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URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT GROW TOGETHER,
EACH REINFORCING THE OTHER IN A
MUTUALLY DYNAMIC SET OF
INTERRELATIONSHIPS

William Cronon, *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (1991)

“ [Von Thunen]...reminds us that city and country are inextricably connected and that market relations profoundly mediate between them. A rural landscape which omits the city and an urban landscape which omits the country are radically incomplete as portraits of their shared world. The zoned hinterland of the Isolated State may oversimplify the diverse realities of the Great West, but it nonetheless suggests the sorts of underlying market principles that have linked city with country to turn a natural landscape into a spatial economy.”

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“Perceiving America as a commercial empire allowed boosters and others to believe that the flow of ‘tribute’ among its various parts enriched all and impoverished none. The progress of cities and their rural areas opened markets that enabled both to prosper. Although the countryside did pay tribute that allowed a city like Chicago to grow, the exchange was anything but a zero-sum game. After all, if rural areas failed to become tributary to a metropolis, they would have no market and could only languish. Under such circumstances, commercial ‘conquest’ yielded happy results for conqueror and conquered alike.”

What rural gets from urban

- Income (product markets)
- Income (remittances)
- Employment
- Infrastructure (transportation, telecommunications)
- Technology (production and consumption)
- Goods
- Services
- Capital (investment, financing)
- Education
- Information
- Culture and Entertainment
- Economic and Social Networks

Profile of Rural-to-Urban Migrants Sending Remittances Home

	SOUTH AFRICA	CHINA
Number of Migrants	6 million	120 million
Gender	63% male 37% female	72% male 28% female
Share of People Sending Money Home	58%	70-75%
Average Remittance	\$294 per year	\$61-\$122 per transfer \$183-\$732 per year
Frequency	53% remit monthly	3-6 times a year

Source: Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), World Bank, The Microfinance Gateway website, “Why Money Transfers Matter”, July 2006

International Remittances as Share of GDP

Country	Survey Year	Share of GDP (%)
Armenia	1998	5
Bangladesh	2000	4
Egypt	2000	3
El Salvador	2000	13
Gambia	1998	7
Georgia	2001	6
Honduras	1999	6
India	2000	3
Lesotho	1995	44
Mali	1994	6
Moldova	2002	19
Paraguay	1999	4
Philippines	2000	8
Sri Lanka	1996	6
Swaziland	1996	6
Tajikistan	1999	6
Uganda	1999	4
Yemen	1998	19

Investing in rural development
and reducing rural poverty
helps promote greater urban-rural linkages
and encourages rural-to-urban migration.

Janice Perlman and Bruce Schearer, "Migration and Population Trends and Policies for the Urban Future" United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Conference on Population and the Urban Future, Barcelona, Spain, May 1986

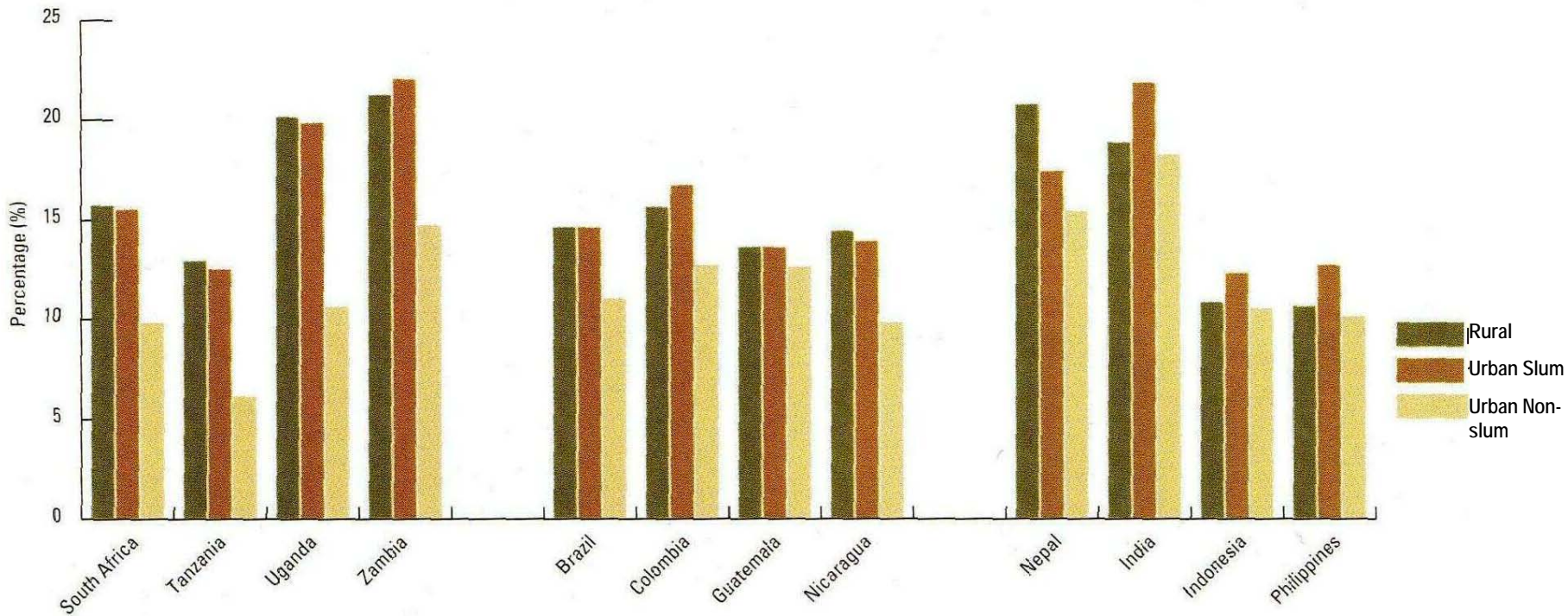
National policies to restrict rural-to-urban migration are generally ineffective.

Clare Waddington, “National Policy and Internal Migration” United Kingdom (U.K.)
Department for International Development (DFID), Regional Conference on Migration,
Development, and Pro-Poor Policy Choices for Asia, Dhaka, Bangladesh, June 2003.

Urban poverty is now growing faster than rural poverty throughout the developing world, and though cash incomes are somewhat higher in urban slums than in rural villages, overall environmental, public health, and social conditions in urban slums are as bad as or even worse than in rural areas.

Key argument of new report from UN-HABITAT, *State of the World's Cities, 2006-2007*.

Diarrhea Prevalence Among Children under Five Years in Selected Countries



Source: UN-HABITAT 2005, Urban Indicators Program, Phase III. Based on Demographic and Health Surveys 1995-2003.