

## **Europe closer to citizens**

# Strategies and tools for integrated territorial development 2021-2027

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## Policy objectives 2021-2027

11 objectives simplified and consolidated to 5:

- 1. A smarter Europe (innovative & smart economic transformation)
- 2. A greener, low-carbon Europe (including energy transition, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk management)
- 3. A more connected Europe (mobility and ICT connectivity)
- **4. A more social Europe** (the European Pillar of Social Rights)
- 5. A Europe closer to citizens (sustainable development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives)

#### 2 horizontal objectives:

- Administrative capacity building
- Co-operation between regions and across borders (embeds cooperation in mainstream)





## Reinforce the integrated and placebased approach

- The EU must be able to respond to the expectations of its citizens, irrespective of where they live
- The number of place-based sectorial initiatives, notably targeting cities, is booming rapidly, but nor national, nor regional, nor local sectoral measures can alone deliver sufficient results.
- Need for economic, social, and environmental sustainability and resilience in all places
- Different territories and communities require differentiated and tailor-made policy mixes





## **Integrated Territorial Development**

What is integrated?

Multi-sectoral

Multi-level

Multi-stakeholder

Multi-territorial Community-led

What is Integrated territorial development? (Art. 22)

<u>Policy objective 5 + territorial instruments</u>

- ITI (PO1-5)
- CLLD (PO1-5)
- Other (PO5)

**Shared management** 

(Partnership + Multi-level governance)



Integrated	Place-based
Macroregional strategies	Transnational/cross-border
Partnership Agreement	National
Programmes	Regional/national
Territorial strategies (Art. 23)	Functional (Functional urban area)
Territorial strategies (Art. 23) Local strategies (Art. 26)	Functional (Functional urban area) Subregional (metropolitan region)
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# What is Integrated Territorial Development?

(new CPR Art. 23)

**Minimum requirement 1:** Investments based on integrated territorial or local development strategies (multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, optionally multi-territorial)

**Minimum requirement 2:** relevant local or territorial body shall select or shall be involved in the selection of operations (multi-level, optionally community-led)

- All investments under <u>Policy objective 5 (ITI, CLLD, other)</u>
- All investments under other POs using <u>territorial</u> <u>instruments (ITI, CLLD)</u>



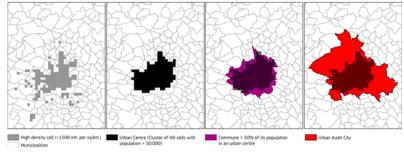
#### What is an Urban focus?

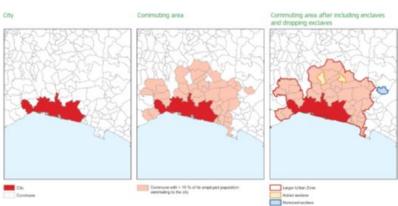
(new CPR Annex 1)

#### Interventions targeting:

- Urban neighbourhood
- Administrative unit of a City,
   Town or Suburb
- Functional urban area (It can also cover all actions to promote urban-rural linkages)

Territorial focus will be monitored together with the delivery mechanisms







# Territorial delivery mechanisms (new CPR Art. 22)

#### Three forms for **integrated territorial development**:

- CLLD: if implemented using a specific bottom-up method
- ITI: if programmed `horizontally` through <u>multiple</u> <u>priorities</u>, or even programmes, funds or POs

and urban

Other: if programmed <u>through an integrated PO5</u>





## **Administrative capacity**

- European Urban Initiative
  - Capacity building strand
  - Experimentation strand
  - Knowledge and communication strand
- Technical assistance
- TAIEX REGIO PEER 2 PEER
- Reform Support Programme









# Sustainable Urban Development strategies - Polish experience

- 17 regional and 7 subregional ITIs
- 5 JST (Zielona Gora) 81 JST (Katowice)
- Walbrzych the widest scope of tasks delegated by the MA
- 50% of the ITIs permanent partnerships usually with earlier tradition of cooperation
- cooperation beyond the scope of ITIs allocation is necessary
- need to continue capacity and cooperation building





### **EU best practice – Gothenburg, Sweden**

**Entrepreneurship for all!** – creating hub for entrepreneurship in Gothenburg **Key objectives** - encouraging young people to take interest in entrepreneurship; stimulate start-ups; get schools involved

#### **Actions**

- support to the business community, children, young people and migrants;
- creation of an incubator to nurture new businesses;
- collaboration with the University of Gothenburg in development of pilot startup course and provision of free legal advice;

#### **Outcomes**

- 10 schools and around 3 500 students aged got involved;
- strengthened relationships between the business community, the local educational establishment and the municipality;
- 1 116 new business were created in the area;
- **100 new companies emerged** as a direct result of start-up talks held under the project.





### EU best practice - Turku, Finland

"New Businesses with New Methods (N2)" – coaching and support for start-ups

**Key Objective** – support job creation through supporting development and success of start-ups

#### **Actions**

- bringing together entrepreneurs, academia, researchers and business leaders to provide ongoing training and support specifically tailored to start-ups and entrepreneurs;
- hands-on 'StartingUp' workshops on entrepreneurship where participants work in multi-disciplinary teams to launch a new start-up;
- launching a regional idea bank where ideas developed during the workshops which are not pursued by any of the teams are saved for future reference and made available to other interested parties.





#### **EU best practice – Berlin, Germany**

**Brining decision-making on social development to the local level -**Berlin's neighbourhood management project

Key Objective – increasing local residents participation in decision-making

#### **Actions**

- Establishment of the Neighbourhood Councils composed of representatives of local institutions and citizen's associations to participate in decision-making on their neighbourhood;
- support to schools to let them become 'special places' in the area;
- promotion of the neighbourhood culture to establish a new solidarity.





## **EU best practice - Turin, Italy**

**Co-City** project – turning abandoned buildings into drivers of urban regeneration

**Key Objectives** – foster social mixing, community cohesion, enterprise development and job creation in deprived neighbourhoods; make residents actors in the process of urban change, and local authorities partners;

#### **Actions**

- pacts of collaboration between citizens and city authorities on the use of abandoned urban spaces;
- creation of the neighbourhood houses hubs supporting community cooperation and urban regeneration;
- cooperation with the University of Turin in developing innovative ICT platforms and a handbook regarding the implementation of the Co-City project.





## The way ahead

- Developing intercommunal cooperation
  - ITIs for metropolitan areas going beyond the administrative boundries
  - ITIs/CLLDs for medium and small towns and their functional areas supporting cooperation
- Development of capacity
  - Continue best practice in metropolitan functional areas
  - Focus on capacity building for small cities and towns and rural areas
  - Base new integrated territorial strategies on needs analysis and local stakeholders' consultation





## Thank you!

- <u>http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/en/projects/sweden/foretagsamma-entrepreneurship-for-all</u>
- <u>http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/en/projects/germany/berlins-neighbourhood-management-project-brings-decision-making-on-social-development-to-the-local-level</u>
- <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/en/projects/finland/n2-project-is-starting-up-in-south-west-finland">http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/en/projects/finland/n2-project-is-starting-up-in-south-west-finland</a>
- http://ec.europa.eu/regional\_policy/en/projects/italy/turin-turns-abandonedbuildings-into-drivers-of-urban-regeneration
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