

Planning through a system of cities lens: strengthening linkages and collaborative governance

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THE ROLE OF INTERMEDIARY CITIES IN STRENGTHENING URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES AMID RAPID URBANIZATION IN AFRICA, 21st of January 2022, UN Habitat/ UCLGA



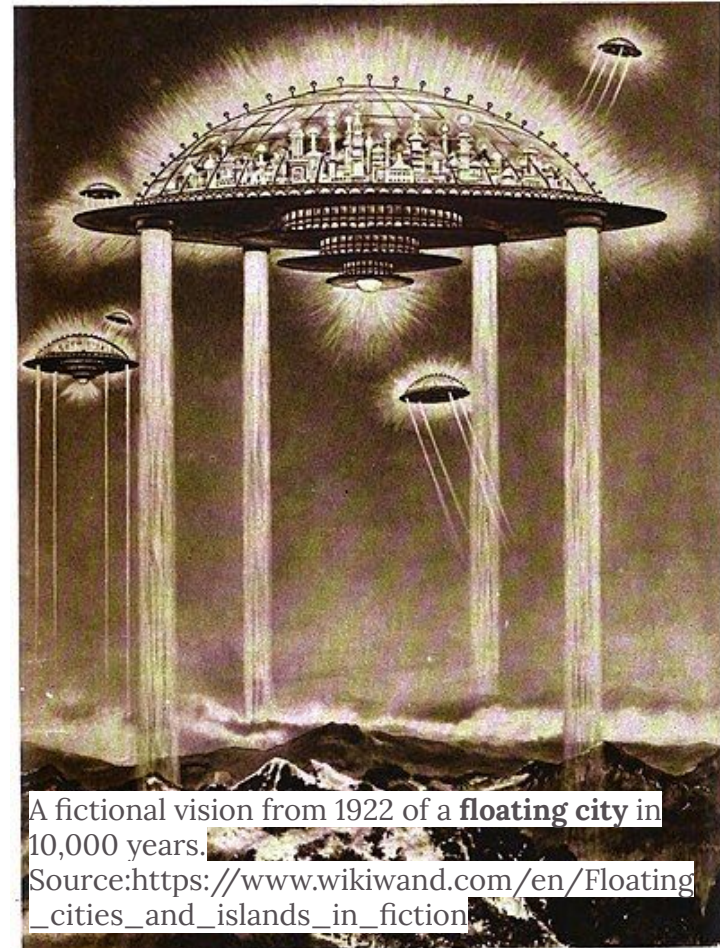
Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

HOSTED BY:  UNOPS

Challenge: Many development partners and governments tend to perceive cities as isolated entities rather than as actors within systems and networks

Leading sometimes to

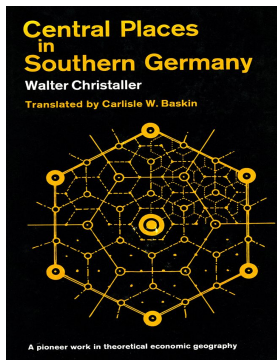
- A bias in data collection and analysis;
- Policy gaps among national responses to sustainable urbanisation and economic development;
- Competition between types of cities creating a policy and financing bias towards “growth poles”;
- a 'winners-take-all' situation in investment decisions that leaves the most vulnerable people and places behind;



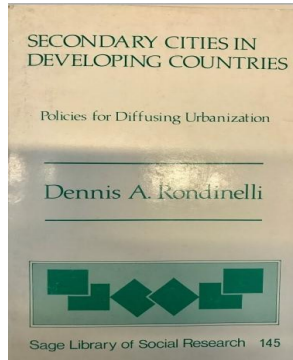
A fictional vision from 1922 of a **floating city** in 10,000 years.
Source:https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Floating_cities_and_islands_in_fiction

How are cities connected to each other?

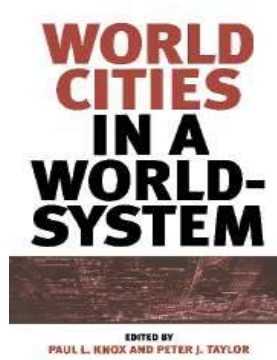
A legacy in research, policy and economic development planning



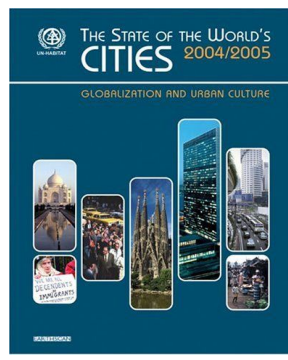
Christaller
1933



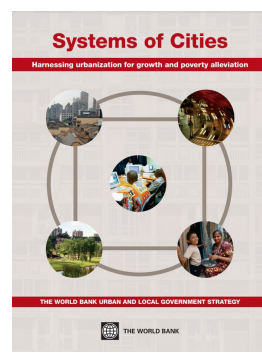
Rondinelli
1983



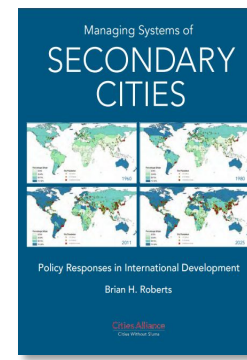
Knox and Taylor
1995



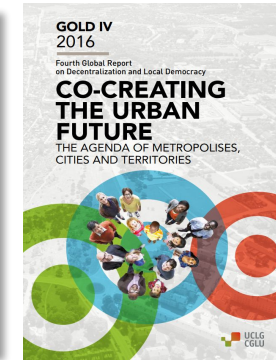
UN Habitat
2004



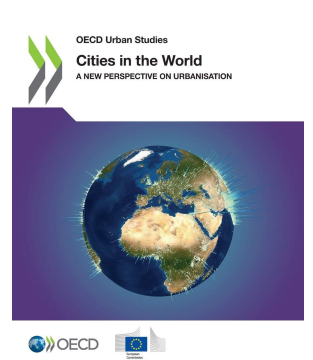
World Bank
2009



Cities Alliance
2015



UCLG 2016

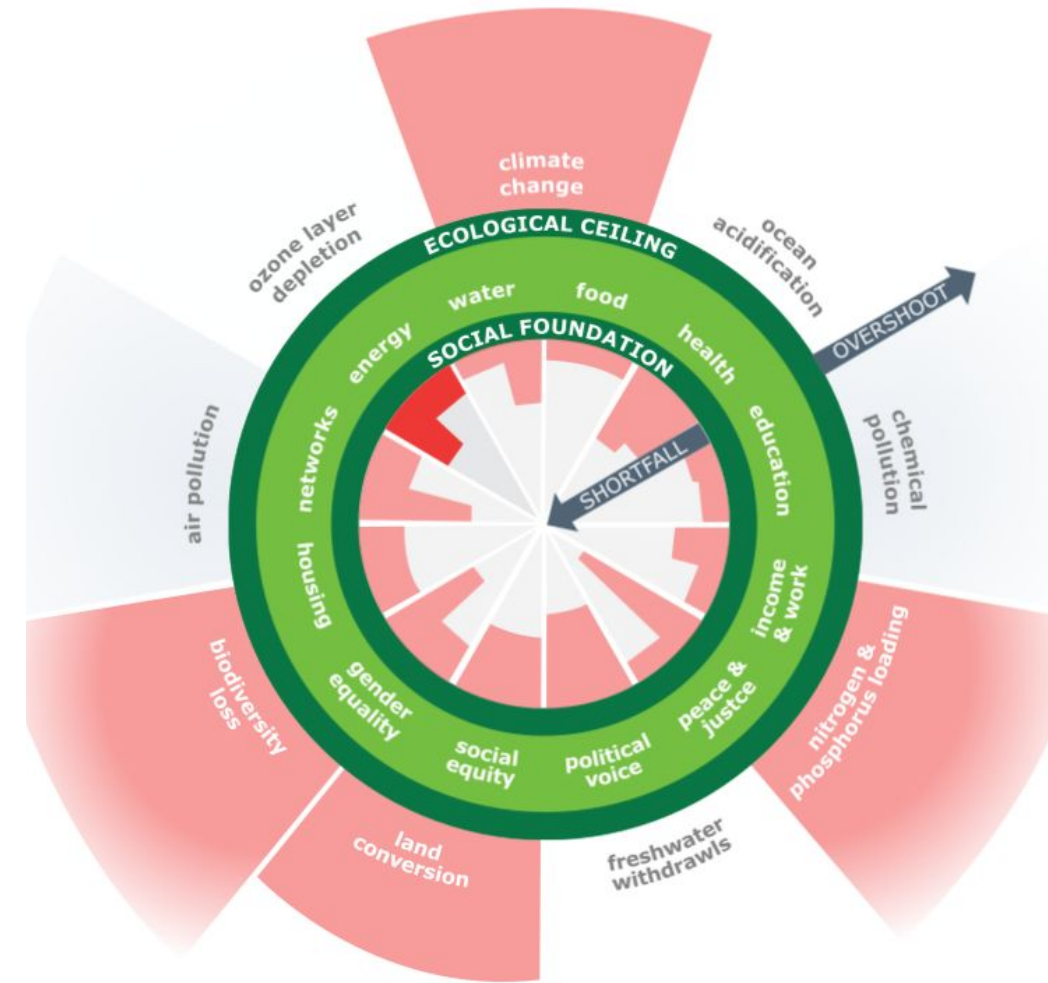


OECD 2020

What value does the system thinking approach offer?

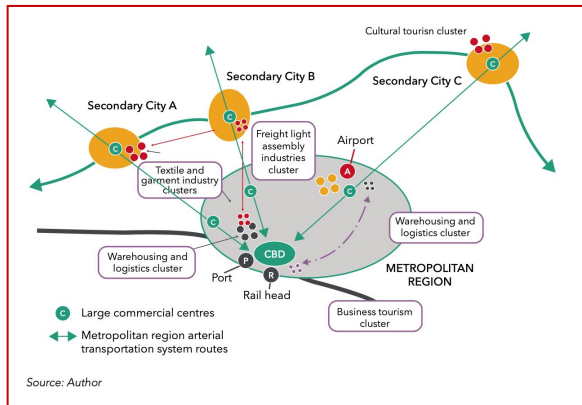
- Development models based on exogenous growth principles need to be profoundly revisited and questioned, if we want to achieve our Climate Goals while leaving no one and no places behind.

=> System of Cities thinking allows us to approach complexity and formulate a new spatially integrated, economic development model within our social and planetary boundaries.

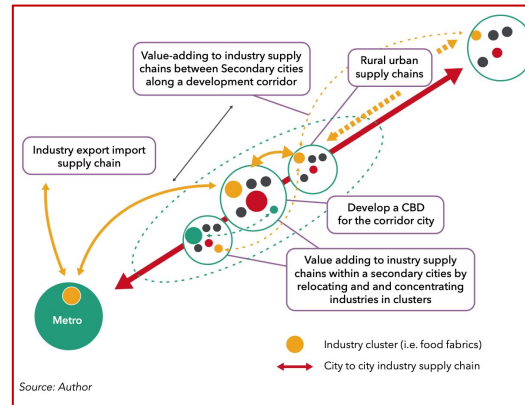


- 1) Population lacking access to electricity: 17% (2013)
- 2) Population lacking access to cooking facilities: 38% (2013)

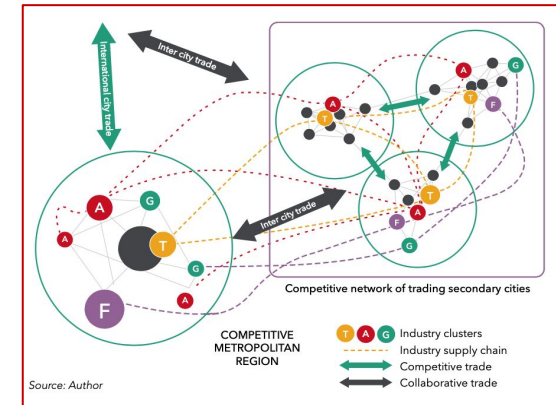
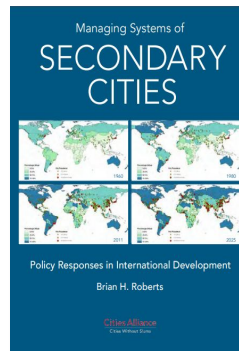
Needed shift in planning and policy to understand each national system of cities...



Clustered Systems of Cities

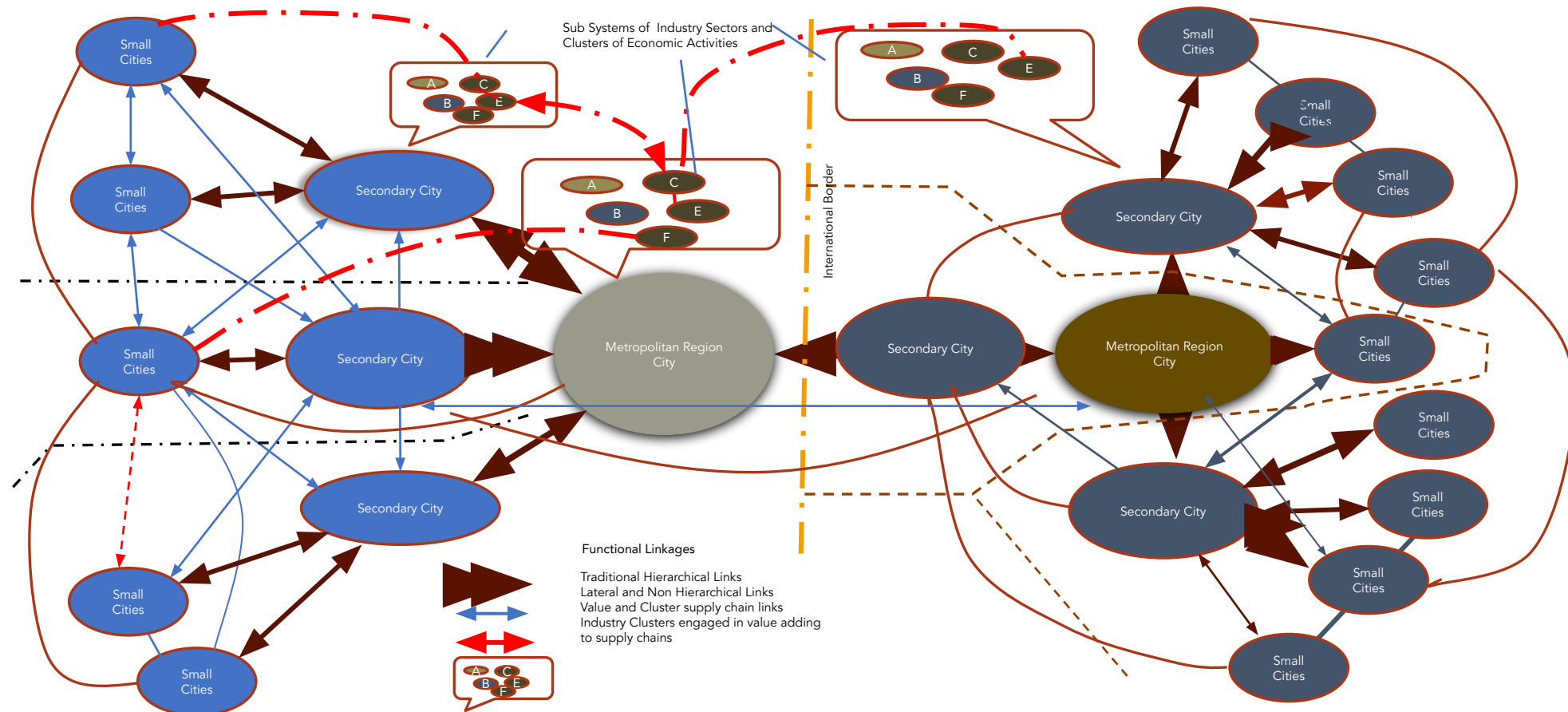


Corridors



Isolated Cities

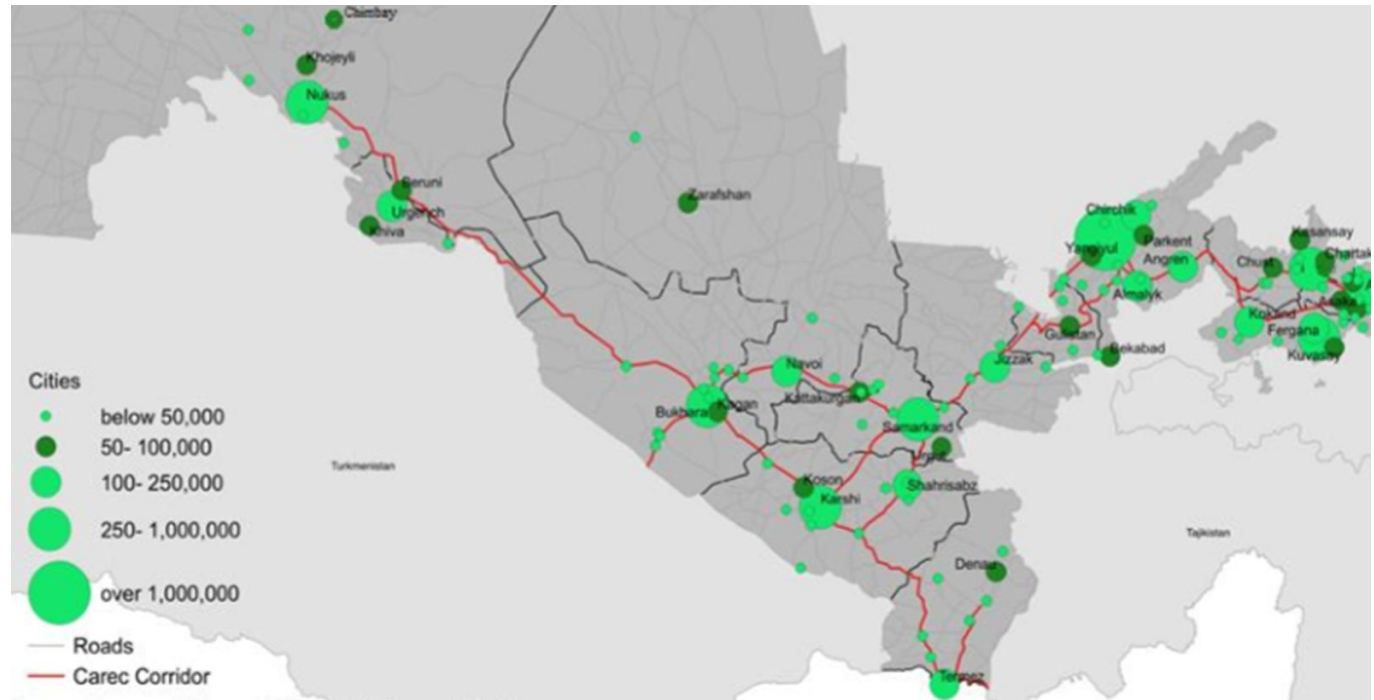
...its flows and cross-border significance.



Where is this being put into practice?

Example: Uzbekistan Medium-Size Cities Integrated Urban Development Project (WB/AIIB)

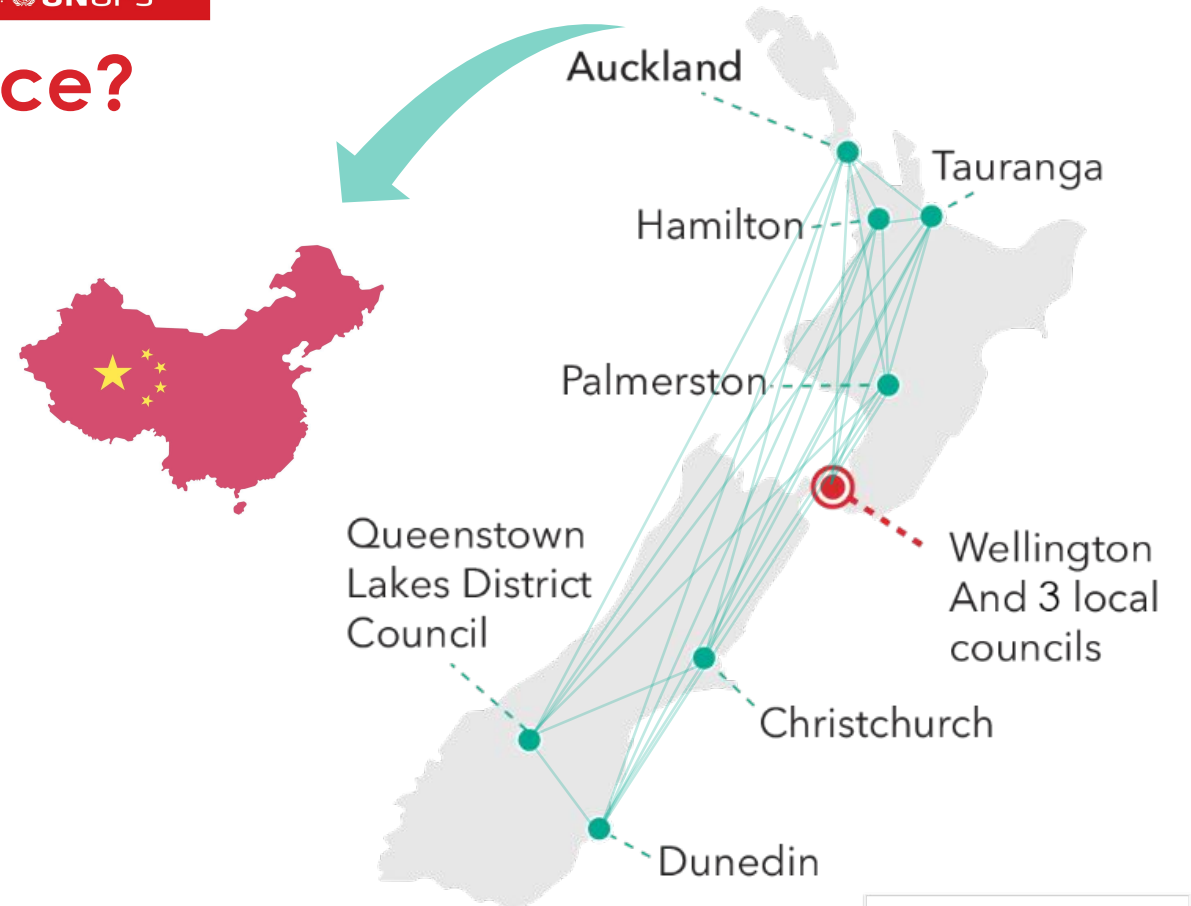
- Hard and soft infrastructure connecting for the development of cities
- Connectivity and partnerships between towns and cities along the main transport routes
- Regional clusters of middle sized trading cities
- Institutional capacity building



Where is this being put into practice?

Example: New Zealand Core Cities Network

- Realisation by local governments that location, size and fragmentation of cities was harming development
- Collaboration between 10 cities and national governments
- Four focus areas:
 - Development of collaborative networks internationally;
 - Policy and research to determine the role of city networks in New Zealand;
 - City competitiveness
 - Options for a database to assess regional economies
- Laid a foundation for the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) establishing a new sub-national mechanism of exchange between China and New Zealand



LEGEND

● Capital

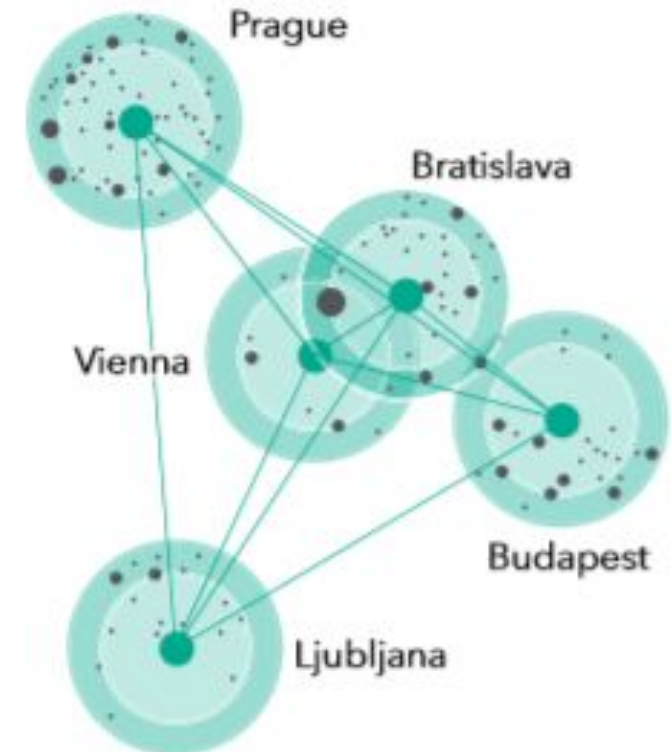
● Major cities

Source: Author

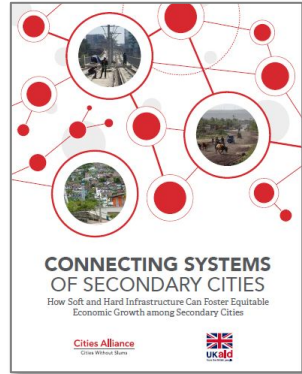
Where is this being put into practice?

Example: Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague, and Vienna: a polycentral city network

- Based on a shared history and collaborative culture, these five cities built a spatial triangle of economic flows.
- Several inter-municipal planning initiatives established to capitalize upon economic flows through the harmonization of municipal planning practices towards a joint spatial-development strategy across several national borders.
- The initiative has been proactively fostered by territorial cooperation.



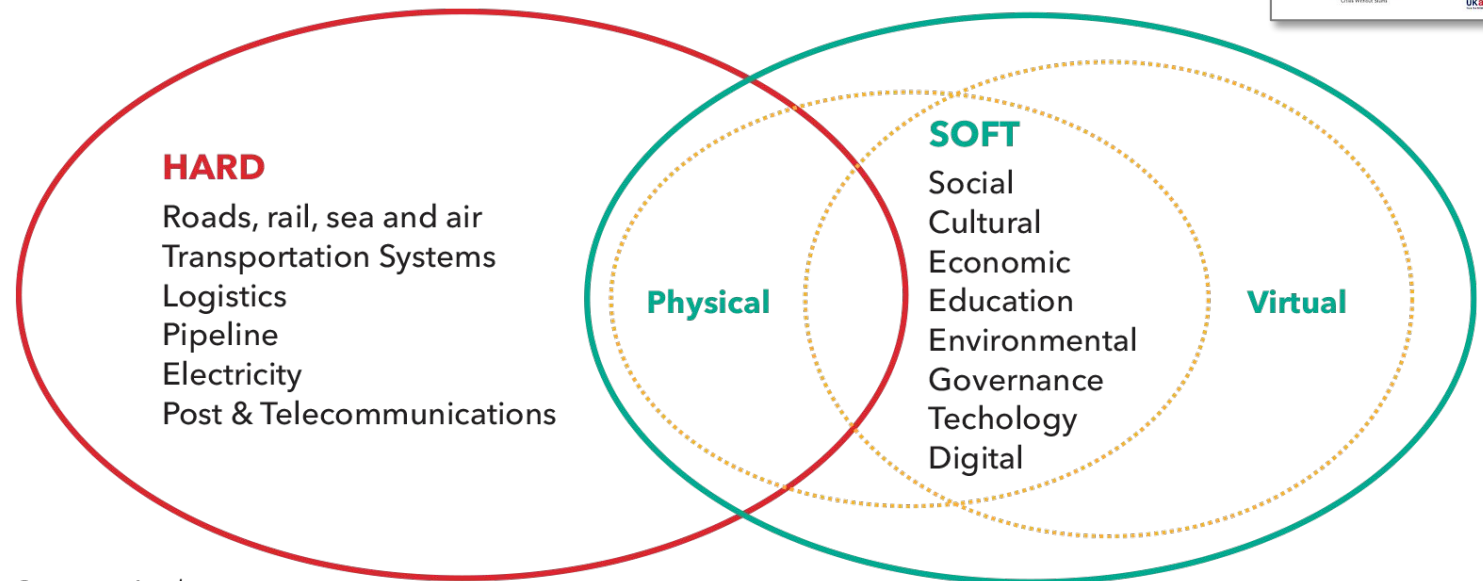
What tools and approaches are available?



Hard and soft infrastructure: enhancing the connectivity and encourage collaborative governance between cities

Hard and soft infrastructure are **vital elements** supporting the inclusive development of city economies

Hard and soft infrastructure is required for **building networks** to enhance connectivity within systems of cities



Source: Author

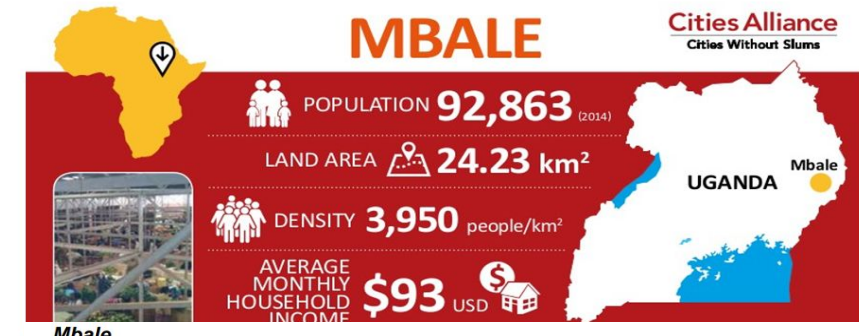
What tools and approaches are available?

Understanding your hybrid economy (formal/informal) better to identify key services to foster Equitable Economic Growth

How to promote Equitable Economic Growth in your Town or City

A Toolkit prepared for Cities Alliance and UNOPS by IPE Triple Line Consulting Ltd

Third DRAFT (do not quote) February 5th 2016

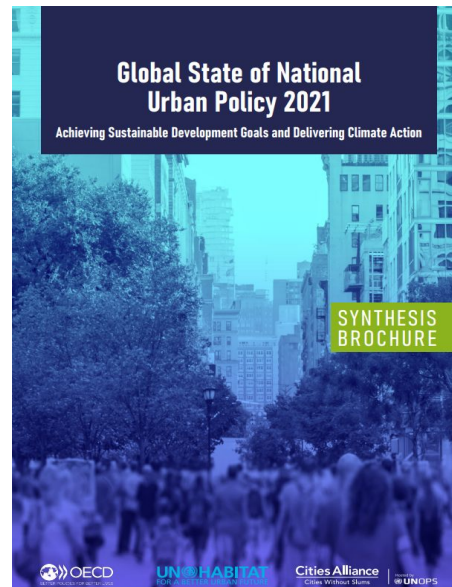
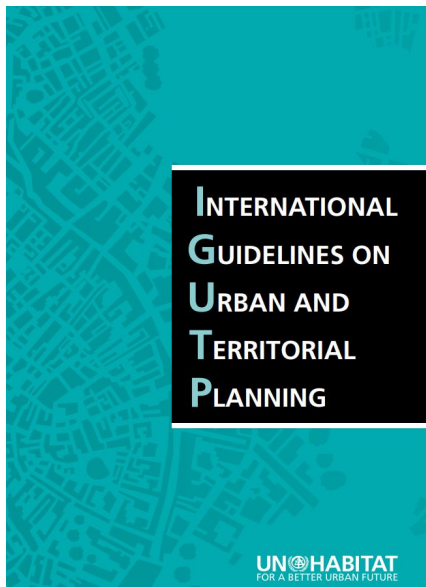
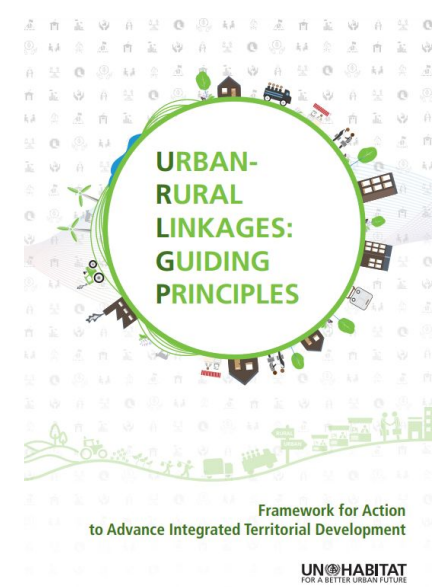


Mbale

OUTPUT	CORE INDICATORS			SUPPORTING INDICATORS			benchmark scoring
	coverage	affordability	reliability	coverage	affordability	reliability	
90%	2	1	2	49%	6.4%	75%	above average levels of access
7%	1	1	2	9%	1.6%	0.005	above average levels of access
60%	1	1	2	34%	NA	6%	about average levels of access
80%	1	0	2	24%	0.9%	33%	below average levels of access
50%	0	2	2	370	NA	90%	below average levels of access
52%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.0	no data available
1.2	2	NA	1	37%	19.2%	44%	data available but no local benchmark
41%	2	0	2	50%	NA	30	data available but no local benchmark

What tools and approaches are available?

Assessing and Informing National Policies to prioritize investments and actions in a more balanced and efficient manner at territorial scale



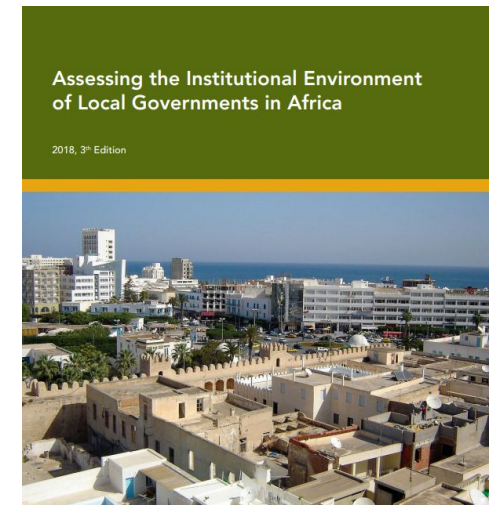
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



THE BANK GROUP'S URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Transforming Africa's Cities and Towns into Engines of Economic Growth and Social Development

OPERATIONAL RESOURCES AND POLICIES DEPARTMENT



Cities Alliance

Cities Without Slums

Thank you very much for your attention

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