

LC – FACIL

First results analysis questionnaire WP 2 external cities

LC-FACIL

a working group to facilitate the implementation of integrated, sustainable urban development according to the Leipzig Charter

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AN URBACT II PROJECT



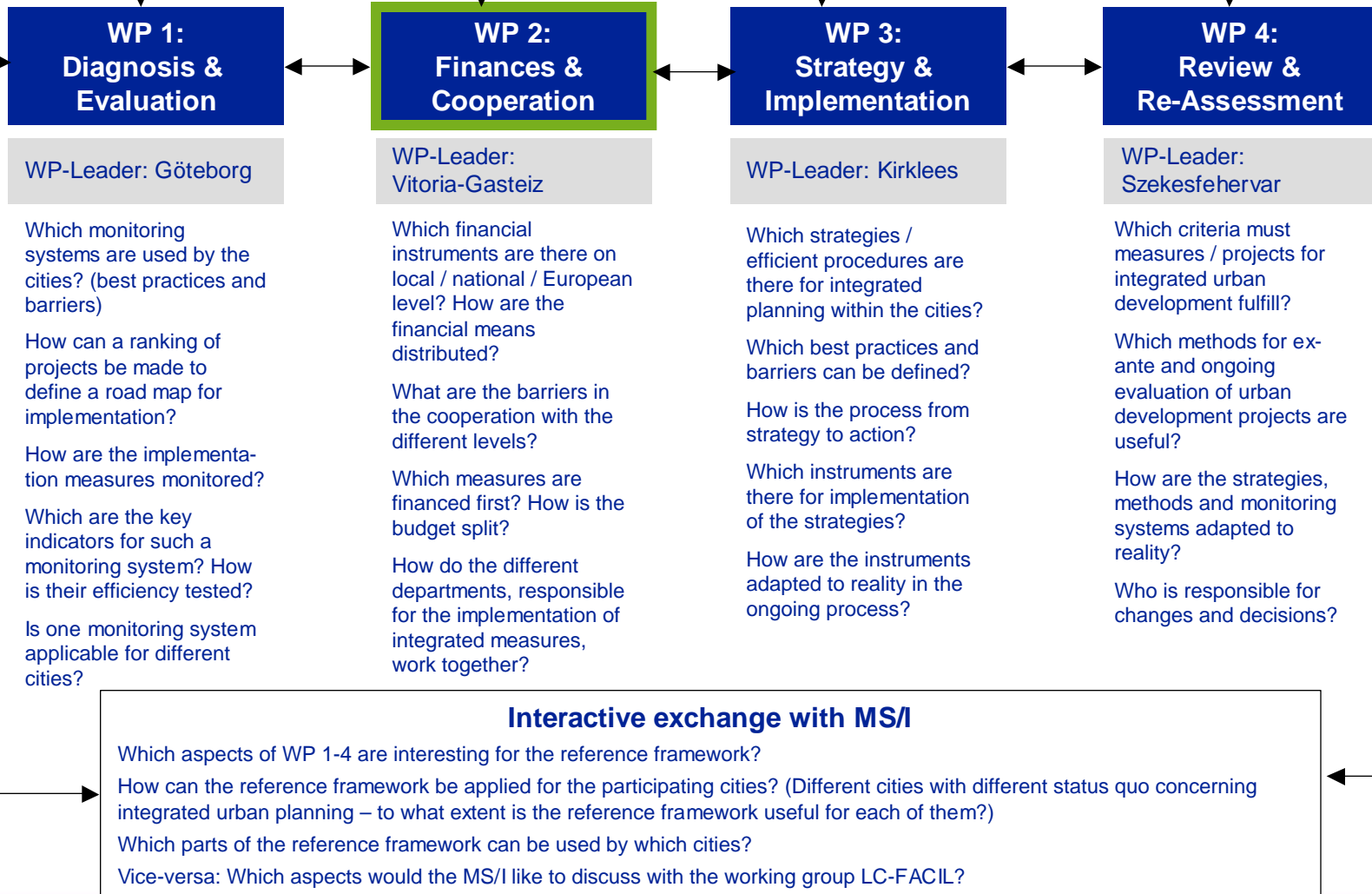
European Union
European Regional Development Fund

Connecting cities
Building successes



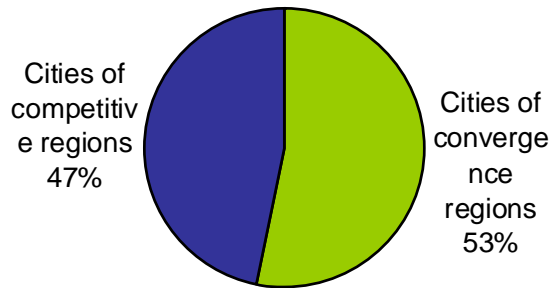
TRANSNATIONAL SCOPING AND EXCHANGE WORKSHOPS WORK PACKAGES

WORK PACKAGES

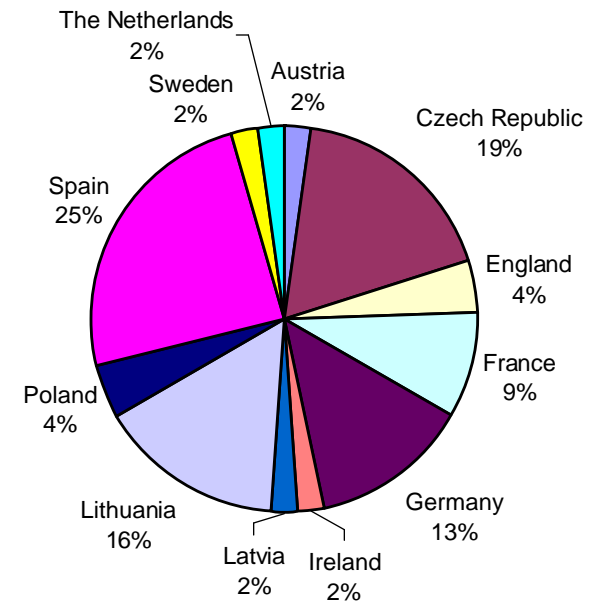


Analysis - External cities: participating cities

Regional origins of cities

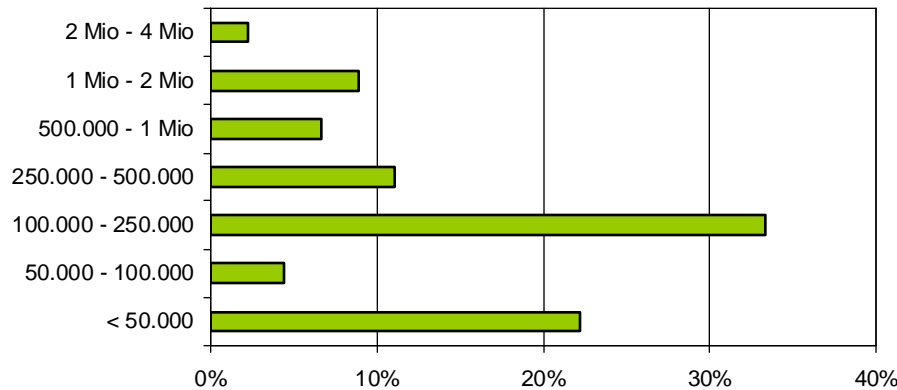


Participating countries



In total: 45 cities

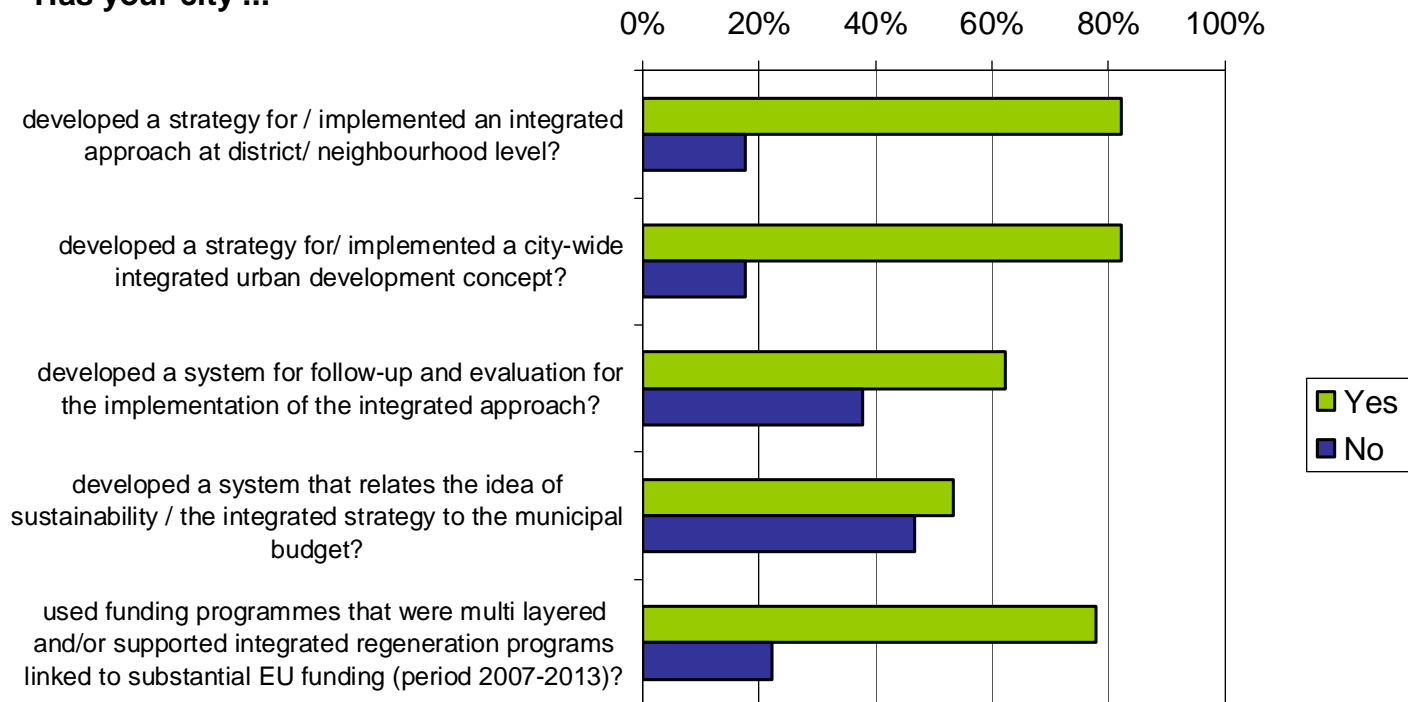
Size of cities (number of inhabitants)



Experiences – all participating cities

Experiences with integrated, sustainable urban development

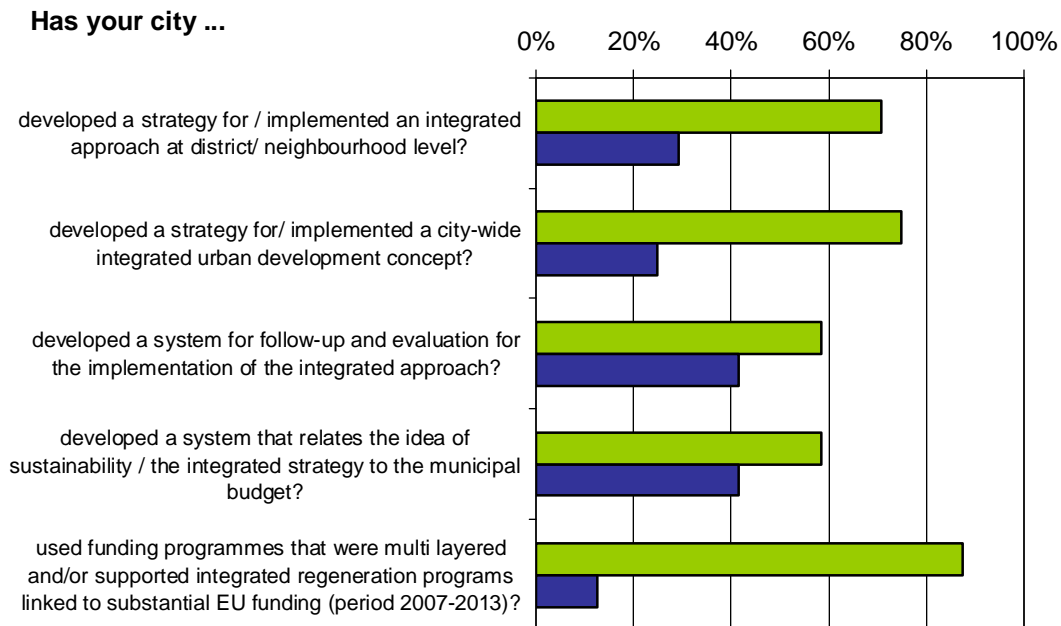
Has your city ...



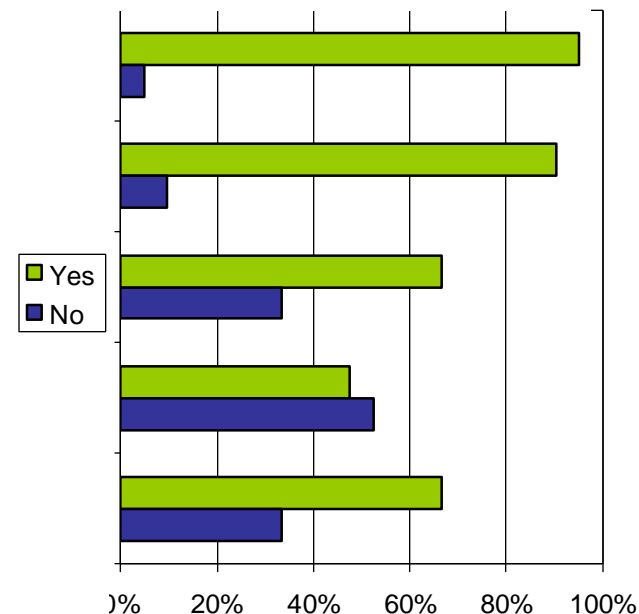
But: different interpretations of what is an integrated approach on sustainable urban development

Comparison experiences conv-comp region

Experience convergence



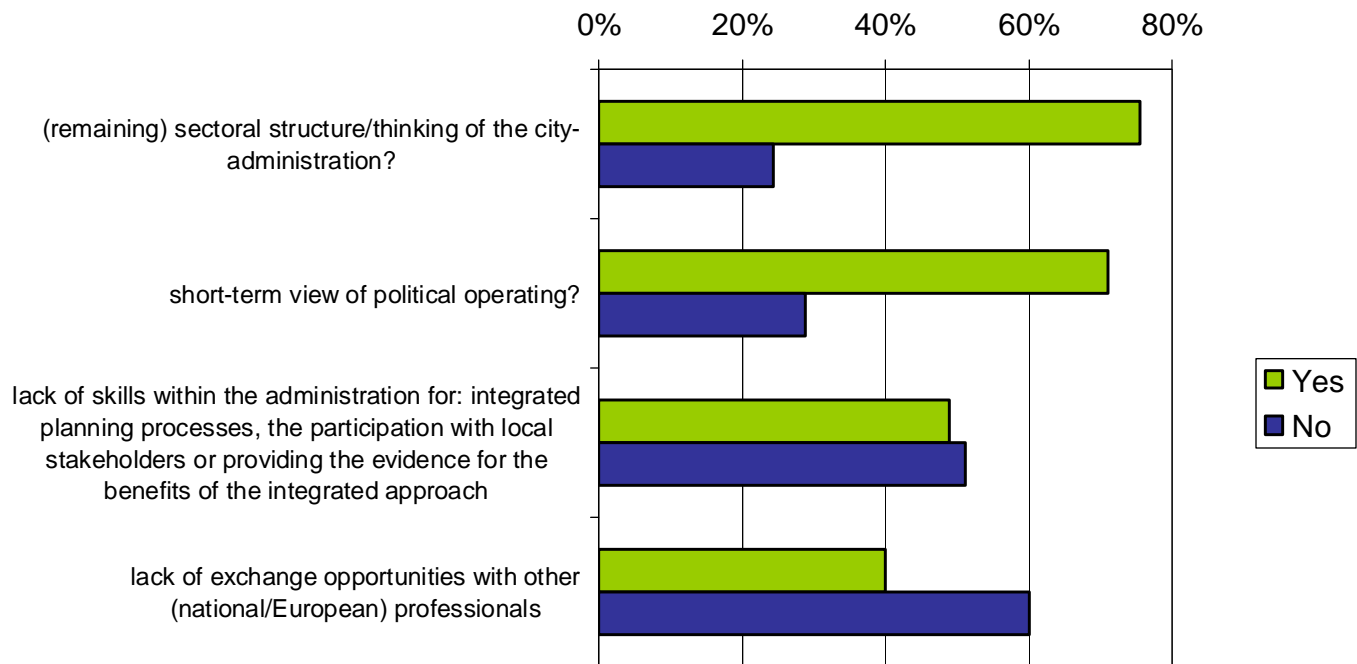
Experience competitive



Challenges I – all participating cities

Challenges with the implementation of integrated, sustainable urban development

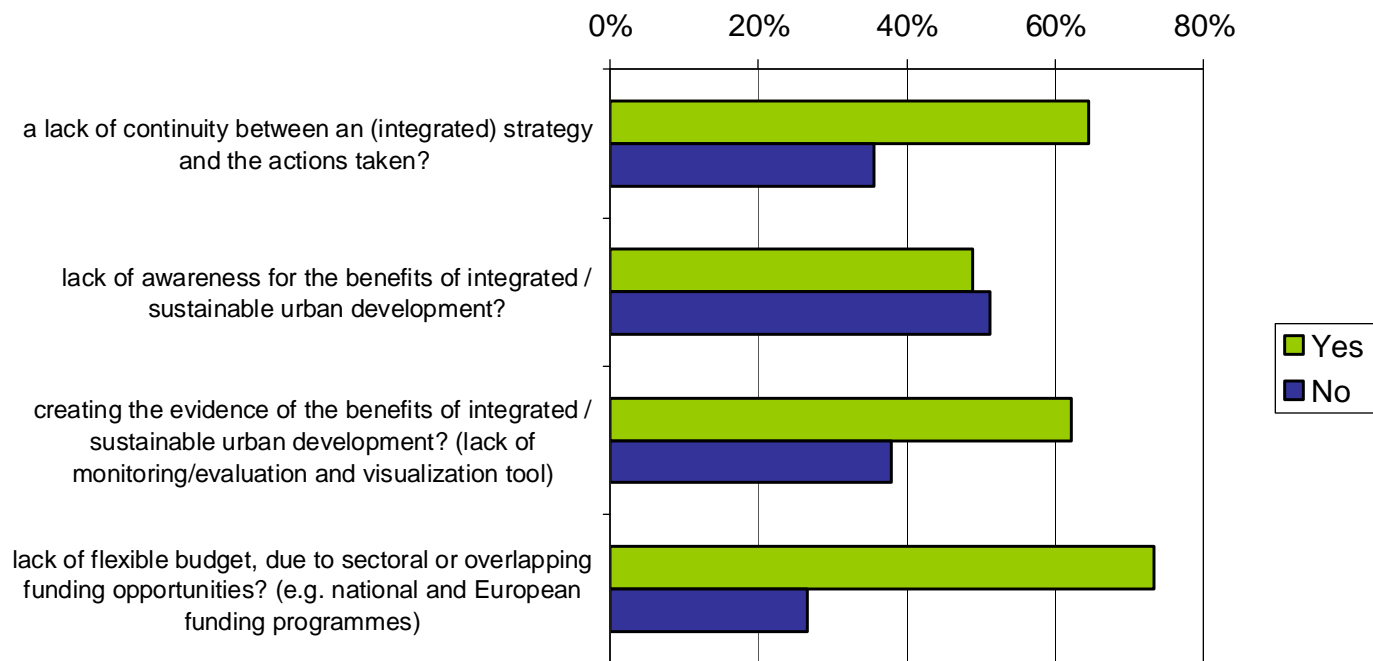
Does your city faces / struggle with ...



Challenges II – all participating cities

Challenges with the implementation of integrated, sustainable urban development

Does your city faces / struggle with ...

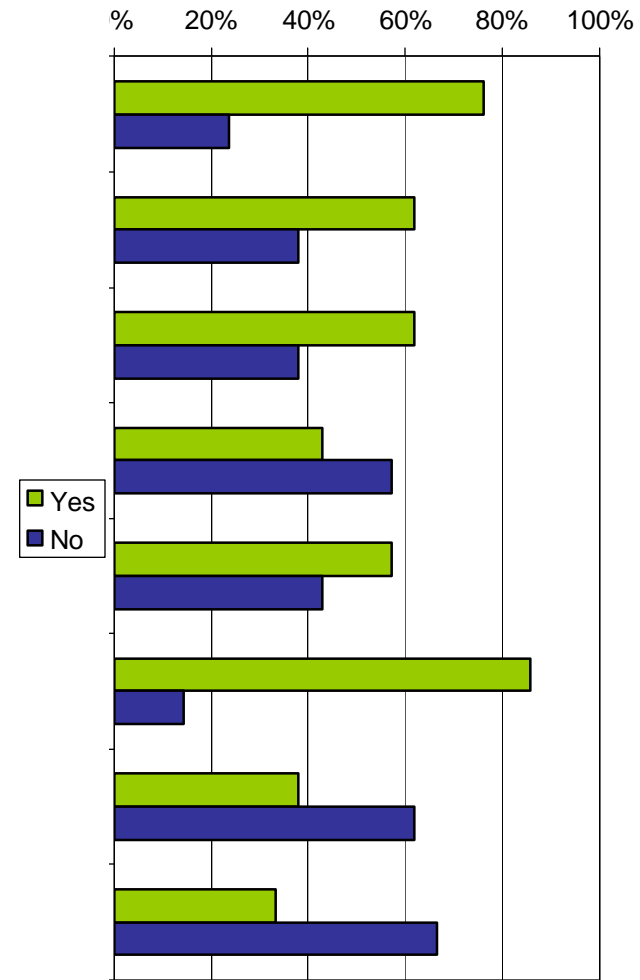
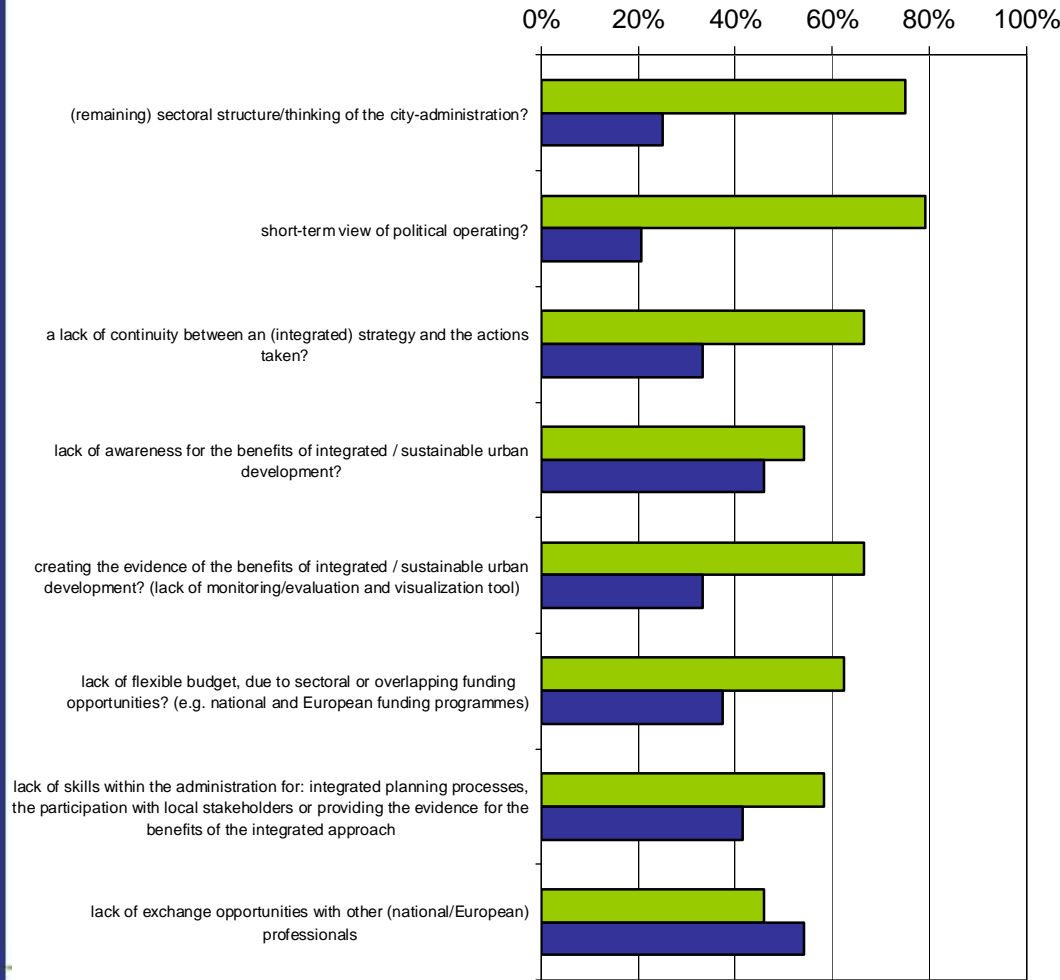


Comparison challenges conv-comp region

Challenges Convergence

Challenges Competitive

Does your city face / struggle with ...



Yes
No

Funds, programmes and instruments

› Part Daniel Kampus

Results

Different interpretation of integrated approach and/or sustainable urban development:

- › “sustainable” projects used environmental projects as starting point (where other sectors may be integrated)
- › Integration of territories or stakeholders
- › Integration of different sectors in one document but no common strategy / no common process for development and implementation
- › **further need to promote an over-arching integrated approach of sustainable urban development**

Results

Integration of the “urban dimension” and the integrated approach in the EFRE Regional OP

- › There are cities who receive sufficient share of OP-money
- › In some OPs funding is earmarked to cities (but not to integrated approach)
- › An integrated urban development concept sometimes prerequisite for funding

- › Not enough funding for urban dimension (to no budget for local level at all!)
- › No focus or only a little amount for integrated approach
- › Focus on “sustainable” (not necessarily integrated) urban development
- › Existing funds do not meet local requirements (due to too hard prescriptions or inadequate thematic focus)

- › **EU objectives for an integrated, sustainable urban development often do not sufficiently reach the cities**

- › **One solution could be an earmarking for the urban dimension and recommendation for integrated, sustainable approaches within EU funds** (and in EU programmes)

Results

Comments related to the targets for funding

- › More for deprived neighbourhoods
- › Not only for deprived neighbourhoods – but (geographically more flexible)
- › For investments or infrastructure
- › Less money for investments but more for integrated set of issues
- › more flexible budget for mixed intervention including social, economic and physical regeneration (adaptable to the local needs)
- › For concept making
- › For long term processes (10 years)
- › Funding independent of regional restrictions (conv./comp region) – but content related funding

- › **The particular needs of the cities differ all over Europe due to local conditions and region/national funding provisions**
- › **Involve cities as equal partners in the design and implementation of programmes/funds**

Results

Experiences with EU funds and programmes

- › EU funds and programmes can be a lever for innovative thinking at local level as the set up and implementation of the integrated approach (even if funds doesn't cover all issues)
- › URBAN
 - Current use of URBAN in Spain (national programme?) very much appreciated
 - URBAN II criteria, size of area and investment per inhabitant – were fundamental for successful investment, good evaluation procedures
- › URBAN transformed into mainstreaming
 - resulted in less focus of deprived neighbourhoods and not always focused on integrated approach
 - means for integrated urban development in 2007-2013 have significantly reduced compared to URBAN
- › **EU funds/programmes foster innovative solutions as integrated approach and sustainable urban development – therefore these opportunities should be maintained and further expanded**

Results

Barriers in the use of European funds and programmes (in combination with national/regional programmes)

- › Different application procedures, timescales, objectives, audit and monitoring requirements
- › A lot of different small programmes instead of one capital local programme
- › Problems related to pre-financing or co-financing
- › Too difficult application, implementation and administration procedures

- › Match funding
 - ESF and ERDF difficult to combine
 - One existing example for global (local) budget but yet at an early stage
 - But opportunity to match of funding between national and European is important

- › **the funding landscape is very complicated - solutions are needed to enable local flexibility and responsibility**
(BUT important/difficult is to guarantee both: the quality of an integrated, sustainable approach and opportunity to adapt funding to local needs!)

Thank You
dziękuję
Merci
Gracias
köszönöm
Danke
tack så mycket

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