



OECD Urban Work

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OECD work in urban policy

**Country-specific reviews
of metro-regions and
national urban policy**
(competitiveness, sustainability,
inclusion and governance)

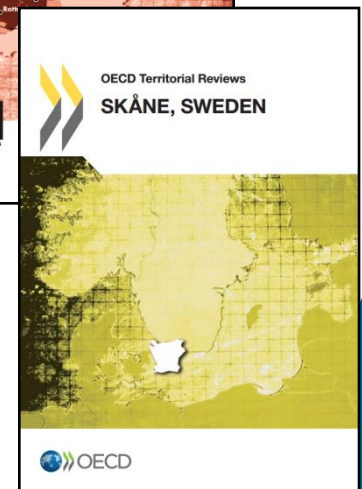
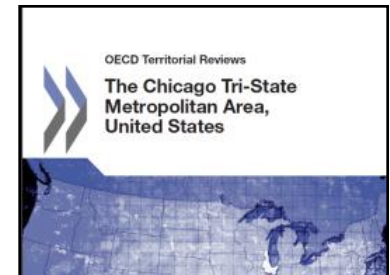
Policy dialogue on urban issues
to facilitate knowledge exchange and
best practices (Roundtable of Mayors
and Ministers)

Horizontal analyses
targeting, for instance, urban
competitiveness,
governance, climate change
and green growth



OECD Metropolitan Reviews

- **OECD Peer Review.** A framework to compare experiences, examine best practices in a range of policy domains
- **Focus on subnational level.** Tailored studies of a state or metro region to assess:
 - ✓ *Why metro regions matter to the national economy*
 - ✓ *How metro regions can be more competitive, sustainable and equitable*
 - ✓ *What institutional arrangements can improve economic, environmental & social outcomes*





THANK YOU



Urban development



Transport

- **Transport oriented Development (TOD)**
 - Not everybody can live in the city center
 - Need for affordable, quality housing with good access to jobs, amenities (hospitals, schools) and places for leisure
- **Large cities need well organised and efficient public transport systems**
 - carbon, pollution
 - not everybody can drive in city at same time
 - Space in cities (especially in city centers) is valuable for the well-being of citizens – usually too valuable to waste it all for driving and parking cars



Land use

- Land use
 - Many policies inadvertently create sprawl (even in countries that follow compact cities approach)
 - Certain land use regulations are needed. In practice, many regulations unfortunate and large factor for housing in many cities becoming unaffordable for significant share of citizens
 - Organise growth of cities rather than trying to prevent it (good example Portland, bad example London)
- Need for coordinated transport and land use policies undertaken at metropolitan scale
 - Governance issues
 - fragmentation