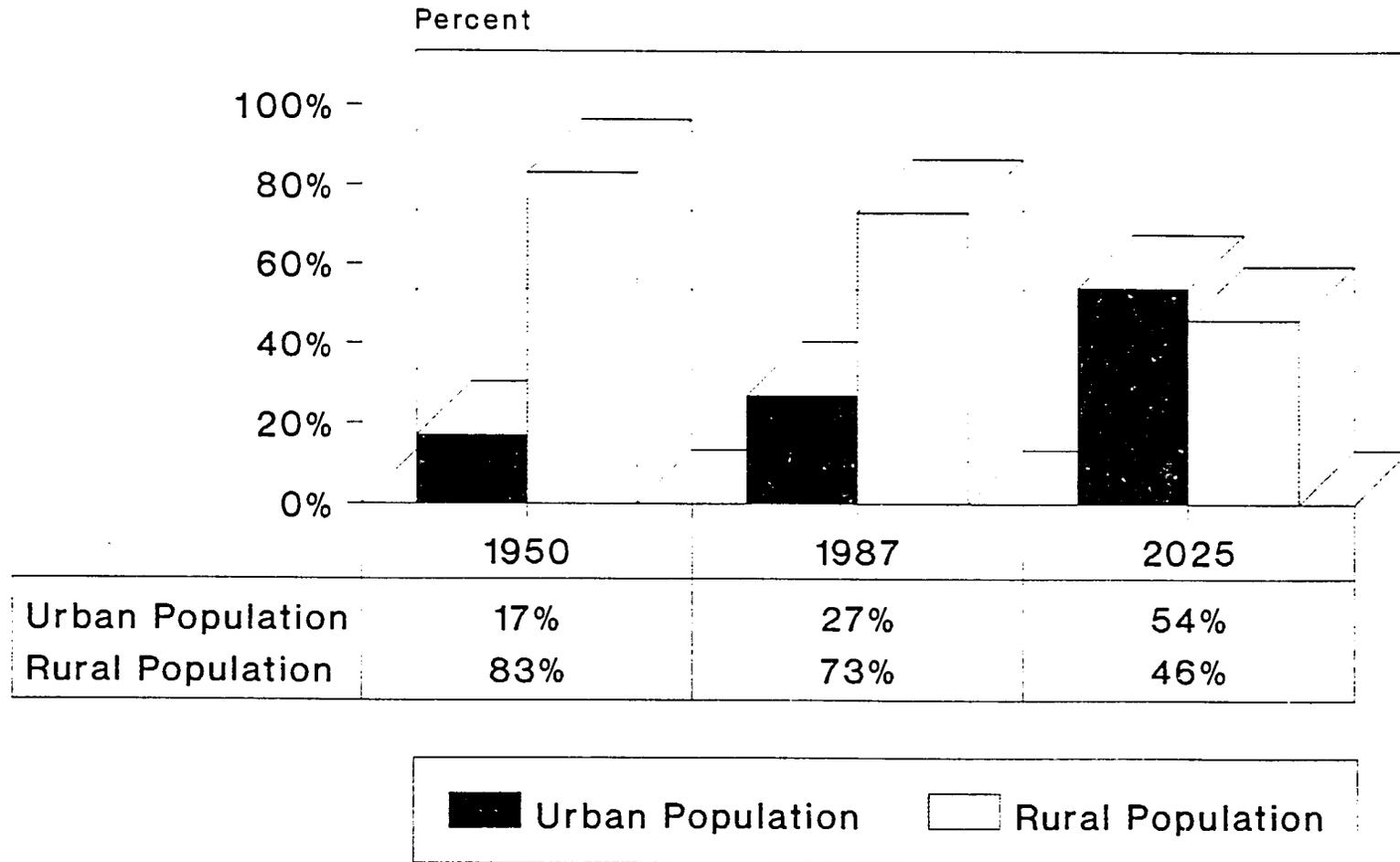
GRAPH IX - Data are from Table VI. Data estimating below poverty level populations are from World Bank (Indicators of Development, 1988) and UNICEF (State of The World's Children, 1989). These estimates are based on studies done over the past ten years. The methodology includes a comparison between costs for a minimal caloric intake, basic shelter, transport, health care, etc. and income distribution data. The share of population not able to afford the bare essentials is placed in the below poverty level category.

GRAPH X - Uses the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations (GRAPH IX) to determine the number of people falling in these categories for 1987. Projections of below poverty level populations are made for 2025 based on the UN's projections for 2025 urban and rural populations.

The UN notes that the rate of increase for poverty level populations has been higher than the rate of total population increase in most countries. For the purposes of GRAPH X, the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations are held constant for the projections to the year 2025. For more information see Living Conditions in Developing Countries in the Mid-1980's, UN 1986.

GRAPH VI

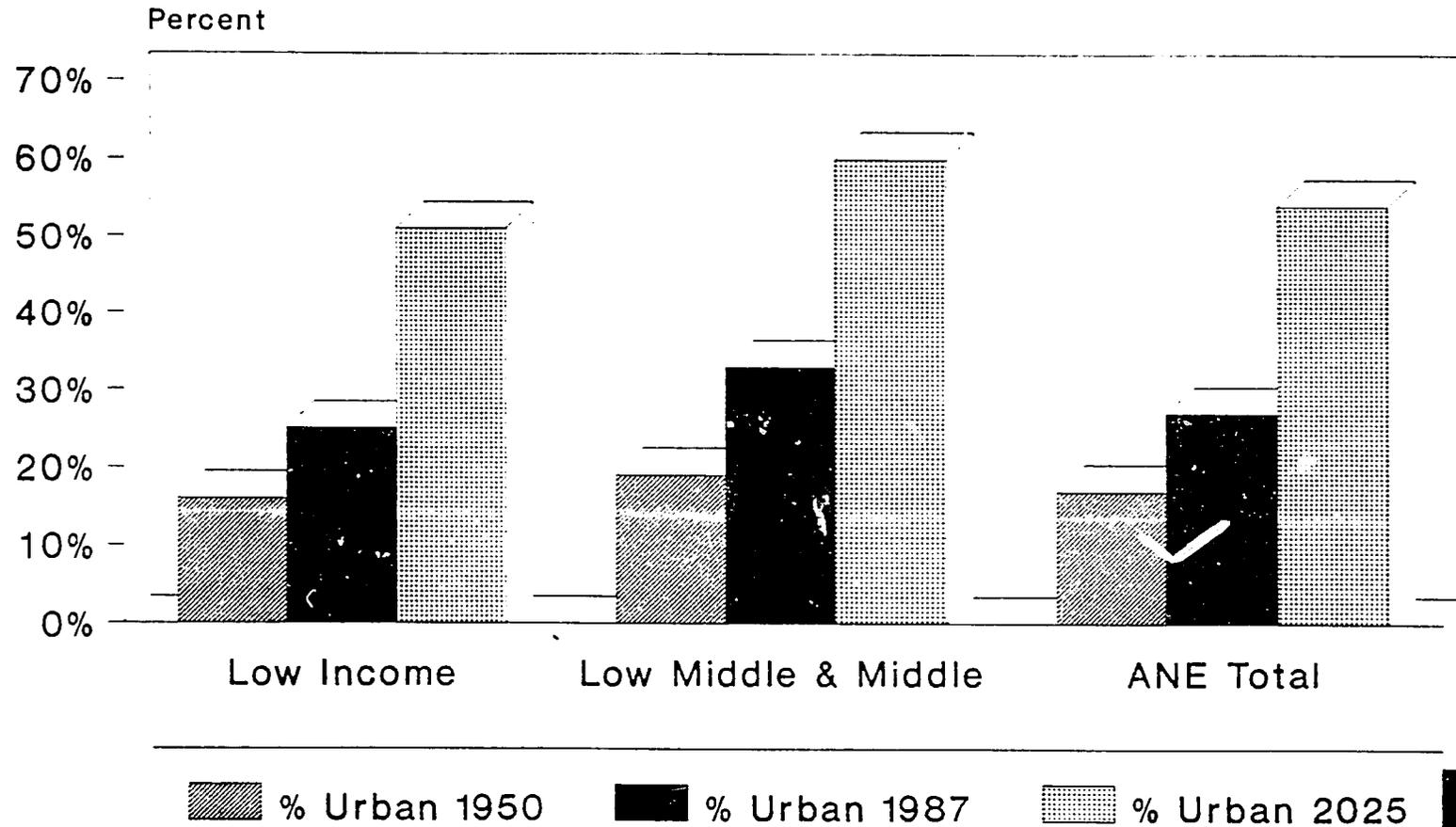
# ANE Region Countries Level of Urbanization



UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

# ANE REGION

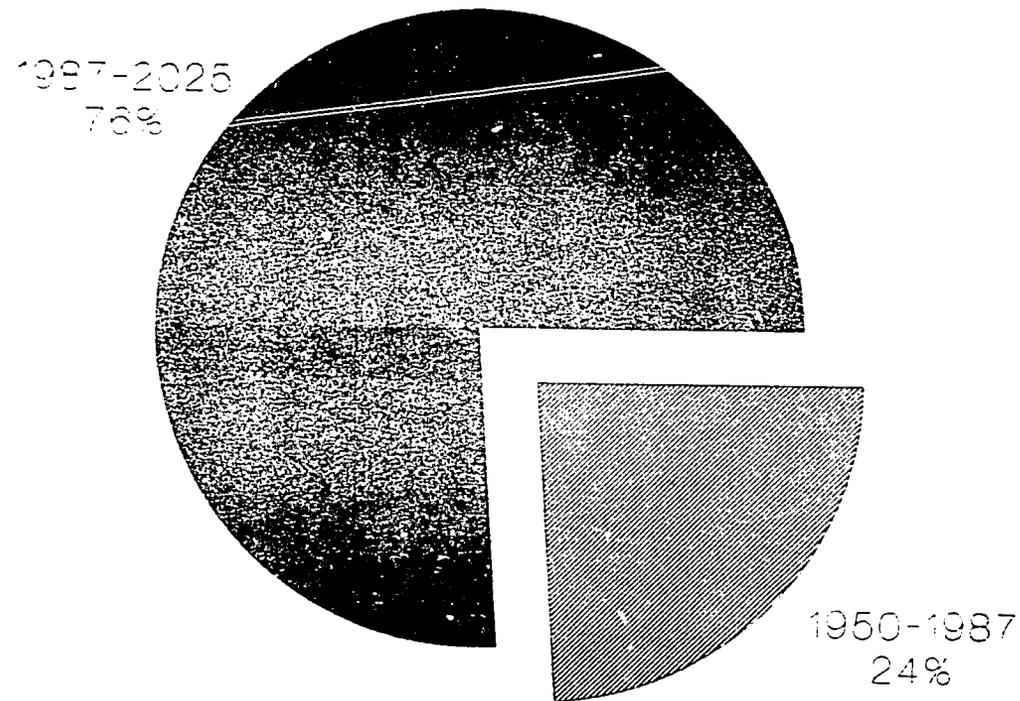
## Level of Urbanization, 1950-2025



Source: Table II-3

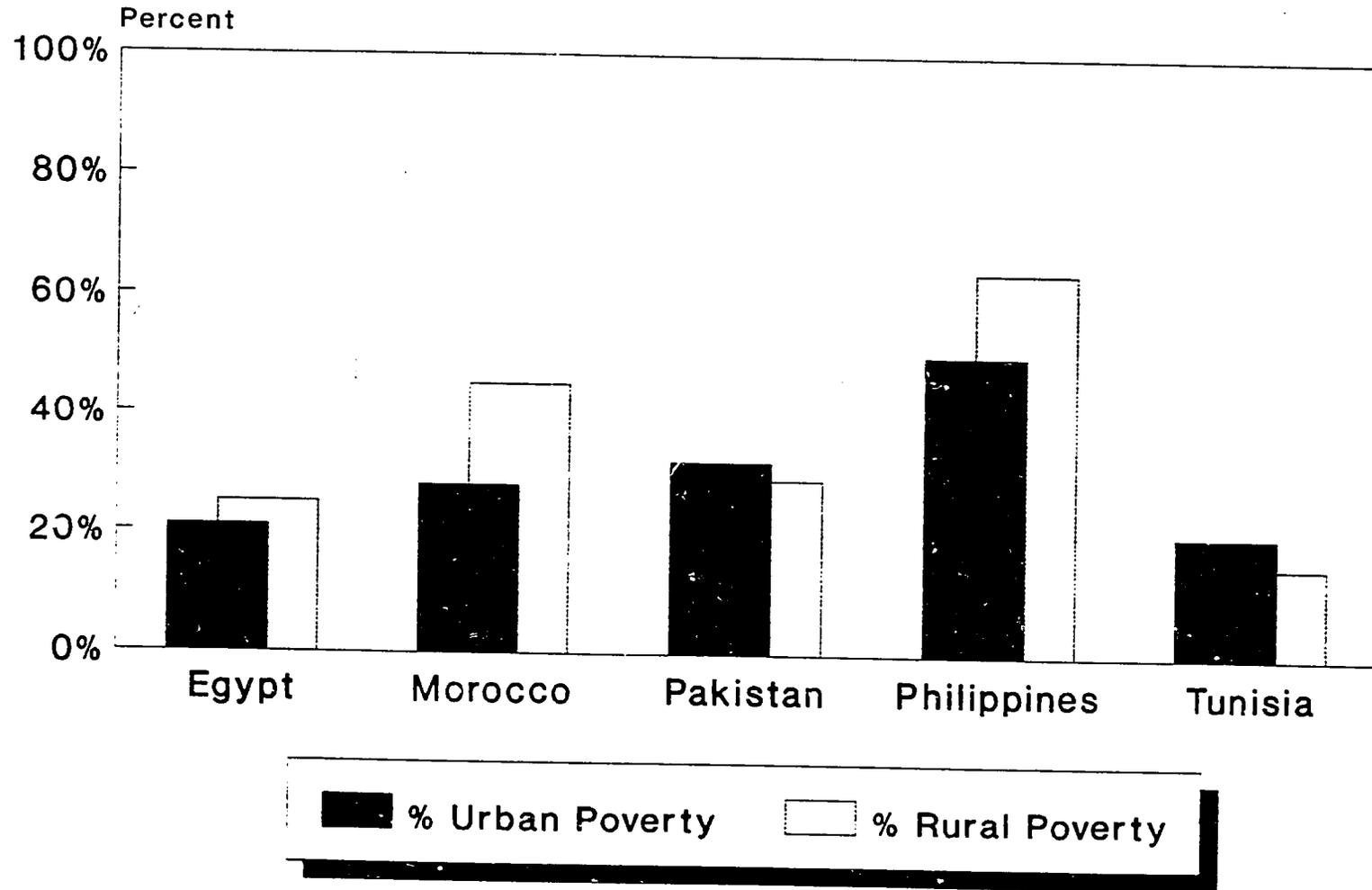
# ANE Urbanization 1950-2025

Share of Growth Occurred\Yet to Occur



UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

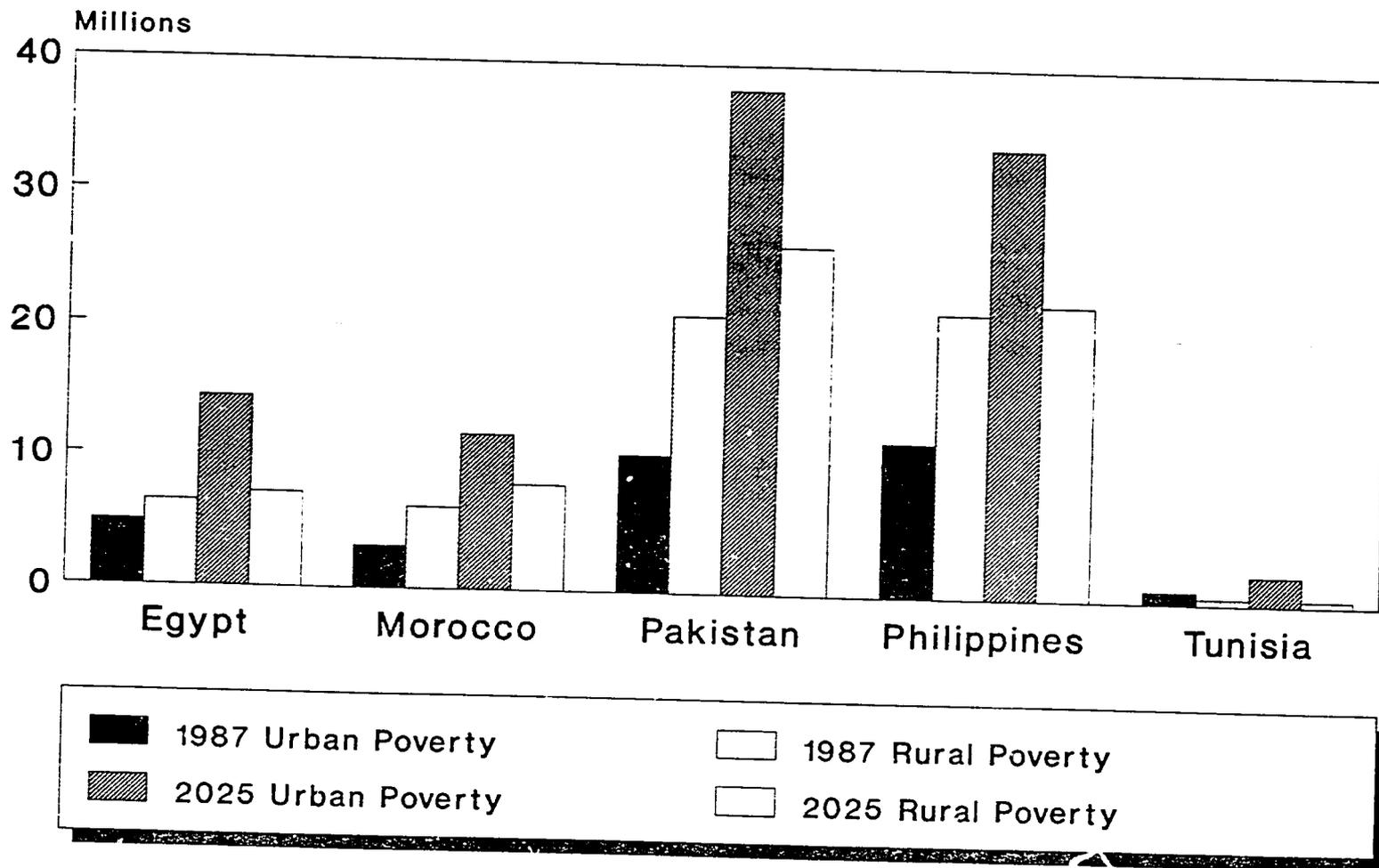
GRAPH IX  
Percent Below Poverty Level  
ANE Selected Countries, 1987



World Bank and UNICEF Data, 1975-87

GRAPH X

# ANE Below Poverty Level Populations Selected Countries, 1987 and 2025



World Bank and UNICEF Data, 1975-87

## URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA

There is a wide range of criteria in the definitions of urban areas. These various criteria may consider: urban density, level and type of economic activity, type of living facilities, population density and/or administrative boundaries. The general tendency is to define urban areas as towns and cities with populations of at least 2,000 to 5,000. However, even within these general definitions, variations may occur due to administrative boundaries or other jurisdictional factors.

Afghanistan - towns with 2,000 or more inhabitants; 1950, 1966, 1971, 1979.

Bangladesh - centers with a population of 5,000 or more inhabitants with such urban characteristics as streets, plazas, sewer systems, water-supply systems and electric light; 1951, 1961, 1974, 1981.

Burma - sum of 301 towns; 1953, 1973.

India - towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5,000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometer, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture; 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981.

Jordan - district headquarters, localities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (excluding Palestinian refugee camps in rural areas) and those localities of 5,000 to 9,000 inhabitants and the suburbs of Amman and Jerusalem; cities in which two thirds or more of the economically active males are not engaged in agriculture; 1952, 1961, 1967, 1979.

Lebanon - localities with 5,000 or more inhabitants; 1958, 1970.

Nepal - an area with a population of 5,000 or more, and having some distinct urban characteristics, such as secondary schools, colleges, government and private offices, mills and factories, and having facilities of transport and communication; 1953, 1961, 1971.

Oman - two main towns, Muscat and Matrah; 1950, 1960.

Pakistan - municipalities, civil lines, cantonments not included within municipal limits, any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons and having urban characteristics and also a few areas having urban characteristics but fewer than 5,000 inhabitants; 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981.

Philippines - Baguio, Cebu, and Quezon City; all cities and municipalities with a density of at least 1,000 persons per square kilometer; administrative centers, barrios of at least 2,000 inhabitants, and those barrios of at least 1,000 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative center in all cities and municipalities with a density of at least 500

persons per square kilometer; administrative centers and those barrios of at least 2,500 inhabitants which are contiguous to the administrative center, in all cities and municipalities with at least 20,000 inhabitants; all other administrative centers with at least 2,500 inhabitants; 1948, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1980.

Singapore - city of Singapore; 1957, 1970.

Thailand - municipalities; 1947, 1960, 1970.

Yemen - six main towns; 1950, 1960, 1975.

Fiji - Suva, Lautoka, Nandi, Lambasa, Nausori and Mba plus urban localities; 1956, 1966, 1976.

## **PART III**

# **Summary of Cable Responses**

## **AFRICA Region**

#### IV. SUMMARY OF AFRICA BUREAU RESPONSES

The response rate for the Africa Bureau was about 50 percent. The responding Missions are listed in Table VII - Africa Bureau Responses to Cables.

Urban issues were generally perceived as a secondary priority in the responses received. However, several clear issues are presented as current and future areas of concern. These include: physical and social infrastructure, economic development and employment generation, market town development and rural-urban linkages, urban and regional planning and municipal development. Related issues include: environmental concerns, housing, private sector provision of services, food security and agricultural production, processing and marketing. (See Table VIII - Major Urban Issues for the Next Decade.)

While the majority of Sub-Saharan African countries' populations are rural, the most rapid rate of urban population growth in the developing world is occurring in this region. In many countries this shift in population distribution is very apparent (Mauritania, Kenya, Somalia, Chad,). In Kenya, the Mission reported that "(urbanization is) a condition that to varying degrees, affects practically all development aspects."

Given the rural focus of USAID's African programs and the changing demographics, market towns (secondary cities, rural-urban linkages, etc.) are noted in most of the cables as areas of concern/opportunity. Ten of the 19 responses mentioned market towns as priority urban issues. In 11 of the 19 responding Missions, urban infrastructure was specifically mentioned as a priority area. Burundi was the only Mission reporting that it had nothing substantive to contribute to the urbanization discussion.

Nine Missions included economic development and employment generation as priority urban issues (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Zimbabwe). These issues ranged from macro economic concerns (general increases in productivity) to micro and small enterprise development. All were associated with addressing the needs for increased urban or off-farm employment opportunities.

Urban management was reported as a priority concern in nine countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Zimbabwe). These concerns ranged from cost-recovery in Botswana, tax base and local administration in Mali, to decentralization in Niger and Lesotho.

Environmental concerns were mentioned in six responses (Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, and Tanzania). These concerns were primarily about solid and human waste disposal. Air pollution was mentioned in the case of Lesotho.

**TABLE VII**  
**AFRICA BUREAU RESPONSES TO CABLE (State 372375)**  
**CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ON URBANIZATION**  
**RECEIVED TO DATE - 21 APRIL 1989**

COUNTRY	CABLE REC'D	PRE/H ACTIVITIES	CABLE NUMBER	DATE
1 Benin				
2 Botswana	X	HG	GABORO 06839	15 DEC 88
3 Burkina Faso	X	TR	OJAGAD 06696	15 DEC 88
4 Burundi	X		BUJUMB 05200	12 DEC 88
5 Cameroon	X		YAOUND 10633	14 DEC 88
6 Cape Verde				
7 Chad	X		NDJAME 07105	02 DEC 88
8 Cote d'Ivoire*		HG		
9 D'jibouti	X	PRE/H Grant Funding	NAIROB 32860	25 NOV 88
10 Ethiopia				
11 Gabon*		HG in design stage		
12 Gambia	X		BANJUL 01399	02 DEC 88
13 Ghana		TA,TR		
14 Guinea				
15 Guinea Bissau				
16 Kenya	X	HG	NAIROB 34455	09 DEC 88
17 Lesotho	X		MASERU 03503	01 DEC 88
18 Liberia	X		MONROV 12959	22 DEC 88
19 Madagascar				
21 Malawi		TA,TR		
22 Mali	X		BAMAKO 07961	20 DEC 88
23 Mauritania	X		NOUAKC 05467	19 DEC 88
24 Mauritius	X	HG	NAIROB 32860	25 NOV 88
25 Mozambique	X		MAPUTO 04094	25 NOV 88
26 Niger	X	TA	NIAMEY 10220	13 DEC 88
27 Nigeria				
28 Rwanda	X		KIGALI 05331	12 DEC 88
29 Senegal		HG in design stage		
30 Seychelles	X		NAIROB 32860	25 NOV 88
31 Sierra Leone				
32 Somalia	X	TA	MOGADI 14360	11 DEC 88
34 Sudan	X		KHARTO 14171	09 DEC 88
35 Swaziland				
36 Tanzania	X		DAR ES 06676	26 NOV 88
37 Togo				
38 Uganda		TA		
39 Zaire				
40 Zambia				
41 Zimbabwe	X	HG	HARARE 06590	16 DEC 88
Response Rate	51%			

Explanation of PRE/H Activities: HG - Housing Guaranty Program, includes TA and TR  
TA - Technical Assistance Activities to Host Government or Mission, includes TR  
TR - Training Activities, conferences, workshops, etc.  
\* - countries with no USAID Mission

**TABLE VIII**  
**AFRICA BUREAU**  
**MAJOR URBAN ISSUES FOR THE NEXT DECADE,**  
**AS REPORTED IN RESPONSE TO THE URBAN CABLE**

AFRICA BUREAU COUNTRY	Urban Mgt Muni Dev	Urban/ Region/ Plng	Infra- structure (social & physical)	Hous- ing	Trans part	Envr	Pvt Sector Provis.of Services	Health Issues	Econ Dev Employ- Generat'n	Urban Pop Growth (rural-urb migration)	Food Security	Mkt.Towns rural- urban linkages	AG Product'n Process, Marketing
Botswana	X	X	X				X	X	X			X	
Burkina Faso	X	X	X						X			X	
Burundi									X			X	
Cameroon		X	X						X			X	
Chad			X							X			
Djibouti											X		
Gambia			X										
Guinea													
Kenya	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X
Lesotho	X	X	X			X							
Liberia			X	X		X	X		X				
Mali	X					X			X		X		
Mauritania						X		X	X			X	X
Mauritius			X	X			X			X		X	
Mozambique							X						
Niger	X								X				
Rwanda	X											X	X
Seychelles								X				X	
Somalia		X	X			X							
Sudan	X				X	X		X				X	
Tanzania			X	X	X	X							
Zimbabwe	X	X		X	X				X			X	

Note: Categories are not exclusive, nor inclusive, classifications were made per the responses.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM INDIVIDUAL MISSION RESPONSES

### WEST AFRICA

#### Burkina Faso -

The Mission presently perceives urban issues as a secondary priority - this is in part due to the fact that other donors "are handling quite properly the housing/urban development sector," as well as program and funding constraints.

Urban issues to be addressed in the next five years include: ineffective regional and urban planning processes, slow growth of production and creation of employment opportunities, and poor urban management. The Mission summarized that the GOB should place more emphasis on market town development by creating regional and urban infrastructure (water, electricity, communication, roads, agricultural processing and storage facilities, etc.). Congruently, growth in production would enhance the tax base, and increase local revenues allowing improved service delivery.

Currently the GOB is designing a program to develop ten secondary cities as a supplement to the urban and housing components of the 1986-1990 Five Year Plan. This will facilitate the decentralization process.

The Mission sees that urban and regional planning would help to contain the flow of rural to urban migration by improving the rural employment opportunities. There also appears to be acknowledgement of urbanization's demand side by recognizing urban planning and management concerns.

The Mission sees a role for RHUDO if there is an increase in urban programs. "RHUDOs should decentralize and take the lead in planning and implementation of urban programs."

The Mission expects to continue monitoring urban policy dialogue through RHUDO seminars.

#### Cameroon -

While urban issues are not addressed in the current CDSS, the Mission is reviewing urban issues in the development of the next CDSS. Particular attention will be paid to employment generation and constraints to and opportunities for market town development. From the host country perspective, four areas of concern are highlighted: rapid urban expansion, increased demands on infrastructure, high levels of unemployment in urban areas, and poor linkages between major and secondary towns and between villages (links between points of consumption and production). The GRC has established a coordinating committee for urban development to monitor the implementation of the GRC's Action Plan for Urban Development and to advise on urban matters.

## **Chad -**

Food security for urban areas is a major concern. Current projects include roads maintenance to rehabilitate farm to market roads. Since the present end to civil strife, there is increased migration to N'Djamena and other urban areas. There has been little increase in GOC programs to accommodate these new and expanding urban populations.

The Mission is treating the urban issues as a supply side problem since the economy is almost entirely based in rural areas. The current AID programs are geared to enhance the quality of life in rural areas, the Mission believes these actions will slow rural-urban migration flows. If more funds were available, the Mission would move toward urban development programs, but would not decrease current programming for rural activities.

## **Gambia -**

The Gambia Mission acknowledges the need for urban infrastructure to attract foreign investment in domestic businesses. Currently the GOG is recovering from policies that favored urban areas (price subsidies, increase in government jobs, establishment of parastatals, etc.). Urbanization is reported to have been about 15 % per annum between 1973-83, and now the Mission's program is focused on agricultural production and rural development. Neither the CDSS nor the program goals emphasize urban activities. The GOG is reported to believe that urban issues are of secondary concern for the next five years. Even with increased funds the Mission is doubtful that its program would change over the next ten years. However, new areas will include natural resources management and preservation of biological/environmental diversity.

## **Liberia -**

Current Mission activities are geared toward macroeconomic stability and preservation of infrastructure and social services. In urban areas the destabilization potential of food shortages and unemployment is of major concern to the GOL. However, no order of priority has been given to these problems by the GOL.

Monrovia's average annual population growth rate is 7 percent and its population is expected to be about 1.2 million by the year 2000. At a minimum, 60 percent of Monrovia's housing stock is substandard. Solid and human waste issues are of increasing concern.

Presently in the case of food security, bilateral assistance is used to meet basic food needs at prices below the world market, and the GOL addresses the employment

problem by placing a disproportionate portion of the urban population on public sector payrolls while being unable to meet regular salary payments.

The Mission is moving toward increased reliability on the private sector for employment generation and export expansion. They are also beginning to look at private sector roles in the provision of urban services. However, "it is difficult for AID to justify continued assistance to programs which could have significant impact on the urban sector but are otherwise not sustainable for lack of appropriate policies." The Mission is open to addressing problems facing the urban sector when both the funding and appropriate policy environment are favorable.

### **Mali -**

The CDSS identifies urbanization as one of Mali's future development problems. Production and employment opportunities are widely perceived as not keeping pace with the growth of the urban labor force. The Mission views its portfolio as "designed to provide the necessary resources to promote growth in the rural areas and thus serve as one of our methods for slowing down the pace of urban migration."

The Mission notes several important related urban issues: agricultural pricing and agricultural credit policy as they affect rural-urban migration; degradation of fragile rural environments and its affect on migration; development of supplier and consumer linkages between secondary cities (sic) (market towns) and rural areas to promote economic growth; seasonal employment and earning opportunities in secondary cities (market towns); export development to pay for urban consumption; development of tax base and authority for local government; and AIDS and public health problems in general. (For more, see Tom Enders' report on Urbanization in Mali. REDSO/WA)

### **Mauritania -**

In the past 20 years there has been a profound shift in Mauritania's population distribution. In the 1960's 80 percent of the population resided in rural areas, now reversed, more than 80 percent reside in urban areas. Presently the National Food for Work Program supports urban projects (tree planting, road improvements, and dune stabilization) and rural projects (dikes and dams, and road improvements).

Currently OAR/MS program is being reconsidered to focus on sectors with growth potential. The urban private sector is being considered, especially in market towns.

### **Niger -**

Current Mission programs focus on rural inhabitants through agriculture and public health activities, indirectly these programs affect market towns serving rural areas (as

centers for processing, marketing, health and family planning services and other rural services). The urban population is growing at about six percent annually.

Urban issues of concern to the GON and Mission include: revenue generation and job creation, credit for micro-enterprises and small business, support for the GON's decentralization program, and enhancement of local tax policy.

While urban related programs are not included in the CDSS, the Mission is interested in incorporating them into its strategy. The primary activity for this will be market town development. The Mission sees this as an extension of its rural-oriented programs that would include components for "training of private sector and local government officials, expanded credit for market and processing activities, encouragement of micro-enterprises, (and) studies to assist in the decentralization and tax policy/coordination processes."

## **EAST AFRICA**

### **Botswana -**

There are two on-going HG projects (Gaborone West Housing and Facilities and Botswana Housing Finance). The Mission lists current areas of concern as: the need to develop a balanced investment approach which recognizes the interrelationships between secondary cities and their surrounding rural economic regions, the role of the private sector in provision of housing and infrastructure, expanded health services, improved coordination among GOG agencies working on urban issues and increased training for GOG workers, and cost recovery and project replicability issues.

The GOB is beginning to recognize the increasing need for urban employment generation and urban infrastructure. The Mission is increasingly factoring in urban issues in its TA and policy dialogue with the GOB. The Mission also notes that there should be an increased emphasis on market town and urban sites and services in HGs and related activities.

### **Burundi -**

Mission reports that 93 percent of Burundi's population is rural, and thus "(the Mission) has nothing substantive to contribute to policy discussions in the area of urbanization."

### **Djibouti, Seychelles and Mauritius -**

On-going projects in Mauritius include a HG for core housing in urban areas, and in Djibouti, a sites and services project in collaboration with the World Bank. Additional

projects in Mauritius include informal sector strategies and training programs. The informal strategy focuses DA resources on private sector growth with a view toward diversifying and expanding production for export, and the HRD activities complement an industrial diversification project.

In Mauritius, USAID efforts to enhance urban employment opportunities are tied to the expansion of export oriented private sector production. REDSO/ESA recognizes the population of Mauritius will become increasingly urban, and "this will generate continuing demand for employment, housing and other urban services."

### Kenya -

The Mission defines Kenya's rapid urbanization as "a condition that to varying degrees, affects practically all development aspects..." Urban population is expanding at about 8 percent annually. Urban population, estimated at 3 million in 1984, is expected to be 10 to 11 million by the year 2000 - about 30 percent of the total population. This represents a considerable challenge to already less than adequate provision of employment, infrastructure, housing, health and community services.

There are currently four HG projects, one private enterprise development project and one agricultural marketing project that are directly targeted to urban-based activities. The Mission "believes that several urban-related issues should be addressed. This includes reforming government policies to permit raising new revenues...increased self-financing funding for infrastructure,...an improvement in the urban policy environment, particularly in relation to the informal sector." These are all secondary priorities to the GOK, except for reform of the local government system. However, the GOK acknowledges a decline in urban investments over the past 10 years and intends to reverse this trend by increasing investment from the private sector.

The Mission's forth coming CDSS will closely look at urban issues. Research will be on-going to determine urban issues that the Mission may become directly involved in.

### Lesotho -

Urban population growth is reported by the Mission to be in decline, actually less than the rate of total population growth (except for several border towns). There are no specific urban focused programs. The Mission sees no change in its program over the next five years, they will continue to focus on rural areas and the GOL's priority of decentralization of services.

The most important urban issues were identified as: unplanned and unregulated growth, infringement on agricultural lands, and air pollution.

### **Mozambique -**

The Mission reported that, "In the emergency situation which Mozambique now finds itself, the urban areas now remain comparatively unmolested, and all priorities will be on rural emergency response and eventual rehabilitation as well as the restoration of food production." The Mission also added that given the existing circumstances, it was not possible to make projections on their "desired urban portfolio."

### **Rwanda -**

There are no specific USAID urban programs in Rwanda. One SME project has about 40 percent urban participants. The GOR and the Mission view urban development issues as secondary to other development objectives (agriculture, family planning, and increasing rural incomes). "However, at the same time the GOR is looking at urban and secondary market (sic) (town) development as a way to increase private sector involvement in providing more employment to its urban as well as rural populations." As rural areas become over-populated the Mission perceives that the GOR will begin to place more emphasis on urban-related programs. The AIDS infection affects about 25-30 percent of urban adults.

### **Somalia -**

The Mission reports that limited resources inhibit its direct role in the urban area. There is a CHF proposal pending for a self-help project in Mogadishu. While urban issues are part of the Mission's concern, its current programs focus on economic reform and increasing agricultural productivity. The Mission also presented the issue of refugee camp populations that range from 400,000 to 800,000, and are becoming permanent settlements.

Urban problems range from insufficient social and physical infrastructure to poor allocation of resources to secondary cities. The next CDSS will examine the urban development problems in more detail, however, the Mission does not have the resources to expand its program to include new sectors. Presently the World Bank is preparing an urban infrastructure project. The Japanese, the African Development Bank and the EEC have also been involved in urban projects.

### **Sudan -**

The Mission views that its program does not directly address urban issues; however, there are several on-going projects that are targeted at urban areas. These projects include: the Regional Financing Project (650-0012), which is designed to increase the revenue generating and budgeting capacity of regional governments in the Darfur and Kordofan areas to support the GOS decentralization efforts; an Energy Planning and

Management Project; a marketing roads project, and the use of local currency for upgrading 75 kilometers of Khartoum's streets.

The Mission notes some of the distortions in the pace of urbanization in Sudan, due in part to the influx of millions of refugees to Khartoum and other urban areas. This situation is expected to continue, or even worsen, as long as the conflict in the south and neighboring countries continues.

The increasing numbers of "displaced persons in cities and major towns" has resulted in increased demand for all types of urban services - (services) already seriously deficient in most aspects of urban infrastructure and public services." These include: primary systems (water supply, sewerage, electricity, roads), solid waste disposal and public transport systems.

The Mission reports that USAID and other donors are not ready to assist with the large capital outlays required for repair of existing infrastructure until the GOS takes steps toward economic reforms and peace in the south.

### Tanzania -

Currently, both the Mission and GOT view urban issues as a secondary priority. The Mission has targeted the transport sector as its first priority, "which has been identified as a major bottleneck in alleviating poverty, overcoming food shortages and speeding up economic recovery." The GOT is reported to feel that urban programs are a secondary priority because over 85 percent of population is rural.

The urban related issues, presented in the Mission's "order of priority" are: (1) deterioration of road network, vehicle deterioration, traffic congestion, and road safety; (2) poor sewerage system, shortages of water and electricity; and (3) the rise of housing costs and urban unemployment.

While the Mission does not suggest the need to change its programs over the next ten years, it could consider programming funds to rehabilitate the deteriorated urban road network and support private trucking firms (as extensions of current programming). The Mission also noted that it will be examining support for market towns within the context of its upcoming CUSS process.

### Zimbabwe -

The Mission reports that, "the overriding concern driving urban policy has been the provision of adequate employment opportunities..." Regional planning has been given higher importance as the GOZ seeks to minimize the rate of rural-urban migration through the establishment of new urban centers as growth points and service centers (market towns). Several objectives are tied the development of these centers: creation of favorable conditions to attract industrial development, infrastructure development to

provide for future employment opportunities, and encouragement of local urban authorities to broaden their revenue base by pursuing industrial and commercial projects. Urban transport is also mentioned as a major concern.

The above concerns are tied to the GOZ's shelter strategy, which includes the creation of new housing finance schemes to facilitate the provision of low to moderate income housing. To support this goal the GOZ recognizes the need for local building materials development.

Current levels of investment in urban areas are unlikely to generate adequate levels of formal sector employment in urban areas. The Mission has been supporting the GOZ's emphasis on agricultural productivity and employment creation, while expanding trade and investment opportunities. However, "... as the pace of economic development accelerates and urban migration increases with its attendant strain on urban resources urban concerns will assume higher priority. As a result, donors must consider directing more resources to programs dealing with urbanization including job creation and improving urban infrastructure."

## STATISTICAL ANNEX

**TABLE IX** Total and Urban Population Estimates and Projections for 1950, 1987 and 2025. Percent Urban, Percent of 1950-2025 Urban Increase Occurring Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025, Estimated Percentage of 1987 Population Below the Poverty Level, and 1986 GNP Per Capita.

**GRAPH XI** Urban and Rural Percentage Share of Population, 1950, 1987, 2025.

**GRAPH XII** Urbanization Trends, Low, Low Middle and Middle Income Countries - 1950, 1987, 2025

**GRAPH XIII** Share of 1950-2025 Urban Occurred/Yet To Occur, Between 1950-1987 and 1987-2025.

**GRAPH XIV** Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Level in Urban and Rural Areas, for Selected Countries 1987.

**GRAPH XV** Estimates and Projections of Total Urban and Rural Below Poverty Level Populations, 1987 and 2025.

URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA

**TABLE IX**  
**AFRICA BUREAU COUNTRIES**  
**TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION AND PERCENT URBAN FOR 1950, 1987, & 2025.**  
**1986 GNP PER CAPITA. SHARE OF URBAN POPULATION INCREASE**  
**SHOWN SEPARATELY FOR 1950-87 AND 1987-2025 INTERVALS.**  
**ESTIMATED SHARE OF 1987 POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL.**

(Population Estimates and Projections in Thousands)

AFRICA BUREAU COUNTRY	1950			1987			2025			SHARE OF 1950-2025 URBAN INCREASE EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OCCURRING BETWEEN THE TWO PERIODS:		Estimated Percentage Shares of Population Below the Poverty Level 1987	
	TOTAL POPULATION	% URBAN	URBAN POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	% URBAN	URBAN POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	% URBAN	URBAN POPULATION	1950-87	1987-2025	Urban	Rural
Benin	2,046	7%	135	4,307	38%	1,656	12,701	69%	8,753	18%	82%	--	65%
Botswana	389	0%	1	1,193	21%	254	4,151	53%	2,199	12%	88%	40%	50%
Burkina Faso	3,652	4%	140	7,310	8%	616	20,106	27%	5,490	9%	91%	--	--
Burundi	2,456	2%	54	4,999	6%	317	11,817	26%	3,045	9%	91%	55%	85%
Cameroon	4,528	10%	444	10,438	46%	4,777	27,763	74%	20,517	22%	78%	15%	40%
Cape Verde	148	8%	12	342	5%	19	712	20%	139	5%	95%	--	--
Cent. Af. Rep.	1,417	16%	227	2,701	44%	1,201	6,339	70%	4,444	23%	77%	--	91%
Chad	2,658	4%	112	5,265	30%	1,579	12,356	62%	7,717	19%	81%	30%	56%
Cote d'Ivoire	3,241	13%	428	10,529	44%	4,658	29,978	70%	21,031	21%	79%	30%	26%
Djibouti	103	41%	42	390	79%	309	1,203	90%	1,080	26%	74%	--	--
Ethiopia	19,573	5%	893	45,997	12%	5,627	122,285	34%	41,320	12%	88%	60%	65%
Gabon	812	11%	93	1,195	43%	517	2,607	70%	1,814	25%	75%	--	--
Gambia	331	11%	35	672	21%	142	1,494	48%	723	16%	84%	--	--
Ghana	4,242	15%	615	14,523	32%	4,682	47,020	57%	26,595	16%	84%	59%	37%
Guinea	3,245	6%	178	6,380	24%	1,521	15,561	53%	8,224	17%	83%	--	--
Guinea Bissau	505	10%	51	928	29%	266	2,014	58%	1,163	19%	81%	--	--
Kenya	5,822	6%	326	22,397	22%	4,829	82,850	51%	42,649	11%	89%	10%	55%
Lesotho	734	1%	7	1,600	18%	295	3,877	48%	1,844	16%	84%	50%	55%
Liberia	855	13%	111	2,336	42%	974	7,517	68%	5,138	17%	83%	--	23%
Madagascar	4,428	8%	345	10,605	23%	2,476	28,120	52%	14,659	15%	85%	50%	50%
Malawi	2,831	4%	101	7,415	13%	988	21,855	40%	8,676	10%	90%	25%	85%
Mali	3,850	9%	327	8,569	19%	1,593	24,142	42%	10,064	13%	87%	27%	48%
Mauritania	796	3%	24	2,007	38%	766	5,780	69%	4,016	19%	81%	--	--
Mauritius	487	29%	140	1,087	42%	459	1,606	63%	1,007	37%	63%	12%	12%
Mozambique	5,710	2%	137	14,724	22%	3,230	37,154	53%	19,537	16%	84%	--	--
Niger	2,868	5%	141	6,489	18%	1,153	18,940	46%	8,786	12%	88%	--	35%
Nigeria	32,935	11%	3,458	101,992	25%	24,989	338,105	53%	179,300	12%	88%	--	--
Rwanda	2,125	2%	38	6,488	7%	448	20,212	26%	5,176	8%	92%	30%	90%
Senegal	2,500	30%	762	6,793	37%	2,540	17,872	63%	11,188	17%	83%	--	--
Seychelles	34	26%	9	82	53%	43	252	75%	188	19%	81%	--	--
Sierra Leone	2,198	9%	202	3,741	30%	1,129	7,416	59%	4,363	22%	78%	--	65%
Somalia	1,803	13%	229	4,862	36%	1,752	12,191	64%	7,793	20%	80%	40%	70%
South Africa	15,219	42%	6,422	34,071	57%	19,484	76,381	76%	57,802	25%	75%	--	--
Sudan	9,190	6%	579	22,828	21%	4,860	55,379	46%	25,197	17%	83%	--	85%
Swaziland	265	2%	4	694	29%	203	2,107	63%	1,320	15%	85%	--	--
Tanzania	7,886	4%	285	24,186	26%	6,182	83,805	56%	47,127	13%	87%	--	--
Togo	1,329	7%	96	3,146	24%	750	8,923	53%	4,733	14%	86%	42%	--
Uganda	4,762	3%	163	16,584	10%	1,664	55,190	30%	16,611	9%	91%	--	--
Zaire	12,542	19%	2,396	31,796	38%	12,090	90,097	64%	57,717	18%	82%	--	80%
Zambia	2,440	9%	217	7,135	52%	3,743	23,799	78%	18,549	19%	81%	--	--
Zimbabwe	2,415	11%	256	9,430	26%	2,457	32,658	54%	17,654	13%	87%	--	--
TOTALS	175,420	12%	20,236	468,226	27%	127,236	1,374,335	53%	725,370	15%	85%	--	--
Low Income	112,607	8%	8,796	291,182	23%	67,052	840,350	49%	410,460	15%	85%	--	--
Low Middle Income	46,645	10%	4,874	141,306	28%	39,832	453,542	56%	254,025	14%	86%	--	--

Source: UN Estimates and Projections of Total, Urban, City and Rural Populations, UN 1985.  
Updated, from Prospects of World Urbanization, UN 1987.  
Analysis by PADCO.

Poverty Level data are from WB, Indicators of Development (1987) and UNICEF, State of the World's Children, 1989.

Note: Low and Low Middle Income data exclude, South Africa, Gabon, Djibouti, and Seychelles.

## NOTES TO GRAPHS

GRAPH XI - Data for GRAPH XI are derived from Table X.

GRAPH XII - Data are from Table X, income data (GNP per capita) are from the World Bank's World Development Report, 1988 (Table 1, Basic Indicators). Country groupings are supplied from the World Bank's classification scheme based on GNP per capita: Low income countries' GNP per capita ranges from up to \$420, Low Middle Income Countries range from \$460 to \$1,570, Middle Income Countries range from \$1,810 to \$7,410.

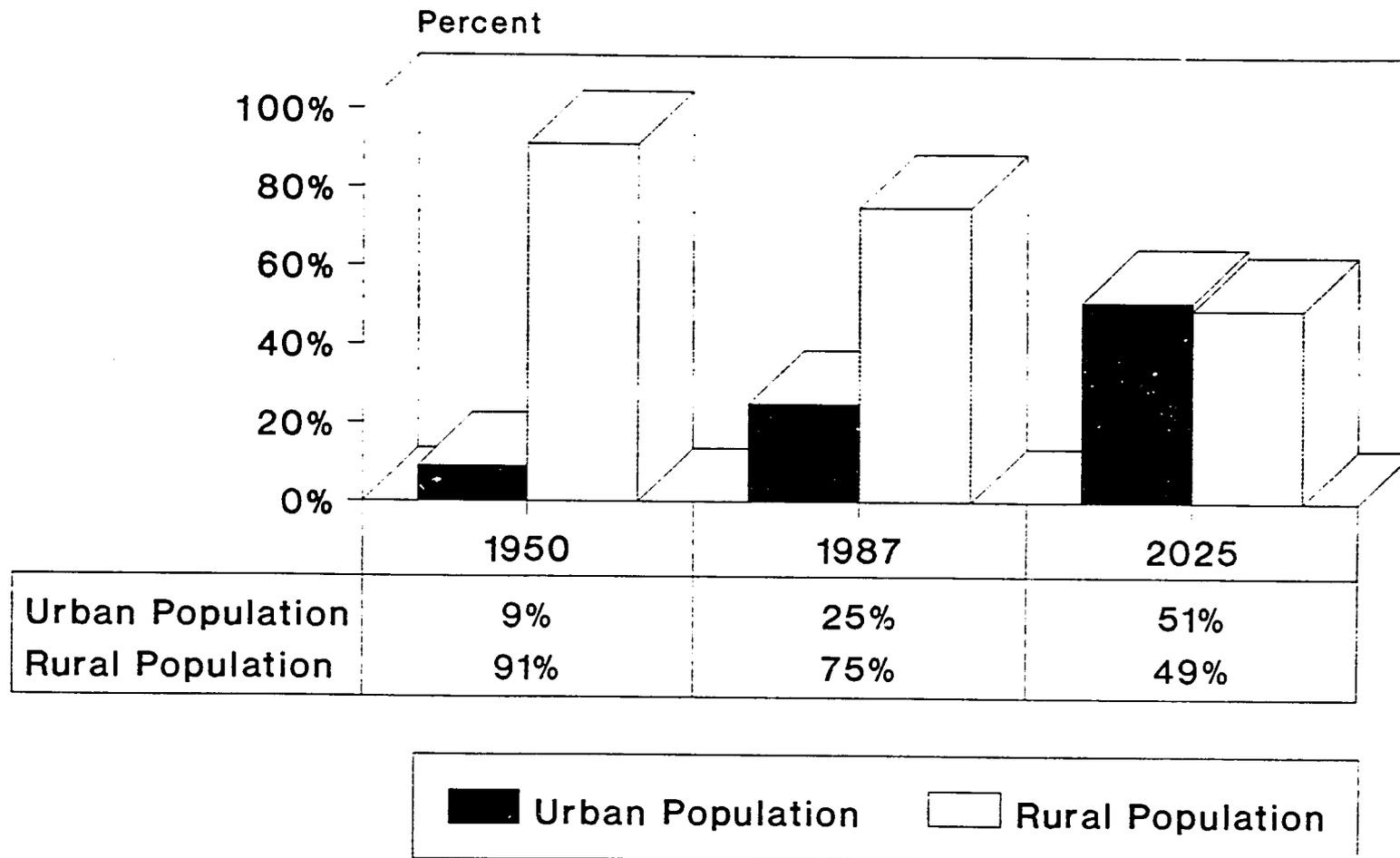
GRAPH XIII - Data are from Table X. The two sections of the pie chart represent the percentages of urban population growth between 1950 and 2025 that has occurred and is yet to occur. The 1987-2025 section reflects the share of 1950-2025 urban growth to be experienced between the 1987-2025 period.

GRAPH XIV - Data are from Table X. Data estimating below poverty level populations are from World Bank (Indicators of Development, 1988) and UNICEF (State of The World's Children, 1989). These estimates are based on studies done over the past ten years. The methodology includes a comparison between costs for a minimal caloric intake, basic shelter, transport, health care, etc. and income distribution data. The share of population not able to afford the bare essentials is placed in the below poverty level category.

GRAPH XV - Uses the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations (GRAPH XIV) to determine the number of people falling in these categories for 1987. Projections of below poverty level populations are made for 2025 based on the UN's projections for 2025 urban and rural populations.

The UN notes that the rate of increase for poverty level populations has been higher than the rate of total population increase in most countries. For the purposes of GRAPH XV, the percentage estimates of below poverty level populations are held constant for the projections to the year 2025. For more information see Living Conditions in Developing Countries in the Mid-1980's, UN 1986.

# Africa Region Countries Level of Urbanization

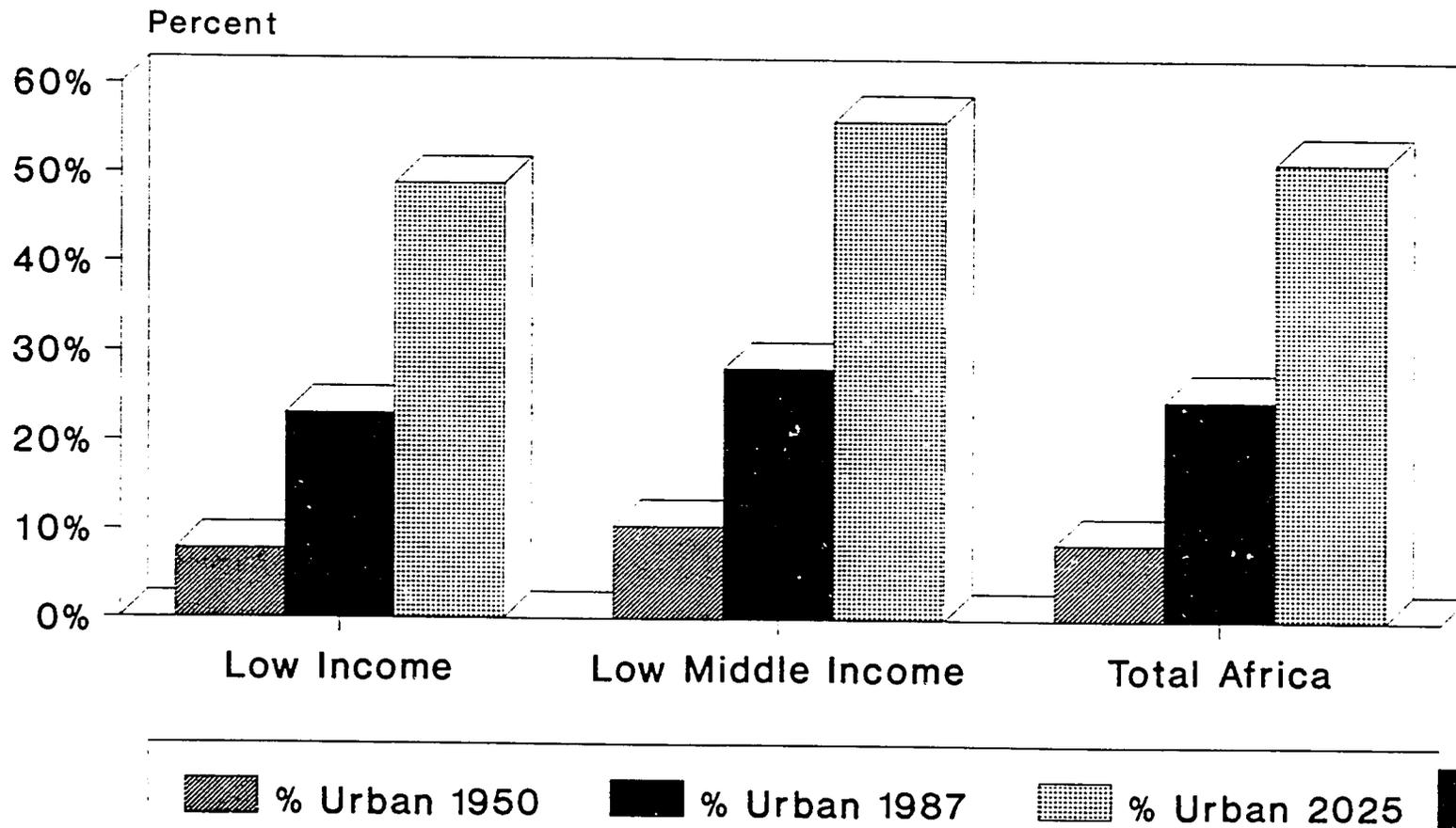


UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

GRAPH XII

# AFRICA REGION

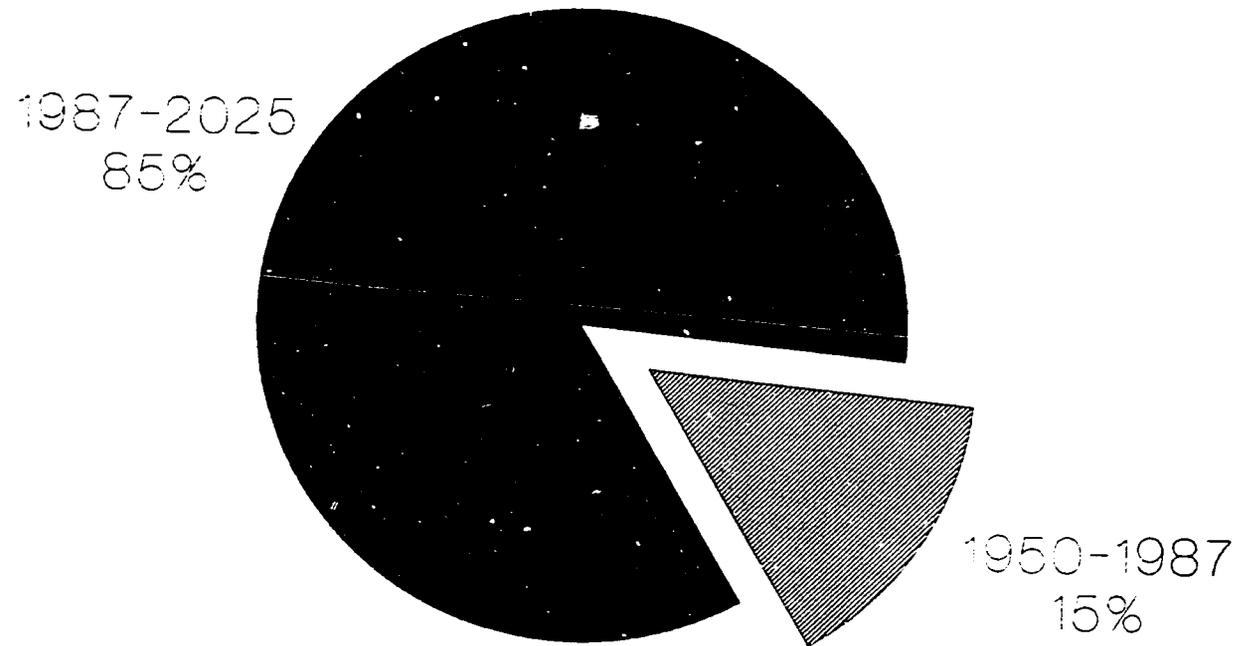
## Level of Urbanization, 1950-2025



UN Estimates and Projections, 1987

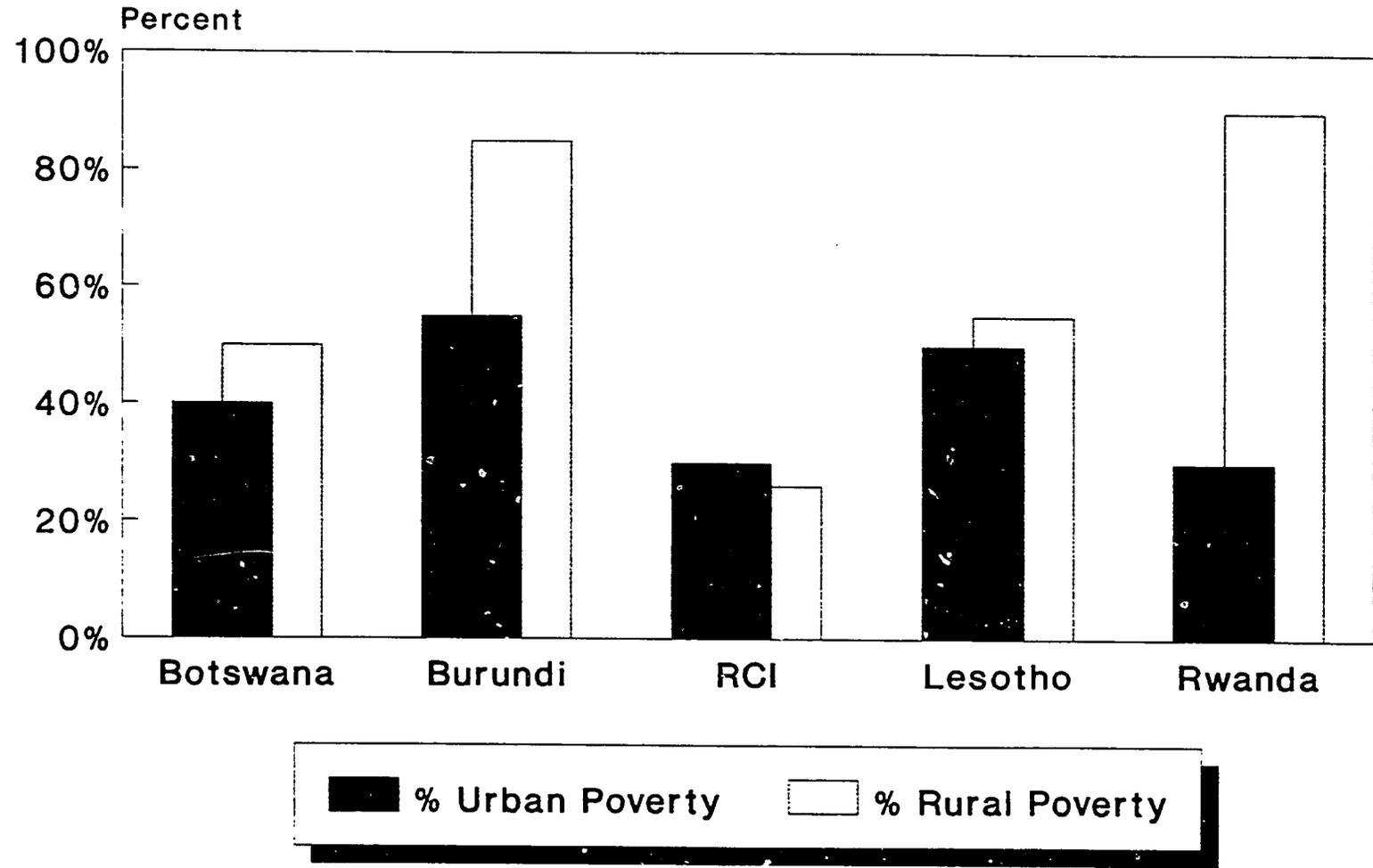
# African Urbanization 1950-2025

## Share of Growth Occurred\Yet to Occur



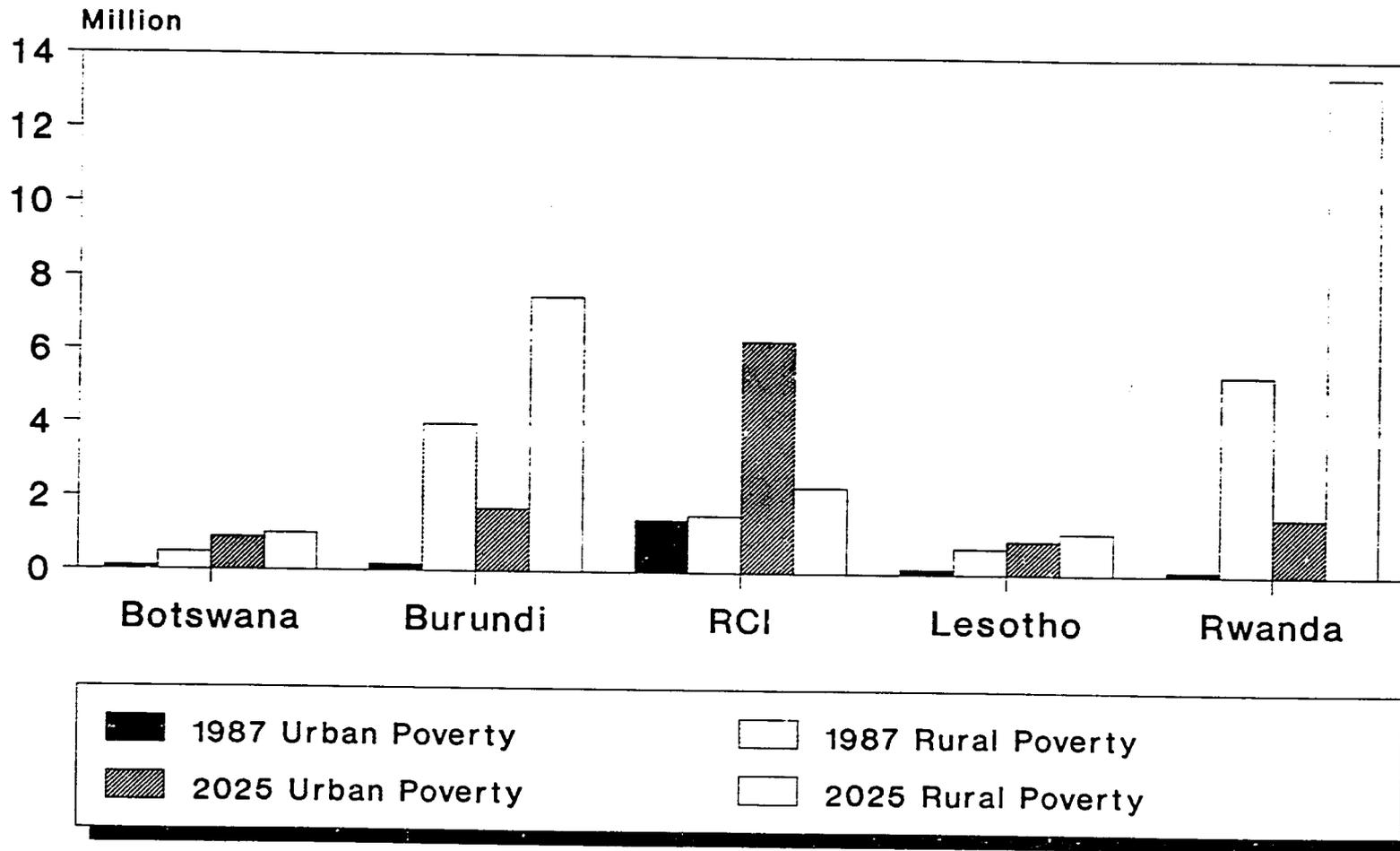
UN Estimates and Projections, 1987.

GRAPH XIV  
Percent Below Poverty Level  
Africa, Selected Countries - 1987



World Bank and UN Estimates, 1987

# Africa Below Poverty Level Population Selected Countries, 1987 and 2025



World Bank and UN Estimates, 1987

## URBAN DEFINITIONS AND DATES OF AVAILABLE DATA

There is a wide range of criteria in the definitions of urban areas. These various criteria may consider: urban density, level and type of economic activity, type of living facilities, population density and/or administrative boundaries. The general tendency is to define urban areas as towns and cities with populations of at least 2,000 to 5,000. However, even within these general definitions, variations may occur due to administrative boundaries or other jurisdictional factors.

The following definitions and dates of available data are excerpted from the UN's Prospects of World Population, Revised as of 1984-85. The definitions are based on a country's classification of urban areas as used for census bureau purposes.

Benin - towns of Cotonou, Porto-Novo, Ouidah, Parakou and Djougou; 1961, 1966, 1970.

Botswana - cities of Gaborone and Lobatse and the urban agglomerations of Francistown; 1964, 1971, 1981.

Burundi - commune of Bujumbura; 1965, 1970.

Cameroon - urban centers; 1959, 1965, 1970, 1976.

Central African Republic - 20 principal centers with populations over 3,000; 1960, 1966.

Chad - 10 urban centers; 1964, 1972.

Djibouti - the capital city; 1956, 1963, 1970.

Ethiopia - localities with 2,000 or more population; 1956, 1967, 1975.

Gabon - towns over 2,000 inhabitants; 1950, 1960-61.

Gambia - Banjol only; 1950, 1963, 1973.

Ghana - localities with 5,000 or more population; 1948, 1960, 1970.

Guinea - urban centers; 1950, 1955, 1960, 1972.

Guinea Bissau - the two main ports, Bissau and Cacheu; 1950, 1960, 1970.

Cote d'Ivoire - localities defined as urban by 1975 census criteria, otherwise unspecified. 1960 estimate brought into conformity with 1975 definition by assigning 1960-1975 growth rate of the 10 largest towns in 1960 to the total urban population as defined in 1945; 1960, 1975.

Kenya - towns with 2,000 or more inhabitants; 1948, 1962, 1969.

Lesotho - capital city agglomeration; 1956, 1966.

Liberia - localities with more than 2,000 inhabitants; 1962, 1974.

Madagascar - centers with more than 5,000 inhabitants; 1950, 1966, 1970, 1975.

Malawi - all townships and town-planning areas and all district centers; 1956, 1966, 1977.

Mauritius - localities with 20,000 or more population; 1952, 1962, 1972.

Mauritania - urban centers; 1964-65, 1976.

Mozambique - concelho of Maputo and Beira; 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980.

Niger - urban centers (27 towns); 1956, 1962, 1966, 1977.

Nigeria - towns with 20,000 or more inhabitants whose occupations are not mainly agrarian; 1952-53, 1963.

Rwanda - Kigali, the capital, administrative centers of prefectures, important agglomerations and their surroundings; 1960, 1970.

Senegal - Cap-Vert region and the cities of Saint Louis, Thies, Kaolack, Diourbel and Ziguinchor; 1960-61, 1976.

Sierra Leone - towns with 2,000 or more inhabitants; 1963, 1974.

Somalia - towns with 5,000 or more inhabitants; 1953, 1963.

Sudan - 1956 definition: 68 towns. 1973 definition: localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with population of 5,000 or more. The 1973 census presents the corresponding figures side-by-side suggesting that no adjustment is required.

Uganda - population of all settlements as small as trading centers with as few as 100 inhabitants; 1959, 1969.

Zaire - agglomerations of 2,000 or more inhabitants where the predominant economic activity is non-agricultural, and mixed agglomerations which are considered urban because of their type of economic activity but are actually rural in size; 1950, 1960, 1970.

Zimbabwe - main towns, including suburbs; 1951, 1962, 1972, 1982.

**IV. DEPARTMENT OF STATE CABLE 372375  
INITIAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON URBANIZATION**

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Page 01 of 02 State 372375

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State 372375 9108 056364 AID951

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Origin Office HO-07

INFO AFEA-03 AFSA-03 AFFW-04 AFCW-03 ANEA-02 ANSA-03 AAAF-03 ANAA-01 OL-01 LASA-02 LACA-03 SAST-01 PPCE-01 PPR-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-02 IG-01 GC-01 GCCM-02 ANME-03 ANEG-02 PVC-02 ES-01 PRE-06 STHE-03 PUP-04 STAG-02 STFN-02 AAPF-01 SDB-02 IGLC-01 IGAD-02 FPA-02 HHS-09 RELO-01 AMAD-01 TELE-01 HUD-02 OMB-02 /094 A0

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APPROVED BY: AID/PRE/H:FHANSEN  
AID/ES:MHAGEBOECK

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TO AID WORLDWIDE PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 372375  
AIDAC FOR A.I.D. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS FROM  
ADMINISTRATOR WOO

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: INPUT TO AGENCY POLICY DISCUSSIONS  
AND CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ON URBANIZATION AND  
A.I.D. PROGRAM RESPONSE

1. WE HAVE A CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL REQUIREMENT TO REPORT ON WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF RAPID URBANIZATION IN THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH WE RENDER ASSISTANCE, AND WHAT THEIR IMPLICATIONS MAY BE FOR U.S.A.I.D. PROGRAMS IN THE 1990'S. URBAN DEVELOPMENT IS ALSO A COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE WHICH THE NOVEMBER TASK FORCE WILL BE EXAMINING. THIS PRESENTS US WITH THE OPPORTUNITY BETWEEN NOW AND THE YEAR'S END TO LOOK SERIOUSLY THROUGH A DIFFERENT LENS AT OUR CHANGING DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT, AT URBAN COMPONENTS OF OUR STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS AND AT FUNDING AND ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES.
2. WE NEED YOUR HELP IN OBTAINING ESSENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THIS ANALYSIS. WE ALSO NEED YOUR VIEWS ON WHETHER AND HOW A.I.D. SHOULD MOBILIZE TO ADDRESS THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE EMERGING WHERE URBANIZATION IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY AND IN OFFERING CONCEPTUAL GUIDANCE TO OUR DELIBERATIONS. YOUR REPLIES ARE NEEDED BY DECEMBER 12.
3. ONE OF THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS INQUIRY IS TO DEFINE WHAT WE ARE ALREADY DOING THAT MAY BE DEFINED AS URBAN. TO DEFINE URBAN, YOU SHOULD USE THE PREVAILING NATIONAL DEFINITION FOR URBAN POPULATIONS IN YOUR COUNTRY. THIS IS THE ACCEPTED METHODOLOGY OF THE UN AND WAS ADOPTED ON THE GROUNDS THAT NATIONAL STATISTICAL AUTHORITIES WERE IN THE BEST POSITION TO MAKE A DEFINITIONAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN

AND RURAL POPULATIONS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY. URBAN TYPICALLY INCLUDES TOWNS OF 5,000 PEOPLE OR MORE, ALTHOUGH OTHER DEFINITIONS ARE USED IN COMPILING DATA. TO ASSIST YOU IN YOUR OWN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT YOUR MISSION IS DOING THAT IS URBAN-RELATED, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THREE CONCEPTUALLY DISTINCT CATEGORIES OF A.I.D. PROGRAMS THAT IN SOME WAYS ADDRESS URBAN ISSUES AND POPULATION.

A. URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - PROJECTS THAT ARE DELIBERATELY DESIGNED TO ADDRESS ONE OR MORE SPECIFIC URBAN PROBLEMS. THESE PROJECTS TYPICALLY ARE THE RESULT OF SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF URBAN ISSUES AND ARE INTENDED TO FOCUS EFFORTS ON URBANIZATION OR URBANIZATION-RELATED PROBLEMS OR OPPORTUNITIES. EXAMPLES OF SUCH PROJECTS INCLUDE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT, SITES AND SERVICES AND URBAN UPGRADING, URBAN OR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE, URBAN LAND USE PLANNING AND URBAN POLICY DIALOGUE. IN A FEW CASES, A SMALL PORTION OF A LARGER MORE GENERAL PROJECT MAY BE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO ADDRESS AN URBAN PROBLEM. AN EXAMPLE WOULD BE TREATMENT OF URBAN INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AND TOXIC WASTES IN A LARGER SCOPE ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT. IN THIS CASE, ONLY THE VALUE OF THE URBAN PORTION OF THE PROJECT SHOULD BE COUNTED.

B. (URBAN) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - PROJECTS THAT FOCUS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS THAT AFFECT URBAN AS WELL AS, IF NOT MORE THAN, RURAL AREAS AND POPULATIONS. THESE PROJECTS TYPICALLY ARE NOT THE RESULT OF SPECIFIC ATTENTION TO URBAN PROBLEMS, BUT RATHER ARE THE RESULT OF ATTENTION TO GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS SUCH AS INAPPROPRIATE ECONOMIC POLICIES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL MARKETS OR THE DEREGULATION OF SMALL BUSINESS LICENSING PROCEDURES. INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY ARE ONLY THOSE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORIENTED PROJECTS THAT RELATED PRIMARILY TO URBAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

C. URBAN BENEFICIARIES PROJECT - THE THIRD CATEGORY IS CONCERNED WITH PROJECTS THAT SERVE URBAN BENEFICIARIES, EVEN THOUGH THESE BENEFICIARIES MAY NOT BE THE ONLY ONES SERVED BY SUCH PROJECTS. EXAMPLES INCLUDE CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS, POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND EDUCATION THAT FOCUS ON SPECIFIC BENEFICIARY GROUPS REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE IN URBAN OR RURAL AREAS. IN SOME MISSIONS THE FOCUS OF THESE PROGRAMS MAY HAVE SHIFTED TOWARD URBAN LOCATIONS, PARTLY AS A RESULT OF POPULATION SHIFTS TO CITIES AND TOWNS AND PARTLY AS A RESULT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES THAT REQUIRE APPLICATION IN URBAN AREAS. FOR THESE PROJECTS WE NEED TO ESTIMATE THE PROPORTION OF BENEFICIARIES THAT RESIDE IN URBAN AREAS.

4. USING THIS TYPOLOGY, MISSIONS ARE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

A. EXAMINE YOUR MISSION'S CURRENT PORTFOLIO OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PROVIDE ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT OF EFFORT IN EACH OF THREE CATEGORIES OF URBAN-RELATED PROJECTS. WHAT IS THE DOLLAR VALUE (AMOUNT AUTHORIZED) AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MISSION STAFF EFFORT PRESENTLY DEVOTED TO EACH OF THE THREE CATEGORIES? FOR ALL URBAN BENEFICIARY PROJECTS, WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE PROJECTS' TOTAL BENEFICIARIES ARE URBAN LOCATED?

B. IF YOU HAVE PROJECTS THAT YOU WOULD CONSIDER URBAN-RELATED BUT DO NOT FEEL THEY FIT WITHIN ANY OF THE ABOVE THREE CATEGORIES, PROVIDE ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES WITH A DESCRIPTION AND EXAMPLES AND ESTIMATE THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL MISSION PORTFOLIO AND DOLLAR VALUE (AMOUNT AUTHORIZED) FOR EACH ADDITIONAL CATEGORY.

C. PROVIDE A LISTING AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT URBAN-RELATED ISSUES THAT THE MISSION FEELS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS. INDICATE THE PRIORITY OR DEGREE OF INTEREST OF THE HOST COUNTRY FOR EACH ISSUE. BOTH PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE COVERED IN THESE LISTS.

D. CONSIDERING THE PACE OF URBANIZATION IN YOUR COUNTRY, HOW IMPORTANT ARE URBAN-RELATED PROGRAMS TO YOUR CURRENT MISSION CDSS AND PROGRAM GOALS? ARE THEY OF PRIMARY OR SECONDARY PRIORITY? HOW IMPORTANT DOES THE HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENT FEEL URBAN-RELATED PROGRAMS WILL BE OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS? ARE THEY ARE PRIMARY OR SECONDARY PRIORITY?

E. DOES THE PACE OF URBANIZATION IN YOUR COUNTRY SUGGEST THE NEED TO CHANGE IN ANY WAY OVER THE NEXT TEN YEARS THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND KINDS OF PROJECTS IN THE MISSION'S PORTFOLIO? HOW WOULD THE MISSION'S PROGRAM CHANGE BETWEEN NOW AND THE YEAR 2000 IN RESPONSE TO URBANIZATION WERE THERE NO CHANGE CONSTRAINTS ON THE WAY FUNDS COULD BE REQUESTED AND ALLOCATED? WHAT DOES THE MISSION SEE AS THE MAIN STAFFING AND AID/W BACKSTOP IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH SHIFTS TOWARD URBAN LOCATED PROGRAMS AS IT ENVISIONS MAY BE APPROPRIATE.

5. TO THE EXTENT THAT THERE ARE URBAN-RELATED ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED BY THE QUESTIONS ABOVE, PLEASE PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY THAT YOU FEEL IS IMPORTANT.  
SHULTZ