

# A territorial approach to promote urban-rural partnerships

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Rural-Urban Connectivity in Integrated Regional Development: Implications towards Livelihood Security and Poverty Alleviation

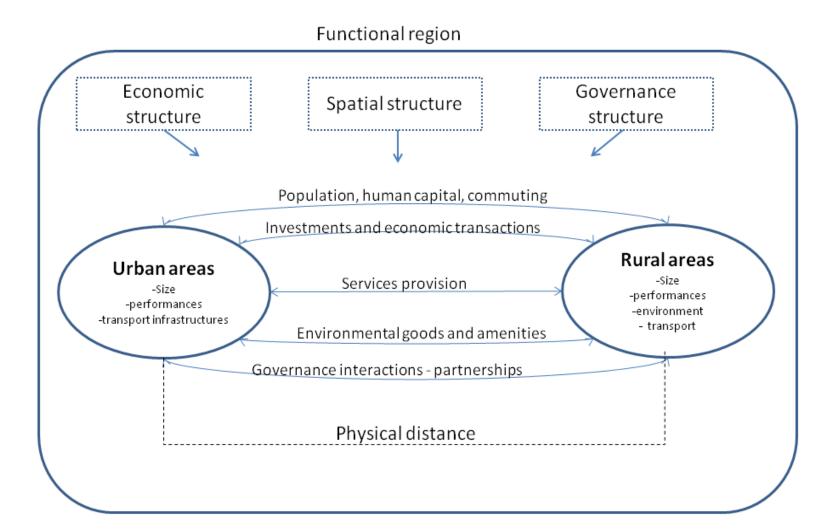


#### Functional regions and rural-urban interactions

**Functional regions** 

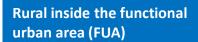


Geographical spaces where the bulk of local economic processes takes place. They are increasingly different from administrative regions.





# Three types of rural areas present different challenges





### Rural outside but in close proximity to the FUA



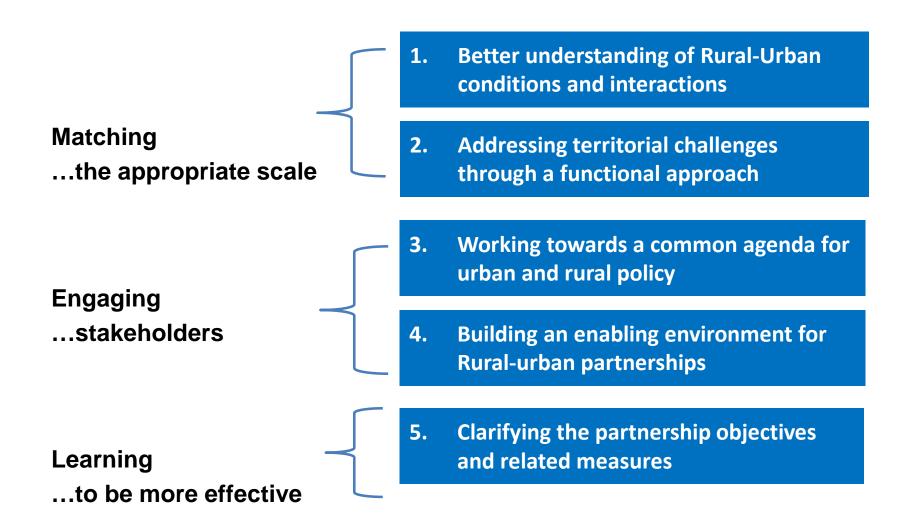
### Rural is remote from the FUA



Туре	Challenges	Opportunities
Rural inside a functional urban area (FUA)	loss of control over the future     activities concentrate in the urban core     loss of rural identity	<ul> <li>more stable future</li> <li>potential to capture benefits of urban areas while avoiding the negatives</li> </ul>
Rural outside, but in close proximity to a FUA	<ul> <li>conflicts between new residents and locals</li> <li>may be too far away for some firms,</li> <li>but too close for others</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>potential to attract high-income households seeking a high quality of life</li> <li>relatively easy access to advanced services and urban culture</li> <li>good access to transport</li> </ul>
Rural remote	<ul> <li>highly specialised economies subject to booms and busts</li> <li>limited connectivity and large distances between settlements</li> <li>high per capita costs of services</li> </ul>	absolute advantage in production of natural resource-based outputs     attractive for firms that need access to an urban area, but not on a daily basis     can offer unique environments that can be attractive to firms and individuals



# A strategy for building effective and sustainable rural-urban partnerships



=> OECD Rural Policy 3.0



#### Policy coherence for sustainable development

