Metropolitan Areas: linking urban-rural collaboration
Main findings from the MAIA study

Workshop 3  OECD Conference
RURBAN  Bologna
23.10.2013
Metropolitan Regions

Cooperation is needed, due to territorial challenges.....
1. Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
2. Solutions are often developed *ad hoc*, with a shared *urgency*
3. New vision: different approaches to territorial challenges in Metropolitan areas
→ Need for EU & national support
→ Need for capacity building & knowledge exchange
Cities which contributed in the MAIA study

Amsterdam  Berlin  Brabantstad
Bratislava  Brno  Brussels  Budapest
Ghent  Gothenburg  Hamburg  Helsinki
Katowice  Lisbon  Lille  Lyon  Madrid
Malmö  Manchester  Munich  Oslo
Preston  Rennes  Rotterdam  Sofia
Stockholm  Strasbourg  Stuttgart  Tblissi
Terrassa  Turin  Vienna  Warsaw  Zürich
Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
An expanding and complex universe

- Scales
- Financial capacity
- Focus
- Collaboration structure
- Driving tier
- Nature of partnership

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Different scales

- **Core city**
- **Metropolitan area** – around 100 km and below
- **Metropolitan region** – around 200 km
- **External cooperation of metropolitan region** – around 400 km

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Scales of collaboration - territorial extent

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Budgets and funding - reflects ambitions

- Within existing resources
- Lean secretariat
- Joint office
- Joint service provider

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Metropolitan collaboration and government

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Metropolitan collaboration at more than one level
Cities take a leading role

Degree of leadership

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Key message 2:

Solutions are often developed ad hoc, with a shared urgency

Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Stuttgart Region: regional planning

Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Stockholm region: strategic planning

Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Katowice: postindustrial regeneration
Hamburg region: clean energy and landscape

Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Sofia: Strategic regional development
Rennes Métropole: housing, knowledge & transport

Housing and urban project

- Local Housing Program
  - Produce 4500 unit of houses with 50% being public housing
  - Promoting new urban forms/architectures and innovative housing innovants et durables
  - Ensuring a sustainable quality

Commune
- Guarantee delivery
- Commitment to product diversity
- Active land planning

Rennes Métropole
- Financial aid
- Operational aid
- Research
- Communication support

Towards sustainable mobility
- Network of urban transports: Bus + underground
  - 1st underground line: 130 000 travelers per day
  - 2nd underground line: ready in 2018
- Le VéloSTAR
  - 1st french experience
- Experimental territory for carbon-free vehicles related to local car industry change

Rennes Métropole, fields of excellence
- Higher Education, Research and Innovation
  - 2 universities and several higher education establishments for 60 000 students
  - 4 000 researchers
  - Rennes Atalante Technology Park: 18 000 jobs, 300 businesses

The agri-food pillar
- In the heart of the 1st European agro-industrial region
  - 4300 jobs
  - Agro campus at European level
  - Valorial Cluster for tomorrow food
  - Culinary Technology Plateform

Metropolitan collaborations...started as “ad hoc”, with a shared sense of urgency
Brussels: Metropolitan Region Businesses

Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
Madrid: Regional Public Transport
A new vision of territorial challenges is needed
Mismatch and urbanization

Brno

Rennes

Vienna

Amsterdam

Terrassa

Helsinki
Collaboration over regional and national boundaries

Challenges of regional boundaries

Opportunities of cross-border collaboration

A new vision of territorial challenges in is needed
• Politics: strong will and long term-trust
• Constraints: recognise boundaries and resource issues and deal with them
• Joining forces: easier than changing boundaries
• Recognition and support: from national and international bodies
• Patience!
“...need for a level of government that reflects the de facto city rather than the de jure city. “

“Good government and governance structures at a metropolitan level are also a key condition for cities’ competitiveness.”

“The subsidiarity principle [...] implies not only that a higher governance level is being replaced by a lower one, but also that new relations are being forged between different levels. “

Source: Cities of Tomorrow, EU Commission 2011

A new vision of territorial challenges in is needed
Warsaw: a new Metropolitan collaboration

Functional Urban Area
1. Metropolitan collaboration exists, all over Europe
2. Solutions are often developed ad hoc, with a shared urgency
3. New vision: different approaches to territorial challenges in Metropolitan areas
• “The real question is, whether we can implement the Europe 2020 Strategy without the metropolitan areas.
• The answer is simply no.“

Dir. Charlina Vitcheva, DG Regio
Policy Issues Need Rural-Urban Partnerships

Andreas Obersteg
Prof. Dr. Jörg Knieling
Marta Jacuniak-Suda
HafenCity University, (URMA)
People in the EU should not be disadvantaged by where they live or work.

Urban-Rural Partnerships and Territorial Solidarity

- A Variety of problems goes beyond the administrative boundaries, and can only be solved by exceeding them
- All regions - economically strong and weak – should contribute and benefit from growth
- By working together at a large scale spatial level, a new dimension of collective solidarity should be initiated
Urban-rural Partnerships as a Collective Responsibility

- Consideration of potential and capabilities of the particular regions
- Economically stronger regions are helping the weaker regions through dialogue and mutual learning at eye level
- Mobilization of synergies for growth and innovation in urban and rural areas through mutual responsibility for the future
Urban-rural Partnerships as an instrument of EU Cohesion

- Focus on polycentric spatial development and new urban-rural relationships (ESDP 1999, 20)
- Recognition of mutual urban-rural dependency by integrated planning and steering based on a broad partnership (TAEU 2020, 8)
- Metropolitan regions should be responsible for the development of their surrounding areas (TAEU 2020, 8)
Spatial Concept on Growth and Innovation

- Part of the concepts and strategies for spatial development in Germany (by German and federal states ministries)
- Controversial discussion
- Fear of peripheral regions to be excluded
- Obvious need to discuss relation of central / peripheral, economically strong / weak regions
Large Scale Regional Development Strategies
Pilot Regions in the German Demonstration Project (MORO)

- Federal ministry initiates demonstration project
- Test and support cooperation between different structured regions
- Aim: Stabilization of economical ability and quality of life
- Participation of private actors
- Generate transferable knowledge
- 7 regions, 2008 until 2010
MORO NORTH: Large-scale partnership in Northern Germany / Hamburg Metropolitan Region Projects of Spatial Planning, 2008-2011

Since 2011, continued as a project partnership Nord, urban-rural alliances a platform for strengthening cooperation between urban and rural actors.
The Example MORO North Guiding Principles

- Supra-regional partnership
- Hamburg Metropolitan Region & Partner Regions
- Connection to Denmark and neighboring Metropolitan Regions
- Equality of partners
- Voluntariness of cooperation
- Working in projects
- With a variety of topics, but a focus on economy
Hamburg – Northern Germany – Denmark: Urban-rural-urban partnership between Hamburg, rural areas and Danish cities in different fields of cluster and science cooperation
Spatial analysis and strategy based on experienced cooperation.
West Pomerania Voivodeship:
West Pomerania’s larger scale interaction (e.g. with Berlin, cross-border).
Regional Food Cycles
Network of networks: applied regional networking

- = Network
  = Producer/Manufacturer/Distributor
= (Whole-)sale

RURBAN Conference, Bologna
Distinctive North German

RURBAN Conference, Bologna
Lombardia Region: Use Expo 2015 to showcase the role of urban and rural areas in the region especially in the field of nutrition
Lesser Poland Voivodeship:
Support of local farmers / communities with ideas for regional food cycles.
Healthcare: Results of rural-urban healthcare

Involvement of health insurances, associations of medical practitioners, federal state ministries, county and municipal level, LEADER regions

Exchange on different experiences e.g. new “country nurses“, cooperation between hospitals and rural doctors, initiatives to bring doctors back to the countryside, telemedicine
Outlook rural-urban healthcare

Very complex situation and a variety of different experiences
Healthcare as a key topic for public service provision, connected with many other topics
High interest on further exchange between different stakeholders, also beyond federal state borders
Yet to be clarified how and by whom topic will be continued.
**Science and Higher Education**

**Pleven Region:** Cooperation with universities from Sofia to develop a „satellite“ university in Pleven.
Transportation
Proposals to Improve Public Transportation

- Strengthen cooperation between authorities in federal states, counties, municipalities and transportation companies
- Better use of existing cooperations and organizational structures in the field of regional rail transport
Proposals to Improve Public Transportation

- Gradual improvement of cooperation between the public institutions that are responsible for public transportation in particular across county and federal state borders

- Think about the creation of coherent models of organization and cooperation within Northern Germany
Renewable Energy

(Bio)EnergieDörfer Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Chancen für den ländlichen Raum durch Wertschöpfung und Teilhabe.
To visualize and improve the using of the sustainable potential of rural areas (renewable energy, regional food production, service ...)

To highlight innovative development and cooperation possibilities

By means of encouraging communication and education for sustainable development
Objectives

“Public Service for Energy“
Foundation of a (bio)energyvillage association for servicing to the development project for villages (2012)
Establishment of revolving fund to guarantee the investment equality for weak communities (2012/2013)

“Food“
Future price “Fruits from the Garden of the Metropolis“ to improve the cooperation between educational institutions and regional marketers/producers (2011/2012)

“Education for Sustainable Development”
Taking over the agency of ESD certification (2013)
Development of “Landscape of Sustainability” illustrating multiple land use concepts
The Northern German federal states implement LEADER in very different ways
The LEADER managements are very interested in further exchange of experiences
Further meetings should be scheduled
Cross-border cooperation could be supported more in the future
Preventing of Urban Sprawl
West Pomerania Voivodeship: Example of sustainable urban / village development to avoid sprawl.
**Tuscany Region:** Strategy for the „parc in the plain“ to avoid further sprawl.
Integration of different policies / fields of spatial planning in one strategy.
Lesser Poland Voivodeship: Initializing cooperation in the metropolitan core of the region.
9th OECD Rural Development Policy Conference, 23rd-25th Oct 2013, in Bologna

Kari Marie Swensen, Folloradet/Follo Joint Board in the Oslo region
ÅRUNGEN, ÅS
Follo region - overview

• 7 municipalities
• 132,000 inhabitants
• South of Oslo
• 2 highways to/from Europe
• Railway links
• Oslofjord
• University
Small towns – eg: Drøbak in the municipality of Frogn
• THE AUTHORITIES ALSO PARTICIPATE WITH THE CITY OF OSLO AND AKERSHUS COUNTY COUNCIL ON:
Thank you for your attention!

www.follo.no/folloradet
Warsaw Functional Area

ITI under preparation
ITI – Teritorial definition of the Warsaw Functional Area

- surface: 2.932 sqkm. (8% of the surface of the region)
- population: 2,656,917 inhabitants (50.3% of the population of the region)
- 40 communes – including Warsaw (within 11 counties)
- 38 communes including Warsaw prepare an ITI
Regional operational programme for the Warsaw Metropolitan Area for 2014-2020

Regional operational programme
Mazovian Voievodship

Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI)
in the Warsaw Metropolitan Area

1 923,6 mln EUR

140,0 mln EUR
Communication Structure

Chair and Deputy Chair of the Steering Committee

IZABELIN

LESZNOWOLA

ZĄBKI

LEGIONOWO

PIASECZNO

Reg. Dev. Min.
Founding of ITI
Association

December 2013

Work on ITI Warsaw Metropolitan Area

November 2013

Signing of Contract with
Managing Authority

October 2013

List of Projects prepared by
ITI members

List of projects confirmed by
ITI members (Council decisions)

St. Com

St. Com

Final list of projects

St. Com

ITI Strategy

Municipality Council’s decisions

ITI Projects

List of projects confirmed by
ITI members (Council decisions)

St. Com

St. Com

Final list of projects

St. Com

Signing of Contract with
Managing Authority
Thematic Goals and Investment Priorities 1

- e-administration, e-learning, e-integration, e-culture, e-health
- Advanced public transport ticketing system
- Access to capital for innovative SME
- Promotion of SMEs in international markets
- Advice, training and networking for SMEs
- Bicycle tracks and parking stations
- Park and Ride parkings
Thematic Goals and Investment Priorities 2

• Public space for families and social infrastructure
• Strengthening of self help competence of families
• Services for start ups
• Promotion of elderly in the labour market
• Regeneration of urban and rural neighbourhoods
Thematic Goals and Investment Priorities 3

- Digitalisation of school at the level of pre-schools, primary schools, middle level, colleges
- Offer of learning and working opportunities for elderly and disabled
- Centres for practical training and a centre for qualification of disabled
- Promotion of natural science teaching and learning
Thank you

Franz Thun, based on information provided by Monika Kordek, both City of Warsaw
Integrated development in metropolitan areas

Iván Tosics
Metropolitan Research Institute
Budapest

Rural-Urban partnership: an integrated approach to economic development

OECD Conference
Bologna
23 October 2013
URBAN CHALLENGES ARE LINKED

• The main challenges of the upcoming decades:
  – demographic (ageing)
  – economic (growing global competition),
  – environmental (less renewable energy sources, more carbon produced)
  – socio-spatial (migration with growing inclusion problems, growing inequalities within society)
• All these challenges have to be handled AT ONCE
• The „best” mono-sectoral solutions create huge externalities (negative outcomes) regarding the other challenges
INTEGRATED ANSWERS ARE NEEDED ON THE LEVEL OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS

- Instead of mono-sectoral („best” for the given sector) interventions integrated answers are needed
- The smart, sustainable and inclusive aspects of growth have to be linked to each other
- It is the level of functional urban areas where the different aspects can best be linked to each other
Novelties of the present situation:

- for a number of years there will be no economic growth
  - and even later the present form of economic growth will be questioned as sacrificing the scarce environmental resources and increasing socio-spatial inequalities
- the capacities of the public sector will be – for long time – much more limited than so far
- the tolerance level of the people (regarding inequalities and democracy deficits) is sharply decreasing
BREAKING NEWS

ENGLAND RIOTS

ACPO president Sir Hugh Orde defends police tactics

BBC NEWS  09:09  REST STARTED ON SATURDAY  •  THE HEAD OF
More integrated policies with less public money

Develop more efficient, less costly public policies with integrating the economic, environmental and social policies:

• fight against urban sprawl with densification of inner residential and brownfield areas
• connect green economies to inclusive job creation (e.g. energy efficient renewal of deprived neighbourhoods)
• use social innovation to handle problems of youngsters, unemployed, migrants...

Integrated strategic planning on the level of functional urban areas should be the starting point
ITI: possible implementation arrangement

Regional ERDF-OP

Intermediate body

National/sectoral ERDF-OP

(Urban) Territory Strategy

+ Complementary funding from EAFRD and/or EMFF
Possible configurations of CLLD in urban areas

- **Single area**
  - e.g.: Deprived neighbourhoods, Science quarters, Industrial districts, Heritage area/city centre

- **Multiple area intervention**
  - Dependent areas

- **Small city**

- **Thematic or group focus**
  - e.g.: Youth, Labour Market

- **Rural-Urban linkages**
Government and governance

Old: fixed action space

- Central states
- Provinces
- Administrative cities

New: flexible action space

- European Union
- Transborder & macro-regions
- Metropolitan areas
- Neighbourhoods

Adapted from Jacquier, 2010
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND EUROPEAN POLICIES: AREAS AND TOOLS

The new EU tools should be applied on different levels of functional areas to strengthen integrated urban development:

• Local-neighbourhood level: CLLDs, led by public-private-thirdsector partnerships

• Metropolitan areas: ITIs, led by the core city
  – there is a need for defined boundaries and (at least delegated) fixed institutional structure

• Broader economic cooperation areas: Horizon2020 innovation partnerships (including administrative regions)
  – can and should be kept on flexible spatial level
Conclusion

• There is a need to give larger role to functional areas in national territorial systems and in policies towards administrative reforms

• EU supported programmes (URBACT, ESPON, INTERREG, ...) EUROCITIES and OECD produced many useful knowledge

• The EU can play a positive role in initiating metropolitan policies based on functional areas even in cases where there are no national policies

• Cities are in key position to develop their metropolitan areas and support policy suggestions to strengthen innovative policy making both on EU and national level