



Urbanization and rural – urban partnerships

Experience from Europe

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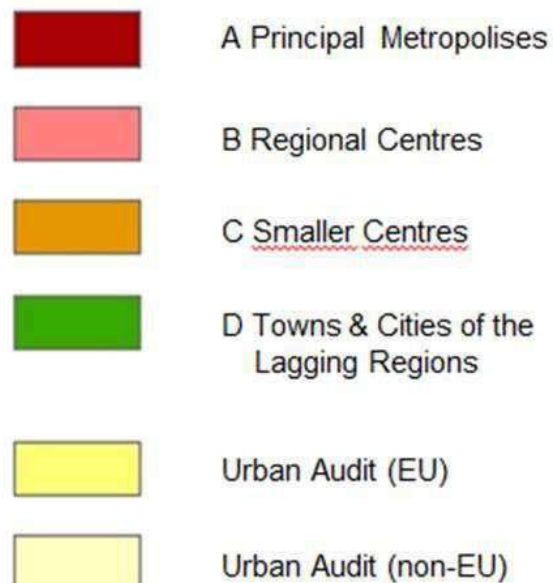
Regional Workshop on Rural-Urban Poverty Linkages
IPRCC – ADB
Hangzhou city, 2-4 September 2014



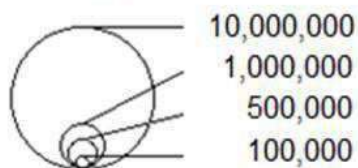
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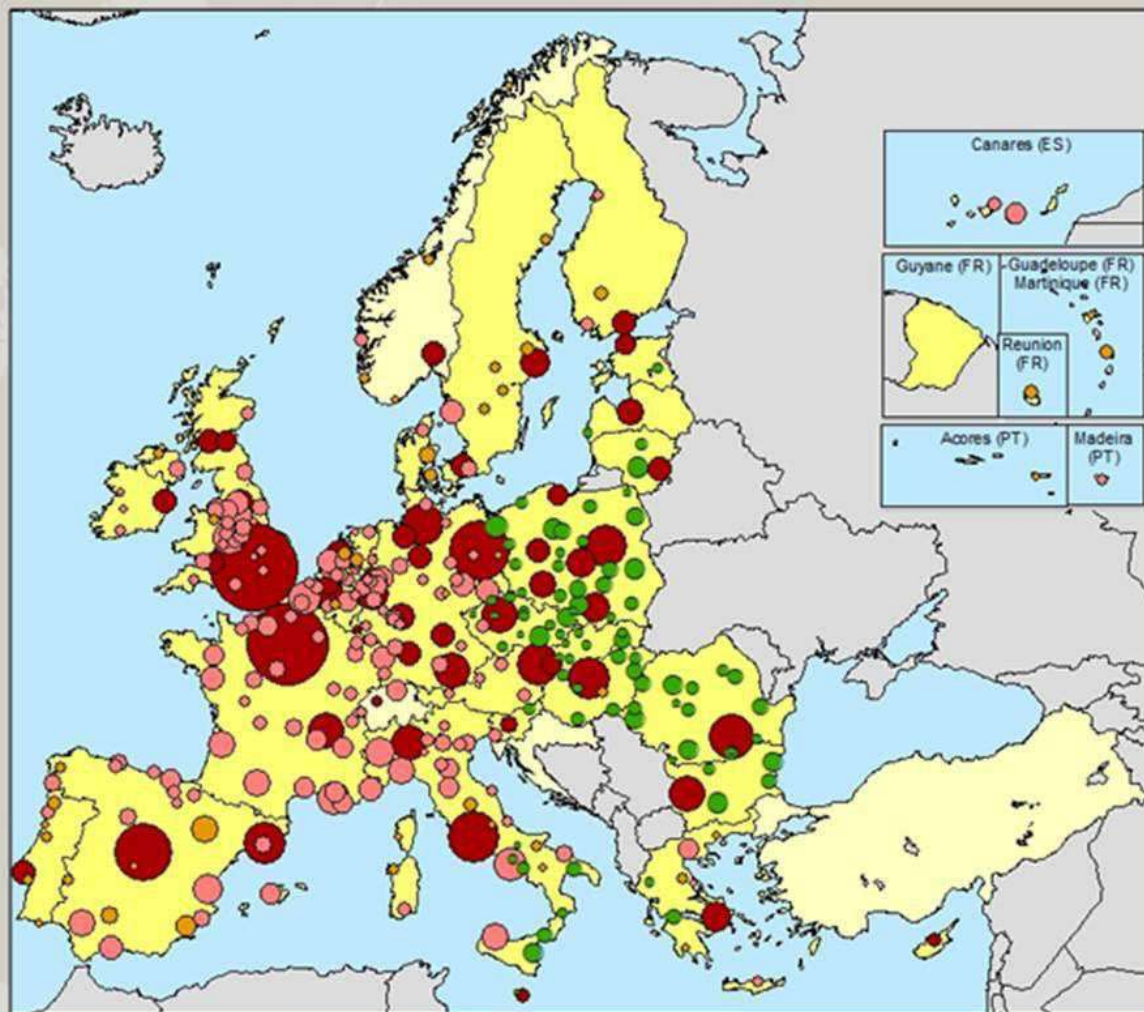
Urban Europe







Size of circle is relative to population in core city* in 2004



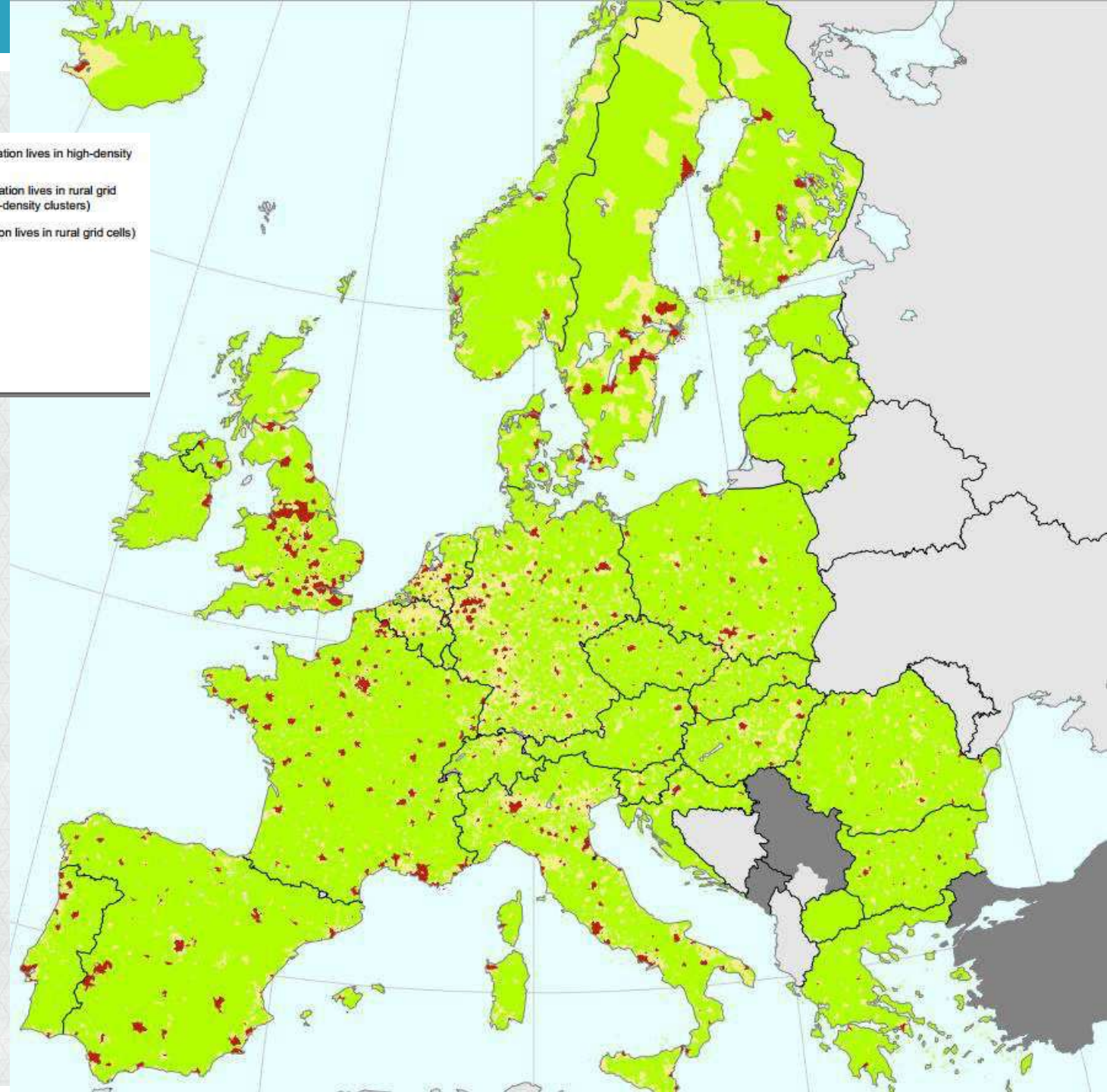
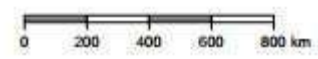
*Paris: Kernel



Own calculation based on the Urban Audit (2004)

-  Densely-populated area (more than 50 % of the population lives in high-density clusters)
-  Intermediate density area (less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % of the population lives in high-density clusters)
-  Thinly-populated area (more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells)
-  Data not available

(*) Based on population grid from 2006 and LAU 2011.
Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS





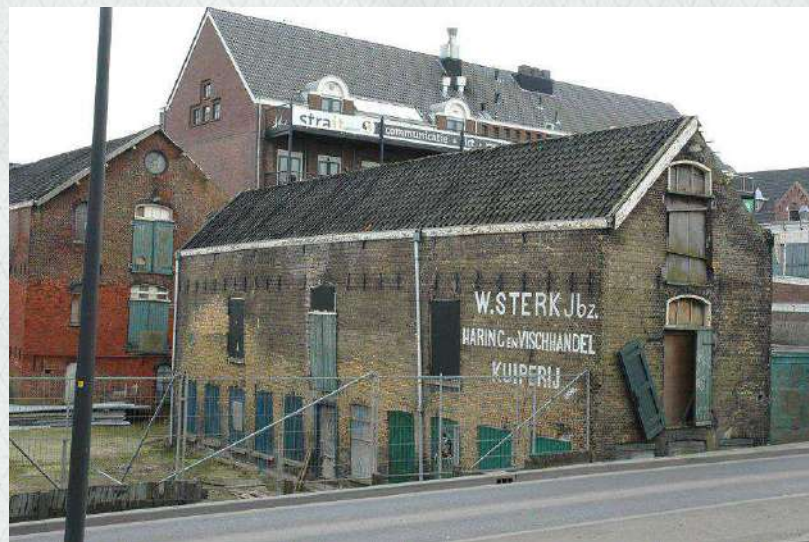
Urbanization in Europe

- Much variety: (political) history, country size, location, ...
- in the early industrialization period: small firms growing from their home (resource) base into bigger firms, providing employment
- when transportation costs were still much higher.
- In the 20th Century: national urban policies and national planning systems aim at containing / guiding urbanization and development of urban centres

1928: opening Van Nelle factory. Now: design centre.

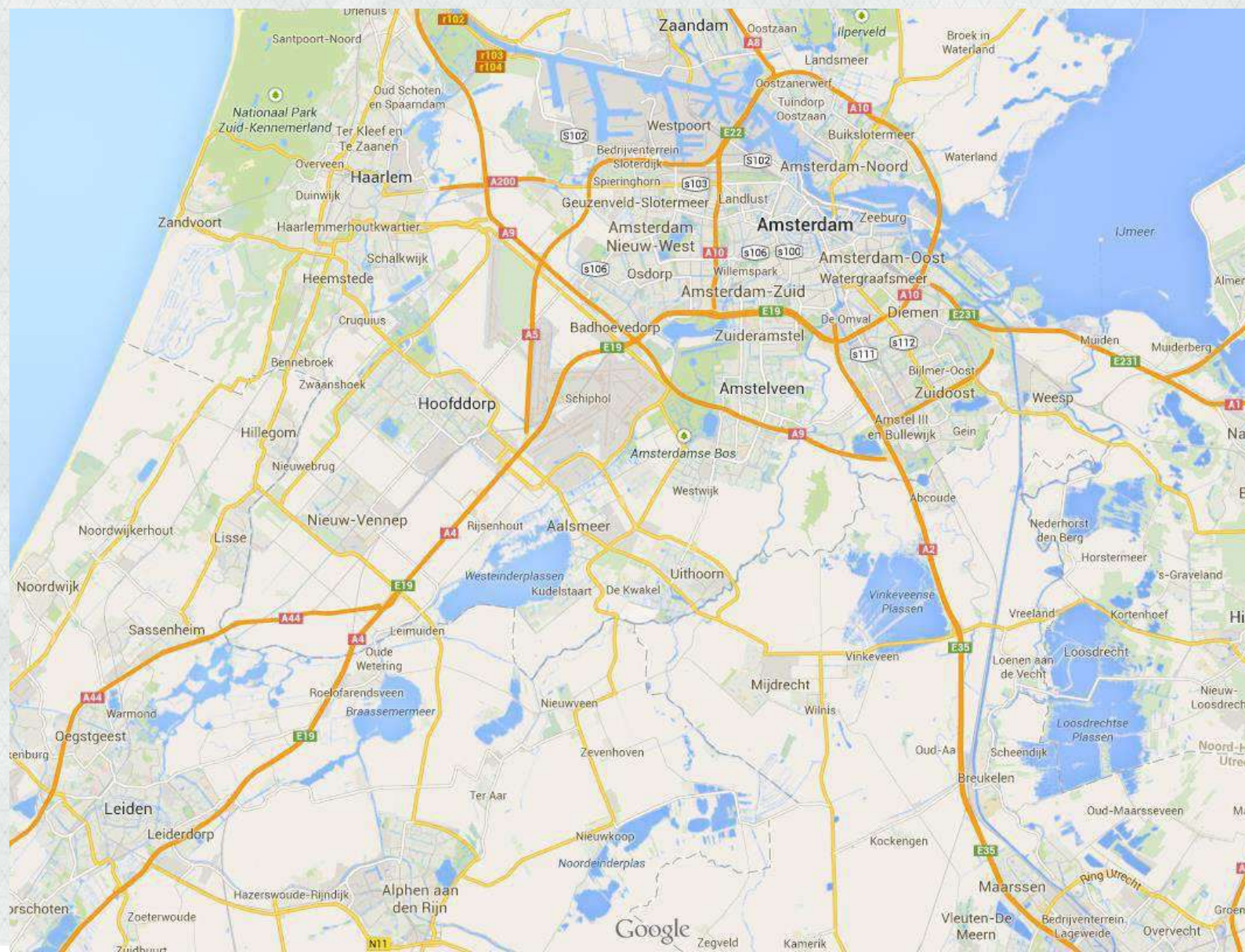


Current: redevelopment Vlaardingen (Rotterdam)





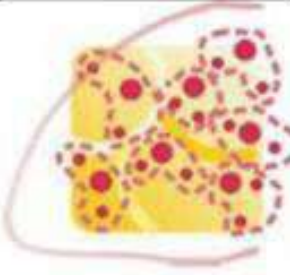
- Green Heart (Randstad Holland) – area South of Schiphol airport is green area





Concepts

- Peri-urban development: mixed areas under an urban influence but with a more rural morphology, rapid changes
- Sprawl: associated with uncontrolled incremental urban development, low densities, inefficiencies in land use, overheated land markets, costs of (public) transport and public services
- Polycentric urban development: multiple centers in a network
- Urban-rural linkages: urban and rural areas are increasingly integrated both physically and functionally, and because of their distinct and complementary endowments, closer integration can bring benefits to both.

Polycentric balanced spatial development in the EU	
<p>Specific policy recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening of several larger zones of global economic integration in the EU, through transnational spatial development strategies.• Strengthening a polycentric and more balanced system of metropolitan regions, city clusters and city networks• Promoting integrated spatial development strategies for city clusters, including corresponding rural areas and their small cities and towns.• Strengthening co-operation in the field of spatial development	

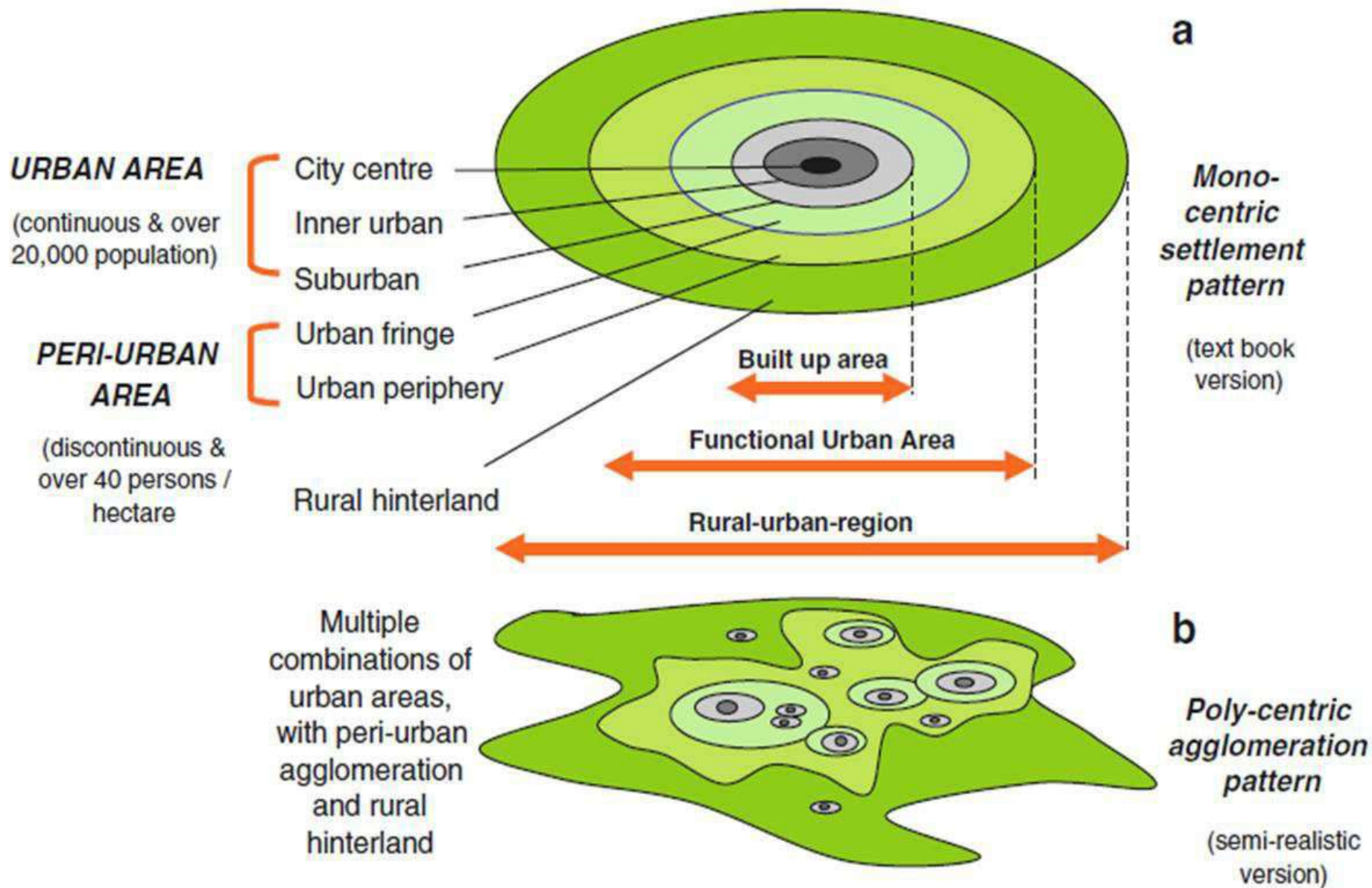


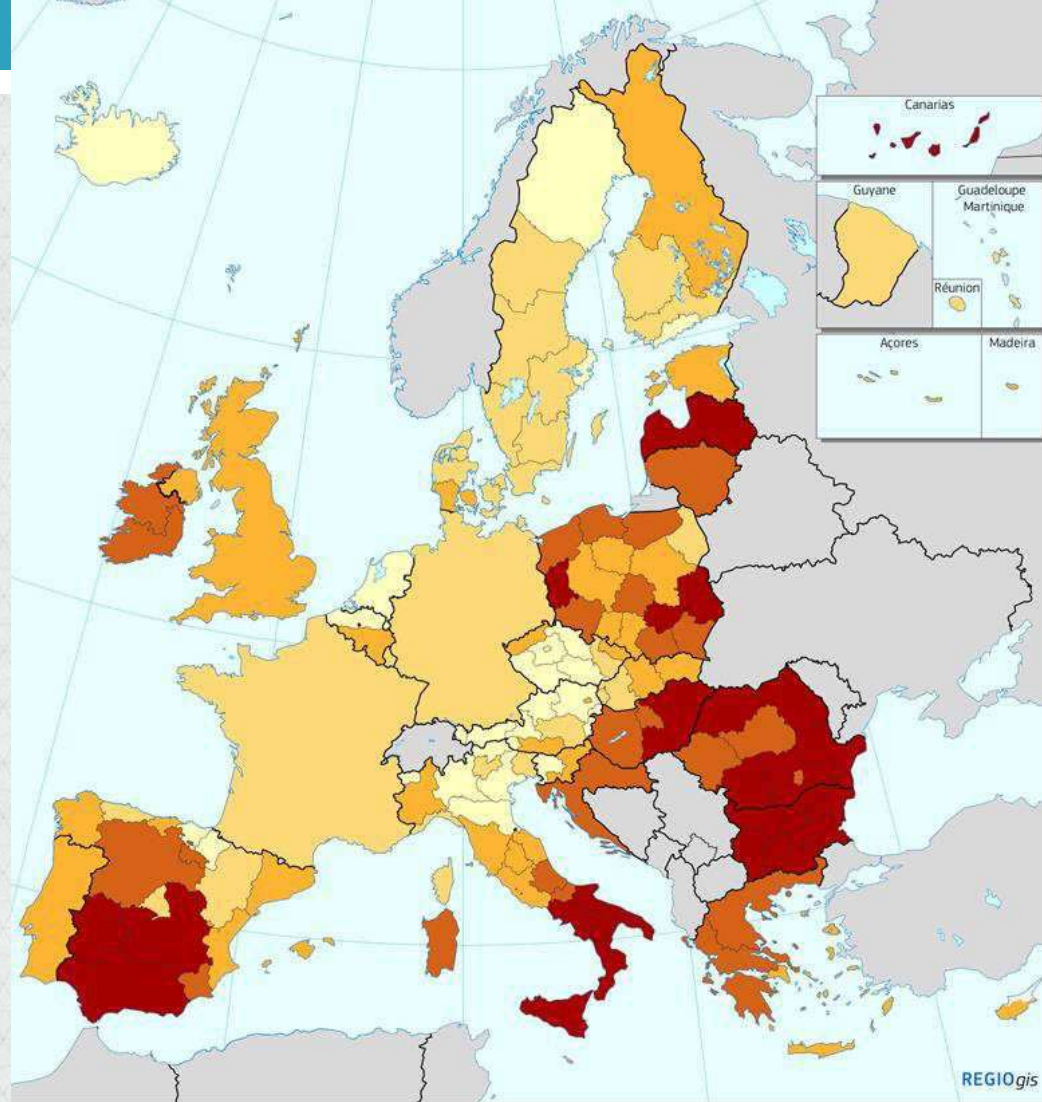
Fig. 2.1 PLUREL concept of peri-urban areas and rural-urban-region

At risk population

Cities often record higher unemployment rates than their respective national averages. These rates tend to differ considerably between neighbourhoods.

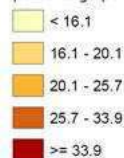
In Eastern Europe, poverty is mainly a rural issue.

In Western Europe, mainly an urban issue.



Population at-risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2011

percentage points



EU27 = 24.2
EL, IE: 2010

Source: Eurostat

0 500 Km

Urban poverty

- Due to:
 - economic restructuring,
 - retreating welfare state
 - sub-urbanization of higher income people (in some areas)
- Risks esp. among single parent households, women, minorities, young people and 55+ years
- 10-11% unemployment in EU
- Poverty concentrates in neighborhoods with cheaper housing
- Cities have always been a combination of centers of opportunities and concentrations of social problems.
- UK study: economic growth does not lead automatically to less poverty



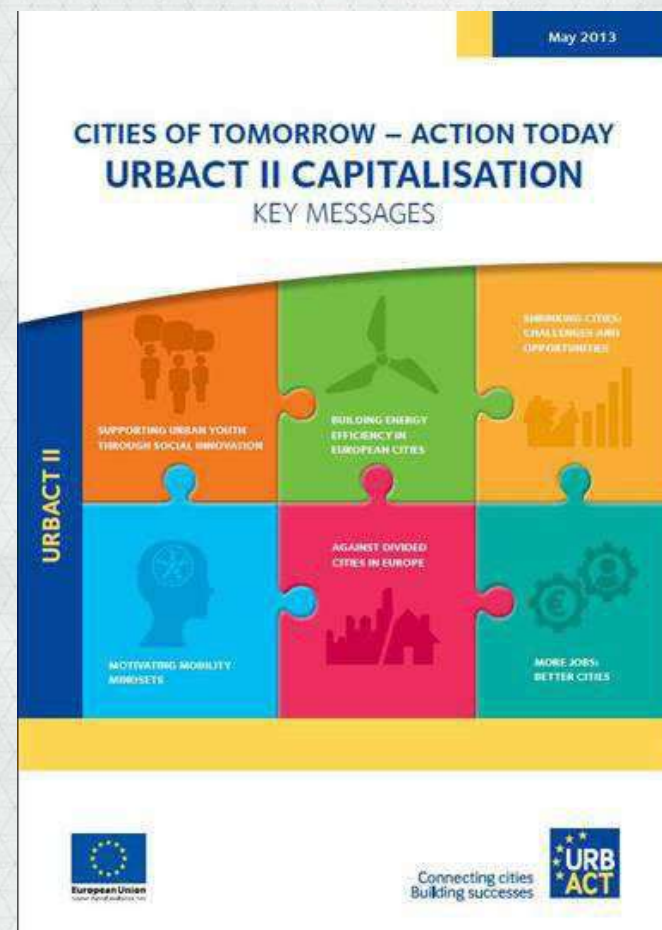


Urbact agenda EU

Cities of tomorrow:

- Supporting urban youth
- Energy efficiency
- Shrinking cities
- Mobility mindsets
- Against divided cities
- More jobs

4 out of 6 items have to do with urban poverty / risk of exclusion.

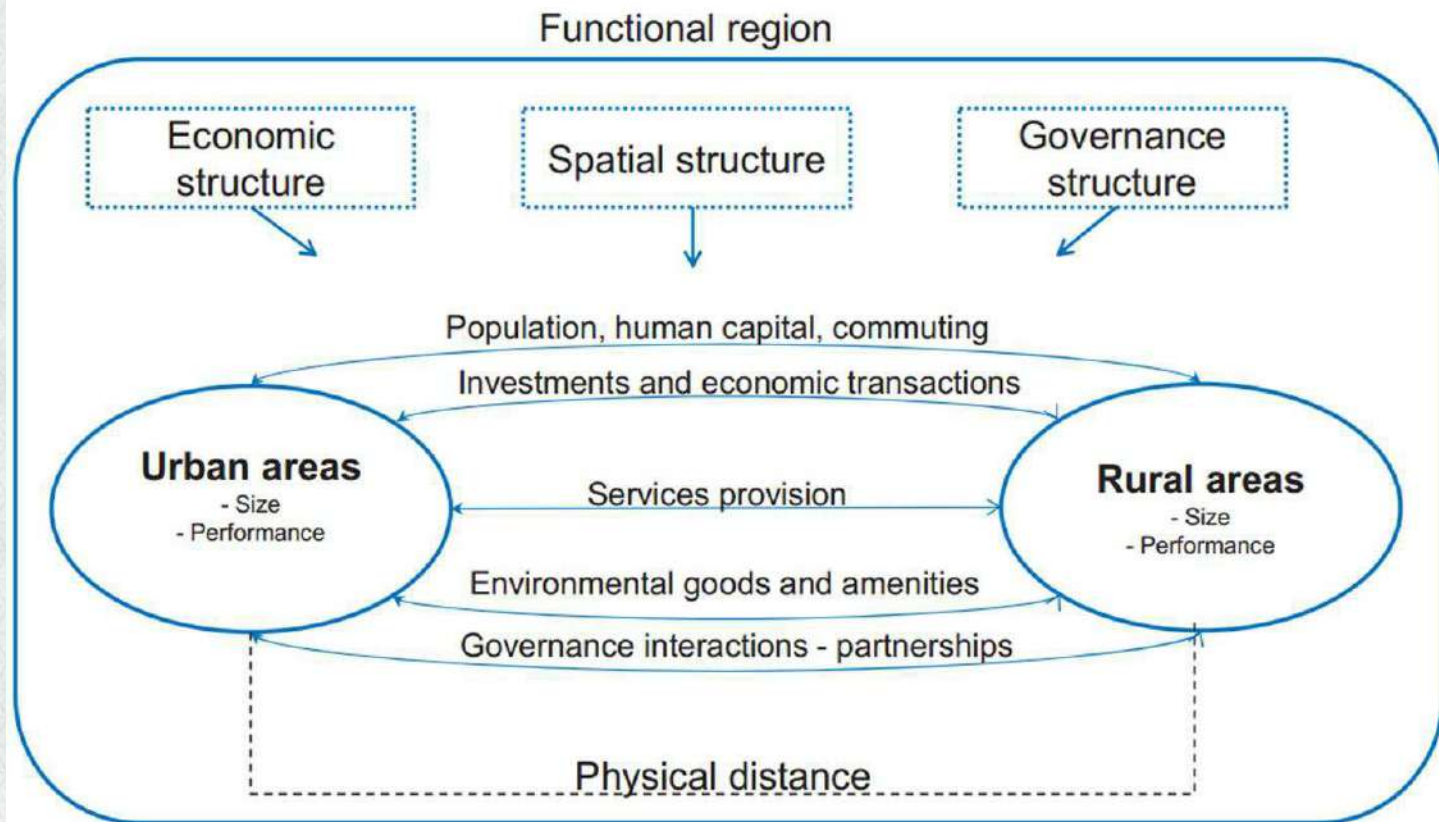




Urban – rural

- Urban-rural linkages: urban and rural areas are increasingly integrated both physically and functionally, and because of their distinct and complementary endowments, closer integration can bring benefits to both.

Figure 1.1. **Urban-rural relationships within functional regions**





Urban – rural partnerships

- Rural-urban relationships are the basis for a partnership.
- A partnership requires a certain form of organization, ranging from communication to shared visions, agendas or even involving regional funds to promote sustainability and to care for mutual benefit
- Often: groups of local – regional governments take the lead, other sectors join.



Rurban – Germany: Rural-Urban Partnership in the Metropolitan Region of Nuremberg



http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/videos/video-details.cfm?LAN=EN&vid=1122&longversion=1

Amsterdam metro case

Amsterdam metro area in figures

2.4 m. inhabitants

1,090 m. dwellings

230.000 companies

14.1 m. hotel nights

Collaborating bodies

13 municipalities

2 provinces

1 urban regional body

Metropool in cijfers

Inwoners

2.400.000

Woningvoorraad

1.090.000

Bedrijven

230.000

Hotelovernachtingen

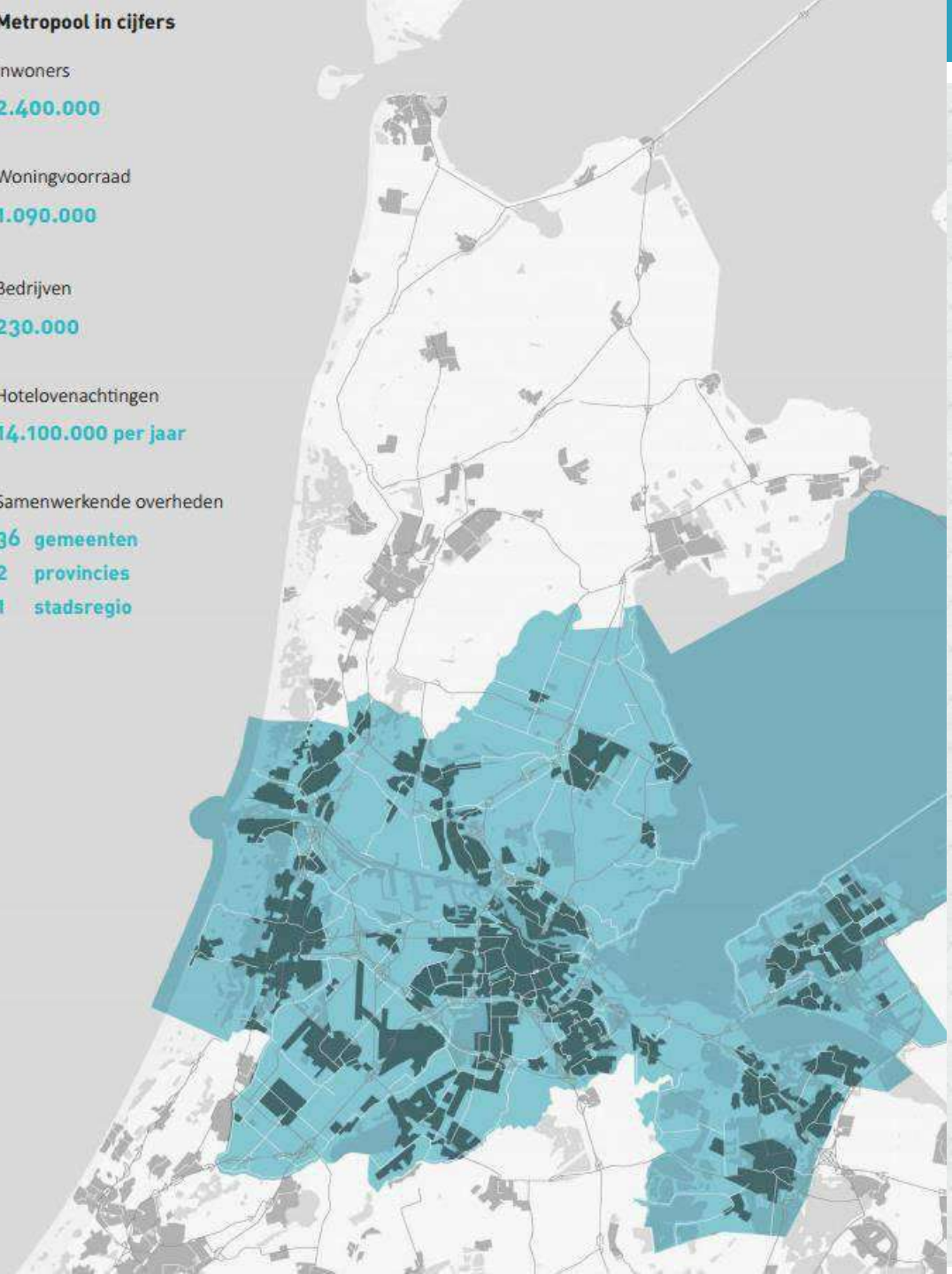
14.100.000 per jaar

Samenwerkende overheden

36 gemeenten

2 provincies

1 stadsregio

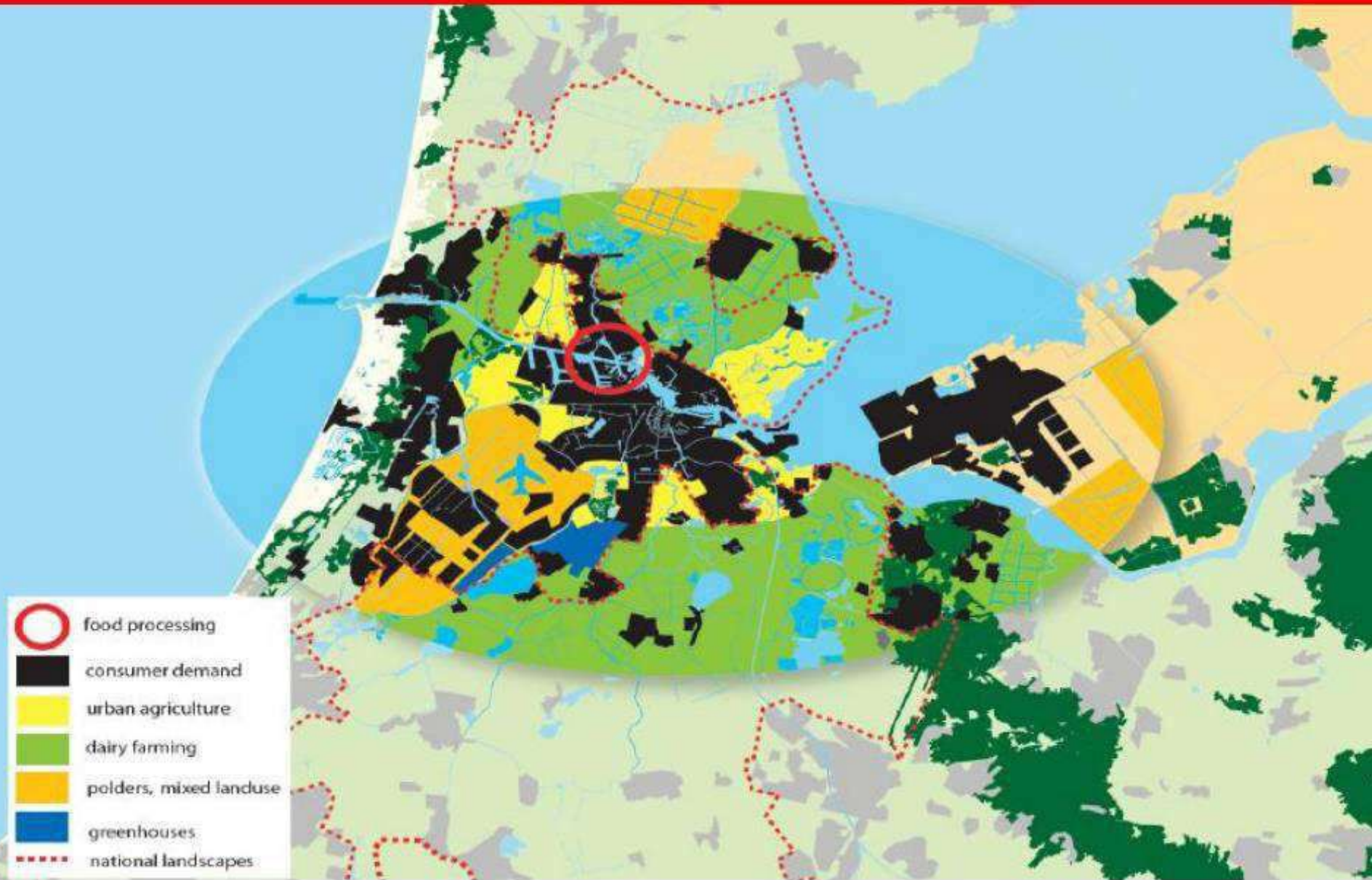


Shared vision of development 2040

Amsterdam Metropolitan Area 2040



Food strategy Amsterdam: regional dimension of food chain





Lessons from Europe?

- What is 'better'?
EU logic is: polycentric urban pattern, with compact cities, better for energy efficiency, congestion, housing, etc.
It is a logic against big city problems, but there is no conclusive evidence for efficiency / effectiveness of polycentric urban pattern – compact city
Also very difficult to research and gather evidence.
- Europe's economy is restructuring: high unemployment, increasing poverty.
In Western Europe, poverty is mostly an urban issue.
- Urban - rural relations / partnerships in urban functional regions, means improved governance of a functional region



Some pointers for discussion

- How do we look at the peri-urban zone
 - *as a solution to urban problems and as a source of land for urban expansion (common under conditions of rapid urbanization)*
 - *or, as interrelated, complementary entities (common in Europe)*
- Sprawl as peri-urban development, has unwanted impacts. But sprawl has its logic and benefits. It may be a solution for the poor.
- Sprawl cannot be managed with the current planning paradigm - planning is too slow and too top-down
- Urban – rural partnerships as (horizontal + vertical) collaborations are required to manage metropolitan development

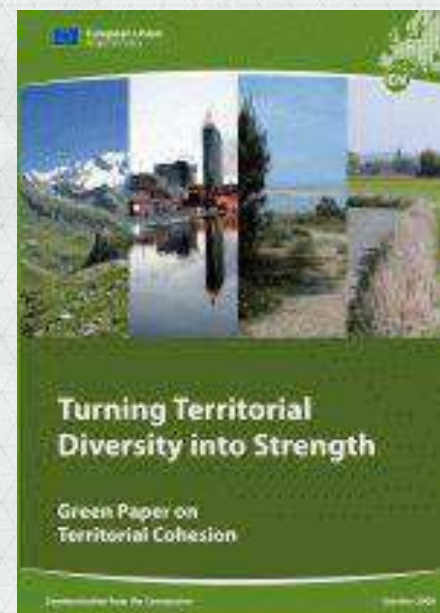
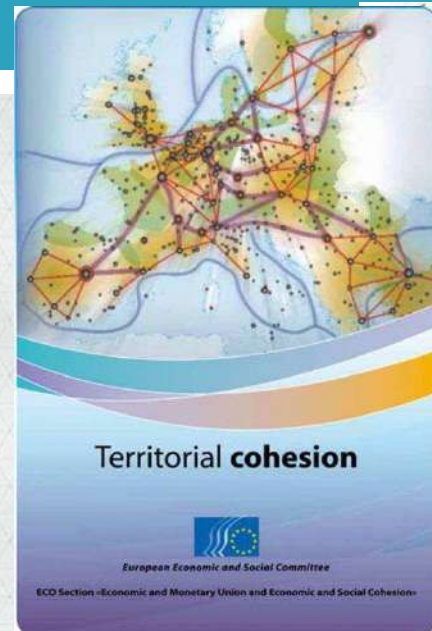


Annex: slides on EU

Territorial cohesion

<http://www.eu-territorial-agenda.eu/Reference%20Documents/Final%20TA2020.pdf>

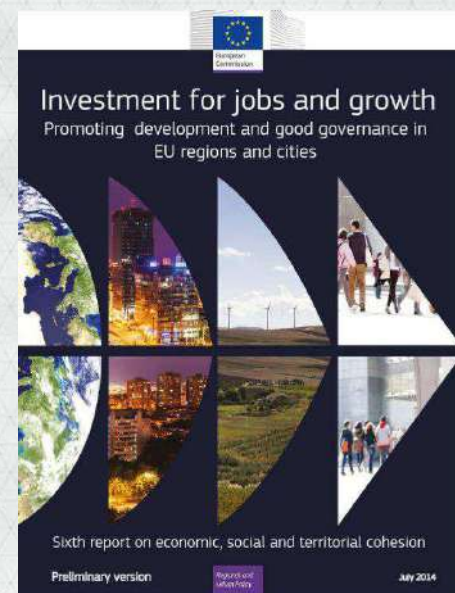
- Starting point for this sequence of strategic transnational policy papers: European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP, 1999). Normative notions such as urban–rural partnerships / polycentric development. Trickled down into various transnational, national and even regional policy documents. Also : 'INTERREG programme' (since 2007 labelled as 'European Territorial Cooperation').
- 'Territorial Agenda' (TA 2007), sub-title, 'Towards a more competitive and sustainable Europe of diverse regions', is more abstract and less detailed than the ESDP
- Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion (2008), territorial analyses and territorial instruments better account for interactions between different policy fields in the design of more coordinated interventions.
- 2011: Territorial Agenda, the TA 2020, has been adapted to the Europe 2020 strategy.





Territorial Priorities for the Development of the European Union

1. Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development
 2. Encouraging integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions
 3. Territorial integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions
 4. Ensuring global competitiveness of the regions based on strong local economies
 5. Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and enterprises
 6. Managing and connecting ecological, landscape and cultural values of regions
- EU policies: 'Inclusive, balanced development, and fair access to services' was inspired by the Third Cohesion Report definition of Territorial Cohesion, which states that "people should not be disadvantaged by wherever they happen to live or work in the Union"
 - dealing with complexity and fuzziness





Decentralized governance

Especially in Central and Eastern European countries: EU actions for decentralized governance:

- *Political* : it involves a new distribution of powers according to the subsidiarity principle, with the objective of strengthening democratic legitimacy
- *Administrative* : it involves a reorganization and clear assignment of tasks and functions between territorial levels to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of the administration over all national territory
- *Fiscal* : it involves a reallocation of public expenditure to local and territorial authorities and enables them to generate their own revenue according to their assigned tasks
- Local self-government is about managing local government (rather than structuring it)





Cities of tomorrow – Urbact (research and exchange)

- See: www.urbact.eu and [//fr.slideshare.net/URBACT/urbact-presentation-16-may-2014?ref=http%3A%2F%2Furbact.eu%2F](http://fr.slideshare.net/URBACT/urbact-presentation-16-may-2014?ref=http%3A%2F%2Furbact.eu%2F)

