



CITY DEVELOPMENT WORLD AFRICA 2006
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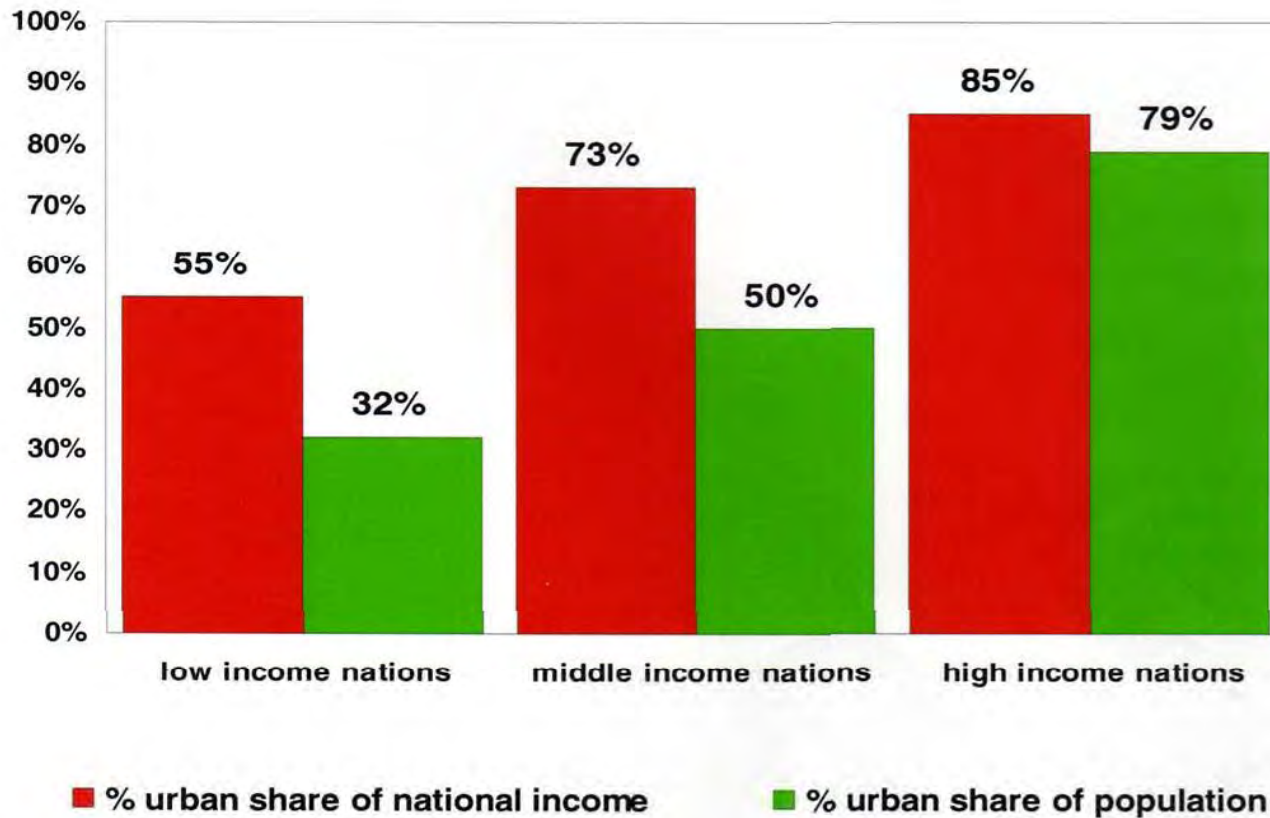
TEAMWORK:

**WHY METROPOLITAN ECONOMIC STRATEGY
IS THE KEY TO GENERATING
SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY AND
QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE WORLD**

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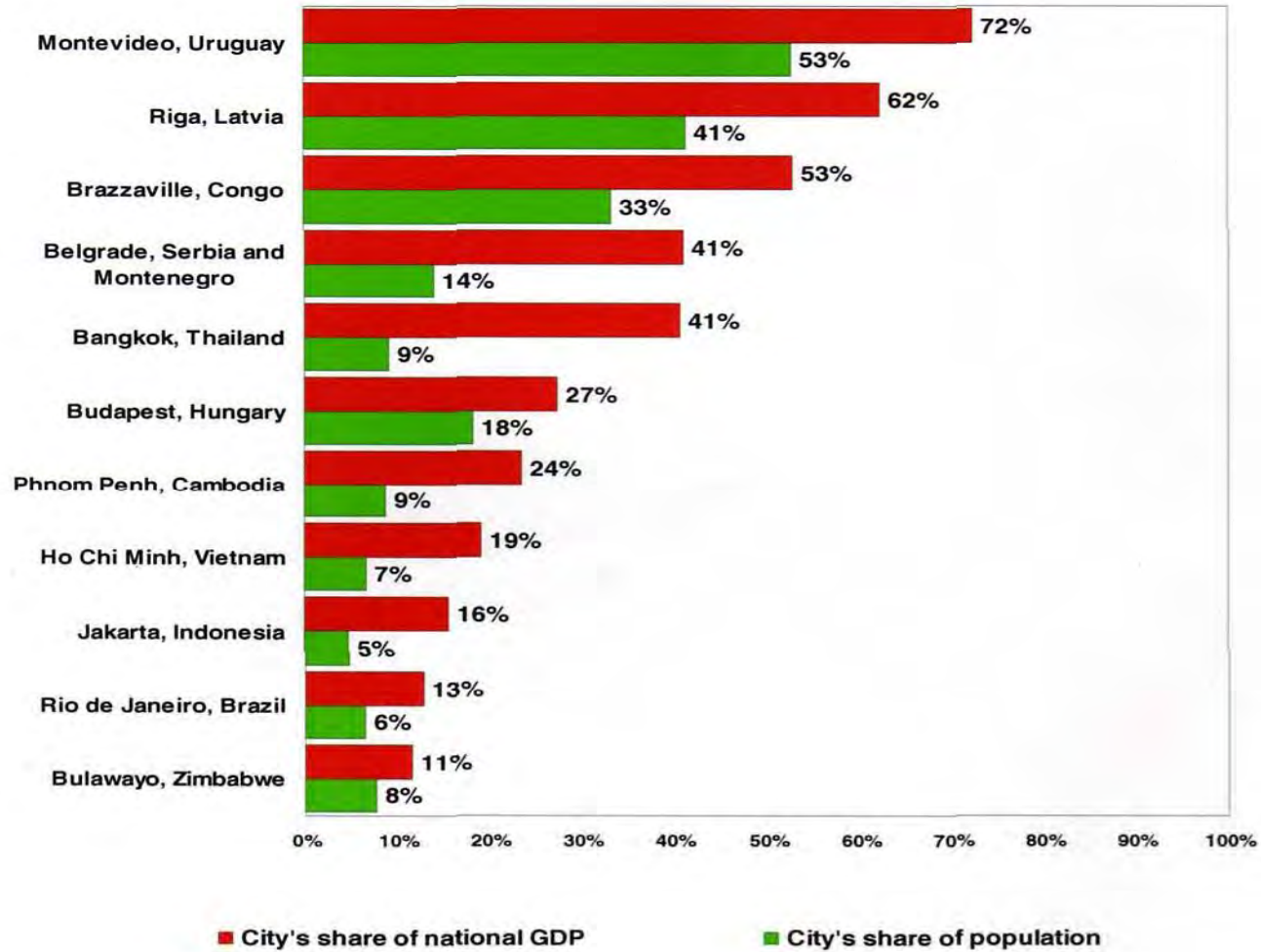
Figure 1. In every nation, the urban share of national income is higher than the urban share of the national population.



Source: Based on the World Bank World Development Report and WB World Development Indicators



Figure 2. In most cities worldwide, the city's share of national income is higher than the city's share of national population



Source: Based on UN's Global Urban Indicators Database



Prague, Czech Republic

Population: 1.2 million

10% of national population

15% of national workforce

>20% of national GDP

>50% of national tourist revenue



“NEW ECONOMY” OF THE 21ST CENTURY:

- Knowledge and Information-Based
- Technology and Communications-Intensive
- Globally Oriented



Why Urban Areas are More Economically Productive

They combine **SPECIALIZATION** and **DIVERSITY**:

- the critical mass of skills and resources;
- the necessary population density and concentration of market incomes;
- the range of specialized knowledge and institutions;
- the wide diversity of vitally needed facilities and services;
- and the fully developed physical and human infrastructure that are prerequisites for new ideas, products and production methods, technological and organizational innovations, and dynamic economic growth and investment.



KEY ECONOMIC ROLES FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND URBAN REGIONS

- centers of innovation and services, including advanced and highly specialized services
- centers of communication, culture, sports, entertainment, conventions, and tourism
- centers of education, research, and health care
- centers of transportation and trade
- centers of manufacturing and technology development
- market centers
- workforce centers



Investing in Fundamental Assets and Building Dynamic Industry Networks

A good economic strategy consists of two key elements:

- 1) building from strength — investing in the fundamental assets and activities that make people more productive and places more valuable;*
- 2) generating dynamism — promoting modern, globally competitive industry networks that accelerate the pace of innovation and growth.*



PEOPLE are the most vital economic asset in the world

INVESTING IN FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC ASSETS:

- Transportation
- Infrastructure
- Education
- Workforce development
- Research
- Technology
- Markets
- Capital
- Health
- Safety
- Environment and amenities
- Culture
- Quality of life



PROTECTING AND SUSTAINING THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF URBAN REGIONS TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE QUALITY OF LIFE

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled per capita;
- encouraging energy efficiency and resource conservation;
- improving clean air and conserving clean water;
- cleaning up and redeveloping toxic and polluted “brownfield” land;
- renovating historic structures and investing in urban cultural heritage;
- maintaining the beauty of natural landscapes and preserving agricultural land;
- increasing the accessibility of biking and hiking pathways and open spaces;
- curbing metropolitan sprawl and traffic congestion;
- reinvesting in older towns, cities, and inner-ring suburbs;
- expanding transit and other pedestrian and public transportation alternatives;
- promoting ecological and heritage tourism;
- developing parks and recreational amenities;
- developing “green” buildings, infrastructure, and communities;
- increasing recycling and the use of renewable energy sources;
- strengthening community planning and design.



THE ROLE OF EQUITY AND INCLUSIVENESS IN URBAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

Cape Town, South Africa: “Our Golden Thread”

“It is not a question of choosing global competitiveness or the reduction of poverty — Cape Town will achieve both or neither. Reducing poverty will strengthen global competitiveness, and global competitiveness will permit reduction of poverty through economic growth and job creation.”