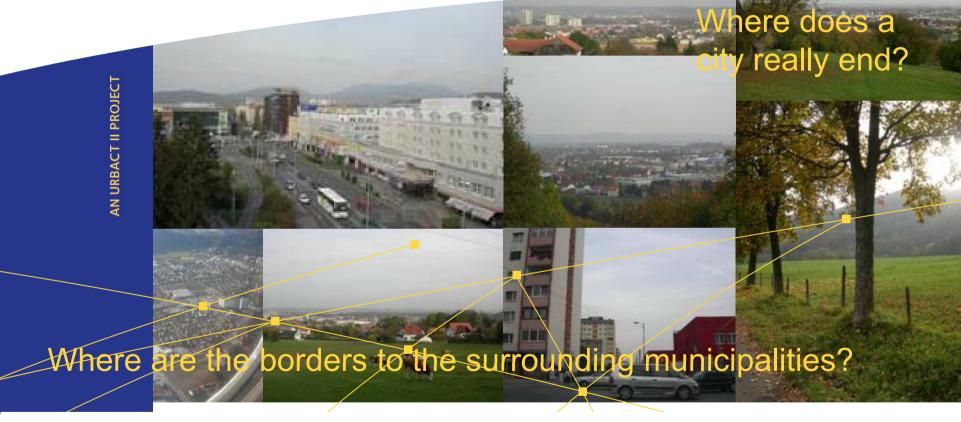
CityRegion.Net

The role of cities in integrated regional development

Light footprint urban environments (Bernd Gassler)

12th February 2010











CityRegion.Net - Objectives

> The main objective:

improving the cooperation between cities and their surrounding municipalities

> The main challenges:

- ■Common land use policies and instruments for integrated urban regional planning.
- ■Definition of new financial instruments to meet the multiple tasks and projects of general interest.
- Identification of successful regional structures as basis for city hinterland cooperation.
- ■The participation of relevant key actors by (re-)defining the criteria for integrated regional development.









CityRegion.Net – 2 Subthemes

| Planning tools, financial instruments | Regional structures |
|--|--|
| Tools for efficient land use and against suburbanisation | Shared functions and tasks |
| Tools for an efficient public transport system between city and its region | Special methodologies for cooperation between big city and smaller municipalities |
| Tools for a sustainable economic development and the revitalisation of the city-centres | Necessary regional structures for a successful city-hinterland (region) cooperation and methods of financing them |
| Tools for efficient environmental development | Strategies on the involvement of key players and key investors |
| Definition of criteria for projects of common interest and possibilities of financing them | Legal preconditions for city- hinterland (region) cooperations |







CityRegion.Net - Partners



Lead Partner: City of Graz / Austria

partners:

- City of Częstochowa / Poland
- City of Châlons-en-Champagne /France
- City of Oradea / Romania
- City of Kielce / Poland
- City of Munich / Germany
- City of Arezzo / Italy
- City of Trikala / Greece
- City of Zurich / Switzerland









CityRegion.Net Results & Output

| Expected Results | Intendend Outputs |
|--|---|
| Proactive policy to improve the different cooperation forms | 9 Local Action Plans |
| Identification of strong and week points in local urban planning | Methods for the identification and participation of key actors |
| Best practices, know-how, adaptation of models to local needs | Catalogue of functions that can or cannot be shared in a cooperation |
| Improvement of effectiveness of integrated land use planning | Starting to implement projects of the LAP and finding funding possibilities |
| Generation of significant impacts on local economy | Measures for awareness raising for co- operations |







First results: regional structures

- > Building blocks that can be used parallel or in sequences
- > Different models without relation
- > Different models for different requirements
- 3 models for the political recommendations of the network and for the handbook!!
 - Cooperation of smaller municipalities
 - Cooperation big city and surrounding municipalities
 - Multi level decision making model

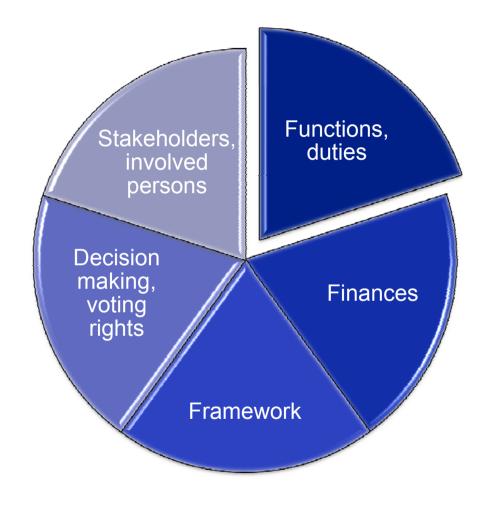








"Building blocks" of a cooperation



Joint convention of this model









Cooperation of smaller municipalities

Functions, duties

 Establishing joint development projects & common management of at least 1 municipal task (e. g. housing policy, development and maintenance of roads, provision of schools

Finances

Own budget →local, provincial, national funds / ERDF cofinancing

Framework

• Inter-municipal cooperation with autonomy right; legally determined by statutes, no jurisdiction, own staff, assets, equipment

Decision making, voting rights

 Extension of powers is subject to a blocking minority of a third of its members; reduction of his powers can only be decided unanimously (one voice)

Stakeholders, involved persons

 Associative committee with representatives of municipal councils, whose membership is mostly egalitarian







Cooperation big city and surrounding municipalities

Functions, duties

• Fulfilment of tasks that are not manageable for a city on its own (e.g. public transport, waste water management, spatial planning, location management, tourism, etc.)

Finances

Own fees, own budget for co-operational projects

Framework

 Own legal status; own organisational office with assets, equipment, staff, etc.

Decision making, voting rights

• Decisions are made by a double qualified majority (3/5 of the members must be present and have to represent 3/5 of the inhabitants)

Stakeholders, involved persons

 All mayors of all participating municipalities + members of the provincial parliament, no other stakeholders







"Multi level decision making model"

Functions, duties

• shared projects, lobbying, identity-building, etc.

Finances

 yearly contributions, relative to the inhabitants of cantons and municipalities, and separate financing of large projects by those who are interested and willing

Framework

 association with statutes, management board, small office, but with clear political lead (not by administrations)

Decision making, voting rights

more inhabitants, more voting rights, more paying

Stakeholders, involved persons

both cantonal governors and communal mayors







Financing projects in the region Graz

Urban+

- ERDF co-financed cooperation projects in terms of environmental measures, etc.
- regional location management

ETC (Gentle mobility projects)

 mobility concepts, improvement of public traffic – Biodiesel, bike routes

ESF (Employment Pact)

 planning and implementation of cooperative labour market politics – e.g. health@SME, Smart region

Cross Border Cooperation Graz - Maribor

• Mobility, Environment, green belt







Mobility projects Graz

Space for people (since 1987)

Tempo 30/50 km/h (since 1992)

Public Awareness (since1989)













Mobility projects

- Better Public Transport
- Low floor buses and trams
- Bus tangentiallines
- Ecological buses / Biodiesel
- Better interchange facilities

















Gentle mobility project











Grazie Thanks Danke Merci Gracias Ευχαριστώ multumesc Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu Tack děkuji paldies nizzik hajr dank u wel



