TOWARDS A BETTER CONTRIBUTION OF CITIES TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

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URBAN AREAS
Metropolitan vs. non metropolitan household disposable income ratio by country per equivalent household; 2014 or latest available year

Note: The graph plots the ratio between household disposable income per equivalent household in metropolitan areas over that in the rest of the national territory. Countries are ordered by increasing value of that ratio.
Metropolitan regions
Wealthy… and educated

Share of working-age population with tertiary education, 2012
Are cities good for their residents?

- Large cities have benefits .....and costs!
METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE
Degree of administrative fragmentation in large OECD Metropolitan areas
Core and commuting zone of the metropolitan area of Casablanca (work in progress)
Why do we care about Metropolitan governance?
Effective metropolitan governance: to productive, inclusive and sustainable metro regions

Metropolitan institutions as policy coherence providers:

- **Across policy domains:** housing, transport, economic development, spatial planning...

- **Across levels of government:** supra-national, central, regional, intermediary, metropolitan and local authorities

- **With stakeholders:** citizens, private sector, associations

- **Over time, with a vision to meet new challenges:** economic and demographic changes, inclusiveness, sustainability
Fields of activity of surveyed Metropolitan Governance Bodies

- Spatial planning: 78.6%
- Transport: 66.1%
- Regional Development: 39.3%
- Water and sewage: 21.4%
- Culture: 35.71%
- Waste: 23.2%
- Tourism: 23.2%
- Healthcare and aging care*: 14.3%
- Environment*: 12.5%
- Social welfare & housing*: 8.9%

Primary Field
Secondary Field
Less fragmented urban agglomerations have experienced higher economic growth.
Governance bodies can increase well-being

- Citizens are more satisfied in MAs that have sectoral authorities for public transport.
- Those MAs have also lower pollution levels (PM).

Share of Citizens Satisfied with Public Transport

Based on European Urban Audit perception survey. Difference significant at 95% level.
Metropolitan bodies can limit sprawling

![Bar chart showing the change in population density of built-up area with and without metropolitan governance body. The chart indicates a significant decrease in the built-up area with a metropolitan governance body compared to without.](chart.png)
And higher density means lower transport CO2 emissions.
Cities can improve quality of life ....provided that they are governed at the right scale and integrated into a national framework
Proximity to cities benefits surrounding rural & intermediate regions

Economic growth increases with nearness to large cities
Yearly growth rates of GDP per head (1995-2010) and driving time to the closest large metropolitan area of 2 million or more inhabitants in OECD countries

More than 300 minutes (MN): 0.87%
Why are we interested in urban-rural partnerships?

✓ Rural and urban areas are interconnected through different linkages (commuting, provision of amenities, food security, economic transactions etc.)

✓ Better understanding of interdependencies (unit of analysis = self-contained space of relationship, functional region)

✓ Design governance solutions to facilitate an integrated approach that improves the outcome of the rural-urban partnerships

Towards appropriate National Urban Policy:

multi sectors, 
multi territories,  
multi-levels of government
Cities, Metropoles, Regions and their Partners are Invited to Dialogue with the OECD

MERCI!

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