Cities are geographic units with corresponding system boundaries, i.e., they are not just based on historic and often arbitrary demarcations. This in turn opens up opportunities of integrating systems and policy sectors that are similarly bounded—land use and transport or social inclusion and urban design. Cities allow their governments to be better connected with the lives on the ground exposing the political leadership to daily routines of citizens.
**FORMS OF INTEGRATION**

Source: Rode 2016

**System integration**
- technical artefacts
- infrastructure systems
- socio-spatial city structures

**Target integration**
- New policy targets, e.g.
  - environmental sustainability
  - or social equity

**Governance integration**
- Vertical integration
- Horizontal integration
FOUR INTEGRATION MECHANISMS
Source: Rode 2016

(1) STRUCTURES
- system boundaries as administrative boundaries
- central node single leadership
- networks of trust and mutual interest

(2) PROCESSES
- management of interrelated tasks and milestones
- incorporation of broader sectoral perspectives
- collaboration of key stakeholders

(3) INSTRUMENTS
- information and communication technology
- strategic visions and integrated plans
- multi-criteria assessments and resource distribution

(4) ENABLING
- capacities of individuals, groups and civil society
- leadership and quality of senior officials
- knowledge, experience and collaborative culture