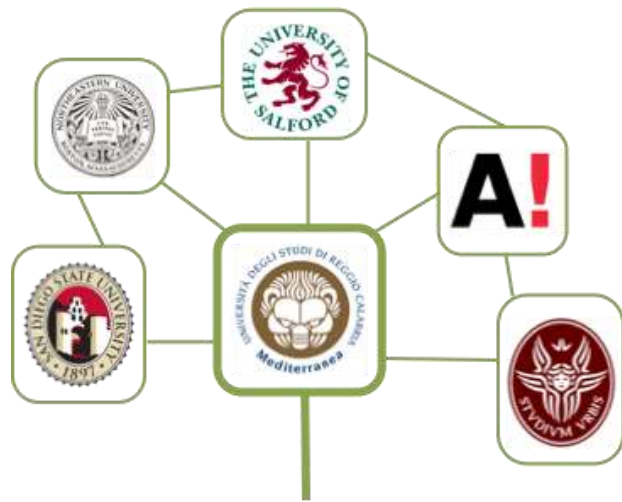


# opening session

**Urban Regeneration: an  
International  
perspective toward EU  
and US comparison**

**The CLUDs project and  
the new context of Urban  
Dimension within Europe  
2020 strategy**

**Carmelina Bevilacqua**  
*Università Mediterranea di Reggio  
Calabria IT*



# Second International Workshop

CLUDs  
PROJECT



**SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

the role of urban rural regeneration  
in regional contexts

**San Diego**

**11+12 June 2013**

**Parma Payne Library**  
San Diego State University

# The CLUDs project and the new context of Urban Dimension within Europe 2020 strategy

## INTRODUCTION

### I PART

- Europe 2020 strategy: the reform of cohesion policy
- The cohesion policy and the spatial approach
- The urban dimension in European policy
- The urban rural link in the Cohesion policy

### II PART

- The CLUDs project



# Introduction

-The European policy context is characterized by two main drivers:

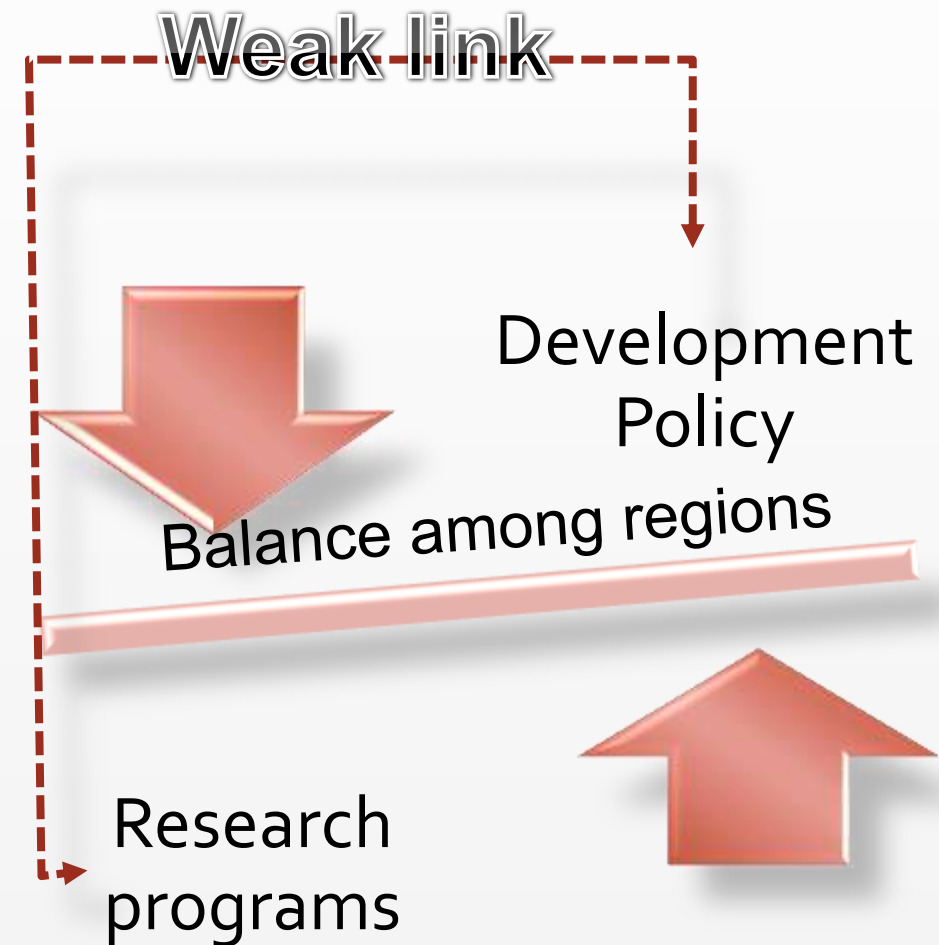
**-Development policy**

**-Research programs**

Science, research and innovation are key components in the formula for Europe's contribution to the sustainable development agenda.

**CAP**  
The Common  
Agricultural Policy

**Cohesion Policy**  
Regional policy involves all levels of scale from EU to local: its legal basis is in the EU Treaty and its priorities are set by the EU, and it is implemented by national and regional actors in partnership with the European Commission.



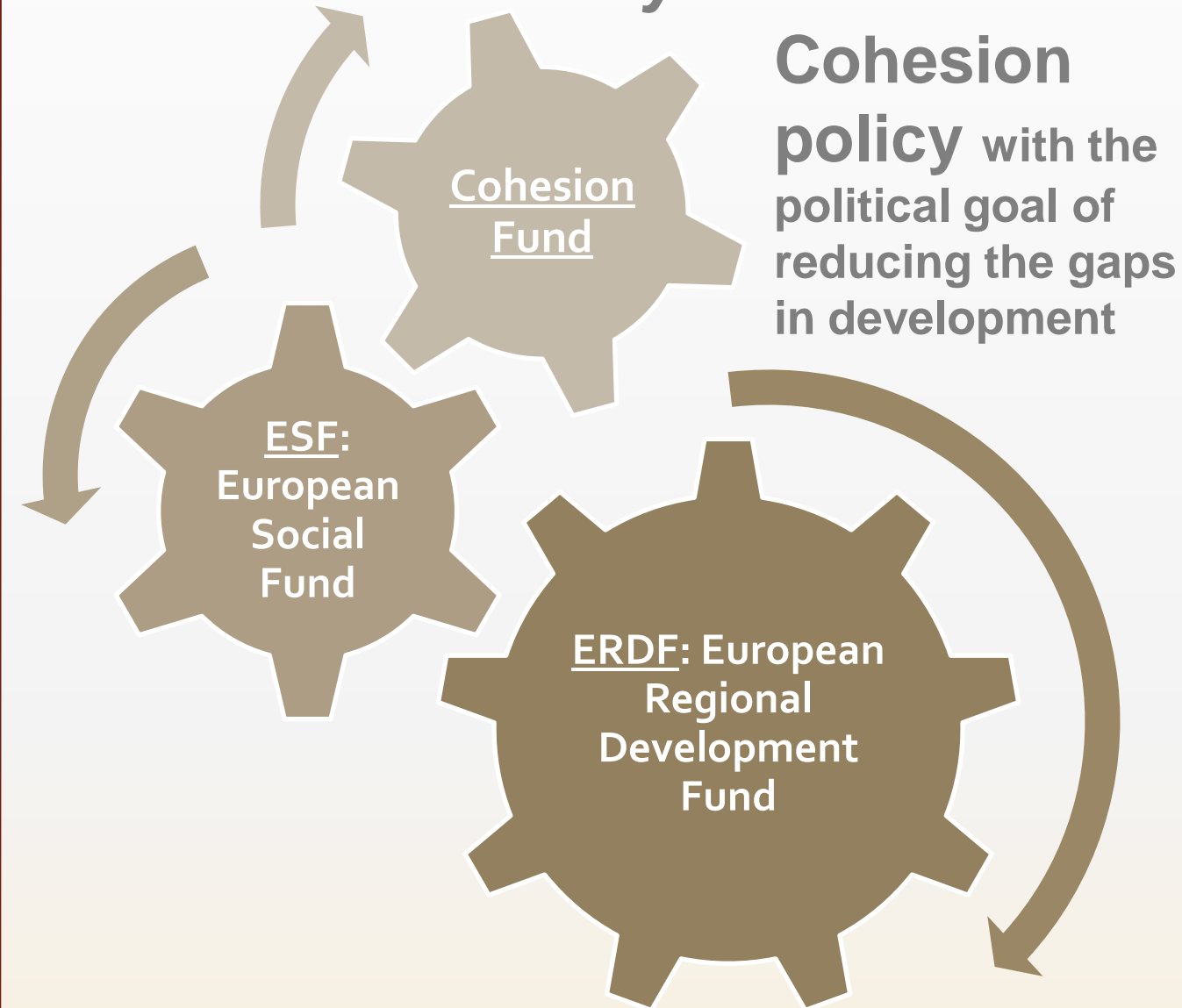
The CLUDs project funded by research program aims to activate a stronger synergy between development policy and research programs.



# Europe 2020 strategy: the reform of cohesion policy

- EU regional policy is an investment policy.
- It supports job creation, competitiveness, economic growth, improved quality of life and sustainable development.
- These investments support the delivery of the Europe 2020 strategy.

To reduce disparities in Europe among the 271 EU regions – *weakens the EU's dynamism*



**Reducing disparities requires investing in infrastructure innovation institutions**

# Europe 2020 strategy: the reform of cohesion policy

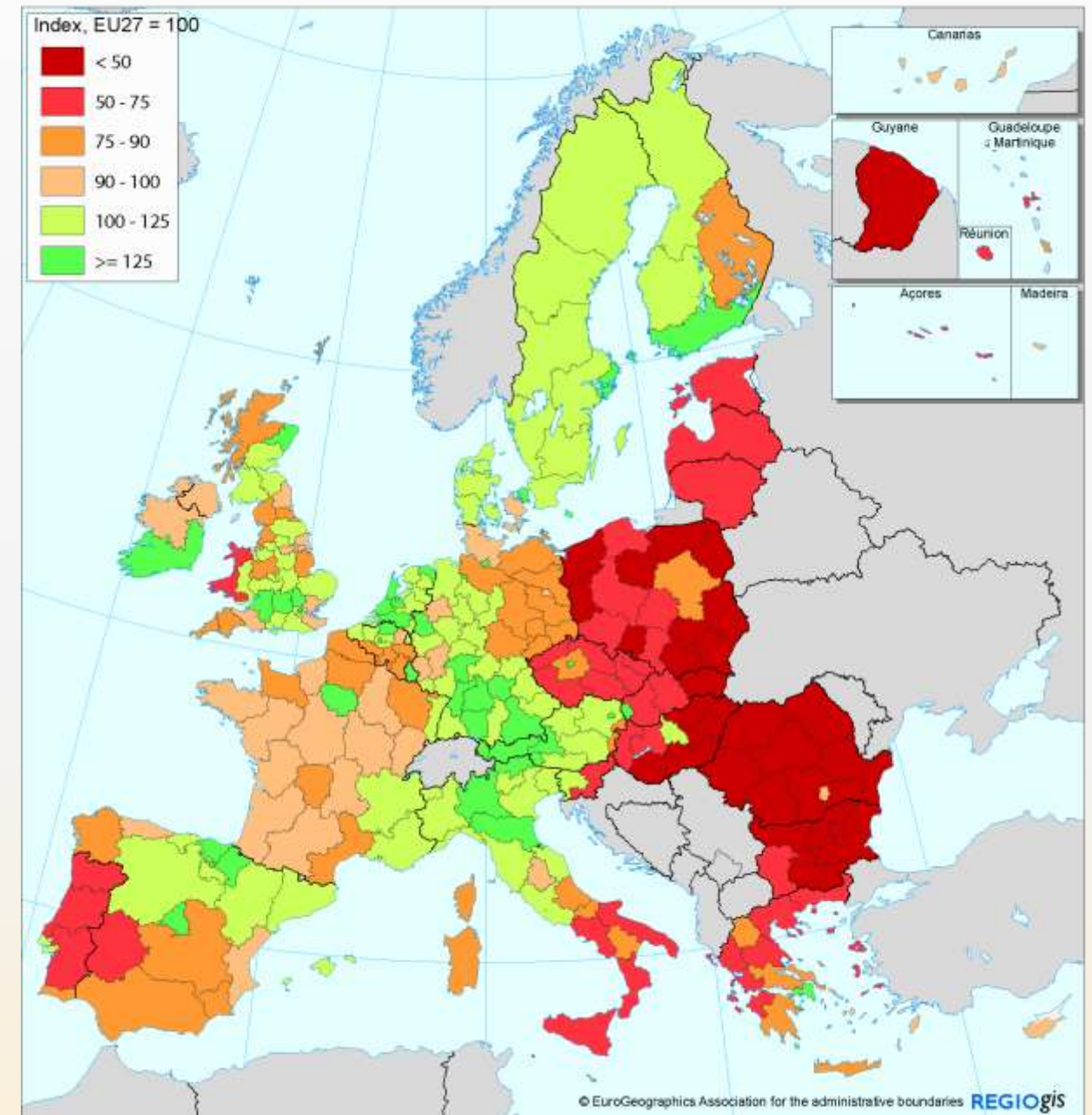
- Disparities across the European Union

	Hi	Lo	Ratio
GDP per cap (% EU27 average)	Luxembourg 251%	Bulgaria 33%	7.6*
Population	Germany 82.5 million	Malta 404,000	204

*\*In US, this difference is only 2.5 and Japan 2*

The economic and social cohesion is the main objective of development for the European Union and is, as an expression of "solidarity" between the Member States, in reducing the differentials of growth and development across European regions. Its translation into Community policy is through the adoption of financial instruments aimed at the socio-economic balance, giving to the cohesion the character of economic integration.

**GDP/head (PPS), 2007**





# Europe 2020 strategy: the reform of cohesion policy

EU Cohesion Policy invests in ...



I PART
-Europe 2020 strategy: the reform of cohesion policy

-The cohesion policy and the spatial approach

-The urban dimension in European policy

II PART
-The CLUDs project at nutshell

# The cohesion policy and the spatial approach

- **1999** - The Spatial Approach at European Level - ESDP - European Spatial Development Perspective
- **2007** – Territorial Agenda of the European Union – Leipzig agreement on Urban development and cohesion policy
- **2011** - Territorial Agenda 2020

Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

Programming period 2000-2006

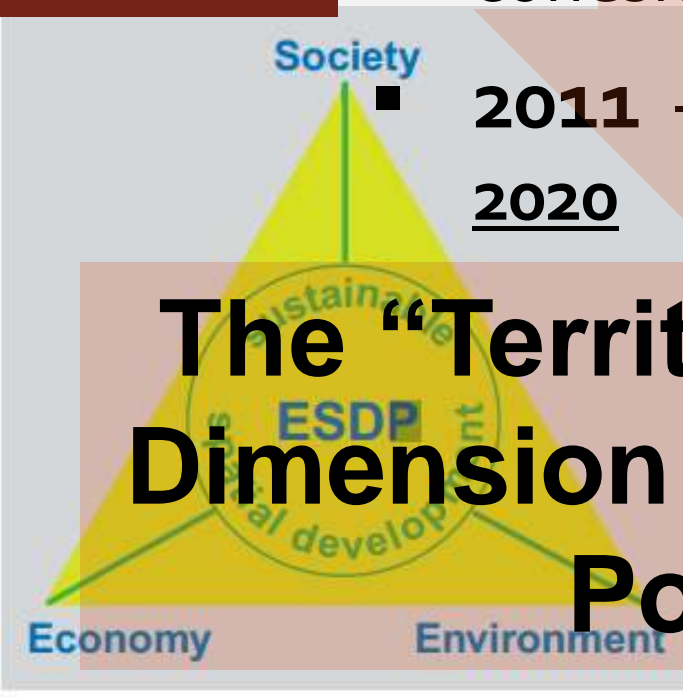
Towards a more Competitive and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions

Programming period 2007-2013

Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions

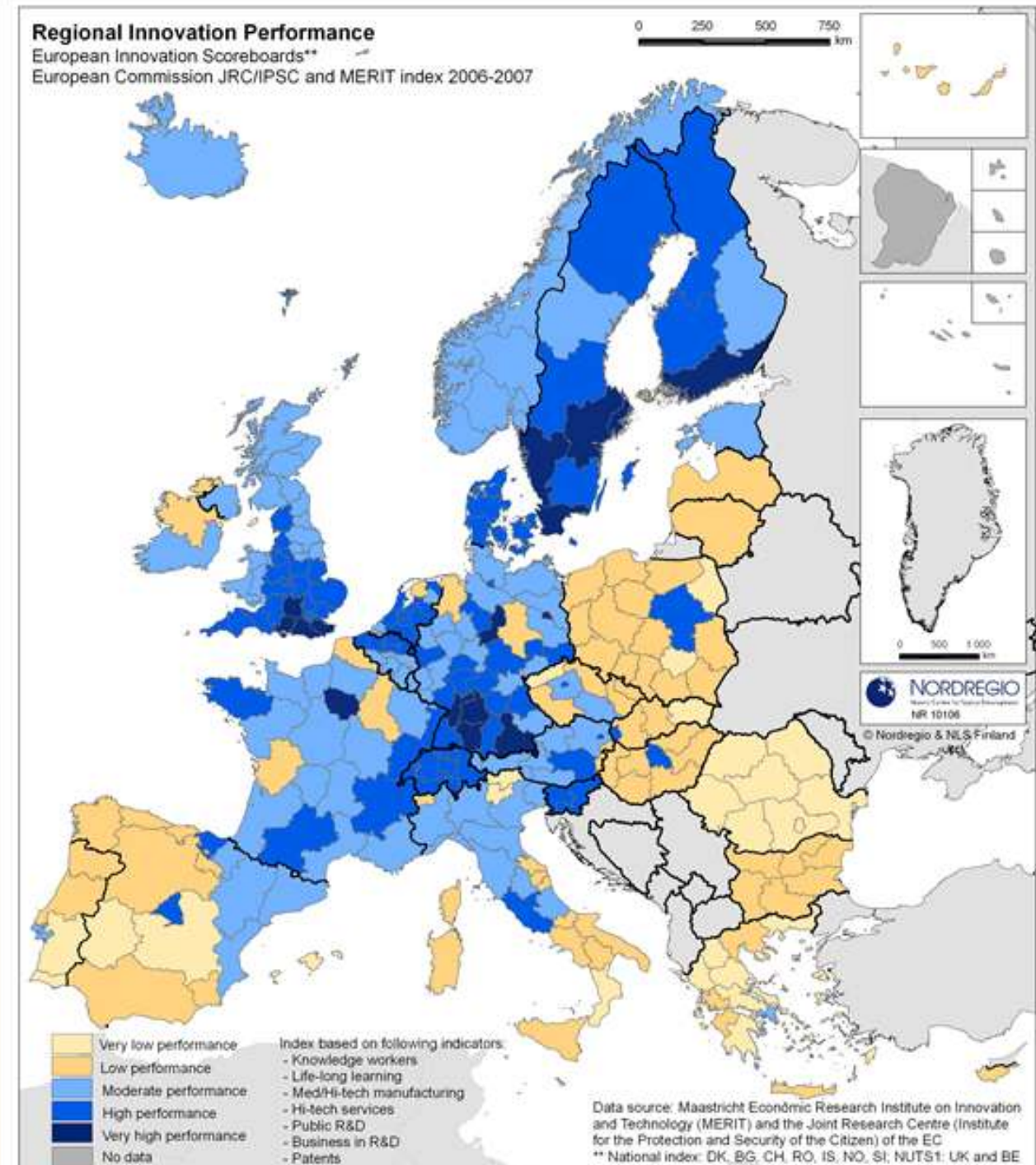
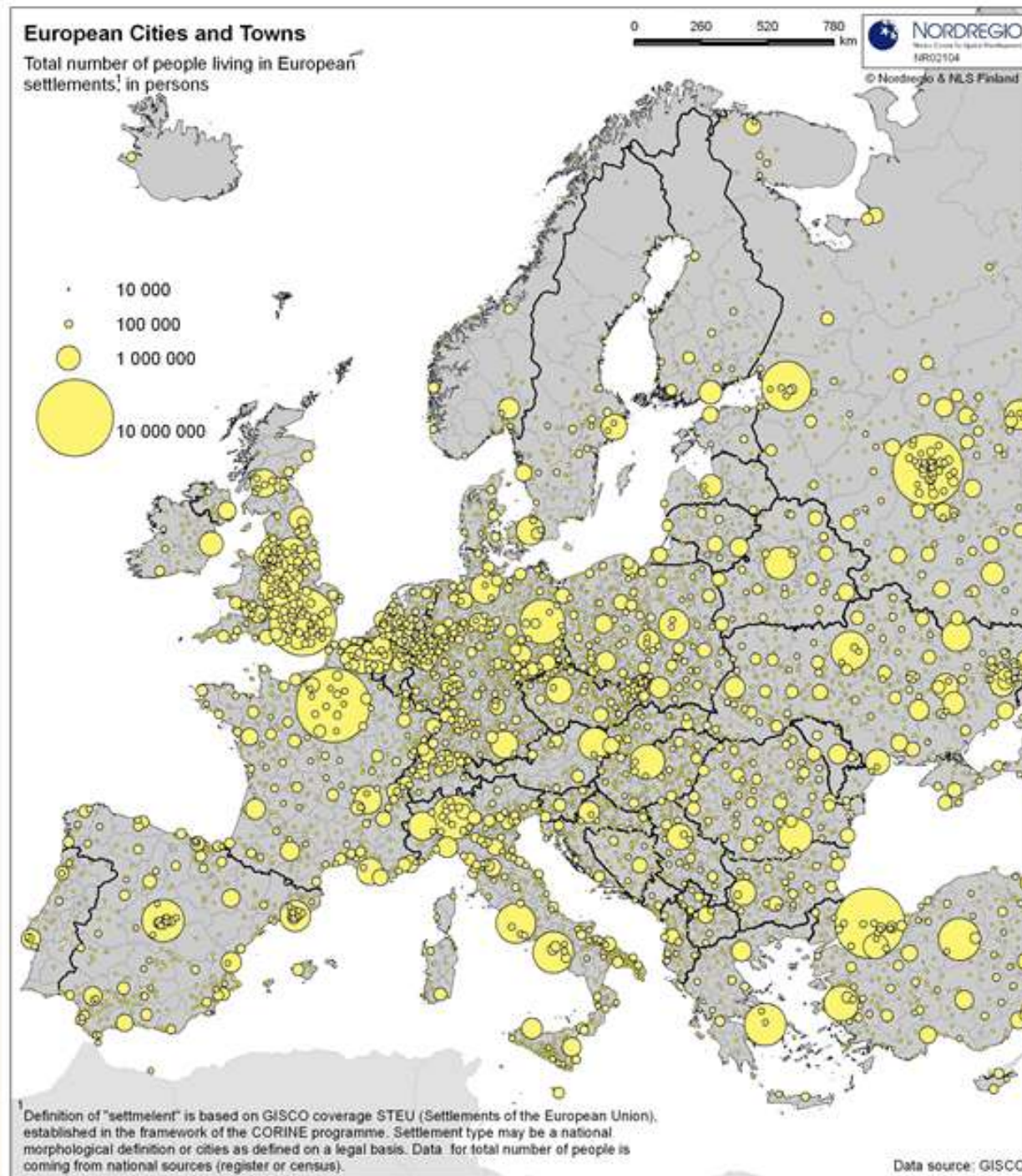
Programming period 2014-2020

The “Territory”: a New Dimension of European Policy





# The cohesion policy and the spatial approach





# The urban dimension in European policy

- **2000-2006** - Commission Communication of 28 April 2000 to the Member States laying down guidelines for a Community initiative concerning economic and social **regeneration of cities** and of neighborhoods in crisis in order to promote sustainable urban development

*mixed use  
redevelopment  
of brownfield  
sites*

*entrepreneurship, employment  
pacts and local employment  
initiatives*

*the development of an anti-exclusion  
and anti-discrimination strategy through  
actions furthering equal opportunities*

*development of more effective, economically  
efficient and environmentally friendly integrated  
public transport systems:*

*environmental measures*

*development of the potential of information society  
technologies*

Integration/balance

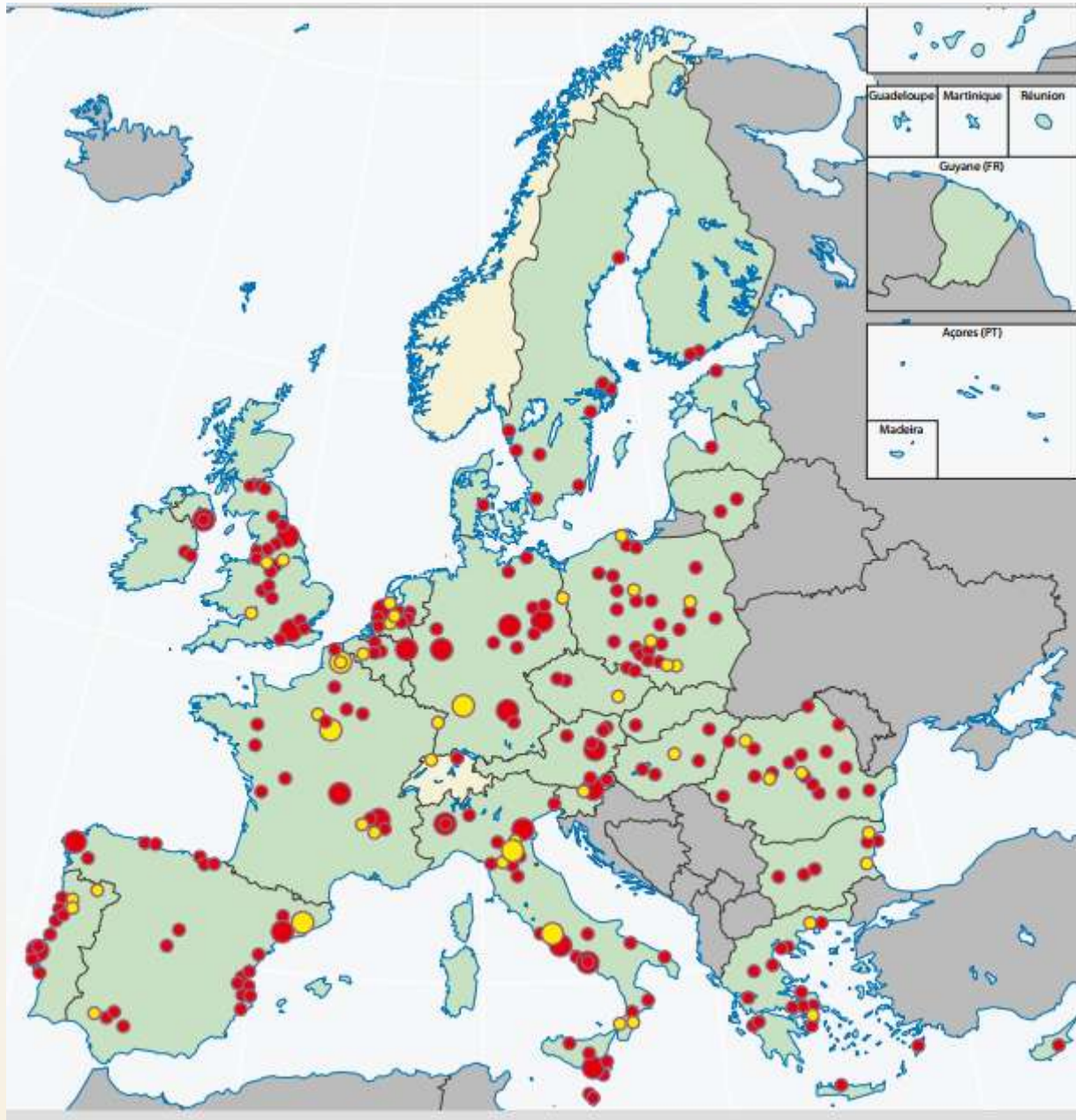
# ■ The urban dimension in European policy

- **2007-2013** Cities – a motor for economic growth.
- Cohesion Policy 2007-2013 takes particular account of the fact that urban areas are motors of economic change and the key element in European regional development.
- Local authorities are the key partners in regional and urban development and in the implementation of the Lisbon and Sustainable Development Strategies.

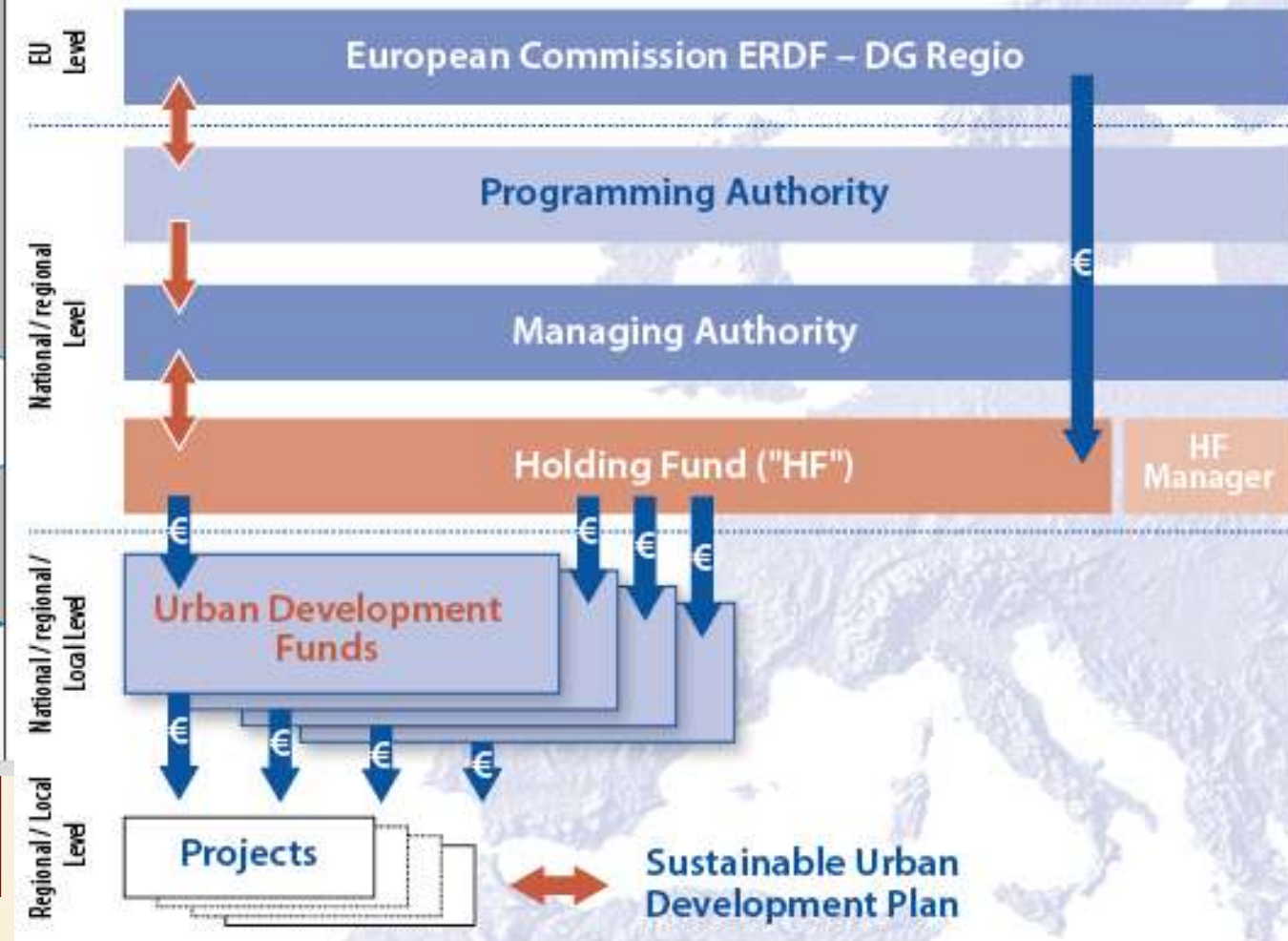
- To make cities more attractive through transport facilities, services, environment and culture;
- To strengthen the relations between urban, rural and periurban areas;
- To strengthen the role of cities as growth centres, to promote entrepreneurship, innovation and the knowledge economy and to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- To develop financial engineering mechanisms to achieve the maximum leverage effect with Structural Funds (PPP mechanism)



# The urban dimension in European policy



Integrated, sustainable urban-renewal projects are supported through **JESSICA** (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas). A range of sophisticated financial tools are used including equity investments, loans and guarantees, offering new opportunities for the use of EU Structural Funds.



# || The urban dimension in European policy

## 2014-2020 – Europe 2020

### 1. Smart growth

### 2. Sustainable growth

### 3. Inclusive growth

**Smart growth** means improving the EU's performance in:

**education** (encouraging people to learn, study and update their skills)

**research/innovation** (creating new products/services that generate growth and jobs and help address social challenges)

**digital society** (using information and communication technologies).

The growth and competitiveness of urban areas represent a precondition not only for the growth and development of surrounding regions, but also for the nation as a whole.

“Urban areas constitute hubs in labour market regions, for product and service markets and for knowledge, information and decision making. We therefore welcome the proposal for an Urban Platform. But special attention must also be paid to the links between urban and rural areas.”



# || The urban dimension in European policy

- Integrated investments for sustainable urban development 2014-2020



The **urban dimension of cohesion policy** aims to ensure that urban interventions are carried out efficiently.

This can only be achieved through **integrated strategies**. As a matter of principle, urban investments should therefore be carried out within the framework of an integrated strategy for sustainable urban development.

According to the Commission's proposals, there are several ways to support sustainable urban development with the Structural Funds:

1. Operational programs
2. Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI)
3. community-led local development
4. financial instruments

# ■ The urban dimension in European policy

- Operational programs **sustainable urban development** can be promoted through operational programs with a priority axis that includes an urban-related investment priority (for example, to promote social inclusion through the physical and economic regeneration of deprived urban areas)

Support of different investment priorities, amongst which:

— Objective 4 – Shift towards low-carbon economy in all sectors:

**Promoting low-carbon strategies for urban areas**

— Objective 6 – Protecting the environment: **Improve the urban environment**

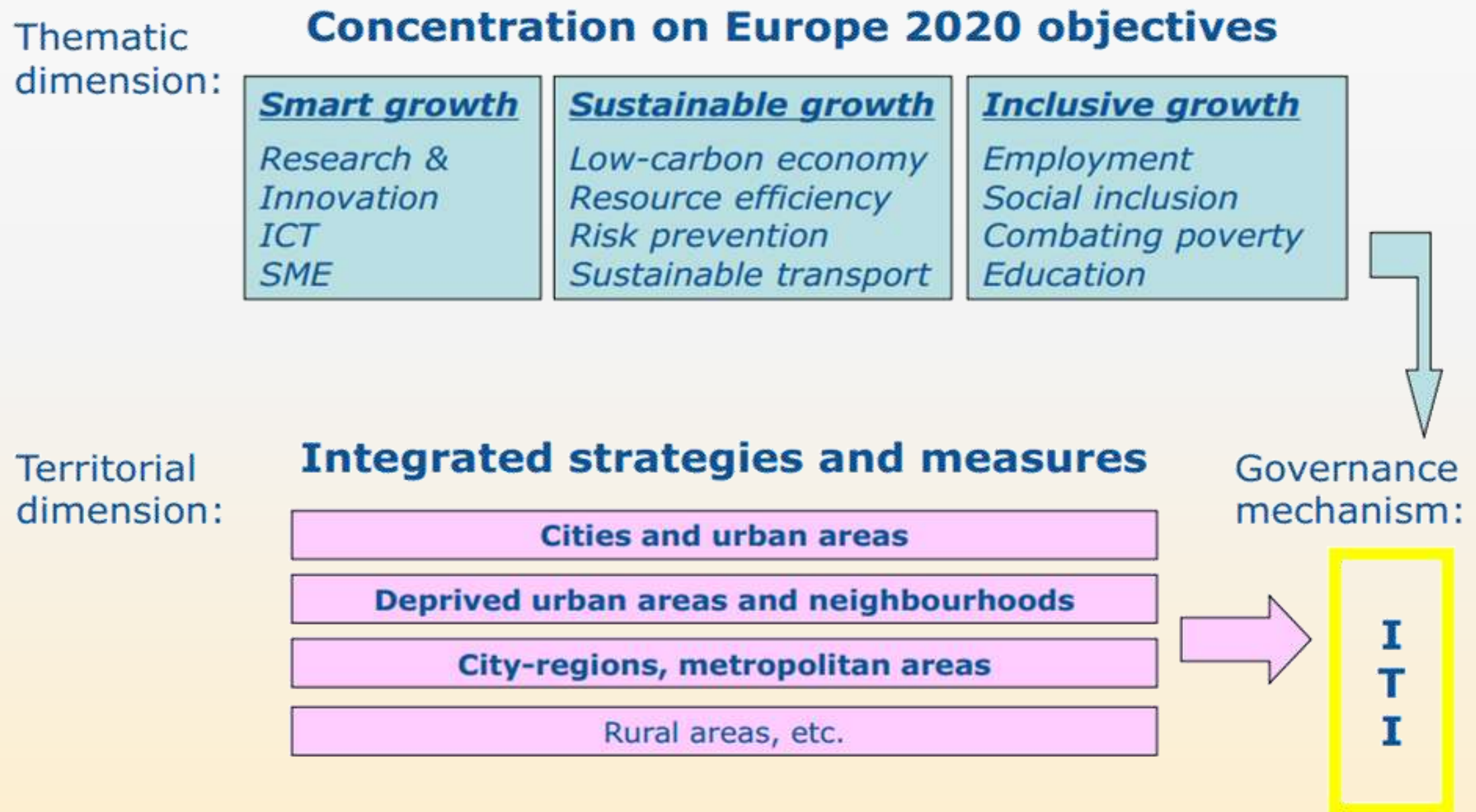
— Objective 7 – Promoting sustainable transport: **promoting sustainable urban mobility**

— Objective 9 – Promoting social inclusion: **Support for physical and economic regeneration of deprived urban communities**



# The urban dimension in European policy

- **Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI)**
  - An **ITI** is an instrument to bundle funding from several priority axes of one or more programs for multidimensional and cross-sectoral interventions.



# ■ The urban dimension in European policy

- **Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI)**

An ITI is an ideal instrument to support integrated actions in urban areas as it offers the possibility to combine funding from multiple sources.

As an integrated investment strategy (or 'mini-programme'), an ITI can cover different types of functional urban areas ranging from the **neighborhood or district level to larger functional urban areas such as city-regions, or metropolitan areas including neighboring rural areas.**

To ensure that the investments of an ITI are undertaken in a complementary manner, the management and implementation should (partly or fully) be delegated to a single body, for example a local authority.

Member States should earmark at least  
**5% of ERDF**  
resources for ITI with management  
delegated to cities



# || The urban dimension in European policy

## • Community-Led Local Development (CLLD)

**Integrated area-based strategies** designed and implemented by local action groups composed of actors from **public and private sectors**, and civil society, including citizens, can mobilise internal potential and create local ownership of interventions.

As **community-led local development** is area-based and can be financed by the different CSF Funds, it is an ideal methodology for building **linkages between urban, rural and fisheries areas**.

**Integrated territorial investments (ITIs) :**

**integrated investment strategies for certain territories or functional area to be implemented by local authorities;**  
**certain components can be implemented through CLLD, combining the two approaches.**

# The urban rural link in the Cohesion policy

ESPON  
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING  
OBSERVATION NETWORK

## URBAN VS. RURAL

ESPON  
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING  
OBSERVATION NETWORK

### Functional Urban Areas in Europe

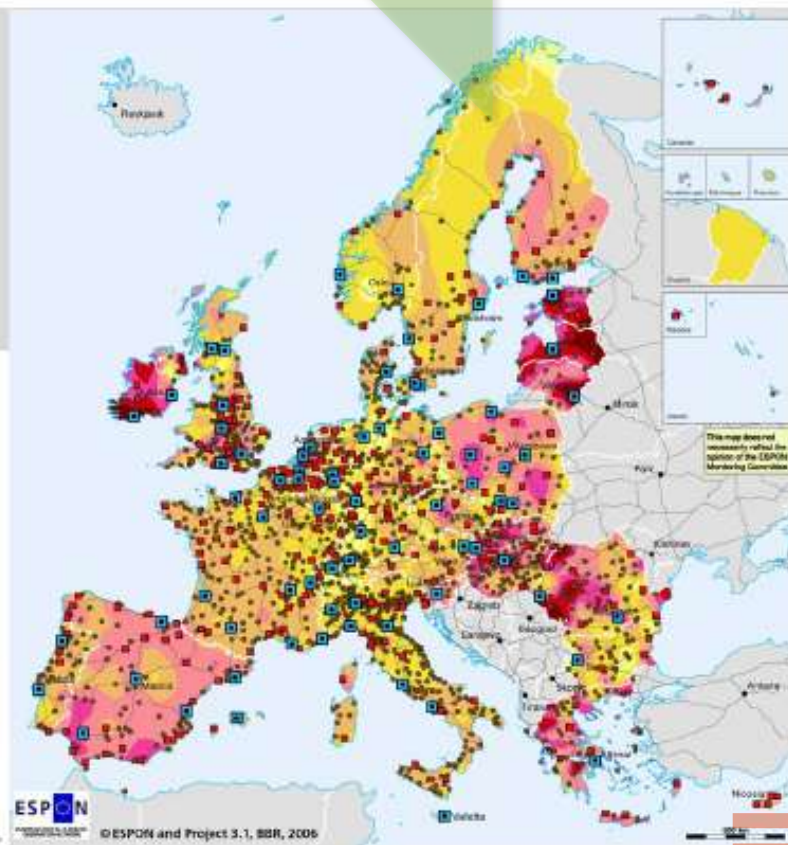
Classification according to

- Population
- Transport
- Education
- Headquarters
- Administration
- Industry

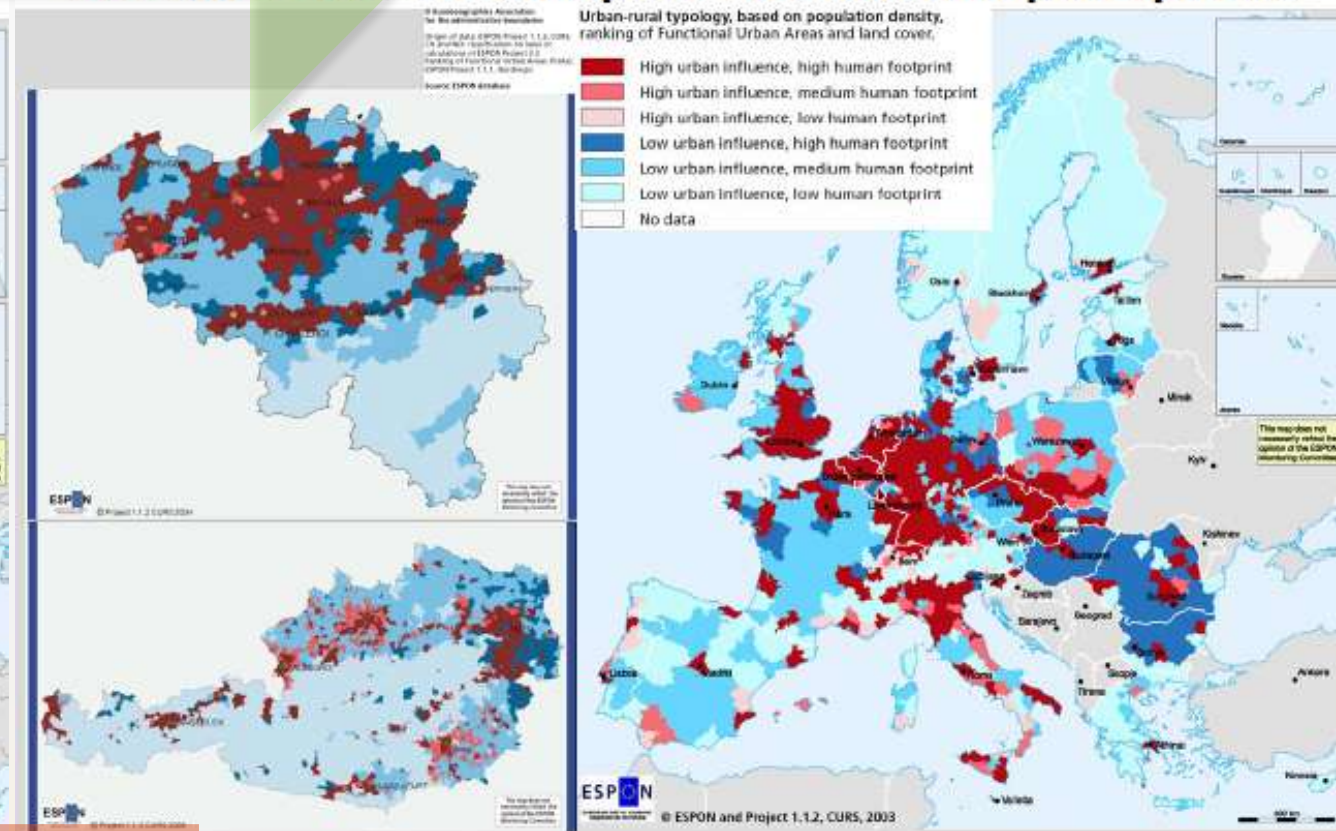
#### Functional Urban Areas (FUAs)

- Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAs)
- Transnational / national FUAs
- Regional / local FUAs
- Highways of European level

The functional urban areas are an important territorial structure in Europe. An ongoing ESPON Project is doing further work on their classification. New results will be available by the end of 2006.



### Major rural-urban settings and differences in European and national perceptions

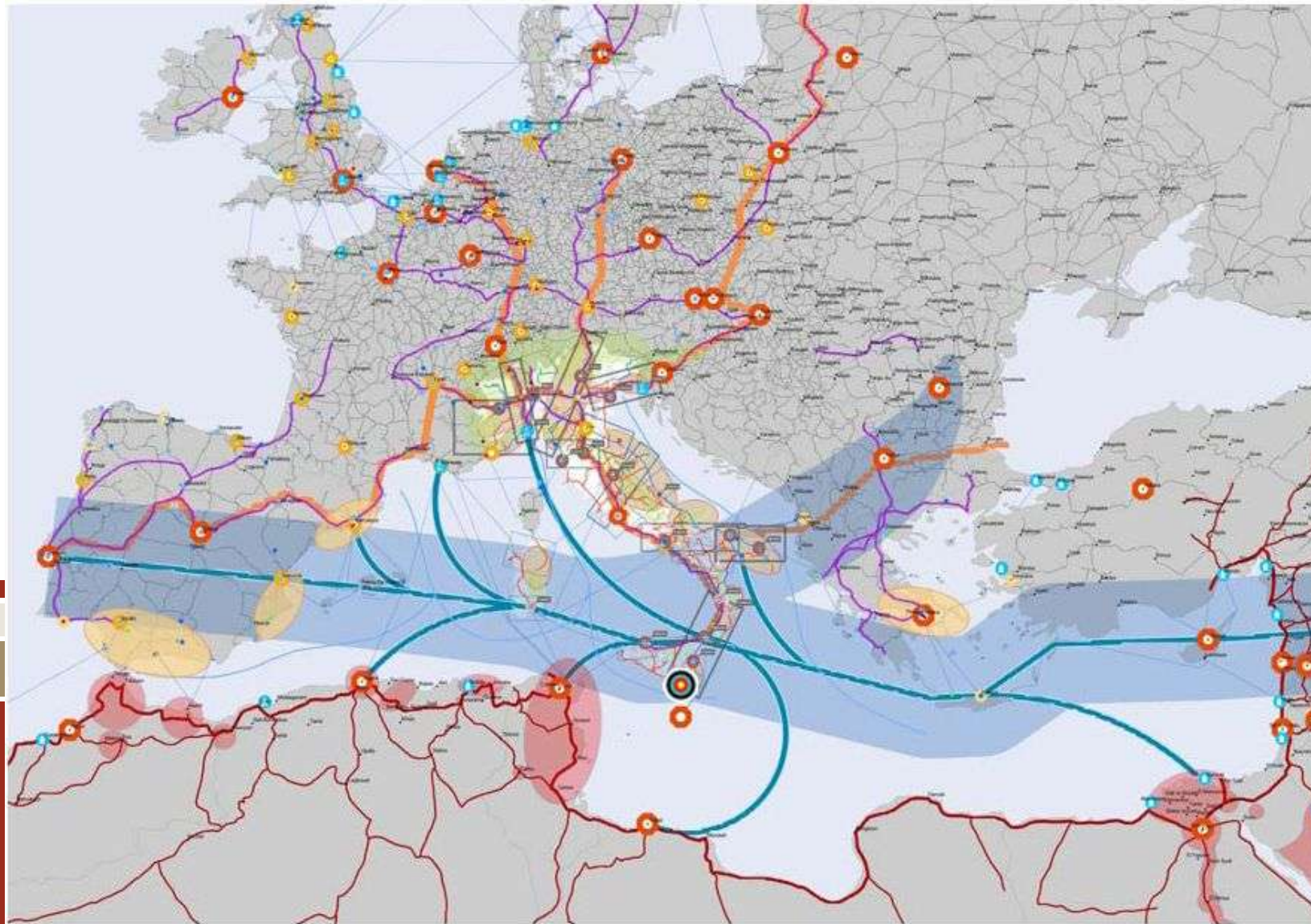


Network  
TEN



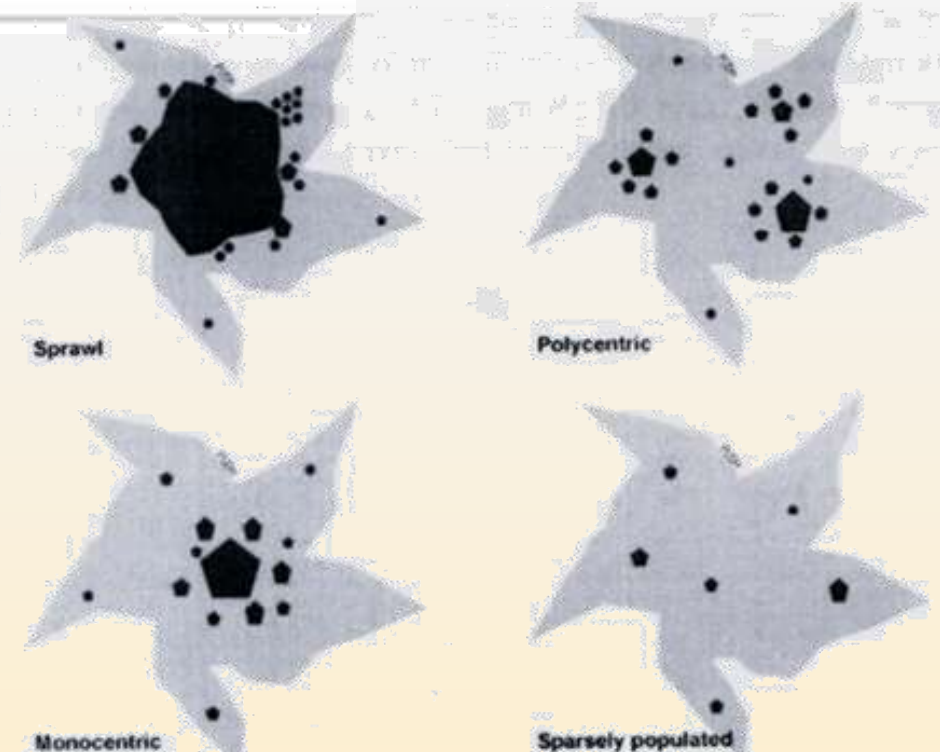
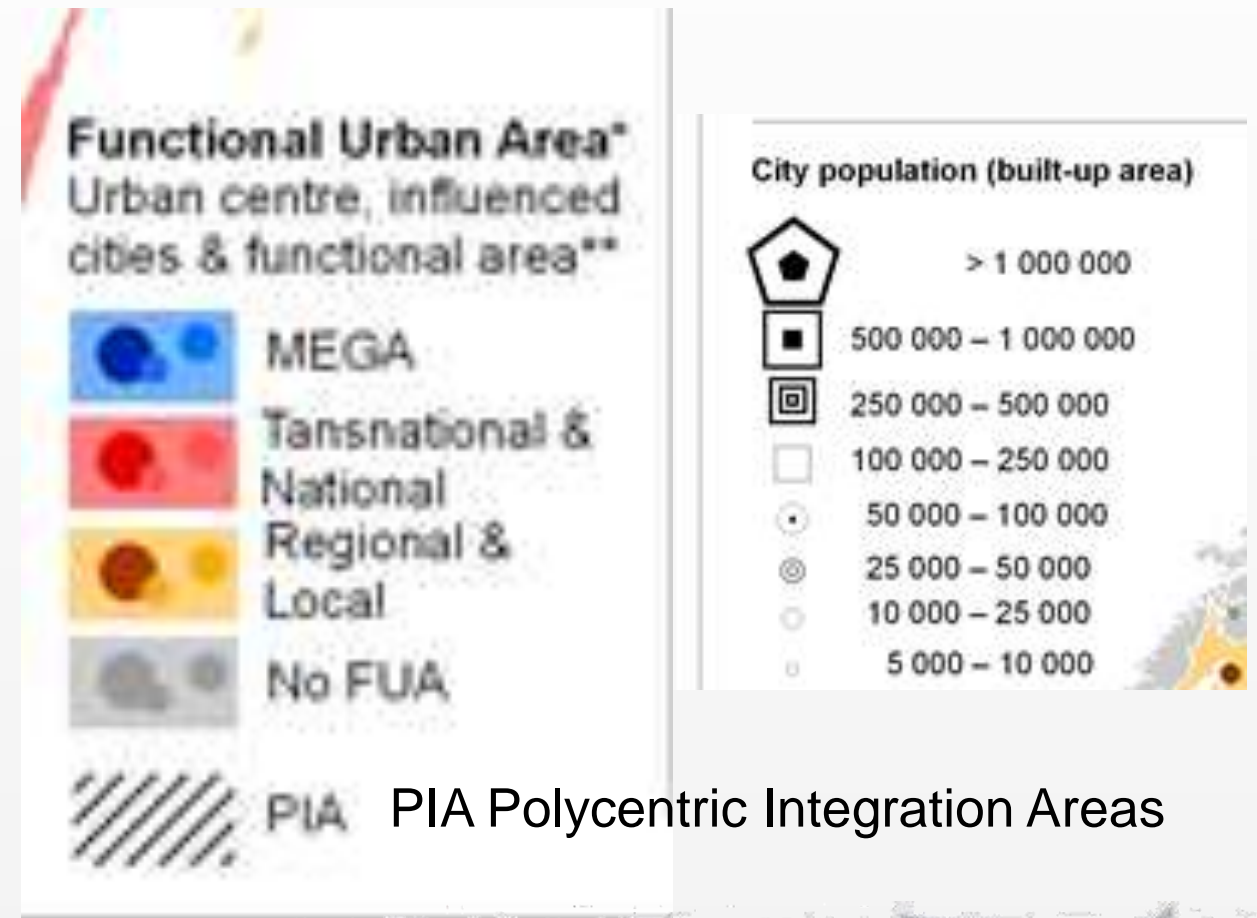
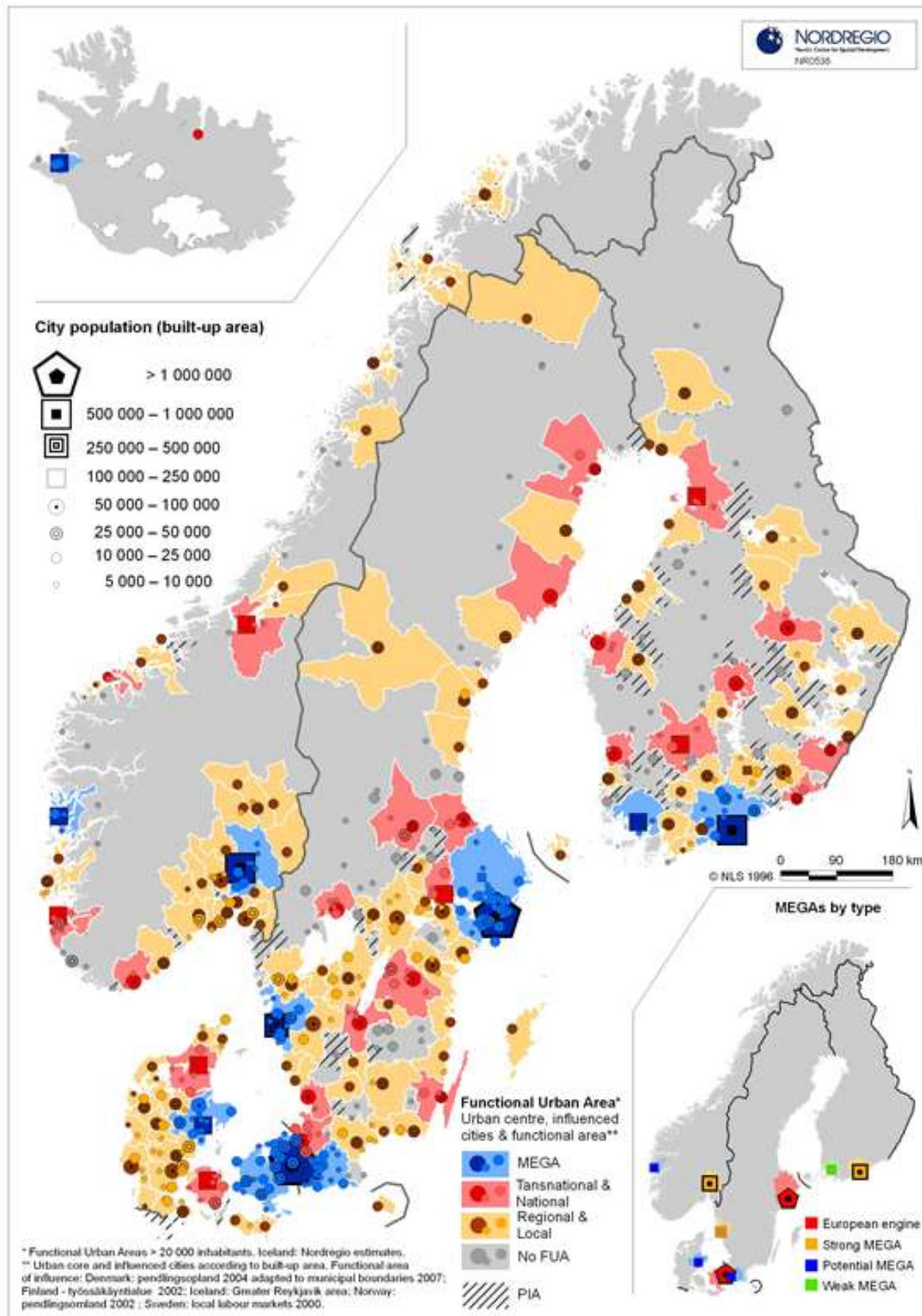
# The urban rural link in the Cohesion policy

## Trans-European Networks - Transport

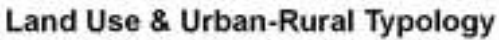




# The urban rural link in the Cohesion policy









OECD urban-rural classification and the main land areas with human intervention & resource use potential

OECD Urban-Rural classification

Predominantly urban\*  
 Intermediate  
 Predominantly rural

### Actual Land Cover & Potentials

NUTS3 regions with highest shares of agricultural and forest land areas

 Agriculture (> 80% of land cover)  
 Forests (> 50% of land cover)

Urban: Share of population living in rural local units (population density below 150 inh. per km2 in LAU2 level) below 15%;  
Intermediate: Share of population living in rural local units is between 15 - 50%;  
Rural: Share of population living in rural local units is higher than 50%



High urban influence, high human footprint

High urban influence, medium human footprint

High urban influence, low human footprint

Low urban influence, high human footprint

Low urban influence, medium human footprint

Low urban influence, low human footprint

No data



■ Predominantly urban\*

Intermediate

- Predominantly rural



### Semi-Urban



Mega City

**Town**

City

migration

**sprawl**

# ■ The urban rural link in the Cohesion policy

## Three Spatial Dimensions (OECD)

*Urban development can have negative social and environmental consequences in many EU peri-urban rural areas:  
« Urban Sprawl »*

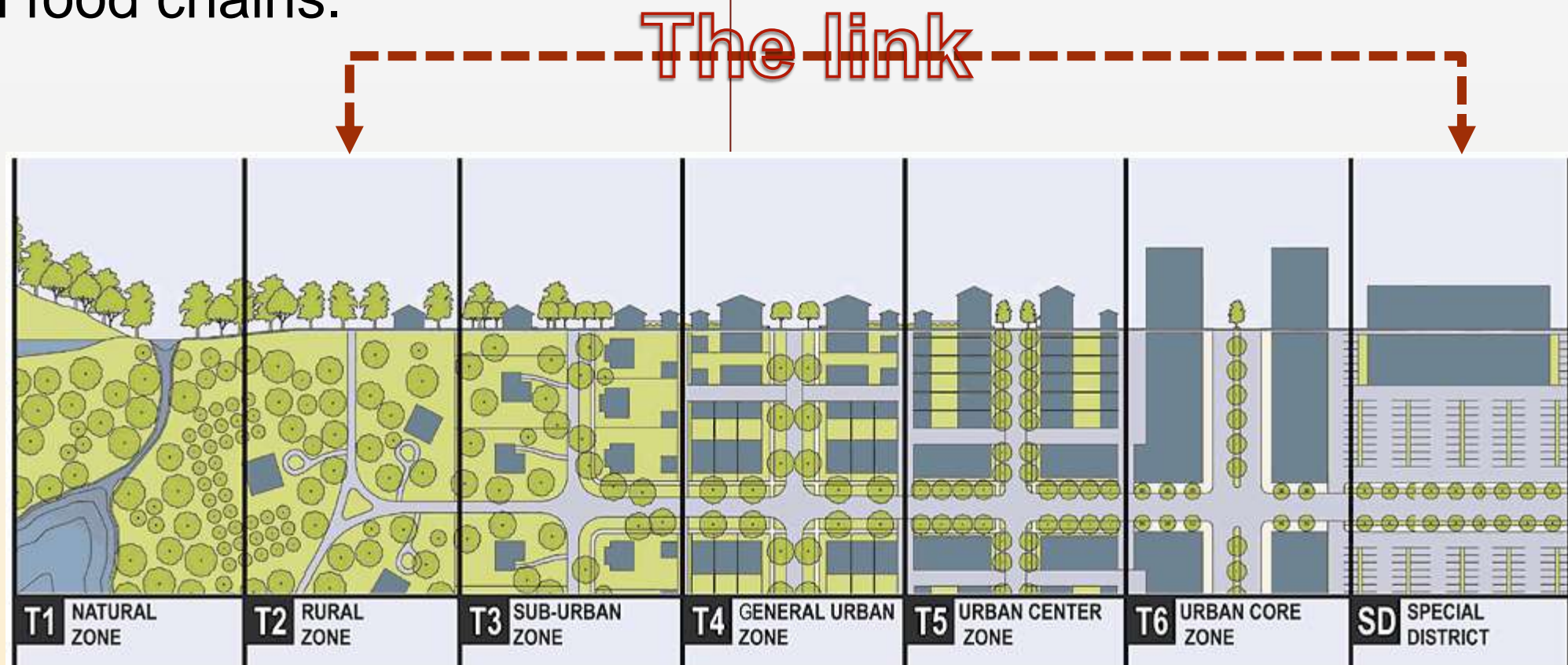
- **Metropolitan regions:** *Rural Areas as service providers for the urban regions and urban areas supporting and providing services to rural surroundings*
- **Networks of small and medium-sized cities:** *Rural Areas act as semi-autonomous growth poles but depend on urban centres for specialised services and for accessing larger markets*
- **Sparsely populated areas with market towns:** *Rural Areas are the engine of growth. The regional economy depends on resources located in rural areas with small towns acting as market points*



# ■ The CLUDs project

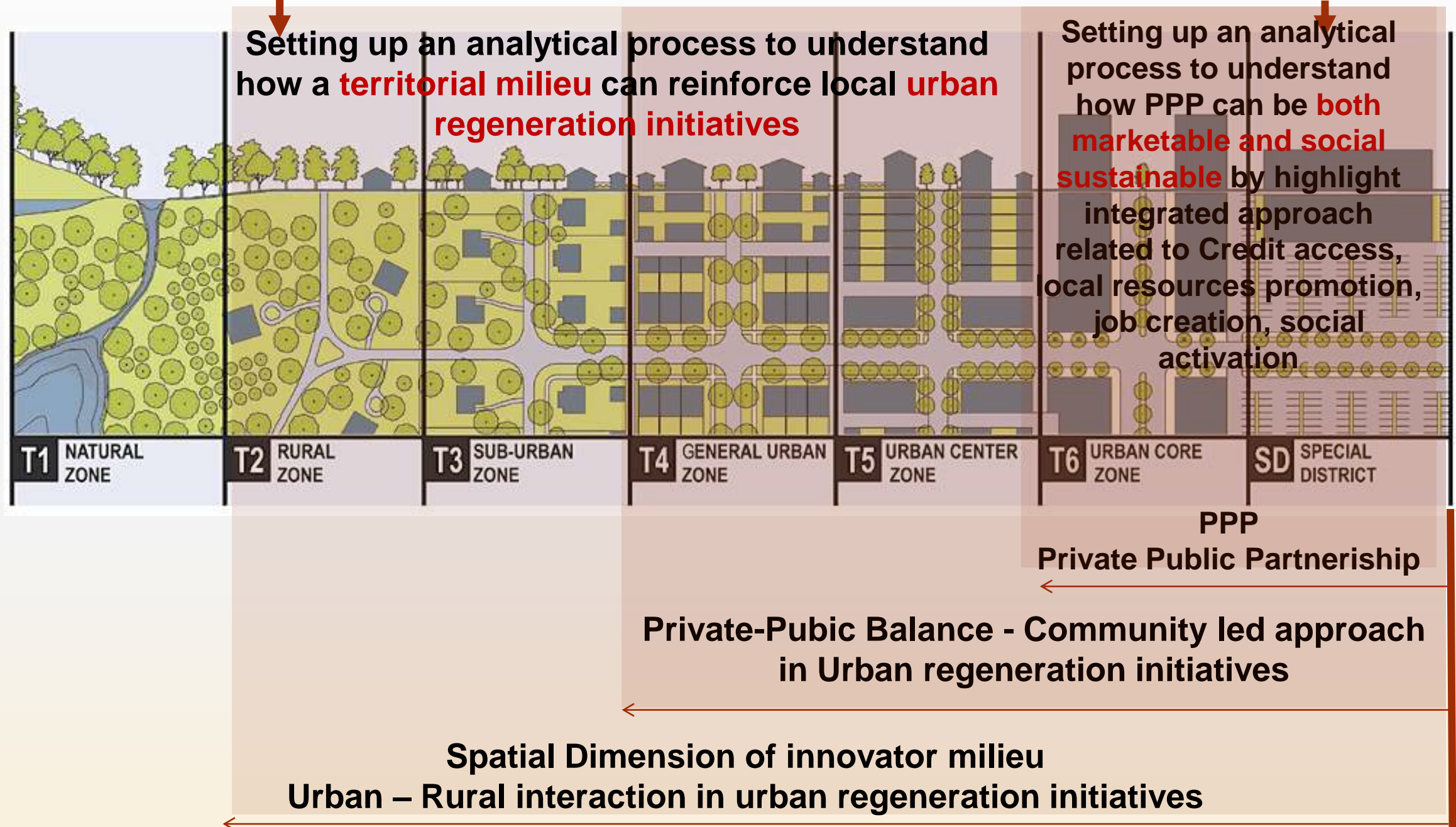
The main hypothesis is that the development of a **socio-economic territorial network** can act as driver for **sustainable urban regeneration** and **rural areas competitiveness**, by involving producers and sellers in targeted urban-rural areas, also acting on food chains.

- Urban regeneration connected to urban rural link
- From rural area to urban district



# The CLUDs project

Urban regeneration vs. territorial milieu



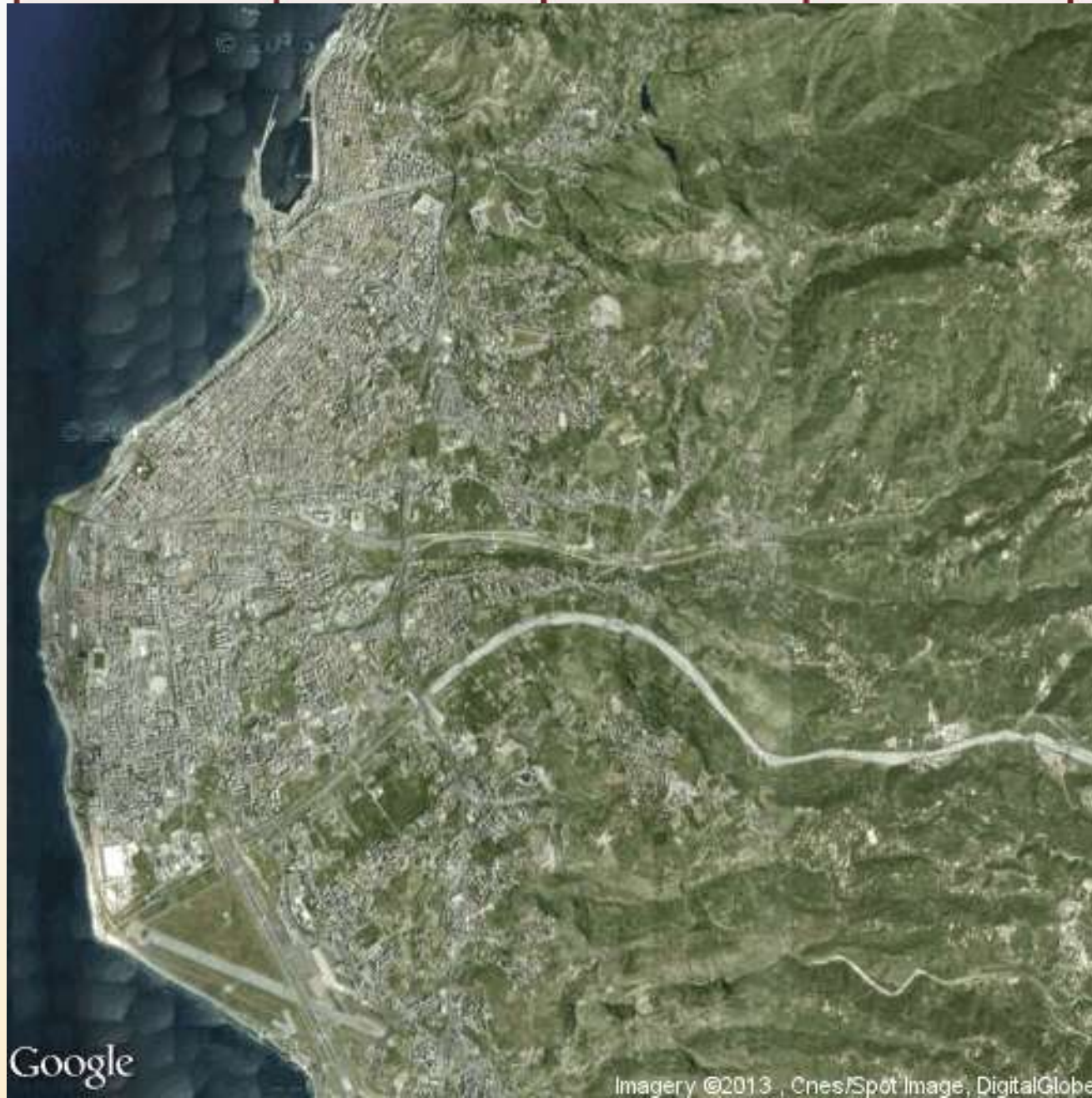
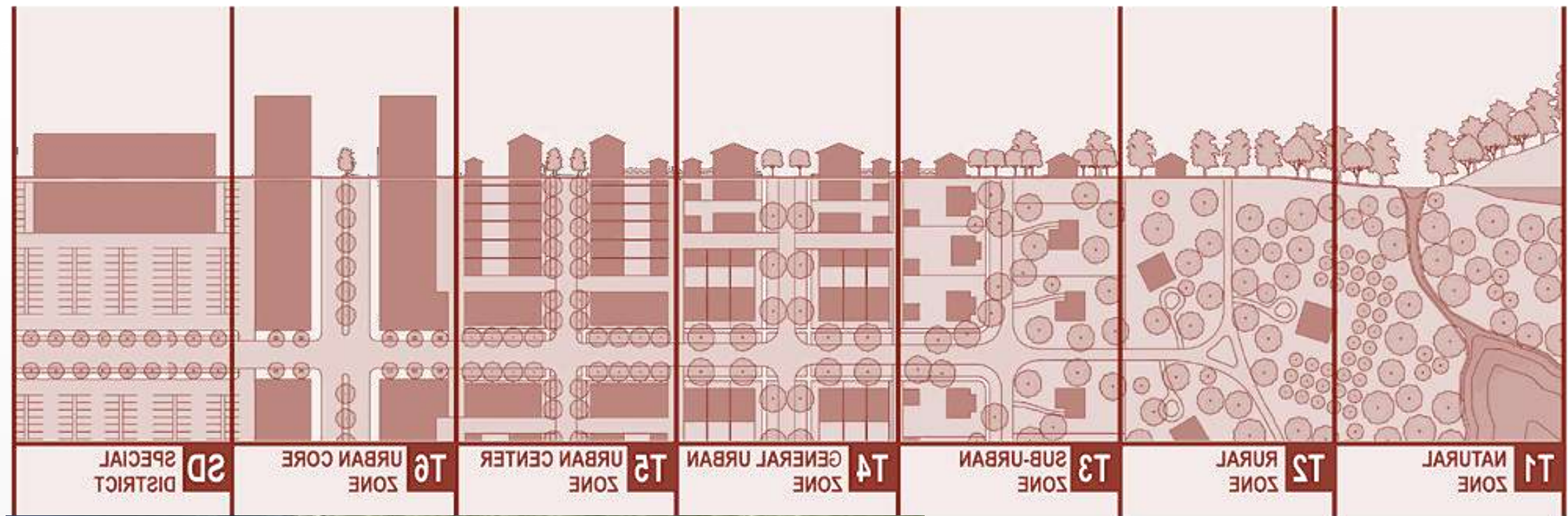


# The municipality of Koper



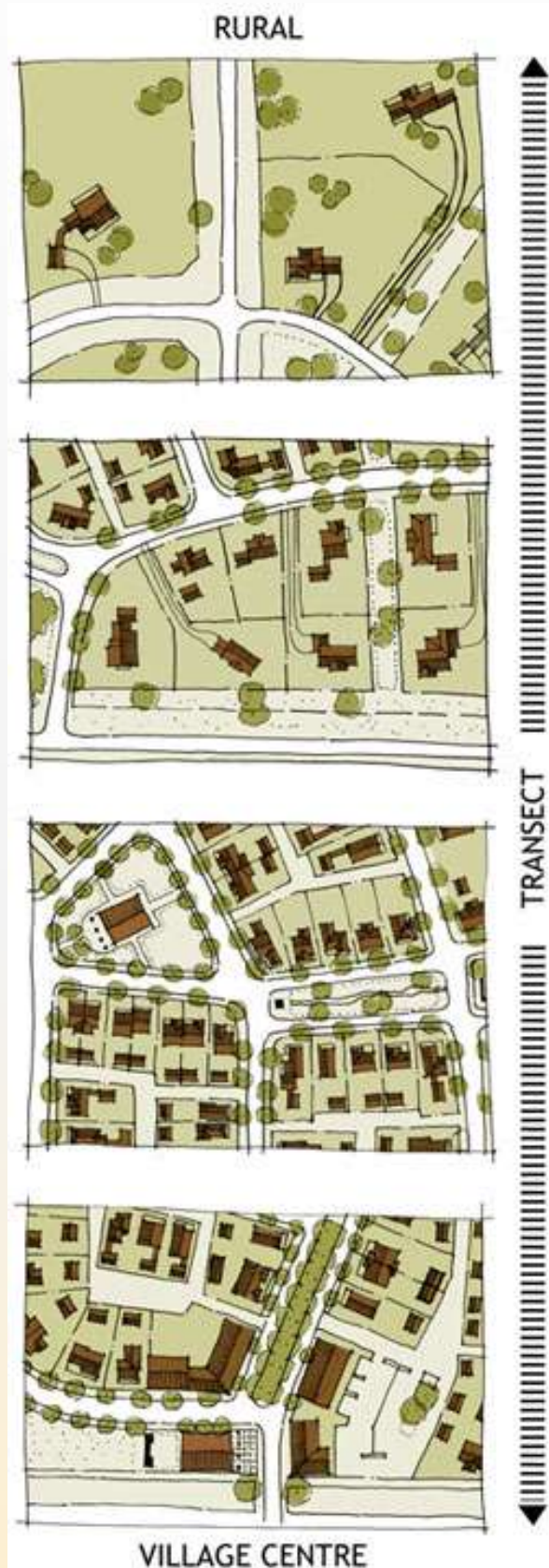
The municipality of Koper, situated on the Slovenian coast lies between Italy and Croatia







# The CLUDs project





# ■ The CLUDs project at nutshell

Enhancement the **local economy** from the perspective of the **network**;

Competitive repositioning of the **urban district** in the global economy

Sustainability of interventions of **urban regeneration** thanks to the integrated logistics (Km 0) and **community planning oriented approach**

Improvement of **services** to citizens



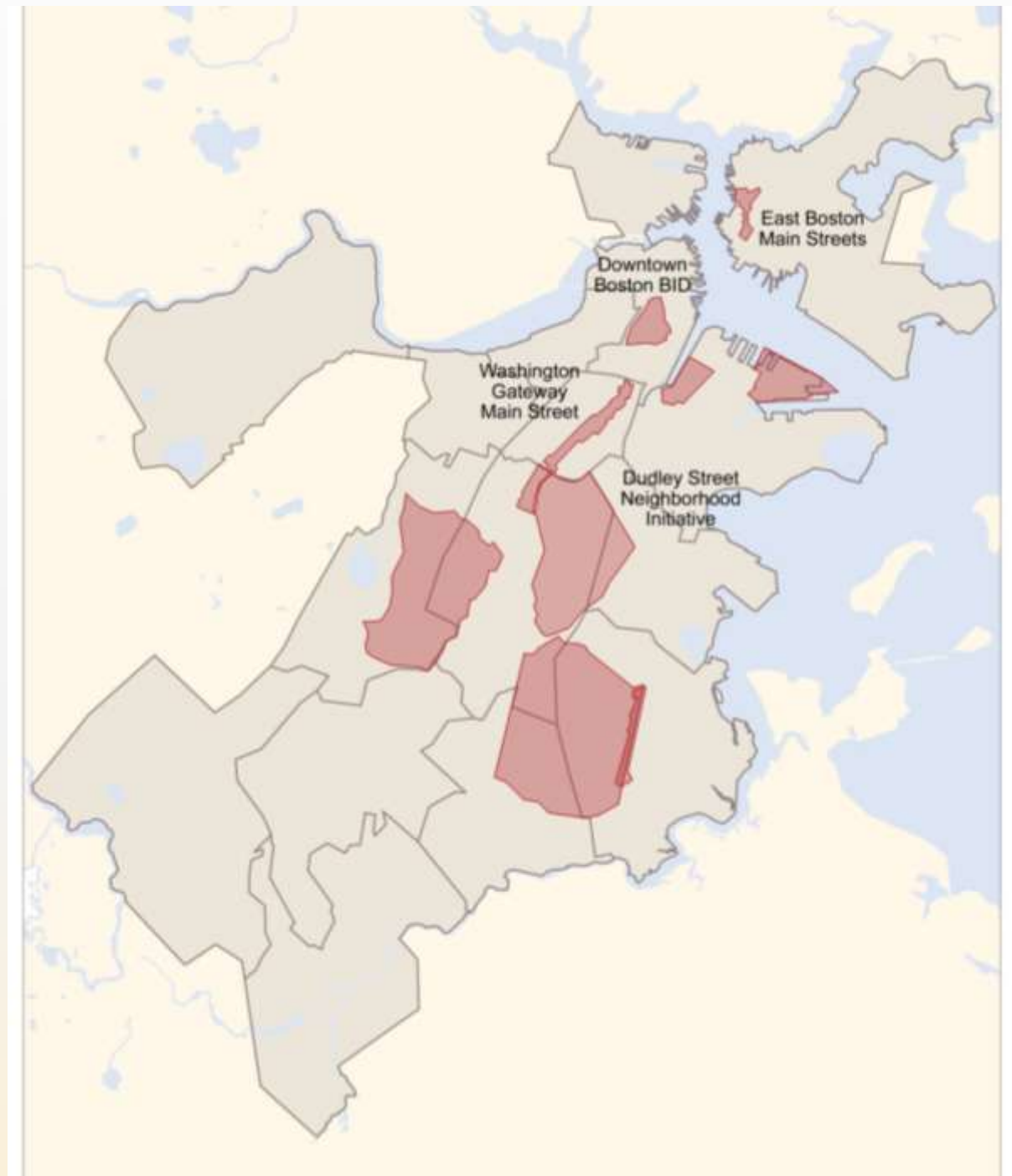
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# || The CLUDs project at nutshell

In the **first year** the CLUDs has emphasized the role of the **urban district** as catalyst of **mixed partnership forms**, according to a spatial urban configuration.

Boston has a strong district logic in the urban planning instruments, connected and integrated with economic development strategies.

In order to understand what are the **key factors of PPP initiatives**, we analyzed **12 case studies** distributed in different districts of the metropolitan area of Boston.





# ■ The CLUDs project at nutshell

## What emerged:

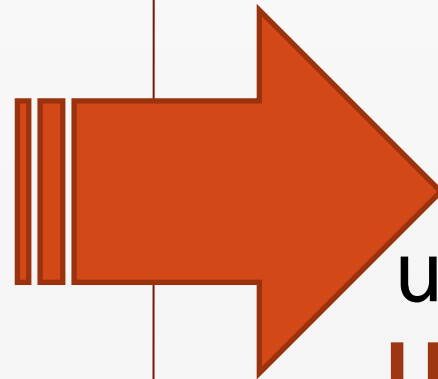
A substantial difference between Europe and the U.S. in strategic contexts of use of forms of PPP with respect to these factors:

**managerial autonomy**

**procedures / bureaucracy**

■ **Public private relationship (the institutional role played by public sector and private sector)**

■ **Leadership (public vs. private)**



A substantial difference between Europe and the USA in the role played by nonprofit organizations in urban regeneration initiatives

**USA:** non-profit is business oriented for job creation in order to raise the **urban competitiveness**

**EU:** non-profit is **social balance** oriented

# ■ The CLUDs project at nutshell

In the **second year** the CLUDs emphasizes the roles of the **community** and of the **localized production system** to **foster local economic development** through the connection of urban regeneration to milieu concept.

San Diego has a strong **community led approach** in the urban planning instruments , connected and integrated with economic development strategies.

In order to understand what are the **key factors of community led approach**, we analyzed **12 case studies** distributed in different community plan in San Diego.

Case Study	Category
National City	Community-led approach
Little Italy, BID	
Hill Crest	
Jacobs Market Village	
San Ysidro Redevelopment Project Area	
Imperial Avenue	
City Heights	Urban –Rural interaction
New Roots Community Farm/International Rescue Committee	
One World Market/Project New Village	
North Park FM, BID and Main Street	
San Diego Public Market	
Barrio Logan	



# ■ The CLUDs project at nutshell

The contribution of the CLUDs project to Europe 2020 strategy, within the **sustainable urban development** is related to:

The rationale of **district** for the implementation of ITI (Integrated Territorial Investment).

The rationale of the **community led approach** for the implementation of CLLD (Community -Led Local Development).



<http://www.plurel.net/>



Thank you!

<http://www.cluds-7fp.unirc.it/>

