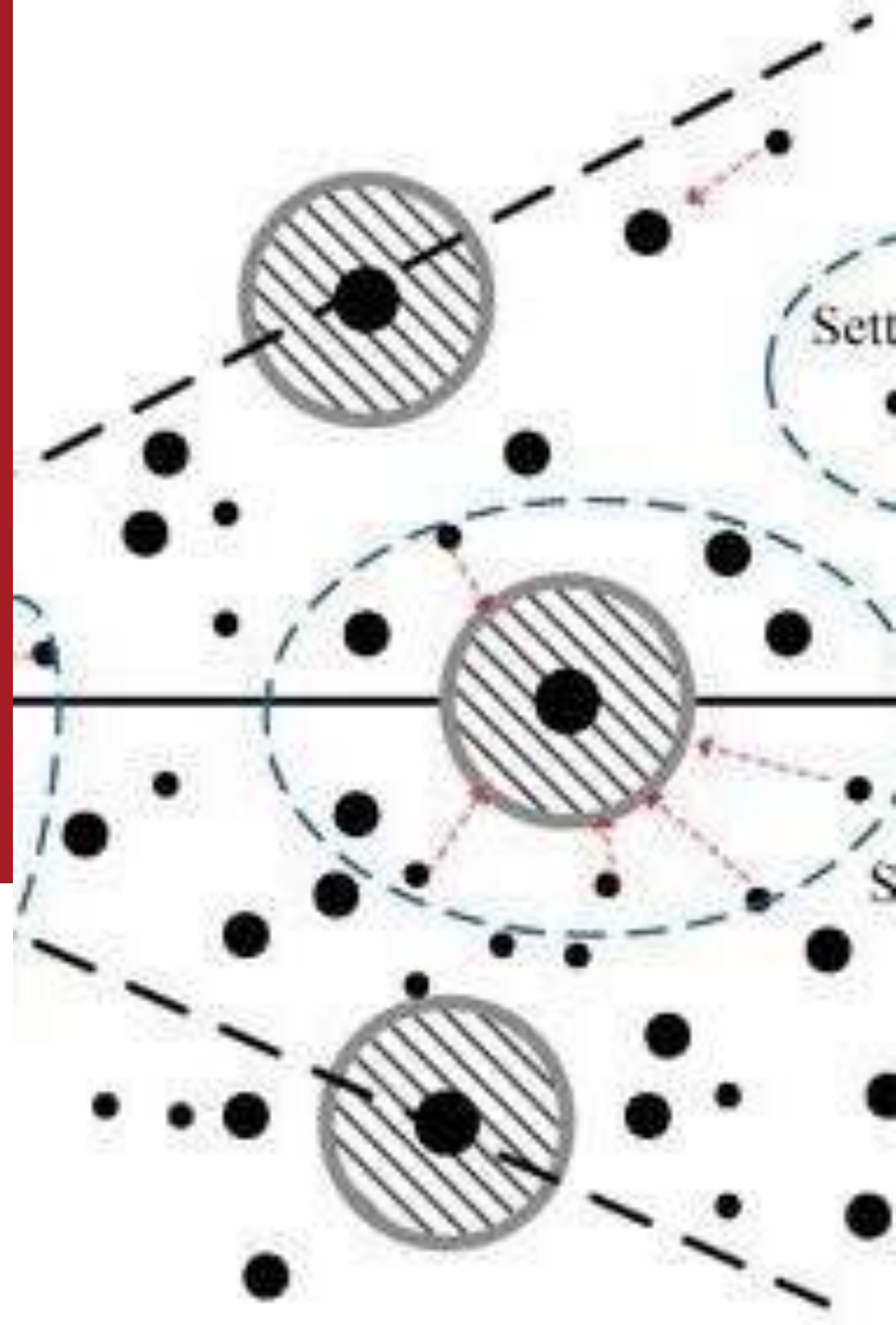


FUNCTIONAL AREA ASSESSMENT FOR INTER MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

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Bishkek, 24 October 2019



Background

Public Service Improvement Project 2019-2023 (Phase II)

Geographic Area: Issyk-Kul and Jalal-Abad regions

Municipal and regional level: inter-municipal cooperation on service provision; Models on regional organization of services



National level: Enabling and conducive policy framework for socially inclusive and gender responsive local services; National Knowledge and Learning mechanisms (dissemination of service models Phase I and II)

Functional Area

Territory with **dense and frequent internal social and economic interaction** and **collaboration of government entities** in the territory

Not defined by historic territorial delineations or current administrative municipal or higher state level boundaries

Concept based on the organic evolution in a territory

At different levels – local, regional, supra-national.

Features of local functional areas

- Group of territories of neighboring municipalities with close socio-economic relations; existence of inter-municipality collaboration frequent
- Large-scale movements of population on a daily basis within the FA (Commuting for work, shopping, leisure, education, etc. within FA frequent)
- Residents of FA usually have no FA-identity, i.e. no feeling of belonging together
- Often, administrative boundaries do not match with FA perimeter

Why conduct functional area studies?

Overarching goals:

More effective resource use (land, infrastructure)

More cost-effective service delivery at local level

Cost sharing in case of spill-overs

Increasing the potential for fiscal decentralisation

Intermediary step:

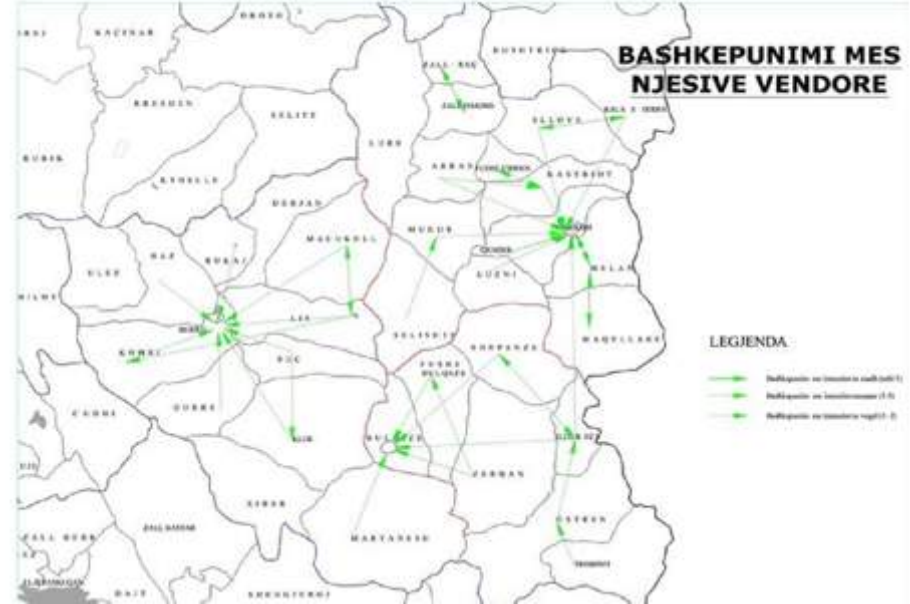
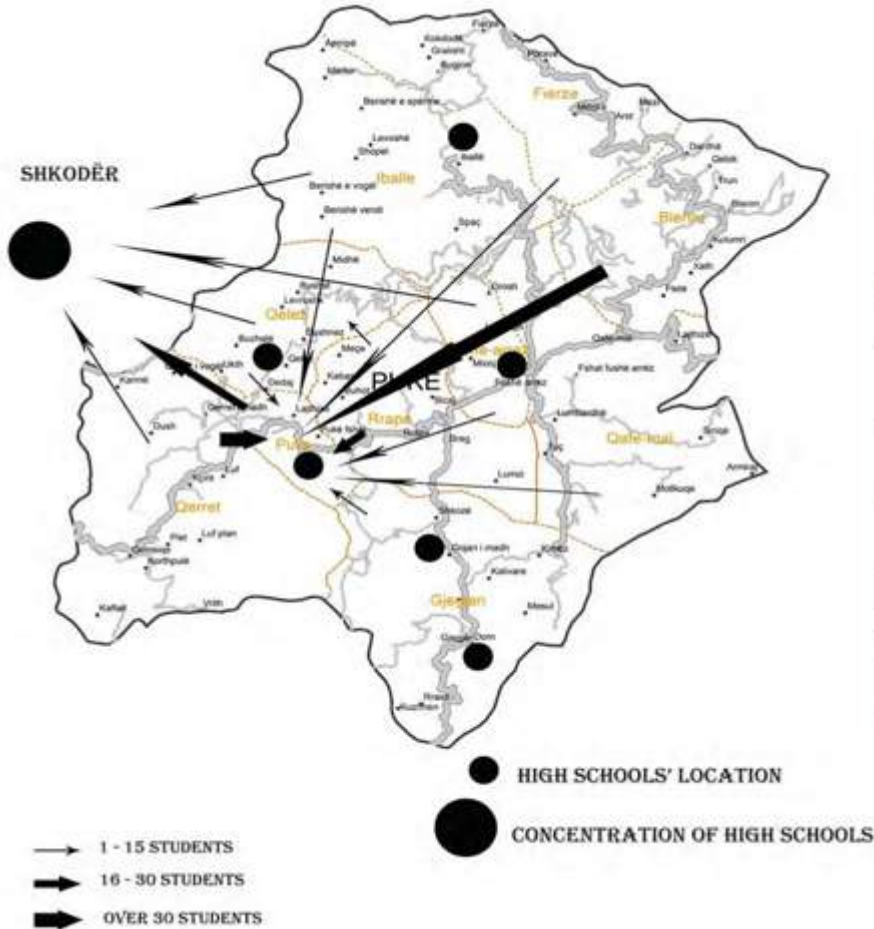
- more inter-municipal collaboration or merger of municipalities
- partner identification considering functionality in daily life

Multiple use of functional area approach

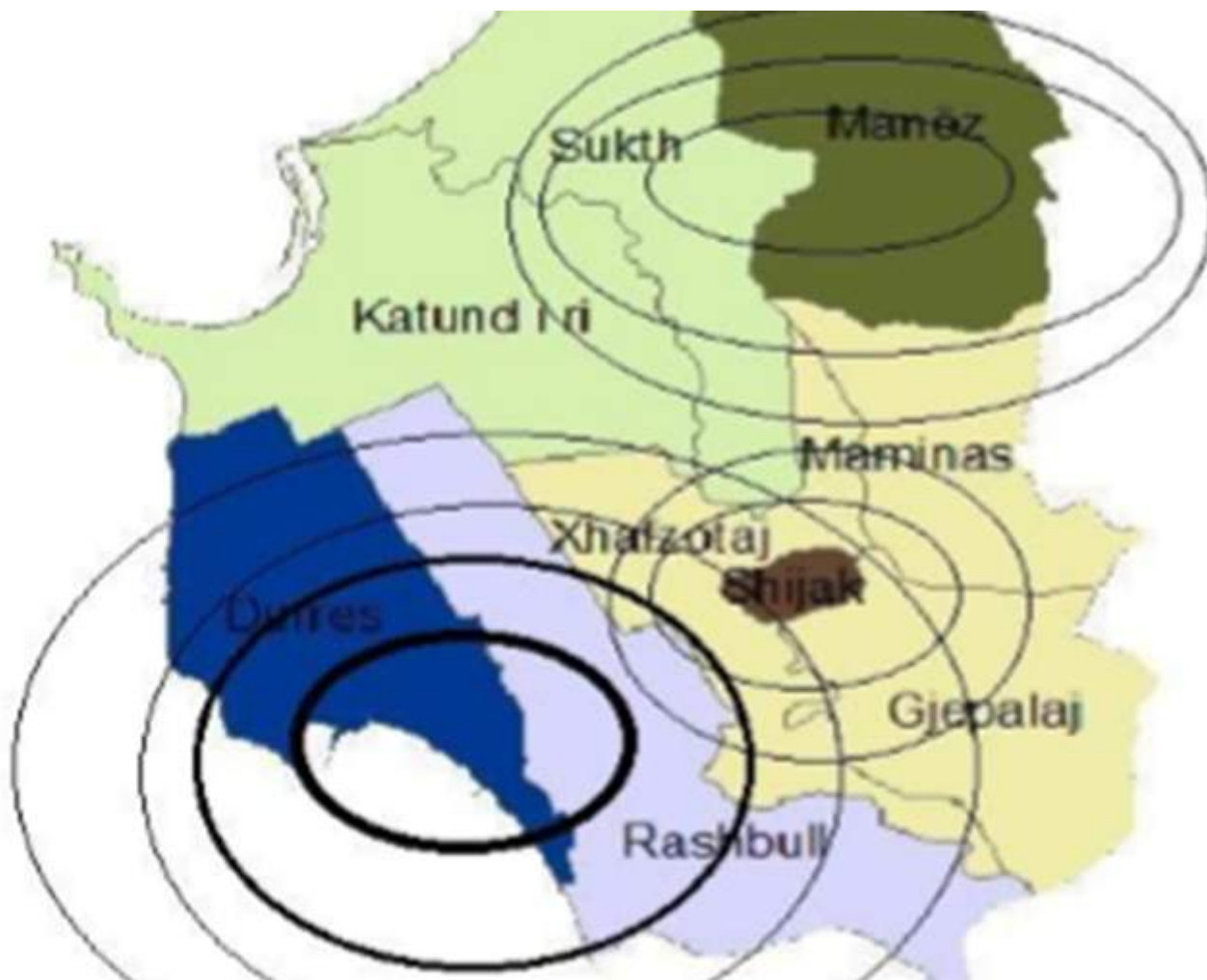
- Framework for the implementation of certain policies, such as labour market or transportation: Austria, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland
- Beneficiaries of structural development: Finland, France, Germany, Italy, UK
- New regional policies: Norway
- Identification of metropolitan areas: Many OECD countries including Switzerland
- Exploring the potential for municipal collaboration or mergers: Albania, partially Switzerland

Source for the first three applications: OECD. (2002). Redefining Territories: Functional Regions. In this paper, a functional region is defined as follows: A functional region is a territorial unit resulting from the organisation of social and economic relations in that its boundaries do not reflect geographical particularities or historical events. It is thus a functional sub-division of territories.

Example Albania



Functional Areas map



Methodology for FA identification in Kyrgyzstan

Areas of interaction observed:

- Employment
- Consumption
- Leisure time



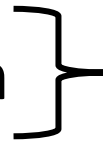
Socio-economic interactions

- Health
- Education



Services-related interactions

- Inter LGU Cooperation

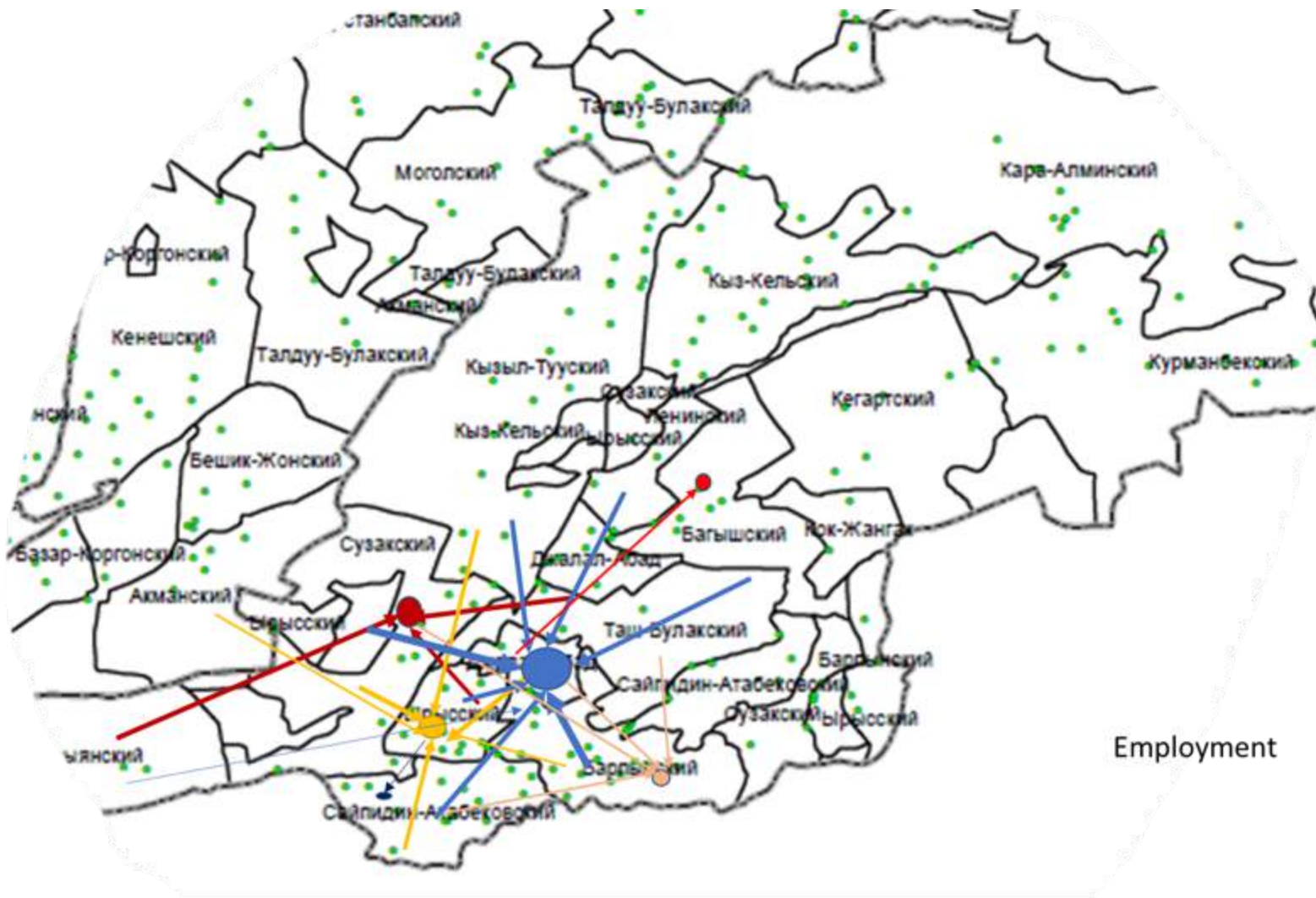


Governance-related interaction

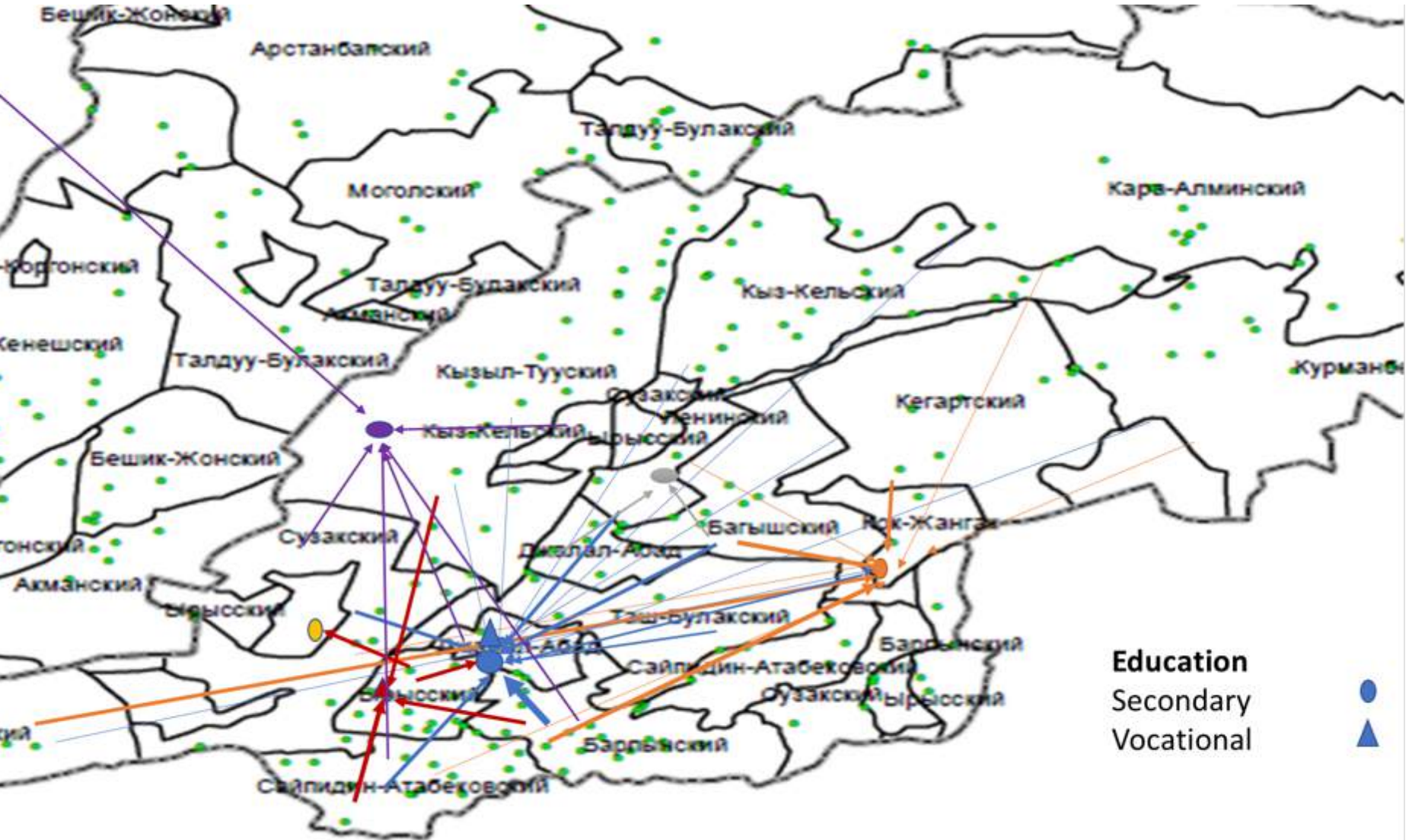
Methodology

Interaction areas	Variables
Employment	Big employers attracting labor force? Direction of the flow?
Consumption	Location of the biggest market? Where people buy daily goods and durable consumer goods?
Leisure time	Location of important cultural institutions or cultural heritage sites? Location of recreation sites?
Health	Location of hospitals and biggest health centers? Origin of patients?
Education	Secondary schools general and vocational? Movements of students?
Inter LSG cooperation	Existing inter-municipal cooperations between two or more municipalities?

Methodology testing - Employment



Methodology testing - Education





**THANK
YOU!**

E. Alybaev, Besik Jon, September 2019