Integrated Approach to Sustainable Urban Development

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WS 1 Sustainable urban development

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Future urban challenges and their links

The main challenge of the upcoming decades is to handle a series of challenges

- economic (growing global competition)
- environmental (less renewable energy sources, more carbon produced)
- demographic (ageing, migration)
- socio-spatial (migration with growing inclusion problems, growing inequalities within society)

AT THE SAME TIME
Global Average Near-Surface Temperatures 1850–2005

Temperature Difference (°C) with respect to 1961–1990

Based on Bdhok et al. (2006)

Met Office Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research and CRU, University of East Anglia

Flooding, Assam, India, July 2004
Mono-sectoral answers are problematic

For each challenge „best” solution(s) can be found

- Technological optimism
- Concentration of support on the most excellent regions
- Regulate migration
- Create new housing areas for the poorest
- Compact development within urban areas

However, these „best” solutions create huge externalities (negative outcomes) regarding the other challenges.
STORING CARBON DIOXIDE UNDERGROUND AND IN THE OCEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STORAGE UNDERGROUND</th>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
<th>STORAGE IN OCEAN</th>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DISADVANTAGES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal Beds</td>
<td>Potentially low costs</td>
<td>Immature technology</td>
<td>Droplet Plume</td>
<td>Minimal environmental effects</td>
<td>Some leakage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mined Salt Domes</td>
<td>Custom designs</td>
<td>High costs</td>
<td>Towed Pipe</td>
<td>Minimal environmental effects</td>
<td>Some leakage</td>
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<td>Deep Saline Aquifers</td>
<td>Large capacity</td>
<td>Unknown storage integrity</td>
<td>Dry Ice</td>
<td>Simple technology</td>
<td>High costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depleted Oil or Gas Reservoirs</td>
<td>Proven storage integrity</td>
<td>Limited capacity</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide Lake</td>
<td>Carbon will remain in ocean for thousands of years</td>
<td>Immature technology</td>
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CARBON DIOXIDE PUMPING STATION

TOWED PIPE

DROPLET PLUME

DROPLET PLUME

CARBON DIOXIDE LAKE

PIPELINE

UNMINABLE COAL BEDS

MINED SALT DOME

DEPLETED OIL OR GAS RESERVOIRS

DEEP AQUIFER

1,000 m

2,000 m

3,000 m
Integrated answers are needed

Instead of mono-sectoral (“best” for the given sector) interventions integrated answers are needed.

The **smart, sustainable and inclusive** aspects of growth have to be linked to each other.

However, this is not at all easy. There are **strong interests against integrated planning**.
„revanchist regeneration” in western Europe (making inner cities attractive to maximize tax incomes)
free market led development without planning and public control (Spanish and Irish examples)
„opportunity planning” in east-central European countries (subordinate urban development to investors)
The crisis makes integration even more difficult

The financial crisis has changed all the conditions of development:
• for a number of years there will be no (or only little) economic growth
• the capacities of the public sector will be much more limited than so far
• the tolerance level of the people (regarding inequalities and democracy deficits) is sharply decreasing
Integration: three different types

• Horizontal: between policy areas, aiming for coordination between the policy fields
• Vertical: between different levels of government, aiming for multi-level governance
• Territorial: between neighbouring municipalities, aiming for cooperation in functional urban areas
HORIZONTAL: between policy areas

Avoiding silos of policy making
All sectoral decisions should be controlled regarding their effects on other sectors

Needs strong initiatives:
• policy schemes (national, regional or local) for integrated planning;
• appropriate tools (for investments, for management);
• special organizations managing the integrated process;
• citizen participation

Integrated development might require sub-optimal solutions along each dimension in order to reach good balance between all dimensions
Good examples on policy integration

› **Neighbourhood regeneration**: improving the physical environment with measures helping local people into jobs and promote social and cultural cohesion
  - Duisburg area with 13 th people (RegGov; URBACT Results:54)

› **Neighbourhood management**: to bring local services together to address long-standing problems in the area. Participation of local communities is crucial.
  - Nijmegen Integrated Community Centre, with joined-up plan ‘Behind the front door’ to address anti-social behaviour (CoNet; URBACT Results:55)
Listening Policy
The Big Ear Drum
Multilevel governance means sharing responsibilities between different levels of government.

Rationale: higher levels of government are concerned with outcomes at the lower level, agreeing in co-assignment of responsibilities.

Cities can strive for more integration, but cities cannot achieve the most important goals without regional and national frameworks.

In many cases local governments refuse any MLG intervention into their matters.
Good example on MLG policy: a programme for the poorest communities


• £2 billion, distributed over 10 years, was allocated to 39 areas, each containing around 4,000 households. Each of the areas received around £50 million.

• The following key issues were set on the agenda: reduce worklessness and crime and improve health, education, and community safety as well as housing and the environment.

• Implementations included collaboration between agencies or initiatives. Local partnerships were formed between residents, community organisations, local authorities and local businesses.
TERRITORIAL: coordination between neighbouring municipalities

Cooperation between neighbouring municipalities in **functional urban areas** is crucial to

• avoid the **negative effects of competition** (investments, services, taxes) between local authorities

• help **to integrate policies** – economic, environmental and social challenges can best be addressed at once on broader urban level

• reach the **economy of scale** – size matters in economic terms and in services

However, functional urban areas are undefined and usually weak in administrative-political sense
KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁGÍ RÉGIÓ STRATÉGIATI TÉRV

A Közép-Magyarországi Régió áttekintő térképe
A good example: the French urban communities
INTEGRATED APPROACH: application of all types of integration

Real integration means the application of all three integration mechanisms. This requires strategic planning and coordinated implementation of the integrated plan.

Illustration: an elaborated decision on new shopping developments would need all three types of integration:
• Horizontal
• Vertical
• Territorial
Integrated development of shopping in urban areas
Push towards integrated thinking

Positive efforts and negative conditions might equally be important to achieve more integration.

• **financial crisis**, lack of budget resources (Greece, Spain, Ireland)
• **natural disasters** (flood as pusher for integration around Prague)
• **push from the top**: national government policies (e.g. FR, GE…)
• efforts of the **local leadership** towards integration (e.g enlightened mayor)
• from the side of some **stakeholders** (e.g. business community, …)
Optimal conditions for well performing integrated development structures

Appropriate governance structure and institutional background are both needed on appropriate territorial level

- Almost good examples: Stuttgart and French cities
The reality of integrated approach in European cities

Eurocities „Metropolitan Areas In Action” research (40 European cities) on the territorial and functional aspects of collaboration forms around large European cities

• **spatial dimension** of collaboration compared to FUA

• **types of content/functions of cooperation**: from loose talks through single or more functions till strong joint multi-functional planning

• **types of institutional form of cooperation**: from no form or statistical unit through weak delegated council till strong (elected or delegated) council
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<td>A) Smaller than FUA</td>
<td>Budapest, Brussels</td>
<td>Ghent, Malmö, Vienna, Zurich.</td>
<td>Frankfurt, Helsinki, Katowice, Warsaw</td>
<td>Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Milan (Province)</td>
<td>Lille, Lyon, Rennes, Strasbourg, Milan (future Metropolitan City)</td>
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<td>B) FUA</td>
<td>Berlin, Ghent, Linköping, Lisbon, Strasbourg, Vienna, Warsaw</td>
<td>Amsterdam, Birmingham LEP, Bratislava (Region), Brno, Brussels, Göteborg, Katowice, Lyon, Malmö, Sofia, Terrassa,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Helsinki, Madrid (Region), Munich, Manchester, Oslo, Preston, Stockholm (county), Tampere (region)</td>
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<td>C) Somewhat larger than FUA</td>
<td>Sofia</td>
<td>BrabantStad, Zurich</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>The Hague, Torino (Province), Helsinki (Region)</td>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
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Optimal conditions for integrated development

Civil servants and politicians are needed who understand the different types of integration and push for all of these

- Efforts taken to include civil servants into knowledge exchange and to train politicians: URBACT (and other ETC programmes)
The importance of functional urban areas and the new EU Cohesion Policy tools

Old: fixed action space

- Central states
- Provinces
- Administrative cities

New: flexible action space

- European Union
- Transborder & macro-regions
- Metropolitan areas
- Neighbourhoods

Adapted from Jacquier, 2010