Peer-review workshop

Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies

The Urban Development Network

Ghent
1-2 December 2016
Strategy of City of Gothenburg

Cross-sectorial Integrated Plan for Sustainable Urban Development in Gothenburg 2014-2020

- Scope: the entire city with 10 city districts (land 450 km² and water 270 km²)
Objectives and expectations for this Peer-Review Workshop:

- Input especially to our ITI-work and generally to our overall development of Gothenburg - a sustainable city open to the world

- Shared experience on how to EU-perspective can be integrated into strategic urban development in European cities
Three questions you would like peers to discuss

1. What is the best way to coordinate EU-funding?
2. How to foster cross-sectoral cooperation?
3. How to balance between present and future needs?
Facts and figures

- **Demography**: 548 190 inhabitants (24,5% born abroad)

- **Economy and productive activity**
  - 323 000 workplaces
  - New businesses: 13 companies/1000 inhabitants (national average 11,9/1000)
  - Logistic hub and largest port in Scandinavia

- **Social synthesis**
  - Inequality
  - Unemployment: 6,2%
  - Higher education: 34,4 % (age 25-64)

- **Environmental aspects**
  - Reduction of green house gas and wastage per person
• ERDF Western Sweden
  - Focus: innovation, SME and smart CO2 solutions
  - Targetgroup: SME
  - Article 7 strategy (ITI) link with CLLD
    ➢ At least 3 million EUR (5 % program)
    ➢ Sustainable urban development (integrated operations) in the City
  - The City responsible for the selection of operations
    ➢ cross-sectorial integrated plan (2015)
    ➢ indicating: co-operation sectors, partners, fields and projects
Equal Gothenburg

Possible ways forward

• Management and knowledge
• Give every child a good start in life
• Provide children with good conditions throughout their school years
• Create preconditions for work
• Create sustainable environments and communities that promote health

The graphs show the difference in life expectancy at birth for women and men in Gothenburg, in different clustered subdistricts of Gothenburg (2008–2012). It should be noted that the age axes begin at 74 and 68 years respectively.
Inclusive, Green and Dynamic

Embrace the water

Connect the city

Reinforce the centre

- Create a vibrant river area
- Make sustainable living easy
- Use climate adaptation as a driving force

- Create a city for everyone
- Unify the city
- Get citizens and stakeholders involved

- Release the driving forces
- Allow the regional centre closer
- Create an attractive urban environment
Inner City will double in size in 20 years

- 25,000 New homes
- 50,000 New workplaces
- 5,000,000 Square metres building area
- 250,000,000,000 Swedish kronor in investment
RiverCity - Eriksberg

Transformation of ship yard areas
RiverCity - Frihamnen
Working Model of Urban Development
Integrated approach

MA

Västra Götalandsregionen
Region Halland

City of Gothenburg

Social Sector

Regional Partnership of Structural Funds

Labor Unions

Business Sector
Experience in ISUDS

- Previous experiences in ISUDS: Equality!
  - ESF
  - ERDF
    - 2000-2006 Urban II programme
    - 2007-2013 Priority of regional ERDF programme
    - 2014-2020 ITI
      - Urbact, Interreg and FP7
      - Member of Eurocities

- Status of ISUD strategy
  - 2/3 projects approved and running (Innovation and SME)
  - 1/3 projects will start in January 2017 (CO2 reduction)
  - Fourth project might start in 2018
  - Local Fund Coordinating Group
Building the evidence base for the strategy

Strength
- Broad-based cooperation
- Business support knowledge
- “Low carbon governance”

Weakness
- No innovation system
- Inequality
- Pattern of consumption

Opportunity
- Europe 2020
- Entrepreneurship
- RiverCity

Challenge
- Global competition
- Climate change
- Dependence on large employers
Vision and objectives

General strategic vision for the future of City of Gothenburg: sustainable city open to the world

IUDS objectives and Integrated operations

— R&D co-operation (P 43%, ITI 18%)
  ➢ Innovation strategy

— Competitive SME (P 38%, ITI 18%)
  ➢ One stop shop supporting entrepreneurs and start-ups for business development
  N. B. Women and people born abroad has been given priority

— Innovation for low carbon economy (P 14%, ITI 64%)
  ➢ Cross-sectoral co-operation in hubs for test and demonstration in urban and rural environment
  ➢ Development of Sustainable Food Strategy for the City
Citizen and stakeholders have taken part in the process of developing the local visions and programmes upon which the IUDS is based. They also play an active role in the ITI projects.

- National government and regional administrations are supportive but regional and rural development is higher up on the agenda than urban development.

- The City’s Executive Committee supports the strategy implementation and pleased that the local objectives is supported by the EU and regional development in Western Sweden.

- Capitalisation of the strategy i.e. ex-ante evaluation will be made primarily on regional and national level.
• The strategy exploit the synergies between different policies and funding sources (ERDF/ESF, Leader and Horizon).

• The strategy does not include financial instruments and foresee an appropriate mix of grants, loans and financial engineering instruments. However, one of the projects explores the possibility of introducing a local innovation fund.

• **Bottlenecks so far in strategy elaboration/implementation: the cross road between CO2 reduction and innovation for the future and the immediate need of jobs and housing in combination with the refugee situation**

Key elements (so far):

- **Strengths**: managable and multi-level governance
- **Opportunities**: catalyst for tripple helix cooperation
- **Weaknesses**: small projects compared to prallell urban development
- **Threats**: limited urban perspecitive on regional growth and labour market

If we had the possibility to make improvements in the strategy Partnership Agreement would be set before ERDF Program and IUDS instead of parallel processes
Question 1: **What is the best way to coordinate EU-funding?**

**Why:** In the Gothenburg area there are different funds operating (ERDF, ESF, Horizon2020, Leader (EFRD)). Each and everyone of them has its own logic, management and aim. The same goes for departments and public companies of the city. At the same time Europe 2020 as well as local visions and programs mentioned in this presentation are aiming at joint forces and resources in order to achieve objectives and add value.

**What has been done:** there is a new local fund coordination group that meets at least three times a year so as to pave the way for synergies between EU and local objectives. The group is also an new platform where knowledge can be stored and extended.

**What not work (so far):** the group has discovered the relevance of EU funded integrated sustainable urban development

**What did not work:** Silos are hard to tear down. All EU programs have their own logic, their own management, their own clients. The same goes for the city administration with 10 city districts, 25 specialized departments and a considerable number of public companies with their own commitments and steering committees/boards. Timing is another challenge.
Question 2: How to foster cross-sectoral cooperation?

Why: For integrated sustainable urban development many different sectors should cooperate to make this a success. Also the ones that are not usually dealt with by the city such as innovation and business development.

What has been done: the ITI combines several of these themes and that is new.

What has worked: EU/ITI projects link to objectives on all levels from local to Europe 2020 strategy. Both the ISUDS and the projects are based to certain extent on multi-level dialog and participation of social sector, businesses, academia and public sector.

What has not worked (yet): representing different sectors within the city administration the members of the fund coordinating group struggle to find their role in relation to the ISUDS and how they can contribute to its implementation.
Question 3: **How to balance between present and future needs?**

**Why:** a low carbon economy is crucial to contain climate change and an innovative economy is important for long term global competitiveness, but recent massive influx of refugees asks for urgent short term investment in housing, schooling and training.

**What has been done:** Local recourses have been focused to handle the present situation. Some solutions have been financed by ESF but no solutions financed by ERDF and ITI/ISUDS has been introduced.

**What did work:** nonetheless, the ISUDS and projects have started.

**What did not work:** present actions are unexpected and not part of an integrated long term strategy. There is a risk of creating two parallel processes for sustainable urban development - one for long term business and climate action, another for short term social action.