Integrated territorial development in 2014-20: Place-based policies in practice?

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Policy origins of integrated territorial development

Definition of integrated, place-based development

- promotion of bundles of integrated, place-tailored public goods and services,
- designed and implemented by eliciting and aggregating local preferences and knowledge through participatory political institutions, by establishing linkages with other places,
- promoted from outside the place by a system of multi-level governance

Territorial Agenda 2020 put in practice

- valuing and reviving territorial identity as a unique asset
- ambitious strategies expand beyond geographical and sectoral boundaries
- open governance system is the instrument to ensure a smooth implementation of the initiative
- experimenting and learning-by-doing are natural ingredients in place-based approaches
Options for integrated development strategies

- Separate Programmes
- Integrated Sustainable Urban Development
  - Minimum IFL
  - Delegated governance structures
- Territorial Cohesion
- CLLD
- Other territorial structures:
  - Urban
  - Rural-Urban
  - Sub-regional
  - Rural
  - Specific geographical features
  - Cross-border

Study for DG Regio: objectives & methodology

- Collect around 1000 urban and ITI strategies
- Map 400 strategies
- Identify good practice
- Analyse differences and similarities
- Methodology for measuring effectiveness
- 50 in-depth strategy fiches
1000+ strategies identified

- Sustainable Urban Development (Article 7)
  - 71% Priority Axis
  - 29% ITI
  - 1% Operational Programme

- Non-SUD ITI strategies
  - 12 Member States
  - BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LT, PL, PT, RO, SK, UK

Strategies by Member State

SUD: 879
Non-SUD: 153

[Graph showing strategies by member state with SUD and Non-SUD categories]
Community-led Local Development

- Limited application of CLLD
- Some use in urban areas
  - existing - NL, LT, SE
  - planned - EL, IT, PT, HU, RO, SI
- Other uses - FR, SK, UK

![Bar chart showing the application of CLLD](image)

Innovation in territorial development: are strategies new?

- Pre-existing and unchanged
- Existed but slightly adapted
- Existed but substantially adapted
- Completely new

![Bar chart showing the innovation in territorial development strategies](image)
Scale of strategies: population size

Geography: new spatial scales

- Evidence of the integration of functional territories, particularly in the case of ITI strategies
- Wide variety of urban centres and regional territories are targeted
- Some innovative approaches such as city networks
Broad focus – targeting of multiple thematic objectives

Use of multi-fund options
Multi-level governance arrangements - sharing of responsibilities

What have we learned?

Significant uptake of territorial strategies, especially SUD

Planned allocation of almost €15 bn

Many Member States exceed the minimum 5% threshold (esp. BE, BG, CY, RO)

Every Member State has at least one SUD – most in FR, ES, PT

All types of region and different spatial scales
What have we learned?

Considerable innovation – many strategies are new:
- new types of region (esp. functional areas)
- new forms of collaborative governance

Evidence of an integrated approach
- strategies combine different investment priorities and funds
- contribute to all thematic objectives esp. TO4, TO6, TO9

Issues for place-based policymaking: governance challenges

Gatekeeping by national and regional authorities

Operationalising the *integrated* implementation of strategies

Sustainability of strategies and integrated working

Understanding the low take-up of CLLD
Issues for place-based policymaking: capacity / knowledge

Deficits in knowledge and skills (local, regional, MA) in developing integrated strategies

Challenging established ways of thinking and working – sufficient ambition?

Open governance is problematic – esp. involving citizens in design and implementation of strategies

Leadership

Issues for place-based policymaking: evaluating performance

Finance/resources
- incentives, opportunities for pooling funds in territory
- leverage of new financial and other resources
- multiplier effects e.g. from involvement of private sector

Knowledge/learning
- skills, ideas and contacts durable beyond project
- new procedures, routines are introduced
- information and knowledge exchange, integration
- more effective and efficient engagement of stakeholders

Governance and capacity
- new structures, arenas, partnerships for strategic thinking
- builds up social capital ‘soft’ skills, consensus and trust
- development of technical skills and capacity at local level
- input into policy development and policy instruments
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Further information:

Infregio website (study & fiches):
are-esif-adding-value-in-2014-2020

Summary of key messages (blog):