



Implementing EU urban policies

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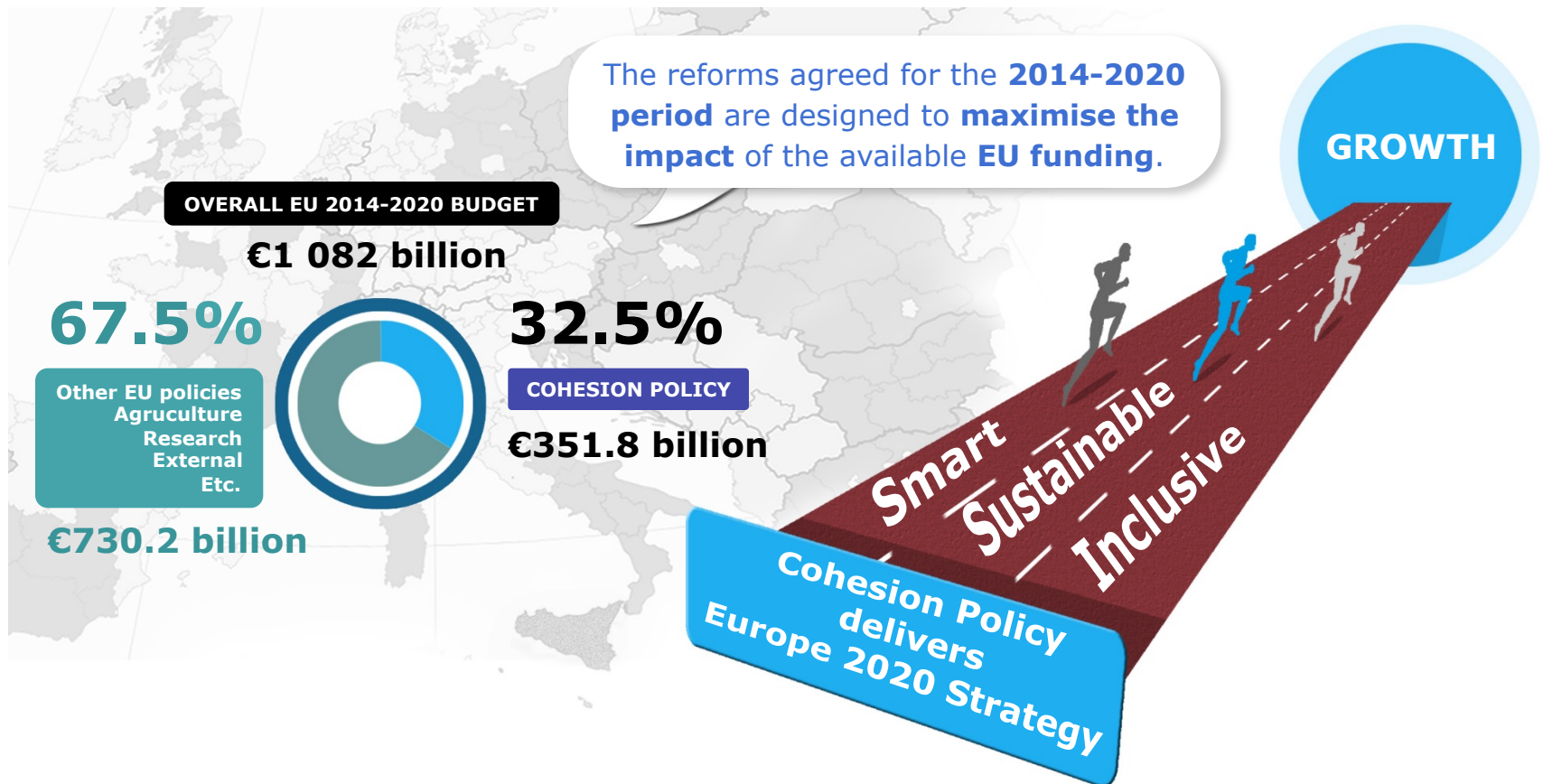
Context - EU Cohesion Policy

	Top	Bottom	Ratio
GDP per person (% average EU-28)	Luxemburg 266%	Bulgaria 47%	5.7*
Employment rate (%, ages 20-64)	Sweden 79.8%	Greece 53.2%	1.5

Cohesion Policy aims to reduce disparities between EU regions in order to achieve balanced economic, social & territorial development.

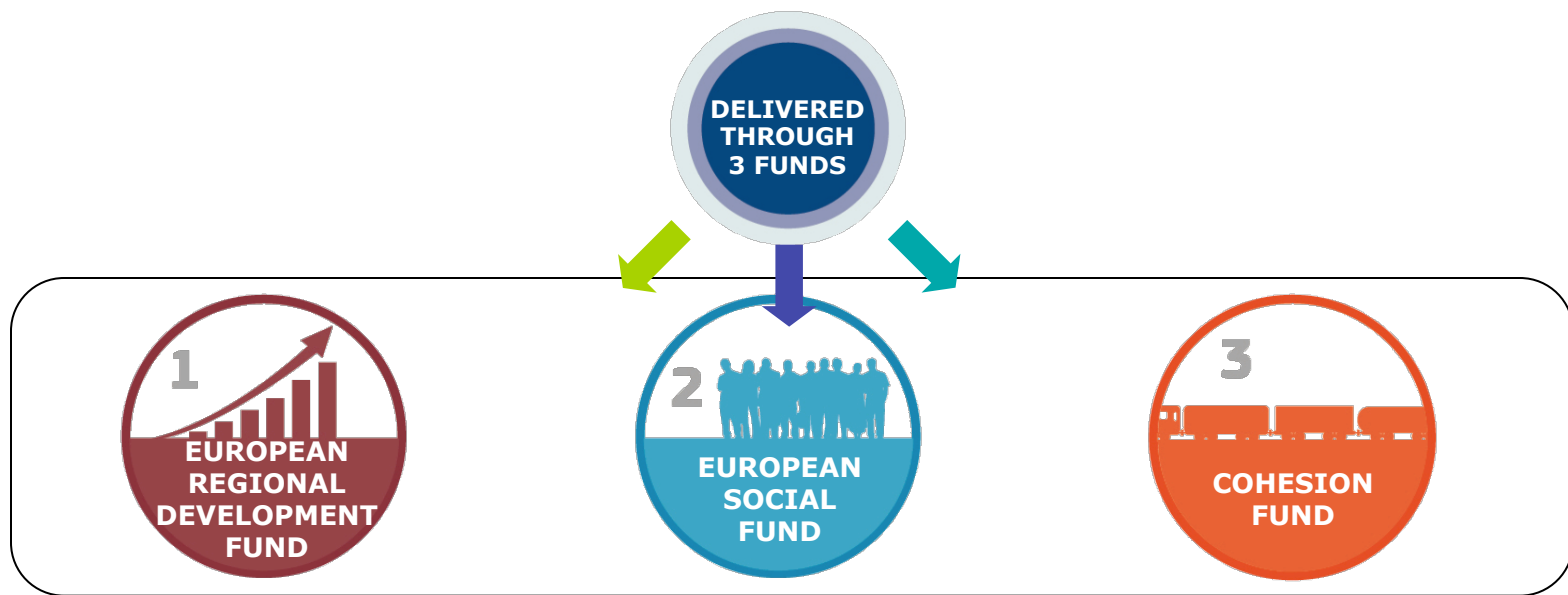
* In the United States, the difference is only 2.5 and in Japan 2

EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020: 1/3 of the EU budget



3 funds to invest in growth and jobs

COHESION POLICY FUNDING



€ 351.8bn
COHESION POLICY
FUNDING



EXPECTED PUBLIC &
PRIVATE NATIONAL
CONTRIBUTIONS



LIKELY IMPACT OF
COHESION POLICY
€ 500bn +

ESIF for cities (2014-2020)

- **ERDF:** > half spent in cities (> € 100 B)
→ Article 7 : € 15 B managed directly by cities
- **ESF:** € 1,2 B to sustainable urban development
- **URBACT:** € 96 Mio
- **Urban Innovative Actions:** € 371 Mio
- **INTERREG Europe:** € 425 Mio (a lot for cities)
- **ESPON:** € 49 Mio (part for urban studies)

Main characteristics of EU cities

Some data

70% of EU population in urban areas (increases)

1000 cities over 50,000 inhabitants

Polycentric urban structure

- 345 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants
- EU: 7% in cities > 5Mio (USA: 25%)

Old/ historic cities

Specificities of cities in NMS:

- Cities are owners of properties
- Shrinking cities (emigration)

70% of the EU GDP in metropolitan areas

Cornerstones of the sustainable urban development in EU (infographic version)

Regional policy is at the forefront of the EU policies and represent 1/4 of the total EU budget

Sustainable urban development

15 billion dedicated to sustainable urban development strategies cutting through sectorial, territorial and governance boundaries

Integrated territorial investment (ITI)
Community-led local development (CLLD)

Urban
development
network

share
knowledge and
experience

contact with
Commission



URBACT

capacity
building
and
exchange
on specific
themes



Urban innovative actions
Testing innovative solutions to urban
challenges



Cornerstones of the sustainable urban development in EU (textual version)

Integrated approach, long term planning horizon, multi-level governance

Urban areas develop and implement integrated, sustainable urban development strategies cutting through sectorial, territorial and governance boundaries.

Empowerment

Urban authorities are responsible for the implementation of their strategy especially in selecting the concrete project to be fund.

Funding

EUR 15 billion dedicated to integrated actions for sustainable urban development

Innovation

EUR 370 millions Support new ways of working, focusing on tomorrow's challenges

Capacity building

To promote exchange of experience ensure the quality of the implementation of sustainable urban development (URBACT and UDN)

Article 7 applied in a wide range of national contexts

Why is there no uniform framework for SUD?

Major EU-wide differences in...

Nature of urban network/ social geography Degree of urbanisation, mono-/ policentricity, most pressing urban challenges

Level of decentralisation devolved competencies, local fiscal autonomy

Urban policy traditions e.g. Politique de la ville (FR), Soziale Stadt (DE)

Programming constraints (e.g. thematic concentration, OP structure)

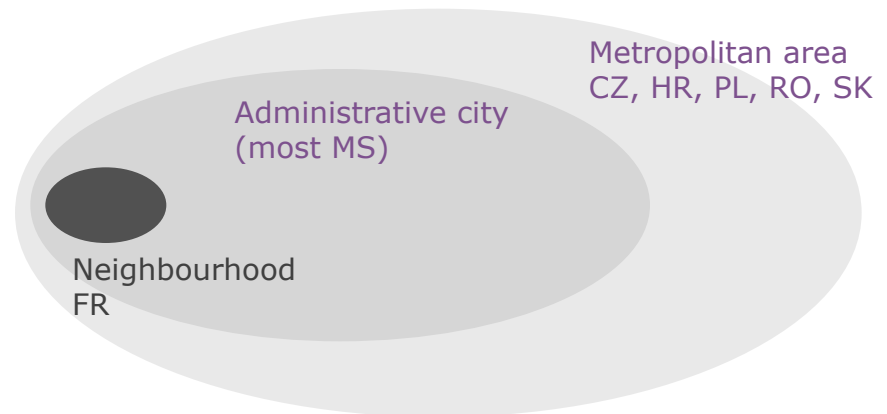
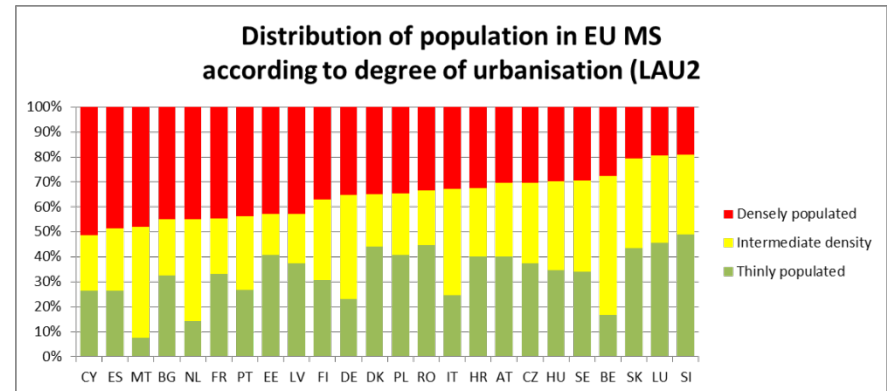


...have a strong impact on

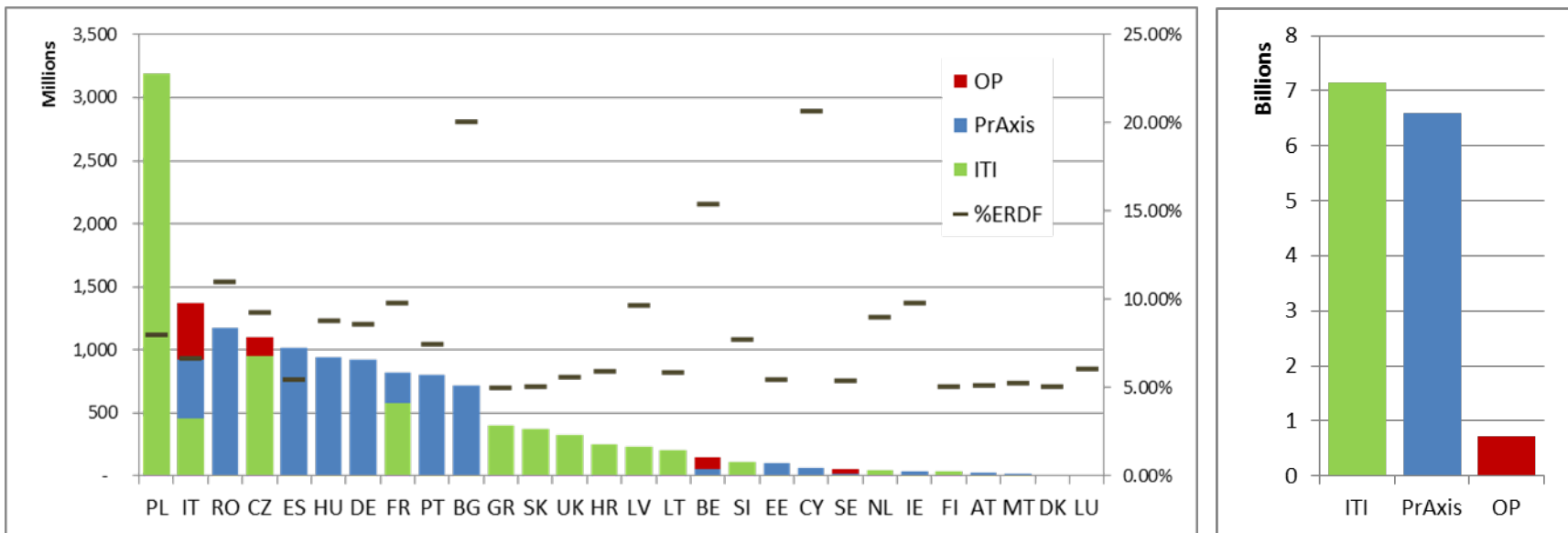
territorial scope of strategies

Sharing of power across national/ regional/local level (delegation of tasks)

Availability of funding to match development needs, integrated approach



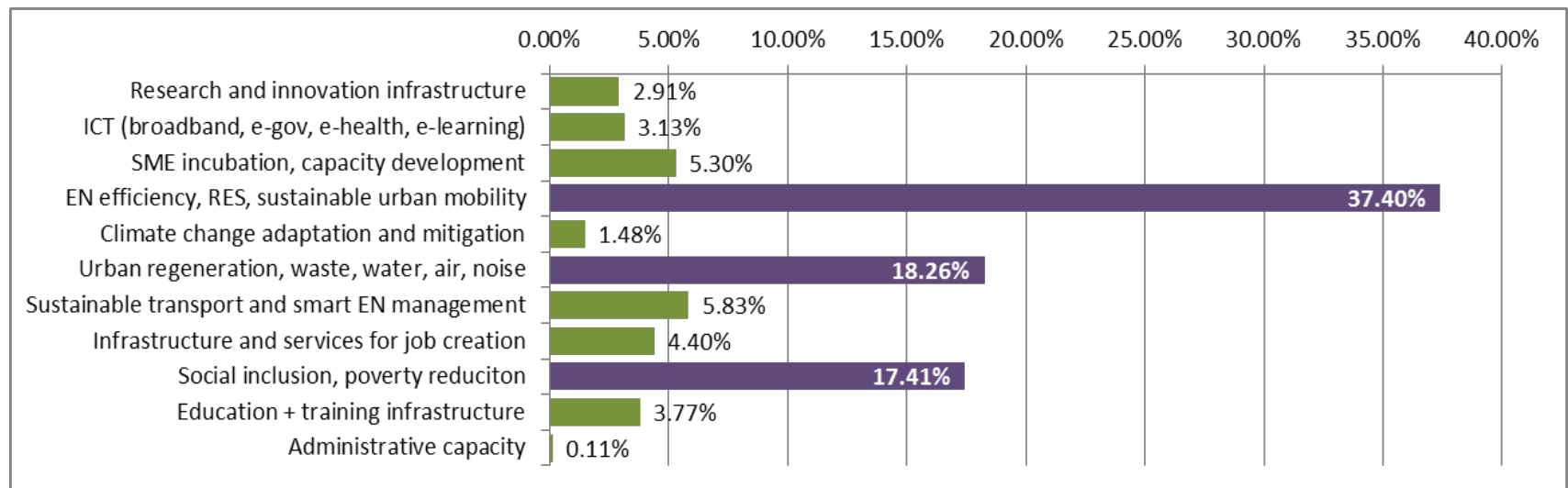
ERDF budget allocated to SUD by MS and delivery mode



- Total allocation: EUR **15 billion** (7.8% of ERDF), 50% more than the 5% required
- **Half of MS spend much more than 5%** (CY, BG 20%, BE 15%, RO 11% + 10 MS 7-10%)
- 15 MS use ITI entirely or partly (IT, FR, CZ, BE, SE) representing half of the budget.
- 4 OPs dedicated to SUD
Metropolitan cities (IT), Brussels, Prague, Stockholm

Most popular themes under SUD

Do they comply with your urban priorities?

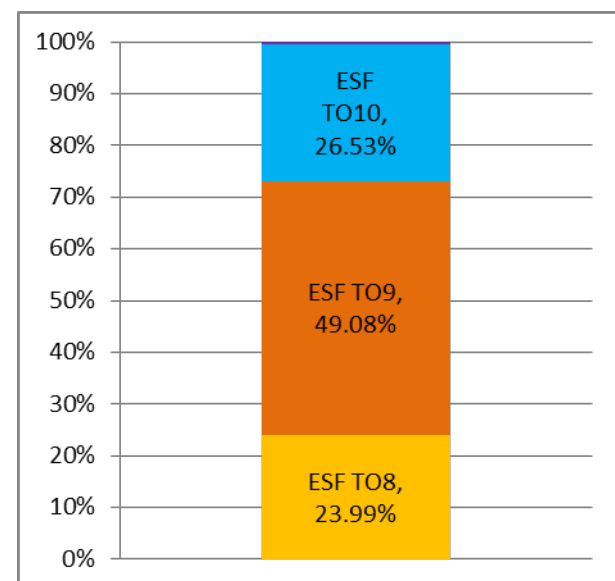
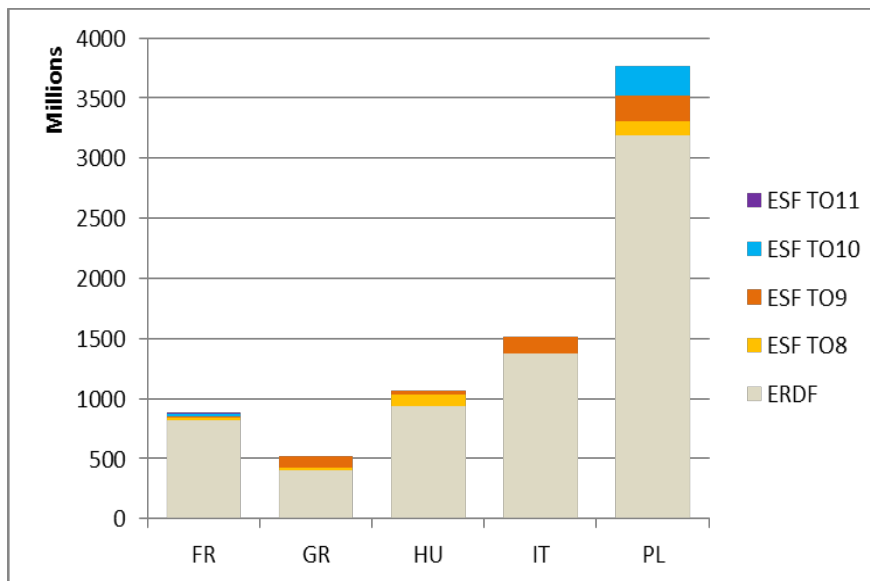


3 out of 4 EUR will be invested in

- **Energy efficiency**, use of renewable energy in public buildings and housing
- Sustainable, **multimodal urban mobility** (public transport, cycling, walking)
- Improvement of the **urban environment** (brownfields, heritage, water, waste, air Q, noise)
- **Social inclusion and poverty reduction**
(access to health- and social care, de-institutionalisation)

To what extent is integrated funding available?

Multi-fund approach within an OP is not very common



Only 30% of the OPs offer both ERDF and ESF funding (in only 5 MS)

- Strong concentration:
 - 50% of the ESF in PL
 - 50% of the ESF funding involves social inclusion and poverty reduction
- Coordination mechanisms between MAs planned in most MS

Urban Innovative Actions

Urban Innovative Actions

- Identify and test new solutions (to generate knowledge)
- Focus on urban challenges that will grow in the coming years
- EUR 371 Mio over the 2014-2020 period
- Grant to each innovative action shall not exceed EUR 5 Mio
- Maximum duration for each action is three years
- The themes of the calls are **defined annually** by the Commission
- Eligible authorities are:
 - Authority with **more than 50.000 inhabitants**
 - Grouping of authorities with more than 50.000 inhabitants. This can also be on a cross-border basis

Urban Innovative Actions

Innovative (40%): be bold, creative and propose a project that has never been implemented anywhere else in Europe.

Participative (15%): involve the key Stakeholders that will bring expertise and knowledge to your project, both during the design and the implementation phase of a project.

Of good quality: define realistic ambitions, coherent activities and effective management. A logically interlinked work plan a coherent and proportionate budget as well as effective management arrangements will make things happen.

Measurable (15%): how will you describe the change you want to see in your local situation if the project is successful? How would you measure this change? Defining clear results that can be measured and quantified is key.

Transferable (10%): address an urban challenge that can be relevant to other urban authorities in Europe, draw lessons on your experiment and share them with a wider audience of policy makers and practitioners.

Results of the first call - overview

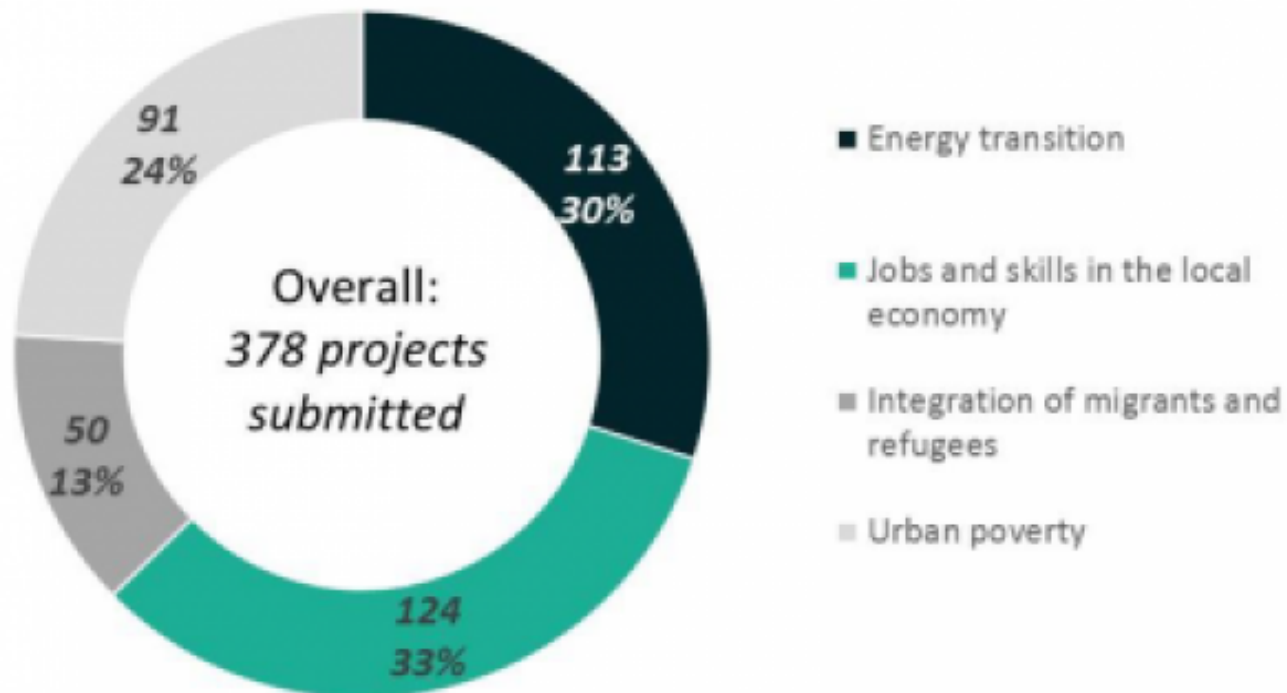
The UIA received applications from 24 out of the 28 MS, including from 14 European capitals. **378 applications** have been received and **18 projects** got selected after a 6 months assessment period. Italy and **Spain** clearly stand out with respectively 104 and **72** submitted proposals.

The core audience (**45%**) corresponds to **cities between 50 000 and 250 000** inhabitants, which is in line with the average European urban fabric. **38% are towns with less than 50 000** inhabitants - and have therefore opted for a joint bid with other municipalities - whereas **17%** of the applicants are large cities **above 250 000** inhabitants.

With an average number of **6.7 partners involved**, submitted applications largely promote horizontal (sectoral) and, to a lesser extent, vertical (levels of governance) integration. The Triple Helix paradigm is strongly promoted by applying urban authorities, with Higher Education institutes and research centres, private sector and civil society.

Results of the first call - topics

UIA 1st Call: Number of submitted projects per Call topic





Results of the first call - Spain

Viladecans: VILAWATT project seeks to secure a stable energy transition process through deep energy renovation of residential buildings in one of the most deprived districts of Viladecans, helping the city tackle fuel poverty.

Bilbao: AS-FABRIK project seeks to increase the competitiveness of the advanced services sector of Bilbao (Knowledge Intense Business Services – KIBS) through a collaborative process that will prepare them to supply the digital transformation demands of the manufacturing sector (Industry 4.0). A strategic alliance with the city, businesses, universities, local service providers and entrepreneurs



Results of the first call - Spain

Madrid: MARES project aims to address to slow-down the territorial divide and the deterioration of the social ecosystem due to the increase of inequality and unemployment. By supporting grass roots initiatives and developing the solidarity economy.

Barcelona: The USE-IT! project seeks to identify and connect social and economic assets existing in poor and migrant communities to major capital and infrastructure investments, in order to reduce displacement and maximise the economic and social benefits of urban development for marginalised residents. The model proposed will rely on Community Researchers, recruited among the local community and trained in research methods to identify local assets. Mechanisms will be tested in order to unlock the potential of poor communities and facilitate the creation of a matching skills service to enhance employment.

Next steps

The 2nd Call for Proposals of the UIA Initiative will be launched by the end of November 2016, with a deadline to apply in March 2017. The Permanent Secretariat will organize Applicant Seminars across Europe.

The 2nd Call will be dedicated to three topics: Circular economy, Integration of migrants and refugees, and Urban mobility.

07 December 2016 in Porto, Portugal

19 January 2017 in Thessaloniki, Greece

26 January 2017 in Budapest, Hungary



UDN

Urban Development

Network



The Urban Development Network

The Urban Development Network is made up of more than **500 cities/urban areas across the EU responsible** for implementing integrated actions based on **Sustainable Urban Development strategies** financed by ERDF in the 2014-2020 period.

The Network's mission is to:

- **Review** how European funds are implemented on the ground in Europe's cities
- Support information **exchange between cities** involved in integrated Sustainable Urban Development
- Promote **direct dialogue** between the Commission and cities on Sustainable Urban Development

The Urban Development Network - example

En Córdoba el 29 y 30 de Septiembre Primer taller sobre implementación de EDUSI dedicado a un estado Miembro

133 PARTICIPANTES

79 CIUDADES

5 DIPUTACIONES

EXPERTOS Y CONSULTORES

FEDERACIONES DE MUNICIPIOS

COMISIÓN EUROPEA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y ADMINISTRACIONES
PUBLICAS.



Objetivos

Cuatro ciudades, previamente seleccionadas, presentan sus estrategias de desarrollo urbano sostenible y son analizadas por las demás ciudades participantes

Las estrategias son debatidas en pequeños grupos de ciudades y aseguran intercambios dinámicos, retroalimentan de forma directa los casos presentados y favorecen la interrelación de desafíos y soluciones adoptadas por las ciudades.

Generar aprendizajes “entre pares”, fruto de la interacción, de la comparación y de las contribuciones de las ciudades realizadas a partir de sus propias estrategias de desarrollo urbano sostenible integrado.

**4 ciudades “EN ESTUDIO”
A Coruña, Córdoba, L’Hospitalet y Soria**



**Presentan sus estrategias y definen
retos que quieren debatir con el
resto de ciudades participantes**



**Las ciudades participantes retornan sugerencias a
las cuatro ciudades para abordar dichos retos a
partir de una reflexión compartida y de sus
propias experiencias.**

Sugerencias, recomendaciones y comentarios recibidos por las 4 ciudades

CIUDAD	SUGERENCIAS RECIBIDAS DURANTE EL TALLER	SUGERENCIAS RECIBIDAS DESPUES DE DEL TALLER	REFERENCIAS SOBRE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS
A CORUÑA	11	2	
CORDOBA	5	1	
L'HOSPITAL ET	9	3	2
SORIA	9	10	6

Primeras valoraciones realizadas por los participantes y expertos

- El taller ha permitido realizar intercambios fructíferos entre las estrategias de desarrollo urbano sostenible. En gran medida, la metodología *peer review* favorece dichos intercambios y estimula un **aprendizaje colectivo**.
- El método permite identificar y **descubrir posibles soluciones que no habían sido consideradas** por las ciudades con problemáticas similares. También permite comprobar que ciertos problemas son compartidos entre varias ciudades.
- La metodología de trabajo evita la dispersión y **encuadra los debates** en torno a los temas y preguntas planteadas.
- Se contrastan experiencias. Se pone en contacto a **gestores urbanos de diferentes realidades** y a diferentes perfiles, incluyendo políticos, técnicos de diferentes áreas municipales y expertos.

Next

- 23 November Thematic meeting on Sustainable Urban Mobility
- 14-15 of December National workshop for Spain on implementation of SUD strategies

URBACT III

Objectives

- To improve the **capacity** of cities to manage sustainable urban policies and practices in an integrated and participative way
- To improve the **design** of integrated urban & sustainable strategies/ action plans in cities
- To improve the **implementation** of integrated urban & sustainable strategies/ action plans in cities
- To ensure that practitioners and decision makers at all levels have **access to knowledge** and share know-how on all aspects of sustainable urban development

Types of Network

Action Planning Networks - To support cities with the design of integrated sustainable urban strategies/ action plans

Implementation Networks - To support cities with the implementation of integrated sustainable urban strategies/ action plan

Transfer Networks – To support cities with the transfer of good practice so as to improve the implementation of integrated sustainable urban strategies/ action plans

Network Participants

- A lead partner city
- A limited number of partners
 - 8-12 partners in Action-planning & Implement^o networks
 - 6-8 partners in Transfer networks
- A majority of cities – 3 non-city partners max
- Balance between partners from less developed regions and partners from more developed/ transition regions

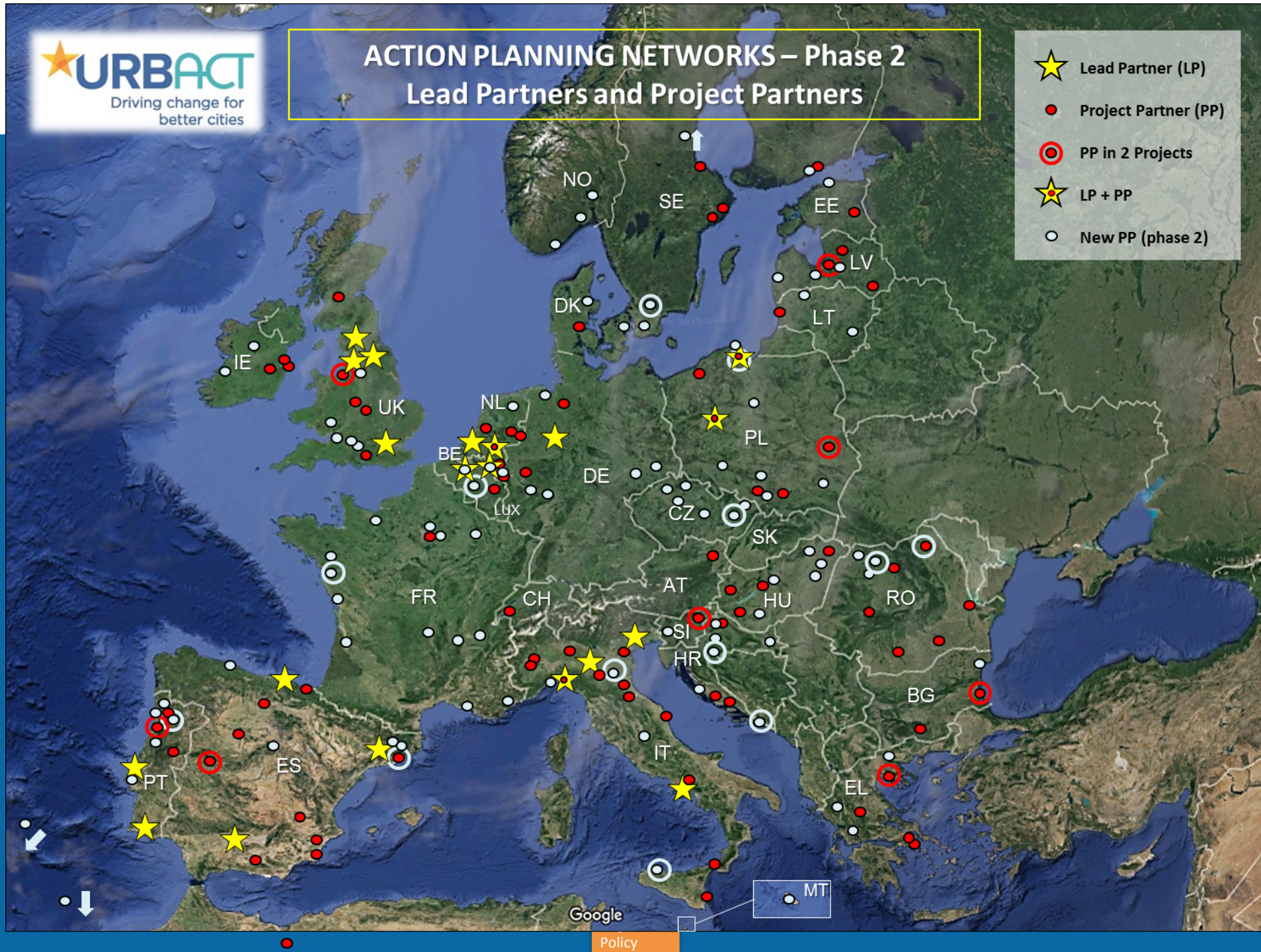
Network Budget

- Network budget: 600.000 – 750.000 euros
- ERDF + local contributions from cities
 - Less developed & Transition: 85% ERDF
 - More developed: 70% ERDF
- Additional envelope for expert support up to 127.000 euros/ network
- Ongoing support by the URBACT Secretariat (tools, methods, training, etc.)

ACTION PLANNING NETWORKS – Phase 2

Lead Partners and Project Partners

- ★ Lead Partner (LP)
- Project Partner (PP)
- ⊙ PP in 2 Projects
- ★ LP + PP
- New PP (phase 2)



2015-16 Calendar

2015 - Launch 1^o call for Action-planning networks

2016

Launch 1^o call for Transfer networks

Launch 1^o call for Implementation networks

The Urban Agenda for the European Union



EU Urban Agenda

Objective: Include urban dimension in policies

Involve cities in the design

Mobilise cities in the delivery

Output: Action Plans for selected themes

Actions (better legislation, better funding, better knowledge)

Good projects to be scaled-up and transferred across the EU

Governance: Work in partnership

EU institutions

Member States

Cities (and cities associations)

Stakeholders (experts, NGOs, business, etc.)

Priority themes: Jobs and skills in the local economy; **Urban poverty;** **Housing;** **Inclusion of migrants and refugees;** Sustainable use of land and Nature-Based solutions; Circular economy; Climate adaptation; **Energy transition;** Urban mobility; Air quality; Digital transition; Innovative and responsible public procurement

Partnership 1- Housing

Coordinated by Slovakia

The objectives are to have affordable housing of good quality. The focus will be on public affordable housing, state aid rules and general housing policy.

Partners

Urban areas: Vienna, Scottish City Alliance, Riga and possibly a Finish and a Polish city

MS: Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Others: European Commission (DG Regio and DG Energy), Housing Europe, Aedes, Eurocities, European Investment Bank & International Tenants Association

Partnership 2 - Air Quality

Coordinated by the Netherlands

The objective is to realise systems and policies to ensure a good air quality for human health. This will cover: legislative and technical aspects linked to a wide range of polluting sources such as cars, industries, agricultural activities, etc.

Partners

Urban areas: Londen (UK), Helsinki (FI), Utrecht (NL), Milano (IT), a city from Romania

MS: Netherlands, Germany, possibly France, Portugal and Poland

Others: European Commission (DG Regio, DG ENVI, DG Research, DG Move, DG AGRI, DG Connect & DG Grow), Duisburg Consortium & Eurocities

Partnership 3 - Urban Poverty

Coordinated by France and Belgium

The objectives are to reduce poverty and improve the inclusion of people in poverty or at risk of poverty in deprived neighbourhoods. The focus will be on: spatial concentration of structural poverty in deprived neighbourhoods (and regeneration of these areas) and child poverty.

Partners

Urban areas: Lille (F), Kortrijk (B), Birmingham (UK), Daugavpils (LV), Patras (GR), Timisoara (RO)

MS: France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Greece

Others: European Commission (DG Regio & DG EMPL), Regions of Brussels (B) & Ile de France (FR) & Urbact and probably European Anti-Poverty Network

Partnership 4 – Inclusion of Migrants and Refugees

Coordinated by the city of Amsterdam & DG Home

The objectives are to manage the integration of incoming migrants and refugees (extra-EU) and to provide a framework for their inclusion. This will cover: housing, integration, provision of public services, social inclusion, education and labour market measures.

Partners

Urban areas: Amsterdam, Berlin, Leipzig, Athens, Barcelona

MS: Greece and Portugal

Others: European Commission (DG Regio, DG Home, DG EMPL), Eurocities, CEMR, Urbact and EIB

Next

- Set-up of a Technical Secretariat
- New partnerships will be launched

Habitat 3 and the New Urban Agenda



The process

The EU contributes to the global debate through a **common position of the EU and its Member States** that has been coordinated since January 2015 in the Council Working Party on Preparation for International Development Conferences

DG REGIO is leading the process of preparation of the HABITAT III Conference, in close collaboration/jointly with DG DEVCO and the EEAS and in coordination with other DGs concerned.

The EU position is built on the COM **Discussion Paper** on Habitat III which has been done after a long process which involved all the relevant DGs and the Member States. On this basis **Council conclusions** on HABITAT III have been adopted by the Council in May. The conclusions welcome and in essence reflect the Discussion Paper.

Now, the EU is now negotiating with one voice in the ongoing intergovernmental negotiations for the New Urban Agenda in New York.

The process II

From the 16 to the 18th of March, the Habitat III **Europe Regional Meeting** took place in Prague. At this meeting, regional priorities for the New Urban Agenda and policy recommendations in the form of a final regional participants' declaration, the "**Prague Declaration**".

In addition, DG REGIO has participated and influenced relevant **Thematic meetings** as part of the advisory board drafting the outcome declarations that are now feeding the New Urban Agenda. In particular DG REGIO participated to the meetings on: Metropolitan areas, Intermediate cities, Urban renewal, Financing Urban development and Public space.

Finally, COM has also contributed to the work of the **Policy units** (thematic groups of expertise on sustainable urban development) which produced issue papers with the objective of feeding the New Urban Agenda.

The position

The Habitat III Conference should aim at meeting the objectives defined in UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/216, "to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable urban development [...] addressing poverty and identifying and addressing new and emerging challenges".

The Outcome Document (the New Urban Agenda) should be "**concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented**" and should make concrete suggestions on how to address the challenges raised by urbanisation and urban demography and turn them into opportunities that will support sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The New Urban Agenda should be universal and transformative as it should be fully **aligned with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. It shall be the basis for a renewed global urban development framework.



The New Urban Agenda and the Urban Agenda for the EU

EU considers that the New Urban Agenda will guide urban development policies and implementation for the next 20 years, and give an important impetus to the implementation of the "integrated and indivisible" Agenda 2030, in particular to SDG 11 but also a number of other relevant goals and their associated targets.

At the same time, the Urban Agenda for the EU will also contribute to **deliver the SDG goals**, not only the goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities but also several others such as the 1 on poverty, 7 on renewable energy, 8 on good jobs and economic growth, etc.. Concretely, we propose to underline, in the Action Plans, those actions which will contribute to the SDG goals.

Then, when it comes to the links between the implementation of the Urban Agenda for the EU and the New Urban Agenda, we consider that **the Urban Agenda for the EU will be a key delivery instrument** of the New Urban Agenda as the objectives of the two initiatives are very similar.

A foreword on implementation

The implementation of the New Urban Agenda has to be considered in the broader framework of the means of implementation of the **Agenda 2030**. Habitat III will need to be implemented through a mix of interventions:

- enabling and **conducive policy** environment;
- **developing capacity** to deliver;
- mobilising and making effective **use of domestic and international public finance**;
- mobilising the **domestic and international private sector**;
- **stimulating trade and investments**;
- **fostering science technology** and innovation;
- addressing the challenges and **harnessing the positive effects of migration**



The the role of local and regional authorities

The "New Urban Agenda" will require a stronger focus on **multi-level urban governance and multi-actor approaches**, seen in particular from the perspectives of transparency, inclusiveness, and appropriate national legal frameworks to facilitate sustainable urban development.

To this end Habitat III should also strive to achieve a strong **participation of local authorities** and stakeholders who will not only be key implementers of the "New Urban Agenda" but whose inputs are also highly valuable for its elaboration.

We believe that good urban governance requires **a legal and policy framework at central level as well as at sub-national level that both enables local authorities** to effectively implement national urban policies **and empowers them as policy makers** benefiting from a sufficient level of autonomy in decision-making in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

The the role of local and regional authorities II

Local authorities should be involved and consulted at all stages of the policy cycle, from planning to implementation: their **engagement** and **ownership** at all levels is necessary:

1. At national level, this multi-level governance requires national urban policies that set out the overall institutional architecture, with the respective competences, tools and resources clearly defined for each level of governance. Furthermore, these policies should be designed and implemented **according to a "place-based" approach**, taking into account the specificities of each territory.

2. At local level, cities' authorities need to be enabled, entitled and **empowered** to fully assume their role as key actors in the design and implementation of sustainable urban development.

Promoting good urban governance

- Improving urban governance by strengthening the capacity of local authorities in **integrated planning and management** as well as multi-actor approaches;
- Establishing adequate **legal and policy frameworks** at the national, regional and local levels;
- Strengthening **multi-level governance** in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity;
- Ensuring **sound municipal finance**;
- Creating a **shared knowledge basis**.
- Strength capacity of local authorities regarding **data collection, monitoring and reporting**

Good urban governance and municipal finances

Good urban governance in terms of **enabling policy environment and the capacity to deliver** *is* required to achieve sound municipal finances so that cities can provide needs-oriented services to their inhabitants. This includes:

- facilitating local authorities' enhanced **access to financial resources** including strengthening own source revenues by establishing and improving revenue generation and collection systems at sub-national level, improving access to national financial allocations, but also by facilitating access to capital markets and attracting domestic and foreign direct investment.
- Regarding important network infrastructure, **blending mechanisms** would likely leverage other financial commitments from other sources and therefore boost public and private lending and risk capital investments
- **Effective and transparent budget management and procurement** have to be strengthened



Eu global commitments to implement the New Urban Agenda

1. Delivering the New Urban Agenda through the Urban Agenda for the EU

The New Urban Agenda and [the Urban Agenda for the EU](#) share the same vision for a balanced, sustainable and integrated urban development.

2. Developing a global, harmonised definition of cities

To better compare data, benchmark and monitor, a common definition of cities should be used across the globe. In partnership with the World Bank and OECD, the EU will develop such a definition, relying on the [EU-OECD definition of cities](#), based on population size and density and [the EU degree of urbanisation](#). An online database will be developed, as well as a global list of cities and their main features. A proposal for a global definition of cities will eventually be submitted to the United Nations.

3. Fostering cooperation between cities in the field of sustainable urban development – Global Urbact

Drawing on the solid approach of the EU-funded [URBACT network](#) and on the methodology of the EU's [International Urban Cooperation \(IUC\) programme](#), cities across the world

Thank you !

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/conferences/udn/

<http://www.uia-initiative.eu>

<http://www.urbact..eu>

<http://urbanagendaforthe.eu/>

<http://www.habitat3.org/>

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