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Introduction

The RegGov network is focusing on the questions of cooperation and integration for deprived neighbourhoods (see short description on RegGov at the end of the report). The three Thematic Seminars have been the occasion to discuss in plenary sessions with the whole partnership issues of main interest. They are explicitly open to representatives from all involved administrative and political levels to guarantee a high-level strategic information and exchange on common issues and questions, solutions and perspectives.

The 3rd Thematic Seminar was organised as a three-days transnational meeting between the two cities of Satu Mare (RO) and Nyiregyhaza (HU). It was an exchange on regional governance for integrated neighbourhood development in the participating cities, together with the Managing Authorities, representatives from the European Commission and the URBACT Secretariat.

The focus of the 1st Thematic Seminar in Halandri (GR) in January 2009 was on the development and implementation of integrated local action plans.¹ The 2nd Thematic Seminar in Nijmegen (NL) in November 2009 dealt with “Monitoring progress and achievements in integrated neighbourhood regeneration”.²

The meeting in Satu Mare and Nyiregyhaza was the occasion to draw some conclusions and discuss in a plenary session “Elements for successful regeneration. What does it need from the different administrative levels?” An overview on the RegGov partners, the production of Local Action Plans and the involvement of Local Support Groups was given. Co-operation mechanisms and horizontal and vertical governance structures in the partner cities and countries, within the neighbourhood and the municipality, are the central topic of the whole network. The present report focuses on the presentations and debates held during the seminar.

¹ See report:
http://urbact.eu/fileadmin/Projects/Reg_Gov/outputs_media/ThematicReport_1.pdf.

² See report:
http://urbact.eu/fileadmin/Projects/Reg_Gov/outputs_media/ThemReport_2.pdf



Opening Session

The 3rd Thematic Seminar started in the city of Satu Mare. In his welcome the Mayor Iuliu Ilyes underlined the challenges for the city,



Mayor of Satu Mare, Iuliu Ilyes (Photo: DE)

e.g. infrastructure, housing, mobility, energy-efficiency, and the importance of the

international exchange on experiences for the city of Satu Mare. This exchange is also possible and due to a good local team within the administration working on European projects.

Brigitte Grandt (EG DU, Duisburg) the Lead Partner, in the name of the RegGov partners thanked the team from Satu Mare for the hospitality stressing the important occasion to have six managing authorities (DE, HU, NL, PL, RO, SE), representatives from two General Directorates (Regio and Employment) of the European Commission and Melody Houk from the URBACT Secretariat in Paris who have accepted to join the seminar. This can be registered as a very good presence of the upper levels.



The RegGov partners in the Teatru du Nord, rehabilitation project in Satu Mare (Photo: PN)



Elements for Successful Regeneration: the Municipalities

The issue of the session is to have an overview on the state and quality of the Local Action Plans (LAP) of the RegGov partners. As a preparation for the seminar all partners filled in a questionnaire. The analysis of the outcomes has been summarised by the Lead Expert.

“One of the aims of the URBACT network is the assistance of policy-makers and practitioners in the cities and managers of operational programmes (...) to define action plans on sustainable development of urban areas, which may be selected for Structural Funds programmes”.

“Local Action Plans shall be the result of the network’s activities and shall be elaborated in close cooperation with the local stakeholders in each partner city (Local Support Groups)” (from the *URBACT Programme Manual*).

The Co-Production of the Local Action Plans

Melody Houk from the URBACT Secretariat summarised the general objectives of the URBACT programme:

- Transnational exchange and learning,
- Capitalisation and dissemination,
- Fostering integrated sustainable urban development.

For the production of the LAPs, the main outputs within the URBACT programme context she gave some strategic advice in terms of co-production.

Local Action Plans shall meet objectives set initially:

A. *the URBACT objectives*

- LAP to benefit from the transnational exchange and learning (any transfer?)
- LAP to be co-produced by ULSG
- LAP to be integrated and sustainable
- LAP to include potential sources of funding (links to OP whenever possible)

B. *the network/ partner objectives*

- LAP to bring *concrete* solutions to problems/ challenges identified by partners
- LAP to build on actions with real opportunities to be funded (EU and/or others)

A Local Action Plan should always be linked to the Operational Programmes:

- LAPs shall include opportunities of funding.
- Make sure to explore / re-explore links to OP (ERDF & ESF).
- Advice from an active MA: Look beneath the text of the OP! The details of what a programme has already funded may give more definition to what the OP priorities mean.
- Familiarise yourself with the OP! Do not just rely on your MA – you know all the elements of your LAP better.
- Look at all the elements of individual priorities in the LAP against OP priorities! OP may not cover the network focus/ theme, but may cover individual actions/ projects.
- Think long term! If there is difficulty in funding LAP through the current OP, start pressing the need for it to the authorities and influencing the thinking of those who will decide on the 2013-2020 priorities.

*An Overview on the RegGov partners*

Petra Potz, the Reg Gov Lead Expert, has summarised the survey distributed among the partners concerning the state of the LAP elaboration (state: October 2010).

City	LAP	Submission to MA
Satu Mare	completed	yes
Duisburg (2)	completed	yes
Köbanya	completed	yes
Nyiregyhaza	completed	planned 12/2010
Södertälje	11/2010	planned ~1/2011
Nijmegen	11/2010	no
Halandri	12/2010	no info
Siracusa	2/2011	partly submitted
Ruda Slaska	3-4/2011	no

The contents of the Local Action Plans have been briefly introduced emphasizing on the main issues and objectives and the state of development. Concerning the experiences with Local Support Groups the following questions structured the interventions:

- Who are the “right” people and how can you bring them together?
- Did you overcome the risk to exclude the “client group”? How?
- How can you get people involved to think and work in an integrated way?

For a detailed overview on the structure and organisation of the Local Support Groups in the RegGov partnership please refer also to the overview in the cluster seminar report on

“Private Involvement” in Satu Mare in April 2010.³

Nyiregyhaza (HU), Ildiko Csatlós

The Integrated Urban Strategy is a summing basic document which was prepared by the Municipality in 2008. One of its parts is the *anti-segregation project* which is purposed to:

- decrease the number and the percentage (5%) of underprivileged and Roma population living in a segregated situation.
- improve the quality of life and the accomodation circumstances of this social group, especially in case of segregated territories.

The general overall objective for the target area is „to stop the further socio-economic decline of the Huszár Estate area through the complex and sustainable improvement of the built environment and the quality of life”.

Contents and measures of the Local Action Plan helping the realization of the complex objective

- Improving the quality of life in the Huszár Estate through the rehabilitation of the housing stock.
- The renovation of social rental flats (2/A. and 7. Huszár square 3.-buildings of 5.-7.-9.-11.-13. Street Dália – 82 flats): wall and loft insulation, exchange of frontal doors and windows, reparation of structural units of pitched roofs as occasion requires, setting-in of new roofing.
- Improving the operational efficiency of public institutions and public services.

³ See Chapter „Common Conclusions“ on pp. 29-34: http://urbact.eu/fileadmin/Projects/Reg_Gov/outputs_media/100813_Cluster2_meeting2.pdf



- The external renewal of Kincskereső Kindergarten's sub-kindergarten of Dália street being in the same building, Nap-sugár day-nursery, Club of Aged People: wall and loft insulation, exchange of frontal doors and windows.
- Enhancing the community functions through the rehabilitation of public spaces and carrying out related soft projects.
- Playground program at Huszár Estate.
- Community constructive, community developer series of programs.
- „Steps for security” – crime prevention program.
- „Small hussars, big hussars” – community developer programs deepening the habitants' attachment to their dwelling-place and reinforcing value preservative view.
- Further soft elements after indirect procedure (program fund): corresponding to the methodical regulation the Municipality of Nyíregyháza should spend minimum 50% of the soft activity costs after indirect procedure (min. 10 mini projects).
- Horizontal objectives: enhancing sustainable development and equal opportunities.

Experiences with LSG

The most important and most difficult task is to motivate Roma people to participate, very important is to develop opportunities for work and employment, individually and for the families, not direct financial support. The LSG took part in the elaboration of the Action Plan and made various proposals regarding the specific actions. The LSG debated about project elements (importance of soft project elements).

→ Point of discussion – local employment and local economic activities within LAP implementation

In public procurement procedures the rules which are quite strict should be further adopted to be able to use local working forces for the construction activities in the neighbourhood. The experiences in the single countries are differing very much. In the North and West European countries it is more and more a question of corporate social responsibility (CSR) of the companies, but it is also a question of the level of intervention (national, regional, local).

Satu Mare (RO), Nicoleta Lasan

In 2008 Satu Mare has been defined by the Romanian government an urban pole for development and started to work on the LAP. In Romania, at national level 7 growth poles (first category) and 13 development poles (2nd category) have been identified. In summer 2008 Satu Mare became a partner in RegGov. One of the incentives was the presence of the partner city of Nyiregyhaza. The main aim of joining RegGov was the knowledge transfer from the other partners.

The LAP has been forwarded for financing in March 2010. The LAP has been accepted for financing as document but the projects still are in evaluation. The implementation period of the LAP will be from 2011 to 2013.

Experiences with LSG

The largest part of the LAP has been elaborated in 2009. Help in defining the projects to be implemented was given by the LSG during the meetings organized in 2009. The involvement of the LSG was and is important, but unfortunately the absence of civic spirit has sometimes been evident.



They have to be more pro-active expecting the input not only from the Municipality.

The ideas coming from actors involved in the LSG have been very useful in drafting the LAP, although this working method is a new idea for our municipality. The municipality has to be the driver of the LSG and has to keep the main responsibility of the process.

The experience with the LSG has shown the importance to have a good moderator at these meetings in order to obtain concrete results, especially in case of controversial issues. The Satu Mare Municipality has the will to elaborate a development strategy for the entire city in the next year having as starting point the working method used in RegGov.

Nijmegen (NL), Hendrik Jan ter Schegget

The Central Integrated Community Center (CIC) in the Waterkwartier is the main project within the LAP co-produced jointly and integrated within the LSG.

- Leading: municipality (P.L) and school;
- Other partners: welfare organisation, library, crèche, health organisation;
- External financial participants:
EU (ERDF: 2,8 mill. Euro, Province of Gelderland (0,3 mill. Euro);
- Community participation: inhabitants of the Waterkwartier.

It takes a long assessment and realization process with many steps:

- 2006: LAP Waterkwartier ready (including 9 big spearheads)
- 2007: First discussions about one of the key projects: a CIC
- 2008: Agreement with MA about an ERDF reservation of 3 million euro

2009: Working on a LAP/CIC with specific partners (negotiations and contracts) and future users (information and consultation)

2010: Town council will decide about the LAP/CIC (on 27 october 2010 / in 2 days!)

2011: Finish the design and overview total costs. Formal ERDF application at the MA

2012: Formal ERDF approval from the MA. Start of project implementation

2013: CIC finally ready (after 7 years!)

G8: The governance model between region and cities

The Netherlands have 12 regions (= provinces). One of these regions is the Province of Gelderland. Gelderland has 8 bigger cities (including Nijmegen). Gelderland and the 8 cities form a network: the so-called G8. This network has been established first of all to attack specific city-problem and to improve the relation region – cities. It is based on commitment, cooperation and partnership: 8 contracts with goal-obligations and financial support for projects (in deprived neighbourhoods, old industrial areas, housing etc). The financial support from Gelderland for the 8 cities in the period 2008-2011 amounts to a total of 152 million Euro.

An important side-effect of the G8-network is the exchange of knowledge and experiences between the 8 cities. There are four working groups within the G8-network:

- Neighbourhood approach
- Chain approach (multi-offenders, domestic violence, risk youth)
- Monitoring
- Funding (national and European)

Every province has her own policy for supporting the cities. Gelderland has a good



financial base for investments working in close co-operation with the cities. This governance model is a very good experience, but no longer reflected. This is not only a question of funding, but of the evaluation of the progress or success. The URBACT context and exchange with different perspectives and problems together with the exchange at provincial or national level or among cities is a useful occasion to report constantly on the structure and the developed model and to realize the added value achieved. The role of the MA in this context is very much one of the “*knowledge broker*” in all directions.

At national level there is another program for 40 deprived areas throughout the country where 5 areas from the Province of Gelderland are involved, four from Arnhem, one from Nijmegen. The funding came partially from the national level, with the incentive to

involve the social housing companies. They play an important role in the Dutch housing system with 45% of the housing stock and often take over social responsibility within the neighbourhoods. They have the obligation to invest any profits into social housing.

Södertälje (SE), Eva Bjurholm

There is a long history in Sweden of national development initiatives for deprived areas which were also affecting the Municipality of Södertälje since 1996. “Urban local development” from the national perspective is intended as coordinated and integrated cross-sector/cross-cultural development strategies /processes in deprived or/and segregated suburbs and/or residential areas (it could also be mentioned as areas in urban exclusion or urban development areas).

Within the agreement/contract between the National Government and the Municipality of

Development Initiatives in the Municipality of Sodertälje, 1996 – 2006/2010

- **1996-1998 National Government funding – 15 mill SEK**
 - focusing: adult education, labour and culture/leisure and sports in deprived areas
- **1999-2006 the Urban Initiative – National Government funding – 184 mill SEK**
- **2007-2010 the National Urban Development – national & local funding – EU structural funds**
- focusing: geographical areas of Fornhöjden, Hovsjö, Geneta and Ronna.
 - seven national and local objectives/targets
- labour/employment, economic growth, education, Swedish language skills, safety and security, public health, democracy and citizen participatory processes
- (annual budget of Sodertälje 4,5 billion SEK + public companies 14 billion SEK)



Södertälje on Urban Local Development, a series of principles had to be developed and followed which characterise an integrated approach: a bottom-up perspective, participatory processes, partnership and cooperation, governance by objectives, a long term approach and sustainability, a holistic, knowledge and evidence-based approach.

The local partnership has to develop agreements on

- coordinated and integrated strategic urban development plans for each area (Fornhöjden, Hovsjö, Geneta and Ronna);
- general and specific objectives concerning the development process, its strategy, priorities and "work in progress";
- budget and means of financing;
- the evaluation of results and peer reviews of "work in progress" (presented each year by the coordination body and

delivered to the Government in the month of October);

- the budget for external evaluation of the development work.

The integrated approach from a governance perspective also means to tackle and link constantly a complex cross-sector system of programs, funding opportunities and plans.

Downscaling from a multi-level governance point of view this means to operationalise general objectives and principles at the different scales down to the neighbourhood level.

- EU (Economic - Environmental – Social Sustainability; Lisbon; Leipzig; Gothenburg; Europe 2020)
- The integration of:
National Government Policies & Objectives & Budget

Urban Development Work in Sodertälje – parallell processes

- **Local Urban Development Work** – agreement with the National Government – focus: labour/employment, economic growth, education, safety and security in Fornhöjden, Hovsjö, Geneta and Ronna
 - Partnership: cross-sector municipality bodies; National Employment Agency; National Insurance Agency; National Police Services – "local support groups" – citizens' consultative bodies
- **The Hovsjö Initiative** – focus: regeneration of real estates; social and cultural development
 - Leadership: Telge Hovsjö Housing Company; "local support group"
- **URBACT** – focus: RegGov transnational exchange of know-how – Ronna Integrated Local Action Plan
 - Local Lead Partner: Sodertälje Municipality; Local Support Group
- **ESS-Efficient Cooperation in Sodertälje** – focus safety, security, crime prevention – focus: five geographical areas covering the whole of Sodertälje
 - Partnership: cross-sector Municipality bodies; National Police Services Local Offices
- **Citizens Dialogue** – focus: elaboration of participatory methods concerning citizens and local politicians – a variety of activities including area development

Stockholm Regional Development Plan

- Southern Stockholm Area Development Plan

City of Sodertälje Development Plan – Vision: "The International Capital of Sweden"

- Annual Municipality of Sodertälje Objectives & Budget
- Annual Specific Objectives & Budget - measures and activity plans on Municipality Departmental level
- Comprehensive Plan of Sodertälje – URBACT Ronna Local Action Plan

What becomes obvious from this presentation is the complexity of integrated development and especially the need or precondition for the employees and public servants in the administration to think and act in an integrated way. This is also a challenge and a requirement for the mainstream logics of sector and departmental bureaucratic procedures which have to be adopted and exercised day by day.

Köbánya (HU), Viktoria Hegedus

The Pongrac housing estate in the Municipality of Köbánya, a city district of Budapest, is the target area within RegGov, segregated both socially and physically. A project proposal based on the Local Action Plan was an example of integrated social urban renewal. The RegGov network gave the opportunity to install a Local Support Group – a new experience in this context – and to prepare a Local Action Plan with a catalogue of activities, from the renewal of the housing stock to the revitalization of the public realm, of social welfare and cultural facilities integrated with "soft" program elements like trainings and small-scale civic projects. The improvement of economic and public service activities are foreseen as well.



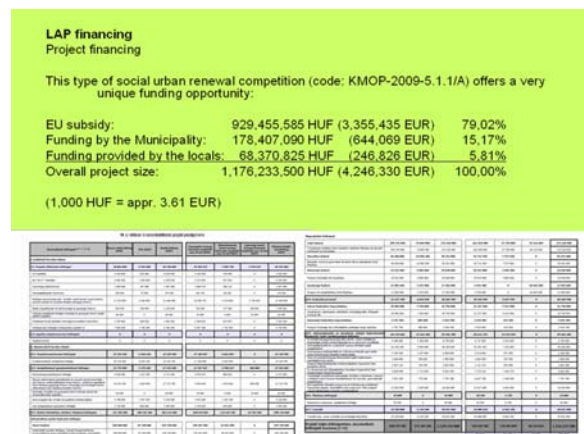
Planned projects and their objectives

3. Strengthening the economic and public service functions of the neighbourhood, renovation and renewal of social welfare and cultural facilities

- a kindergarten and day-care centre complex will undergo mayor renovation,
- a small new cultural centre will be created in an existing building, which will provide a venue for most of the soft program elements,
- a local entrepreneur will renovate an old building and plans to rent it out for small shops and other local services.

Municipality of Köbánya, Budapest – Social Urban Renewal on the Pongrac housing estate

The process of building up a stakeholders network (LSG) and the elaboration of the Local Action Plan were a huge advantage because in this way they were already prepared and able to participate within a very strict time schedule in a funding scheme of the Central Hungarian Operative Program. Some of the criteria concerned the establishment of a local support group and an integrated approach. It had very attractive and convenient conditions with 15% of municipal funding and with the ideas and structures already developed in the RegGov context the application could be finished in time.



LAP financing
Project financing

This type of social urban renewal competition (code: KMOP-2009-5.1.1/A) offers a very unique funding opportunity:

EU subsidy:	929,455,585 HUF (3,355,435 EUR)	79.02%
Funding by the Municipality:	178,407,090 HUF (644,069 EUR)	15.17%
Funding provided by the locals:	68,370,825 HUF (248,826 EUR)	5.81%
Overall project size:	1,176,233,500 HUF (4,248,330 EUR)	100.00%

(1,000 HUF = appr. 3.61 EUR)

The Managing Authority of the Regional Development Programs has supported the project proposal, and decided to fund almost 80% of the project. This example is to prove the importance of a good vertical integration between different decision-making levels.



Halandri (GR) (from the questionnaire)

The target area is the Patima neighbourhood. The LAP is expected to be completed and published until the end of the year. Its draft form will be ready for public consultation by the end of October/early November. The Managing Authority has already started to take part in the LSG meetings and has developed a clear idea about what the plan is about.

The work within RegGov had a positive impact. It gave ideas and hints on how to carry out the work more effectively, especially concerning the involvement of the citizens. The members of the Local Support Group have contributed in pointing out the problems and the needs of the area, distributing the questionnaires, communicating the purpose of the LAP with the inhabitants, indicating the priorities of the LAP and assist the municipality in organizing the local events.

Siracusa (IT), Mariagiovanna Laudani

The Local Action Plan refers to the whole city, with specific actions concerning the target areas in Siracusa which are three. The Local Action plan is crossing the strategies identified in the *Piano di Zona* and in the *Piano di sviluppo sostenibile*.

The topics that are going to be addressed with the Local Action Plan are:


- Development of local commitment and participation structures in each of the areas
- Development of a positive vision and a related long-term integrated action plan for each of the areas
- Improvement of the housing situation in the areas
- Improvement of the housing and living environment in the areas
- Prevention of poverty through cultural and training activities for the young citizens




"Regions, Cities, Neighbourhoods - strong Partners"


Community involvement

1. Technical support and coordination by the local authority's Department for Social Affairs
2. Participation of stakeholders in the network
3. Activities related to sustainable urban development, e.g. Agenda 21
4. Excellent commitment and support from local district councils and heads of infrastructural facilities in the focused areas



COMUNE DI SIRACUSA

PROGETTO PILOTA
URBAN CENTER E CENTRO DI RICERCA EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE
INDICAZIONI PROGETTUALI










- Creation of a project in which the youth can work and play together and exhibit their works
- Information and support of prisoners and immigrants for integration
- Development of local economy in each of the areas
- Coordination between the different neighbourhoods of the city.

Because of many and different problems the analysis has been focused per neighbourhood.

1. Akradina: ->Immigration
2. Grotta Santa: ->Youth micro-criminality
3. Santa Lucia: ->Housing policies

The Municipality of Siracusa reacting to the problems highlighted gives different economic incentives, extra services and education for young people and assistance for the immigrants in the areas identified. There are also seven kindergartens in the area of Grotta Santa and Akradina, but there is a big lack of continuity of different projects of the city and a low level of public budget to help the operators who work in these areas. One of the infrastructure pilot projects foreseen and partially realized is a cycling path on an abandoned railway track.

Ruda Slaska (PL), Tomasz Rzezucha

The Kaufhaus area is one of the most important areas within the strategic guideline, the Local Programme for Revitalisation of Ruda Slaska for 2007-2015. In spite of that, the target area had some difficulties for a quick implementation. A political decision was taken according to which the Local Action Plan as one document-project was not submitted to request for funding to the Managing Authority and probably there will not be a chance to submit it for funding by ERDF within the Regional Operational Program for

Silesia until the end of the current programming period 2007-2013.

Currently, one of the parts of the Local Action Plan relating to social problems, unemployment and the activation of the local community is regularly co-financed each year by the ESF within the Operational Program “Human Capital” Priority 7 Promotion of social integration, Action 7.1 Development and promotion of active integration.

The main action fields identified for the target area are five.

Action Field: *Community*

Strategic aim – Activation and social integration of the community of “Kaufhaus”

Action Field: *Education*

Strategic aim – Increase of educational level of the community

Action Field: *Infrastructure*

Strategic aim – Improvement and regeneration of the area and surroundings

Action Field: *Housing*

Strategic aim – Improvement and increase of housing resources

Action Field: *Economy*

Strategic aim – Economic activity and creation of new jobs in “Kaufhaus”

For monitoring (on the selection of the target area) and evaluation (on the implementation of the LAP) the criteria for housing renewal from Commission Regulations 1828/2006 should be adopted (especially those in italic):

- *high level of poverty and exclusion;*
- *high level of long-term unemployment;*
- precarious demographic trends;
- low level of education, significant skills deficiencies and high drop-out rates from school;
- *high level of criminality and delinquency;*



- particularly run down environment;
- *low level of economic activity*;
- high number of immigrants, ethnic and minority groups, or refugees;
- *comparatively low level of housing value*;
- low level of energy performance in buildings.

This means to plan the implementation of the Local Action Plan in two phases and with different and new funding resources.

Period I: 2010 – 2013

City budget (6 million PLN)

Regional support

Central support – connected

to prep. EURO 2010

ESF within OP “Human Capital” 2007-2013

ERDF within Regional OP 2007-2013?

Period II: 2014 – 2020

City budget

ESF

ERDF

PPP?

Other new programmes?

Duisburg (DE), Brigitte Grandt

In Duisburg and in the Rhine-Ruhr area, structural change of an old-industrialised region is still a challenge. In the deprived neighbourhoods an area-based approach with a holistic perspective is needed. Integrated urban development has been started in 1993 in two neighbourhoods (Marxloh, Bruckhausen), since the beginning of 2000 in three further (Hochfeld, Beek, Dichterviertel). The lessons from the experience are that a long-term strategy is needed, but funding is only given for projects and for a limited period of time. Duisburg is focusing within URBACT on strategies for these areas in order to create consistency after funding will end. In two neighbourhoods (Hochemerich, Laar) new Local Action Plans have been elaborated submitted for funding.

There is an arrangement with the responsible Managing Authority: The submission of Local Action Plans for new areas is only acceptable after existing LAPs are finished, i.e. in areas with no or expiring funding. For these areas ‘reliable and solid strategies’ are developed in regard to the creation of consistency⁴. The main objective is to ensure the preservation of existing structures of co-operation and the sustainability of key projects.

The urban development strategies for Duisburg are structured according to the spatial levels:

1. Overall urban development strategy for the work within the single urban deprived areas
2. Neighbourhood strategies for the preservation of structures
3. Based on the overall urban strategy the following main activities shall be ensured in each deprived urban area:
 - Support through a provision fund
 - Establishment of a neighbourhood contact point
 - Sustainability for key projects

The Local Action Plans consist of many action fields subdivided into activities. They are listed according to objectives, activities/projects, indicators and level of target achievement. The table on “school education” serves as an example.

Exemplary structure of the LAPs

TABLE PER ACTION FIELD
objectives, activities/projects, indicators and comments

Def	Maßnahmen	Ergebnis	Indikatoren	Grad der Zielerreichung
Bezieht sich auf	aktivitäten	Indikatoren	Indikatoren	target achievement /
413 42.4.4 Schulen Verbesserung der Bildungssituation im Stadtteil	Aufstellung eines Schulplans Schulstruktur und -entwicklung Schulstruktur und -entwicklung Schulstruktur und -entwicklung	2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013	Anzahl der Anzahl der Anzahl der Anzahl der Anzahl der Anzahl der	8 Indikatoren - regionaler Vergleich - Vergleich mit - Vergleich mit - Vergleich mit - Vergleich mit
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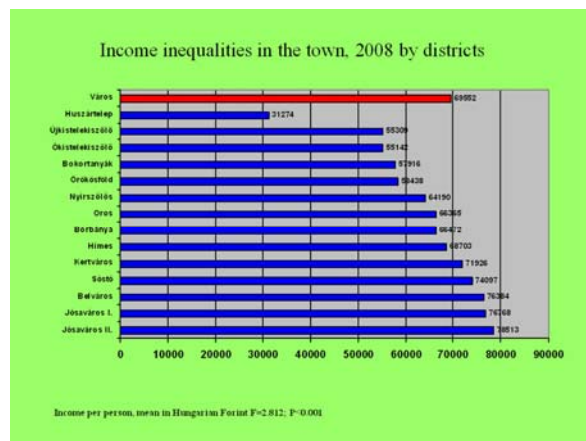
⁴ This concerns the neighbourhoods of Marxloh and Bruckhausen, in 2013 latest Beek and Hochfeld. In the Dichterviertel funding from the programme "Urban restructuring in the old federal states" has ended one and a half year ago. It is financed by the housing company, the municipality and EG DU.

Quality of Life – the Household Panel in Nyiregyhaza

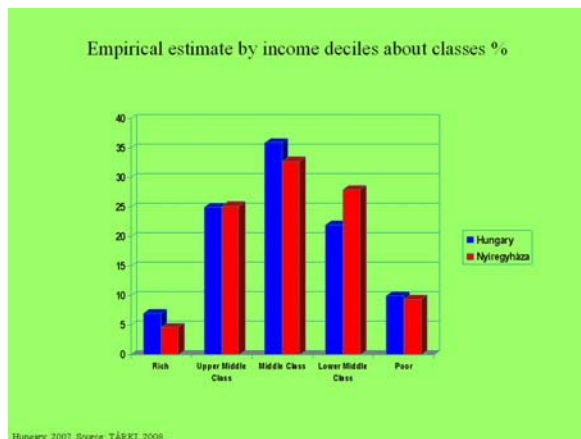
*Dr. Fábrián Gergely,
University of Debrecen*

The Nyiregyhaza Quality of Life Survey (NQLS) is a household panel which has been carried out at the University of Debrecen on behalf of the Department for Social Affairs of the City of Nyiregyhaza and gives an overview on the social and living conditions in 2008. In an investigation of 2.000 households and based on European and Hungarian surveys it gave information about 4.866 inhabitants (4% of the total population of the town).

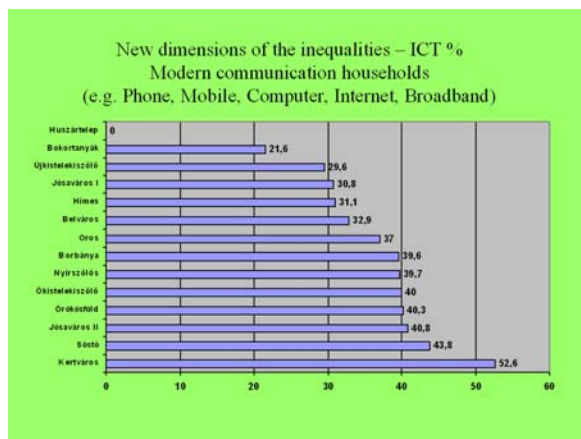
There are five neighbourhoods which are above the average, all the others are lower. The Huszar Estate (Huszartelep) reaches only the half of the average income in the city.



Nyiregyhaza compared to Hungary has a higher level of the lower middle class. This is the group which e.g. in case of disoccupation has the highest risk of falling into poverty because there is no network, no guarantee system to keep a certain living condition.



Getting into detail with new factors for inequality one is the access to modern communication forms. There is a big gap between the other districts and the disadvantaged neighbourhoods.



For the employment, the level of education is a very important precondition. 80% of the people with higher education are occupied, about 60% with a secondary school education and only 27% of those who only have attended elementary schools have found an occupation.



Some basic results after the first wave:

- They cannot measure big differences between the national and the local situation (social disparities, income inequalities, employment rates, health status), but there are big differences between the town and the EU.
- There are differences between the districts of the town, possible to define the target districts and groups for an integrated development program.
- There are differences between town and county.
- Start to analyze the changes between 2008 and 2010 leading to a conference and publications in the coming period.

Elements for Successful Regeneration: Cities and Managing Authorities

As the Thematic Seminar was divided among two partner cities, the second day of the seminar started in the City Hall of Nyiregyhaza with an official welcome of Dr. R. Éva Halkó, the Deputy Mayor of the City of Nyiregyhaza.



Eva Halko, Deputy Mayor of the City of Nyiregyhaza (Photo: DE)

Relationship between Cities and Managing Authorities

A panel discussion of the partner cities and the six present Managing Authorities followed. The participants of the discussion have been grouped by countries and presence of partner cities and their MAs.

- *Melody Houk*, URBACT Secretariat Paris (FR): Requirements from the Programme Level
- *Nicoleta Lasan*, Satu Mare & *Ionut Trinca*, Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing, Bucarest (RO)
- *Peter Nagy*, Nyiregyhaza, *Viktoria Hegedus*, Kőbánya & *Csilla Horvath*, National Development Agency, Budapest (HU)
- *Brigitte Grandt*, Duisburg & *Bernd Mielke*, Regional Ministry North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf (DE)

- *Hendrik Jan ter Scheggert*, Nijmegen & Province of Gelderland, Arnhem (NL)
- *Tomasz Rzezucha*, Ruda Slaska & *Tomasz Kolton*, Silesia Voivodship, Katowice (PL)
- *Eva Bjurholm*, Södertälje & *Birgitta Svensson*, Tillväxtverket, Stockholm (SE)

“ERDF is a motor for intensive co-operation between cities and the upper level which should be extended to a co-operation on a broad scale between all partners involved in the development of the whole region. It should not only be a question of funding, but a change of culture of co-operation.” This was one of the quotations from the cluster meeting on Regional Co-operation in May 2010 which stresses a new quality and cultural change.

Guiding questions

How do you define the role of the MAs? What do the different levels expect from each other? Which forms of co-operation do you practise? Horizontal, vertical etc.? At or between which levels? Is there a qualitative assessment of the effects of co-operation?

Consequences and effects of new governance forms

- Does co-operation only depend on money?
- What is the additional value?
- Is there a social innovation input? Which one?
- What can be improved or optimised in regional governance forms?

URBACT: The Secretariat asked every partner involved in networks to provide letters of

intent from the Managing Authorities, but of course the step towards an active participation is mostly difficult. In the case of the Fast Track network like RegGov the Managing Authorities are strongly involved, also when drafting the Local Action Plans. The question is much more on how to facilitate the contact with the MA in the cities in the other networks and to try to convince them of the added value of being part in such a project. There has been a lot of positive development for the partners during URBACT II who now know their Managing Authorities and are in contact with them. There is some mismatch between the time schedule of the Local Action Plan within URBACT networks and the Operational Programs and the way they are designed and implemented, sometimes with tendering processes, and a competitive mode between cities.



Melody Houk (Photo: DE)

At programme level a working group with some MAs has been installed to discuss on the improvement of the framework for the second and third call networks. There has been launched a survey at programme level for the involved cities concerning the relationship towards the MA. Mostly, a “silent participation” as observers in meetings was mentioned. The same kind of survey is now being carried out towards the Managing Authorities.

Romania: Romania has a lot of Operational Programs, and at the beginning of the URBACT activities we had to decide on the type of Local Action Plan and its focus to be developed and to identify the responsible Managing Authority. Co-operation and communication with the MA is very good, they joined all Thematic Seminars. And they are interested to come to Satu Mare and see the situation on the field. Regarding communication, the MA which is centralised geographically is quite far away from the city. There is no strong regional level in between and there are no specific programs for single regions.



Ionut Trinca (Photo: DE)

Regarding the co-operation between MA and cities the city associations are also involved in the elaboration of the Operational Programs and as members of the Monitoring Committee. The co-operation with the first category of cities, the seven growth poles, is quite good with regular exchange, but also with the second category where Satu Mare is included, there are regional meetings on the implementation of the programs.

Hungary: The urban development department in Nyiregyhaza is managing the Operational Programs. When the politicians decided that the target area would be managed by the social department, we were

not aware of the MA, and there was no co-operation between the departments. The managing authority is national, but the direct contact is with the regional agencies responsible for processing project proposals. In the Central Hungarian Region where Kobanya is located, a public consultation period was organised before the application, but it was a fairly short period.



Csilla Horvath (Photo: DE)

In Hungary there are 15 Operational Programs, seven of them are regional programs. It is hard to have a deep insight at project level in all of the cities. The intermediate agencies need probably to have more dissemination activities.

Germany: The start of the regional program with an integrated approach in the 1990s in a time of structural change of the old-industrialised area was a common agreement and a close relationship between the cities which were only a few, six or seven, and the MA, the regional Ministry. The situation and the relationship has changed meanwhile. From six cities it grew to 40 cities and 61 neighbourhoods, and there is much more competition in North Rhine-Westphalia. There are two or three regular round tables with the MA about the integrated approach in the

cities and neighbourhoods. And for questions at program level it has been very important to establish a network of the involved cities, the MA joins network meetings in order to discuss these questions together with all cities. This has led to a good balance between competition and teamwork which works well.



Bernd Mielke (Photo: DE)

In North Rhine-Westphalia all have learnt from each other besides the obvious competition. The interests between cities and MAs are of course different, but a very interesting element of the regional strategy are the city networks where the cities are working together on the one hand, and the city networks on the other are working together with the Ministry. This is helpful to both, the MA and the cities. Cities speaking with one voice are stronger and more reliable, it is a question of reciprocal trust which can be developed in this kind of co-operation.

Point of discussion -> Support from the MA for other funding opportunities in the cities

The role of an MA can also be to help to find its way through other potential funding opportunities for cities involved, especially in the case of smaller and medium-sized cities they are not always familiar with all European or even national programs. The role of



the Managing Authority can be to identify the right programs that they can apply to.

Point of discussion -> Support and training of the MA about URBACT program

There are some managing authorities who still have to be more aware of the objectives and results of the URBACT program. They often are not regularly in touch with the program cities. Probably, and this is one suggestion, they need more support or coaching. The URBACT Secretariat originally has been established for the support of cities. This is a question already forwarded to the European Commission, and to the national units. Within the URBACT community the active involvement of Managing Authorities has started, but it should be stronger and monitored by the Commission.

Netherlands: The MA function is not central, but at regional level, called province. There is strong decentralisation of power in the Dutch system: with 12 provinces there are also 12 MAs. The Managing Authorities are quite close to the single cities and their projects. From the city perspective the MA has three main functions:

1. Divider and decider on the subsidies
2. Regional organisation with own priorities of policy in the cities
3. Director of regional networking between province and cities (G8)



Wim Cousijn, Hendrik Jan ter Schegget, Paul Stein (Photo: PN)

The Province of Gelderland has an intense exchange of information and experiences with the municipalities. From the MA perspective according to Paul Stein there are four kinds of interaction between the organisations:

1. Subsidies from province to municipalities (including monitoring)
2. The province as a supervisory organ (constitutional responsibility)
3. Spreading knowledge (top-down)
4. Sharing practical experience (bottom-up)

Poland: There are generally good relations between city and MA. The MA with its deadlines for the preparation of the Local Revitalisation Programs was important for the regeneration process at local level. In order to apply for funding for projects these Local Revitalisation Programs had to be adopted. The MA also prepared the indicators for regeneration within these programs. The Silesian MA prepared – as the only region in Poland – subregional development programs. From a city perspective help from the MA is needed. And the personal contacts in this relationship are very important. The governance form is mostly vertical with a lot of competition between the cities. A more decentralised process of division of subsidies in the next funding period might be helpful.



Tomasz Kolton (Photo: DE)

Better horizontal governance is very important. During the preparation of the OP, the high competition between the cities has revealed to be a difficulty, and also expensive. In a specific programme, applications have been prepared for an amount which was 15 times higher than the amount at disposal. Especially in smaller cities the preparation of this kind of applications absorbs a huge amount of time and money. That is why there was a decision in favour of applications prepared in a non-competitive way. Horizontal co-operation within associations or unions is something new for the Polish cities. The expectation from URBACT is to learn from the experiences from abroad and to learn about the way to make better projects, also in preparation of the next funding period.

Sweden: It was not easy to identify the responsible Managing Authority from the part of the city. On the way to the MA they found the necessary partners at regional level, the regional planning office and the county administrative board of the Stockholm region. The reaction to the invitations to the MA, also for strategic meetings at local level, was that they could not give priority to single cities working on single projects in neighbourhoods. There is some kind of understanding on behalf of the city because once finished the LAP the application will go to the MA and enter the competition with all the other 26 municipalities in the Stockholm region. But who are the real actors in regional governance? For structural problems, even at very local level, the upper level cannot get into the grids of it. The local policy must be added to the regional policy, and there must be some kind of reconsideration of the connection between MA, the regional fund and the regional policies. That should affect the possibilities

of the 26 municipalities and lead to a more sustainable development.



Birgitta Svensson (Photo: DE)

The Stockholm region is the biggest in Sweden, and has one of the smallest Operational Programs in terms of funding. Sweden is involved in 9 to 10 URBACT projects and divided in four programs.

Point of discussion -> Complexity of applications

The work on the quality of applications should be one of the main interests of the Managing Authorities, like mentioned in the Polish case. The applications are getting better and better, but also more and more complex. The effort to produce the application is enormous, and the question is on how much effort, time and money should be invested into the applications, and how much into the projects?

From the German experience, In the case of integrated approaches participation of local stakeholders is an important issue. But these stakeholders also need some concrete projects and activities for their neighbourhoods to stay motivated. When the application phase of a Local Action Plan with evaluation and discussion within the MA is very long, you create a lot of expectations among local partners concerning their parti-



icipation, and they doubt about the efficiency. There should be smaller “soft” projects which as intermediate projects should be handled in a less bureaucratic way.

In the Dutch province of Gelderland (in other provinces they might adopt other procedures), the MA at the beginning of the Operational Program period contacts all program cities and makes a list of all the demands filling in a reservation list of budgets. With

this reservation of projects, the cities then are preparing the EU formats and in time have to admit their proposal and implement their projects in a certain time frame. That means that there is no struggle between the cities during this process, but a common discussion on key factors and criteria on how to make the reservation at the MA level. These key factors are discussed among the program cities and the province. The province, the MA, at the end was the decider.

Experiences of Integrated Neighbourhood Development: the EU Commission

The main topic of RegGov is to identify the added value in regional governance. What is very important is to get an overview on all administrative levels and their implications for the development of deprived neighbourhoods. After the municipalities and the exchange with the Managing Authorities (at regional or national level) the discussion focused on the European level, with two representatives from the European Commission.

As an input to the discussion, Susan Bird, from DG Employment and Merja Haapakka, from DG Regio, presented their programmatic documents, guidelines and gave some outlook on the priorities for the next structural funding period (2014-2020).

Local Employment Development and Corporate Social Responsibility in the EU

Susan Bird, European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities



Susan Bird (Photo: DE)

Challenges of Europe 2020

- Globalisation/interdependence
- New technologies
- Climate change
- Demographic change
- Economic crisis
- Smart growth: knowledge and innovation
 - Flagship: Youth on the Move (focus on training and education of young generation)
- Sustainable growth: resource-efficient, sustainable, and competitive
- Inclusive growth: high employment, social and territorial cohesion
 - Flagship: An agenda for new skills and jobs
 - Flagship: European platform against poverty

CSR and Local Employment Development (LED)

- Commitment by companies to forge strategies and policies in and with local communities
- Provision of finance for economic development and training – using European Social Fund as leverage
- Employee volunteering, charitable activity
 - Conference April 2008, Study during 2008, Consultation meeting 6 Oct 2009



Some findings from the LED/CSR Study (2008)

In the LED context there is an increasing attention to the local level, a combination of top-down and bottom-up strategies with multi-stakeholder involvement which consequently means in terms of governance: power-sharing and division of labour.

LED/CSR current practice

- It is increasing
- Labour market integration of disadvantaged groups (Social enterprise in Belgium)
- Attracting business (“Business Babes” – The Body Shop, Australia)
- Revitalisation – local quality labels
- Promotion of CSR to local business communities (Oeiras, Portugal: Observatory, Lab, Platform)
- Empowerment of local actors for strategic LED
- Environmental protection (Cascades, Canada: waste recycling, donations and sponsorships for the environment)

Interactions of stakeholders

- Large and small companies – clusters emerge as a result of enhanced local co-operation
- NGOs very active
- Regional/local government translates national strategies and/or generates its own strategies
- National governments establish framework conditions, provide finance
- Social partners are often mediators
- PES (public employment service), academics are facilitators
- Specialised CSR organisations, media, enhance transparency

- Formal and informal co-operation
- Coordination unit
- Network-like modes of operation

Results of LED/CSR initiatives

- Pooling of resources and expertise
- Enhanced local cohesion and economic climate
- Better matching of labour demand and supply
- Improvement of labour market functioning
- Access to finance
- For companies: better image, higher sales, more business opportunities, increased employee loyalty, enhanced processes and creativity

Challenges

- Local environment supportive of partnerships
- Company awareness of opportunities
- Local empowerment
- Availability of incentives
- Shared vision
- Motivating companies without restricting choice
- Transparency
- Critical mass
- Sustainability of finance
- Communication between partners
- Adaptability to changed framework conditions

Recommendations to European Commission and Member States

- Emphasize bottom-up local empowerment
- Provide incentives for multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Competence development for NGOs
- Provide LED/CSR guidelines
- Enhance company CSR, e.g. tool to measure effect of CSR on competitiveness
- Foster social enterprise, e.g. “Town Hall Open Markets” in SK
- Encourage SME social “investment clubs”

Recommendations to enterprise, civil society, local government

- Address right size of initiative
- Establish a coordination unit
- Address methods of decision-taking
- Take account of structure of local enterprise community
- Foster facilitators/mediators/brokers
- Communicate outcomes
- Ensure monitoring

Future perspectives

- Need for intermediaries or pooling mechanisms to align strategic LED with more ad hoc private CSR
- Active and creative ageing is an issue
- Opportunity to involve SMEs in pooled CSR resourcing
- New ways of financing LED/CSR could be possible (insurance companies?)

Promoting Sustainable Urban Development

Merja Haapakka, European Commission, Directorate General for Regional Policy

Coming back to the discussion earlier in this seminar and questions on the value of the Local Action Plans in the RegGov context, it is one of the main aims of the networks

having the Fast Track Label to use the project period for a more long term strategic planning and thereafter apply for financing and support for implementation through the EU or national programmes.



Merja Haapakka (Photo: DE)

After the end of the URBAN Community initiatives and mainstreaming of the urban actions, there has been a need to support integrated and strategic urban planning. Your Local Action Plans and cross-sectoral planning is one way to do that.

EU Cohesion Policy and urban development

In future cohesion policy and improved urban mainstreaming

- should be based on reinforced legal framework,
- should be in thematic alignment with Europe 2020 objectives,
- aim to give a stronger role for cities in programming, implementation and decision-making of the urban dimension of cohesion policy and
- should develop a more functional approach to programming.

DG Regional Policy has carried out a study on ERDF local development in future, in close coordination with other EU funds. This would be community led partnership (local

public-private partnerships) activity. The recommendations of the study were

- stronger mobilisation of the local level in the next ERDF programming period,
- reinforced legislative framework,
- delivery model supporting on the one hand capacity building and cooperation, and implementation of the local strategies on the other.

DG Regional Policy is also working with experts on a prospective analysis “Cities of Tomorrow”. This is about a more long term perspective, combining foresight and specialist knowledge which cities could use when preparing future strategies and programmes.

Next steps foreseen in the preparation for future:

- 5th Cohesion Report, outlining future policy options, November 2010
- High Level Group meeting on urban dimension, December 2010
- Cohesion Forum, 31 January - 1 February 2011
- Proposals for financial perspectives and future regulations, 1st half of 2011

To remind ourselves of the **current urban dimension** framework available to cities:

- It is a non-mandatory, thematic priority in the ERDF Operational Programmes.
- At EU level, different Cohesion Policy Objectives define the scope and scale of interventions in the regions and the Member States.
- It is the Member States which choose national and regional priorities according to their territorial needs and conditions, anchored in Operational Programmes. The delivery mechanisms are mainly arranged at national and regional level.

- ERDF is predominantly targeted at „hard measures“ / infrastructures related to social inclusion according to current ERDF regulation. Article 8 sets the basis for sustainable urban development and expands the eligibility of actions, especially for community development and employment creation. This article also provides a possibility to finance ESF type measures up to 15 % within integrated urban development operations.
- In addition there are specific guidelines for social inclusion in urban areas within Cohesion Policy 2007-2013, Chapter 6.1 “Promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities”⁵.

Common Discussion and Conclusions

How do you see the connection between urban and neighbourhood development and social responsibility of entrepreneurs? How can you target CSR to the deprived neighbourhoods?

It is a challenge for the companies to make investments work, when an environment is disadvantaged and not attractive for different reasons. It is about fostering good relationships with the local authorities and face-to-face discussion about what the issues are. Local authorities could try to provide some start-up and employment subsidies or training subsidies as a starting point. For the entrepreneurs, being in a more flexible world where companies come in making investments it is important to see that entrepre-

⁵ “Cohesion Policy and cities: the urban contribution to growth and jobs in the regions.” Communication from the Commission. Brussels, 13.7.2006. COM(2006) 385 final



neurs as actors are in a good position to make a difference. If such projects are going to be successful, they are win-win for the economy, but also win-win for society and local communities as well.

For example, retailers have a mixed reputation. When they invest in former industrial sites, they bring supplies to those areas, and they also provide jobs. But sometimes the big retailers take the place of smaller and traditional shops. What is happening recently is that retailers are very aware of the need to treat holistically their investments in deprived neighbourhoods. They are providing training, they are stimulating cultural activities and contributing to local identity.

At the local level in Södertälje – and this will be discussed in the next cluster meeting in December on the spot – there are some strategies of corporate social responsibility, especially of company-building between public and private. The EU 2020 strategy foresees a coordinated strategic approach, most important will be to identify the parts related to cohesion policy.

Is there a way to find a better integration of ERDF and ESF funding? Thinking about economic activities and their social impact, financing of local small businesses in the area can also include putting at disposal from the part of the local authority premises and services in the area. There is already a possibility of cross-financing ERDF-ESF: Up to 10% of an ERDF OP can be used to implement ESF type actions (art. 34, Gen Reg 1083/2006). Exception: Under article 8, up to 15% can be used to implement ESF-type measures within integrated urban development operations.

According to the RegGov partners at all levels vertical and horizontal co-operation are needed. Is it already sufficient? Or are new communication structures between the levels necessary?

“It is important to make the best use of the scales and to find an efficient way to connect them. Learning from the local situation and from the mistakes made is very important.”

(Hungary)

“For the Operational Programs the best solution is to decentralise the function of Managing Authorities to a scale where the problems can be tackled in the cities.” (Netherlands)

“The Region as the Managing Authority is a very strong partner to make the national and regional level more transparent. From a local perspective it is abstract what is going on at European level. They have the role of a translator.” (Germany)

“The problems of deprived neighbourhoods are multi-dimensional. It needs a good involvement at all levels.” (Romania)

“When an MA asks cities to prepare an application with the participation of inhabitants, the local authorities wait a year for an answer. An important mechanism in the process of funding is the ‘reservation of money’ as a first step to be able to activate inhabitants.” (Netherlands)

“Sometimes there are problems with the OP for preparation when pre-



paring the projects. Changing the aims is difficult because of the rules, especially for smaller cities. A platform for cities every half a year is a solution. There are still two years to improve and to install it for the next complete funding period.” (Poland)

“There are two studies at EU level on the connection of ERDF and local

development (already implemented) and of ESD and local development.”
(DG Employment)

“Local commitment and ownership have been most important for successful projects of the urban dimension. (ex-post Urban II)”
(DG Regio)



Annex

Programme of the Thematic Seminar

Monday, 25 October 2010

Location: Astoria Hotel, Satu Mare (RO)

- 09:00h **Official Welcome**
Iuliu Ilyes | Mayor of the City of Satu Mare
& Brigitte Grandt | RegGov Lead Partner
- 09:15h **Introduction to the Programme of the Seminar**
Petra Potz | RegGov Lead Expert
- Working Session 1:**
 Elements for Successful Regeneration: the Municipalities
Requirements from the URBACT Secretariat
Melody Houk | URBACT Secretariat Paris
- An overview on the RegGov partners
Petra Potz | RegGov Lead Expert, location³, Berlin
- Co-Production of the Local Action Plans (1)
Partner Cities: Nyiregyhaza, Satu Mare
- Common discussion**
- 11:30h **Working session 1:**
 Elements for Successful Regeneration: the Municipalities
Co-Production of the Local Action Plans (2)
Partner Cities: Nijmegen, Södertälje, Köbanya
- Common discussion**
- 14:00h **Working Session 1:**
 Elements for Successful Regeneration: the Municipalities
Co-Production of the Local Action Plans (3)
Partner Cities: Siracusa, Ruda Slaska, Duisburg
- Common discussion**
- 16:00-18:00h **Guided field trip** by bus through the target area of Satu Mare
Nicoleta Lasan | City of Satu Mare
- 18:00h (SET)
- 17.00h (CET) Bus transfer to hotel in Nyiregyhaza



Tuesday, 26 October 2010

Locations: City Hall of Nyiregyhaza & Hotel Pagony

09:00-10:00h **Official Welcome**

Dr. R. Éva Halkó | Deputy Mayor of the City of Nyiregyhaza

Press Conference, Guided Tour in the City Hall

10:30-12:30h **Working Session 2:**

Elements for Successful Regeneration: Cities and Managing Authorities

Melody Houk | URBACT Secretariat Paris:

Requirements and News from the Programme Level

Satu Mare & Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing (RO), Nyiregyhaza, Köbanya & National Development Agency (HU), Duisburg & North Rhine-Westphalia (DE), Nijmegen & Gelderland (NL), Ruda Slaska & Silesia Voivodeship (PL), Södertälje & Tillväxtverket (SE)

Common discussion

13:30h

Working Session 3:

Preparation of the Annual Conference

Brigitte Grandt | RegGov Lead Partner, EG DU, Duisburg

& Melody Houk | URBACT Secretariat Paris

Final Conference: Overview and Draft Programme (1)

Dominik Erbeding | RegGov Communication Manager, EG DU, Duisburg

15:15-17:30h **Guided field trip** by bus to Huszar estate, Inner City and Sóstó

Wednesday, 27 October 2010

Location: Hotel Pagony

09:00h

Final Conference: Overview and Draft Programme (2)

Brigitte Grandt | RegGov Lead Partner, EG DU, Duisburg

09:45h

Experiences of the Household Panel Survey in Nyiregyhaza

Dr. Fábíán Gergely, University of Debrecen

10:00h

Experiences of Integrated Neighbourhood Development – Panel Discussion (1)

The RegGov Partners and Managing Authorities in dialogue with Merja Haapakka | DG Regio and Susan Bird | DG Employment, European Commission, Brussels

11:15-12:30h

Experiences of Integrated Neighbourhood Development – Panel Discussion (2)

The RegGov Partners and Managing Authorities in dialogue with Merja Haapakka | DG Regio and Susan Bird | DG Employment, European Commission, Brussels

13:30-14:30h

RegGov: Conclusions and Perspectives

Petra Potz | RegGov Lead Expert

14:30h

End of the Seminar

Facilitation of the seminar: Petra Potz, Lead Expert, location³, Berlin



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The RegGov Network

Integrated approaches to the development of deprived urban neighbourhoods have proved to be successful in many of the old EU member states over the last decades. But good practice examples of how to develop, implement and fund such policies are rarely known at a wider European level. Crucial factors for the success of such policies are efficient co-operation and a high level of trust between cities and their regional authorities. The RegGov Network aims to make these practical experiences accessible to all partners and help them develop and implement new integrated strategies for a sustainable development at neighbourhood level.

Some European cities and regions have gained long-lasting experiences in trustful and efficient co-operation between cities and their regional authorities. For other European partners, such co-operation constitutes a new challenge.

The RegGov Network brings together both types of partners, involving nine cities from all over Europe. It intends to use the expertise and know-how which is available amongst the RegGov partners to support the development of new and improved forms of co-operation at the local level as well as between the local and the regional level. In thematic seminars main issues are discussed broadly bringing together partners, their managing authorities, the representatives at programme level from the URBACT Secretariat and from the involved General Directions of the EU Commission.

The partners co-operate on an intense working level within a series of seminars in four thematic clusters. They focus on topics of special interest for sub-groups of partners:

Cluster 1	New forms of regional co-operation in integrated neighbourhood regeneration
Cluster 2	The involvement of private sector and community representatives in efficient governance models for the regeneration of deprived urban neighbourhoods
Cluster 3	The integration of Roma population and other deprived groups into the social, cultural and economic life of their cities
Cluster 4	The function of city-wide monitoring systems for the development in urban neighbourhoods

Integrated Local Action Plans in the city's most deprived neighbourhoods will be developed. This will be done in close co-operation between the cities and their managing authorities and with a strong involvement of local stakeholders from the target neighbourhoods. The co-ordination of all relevant key players in urban and neighbourhood development is an important topic.

The European Commission has assigned the Fast Track Label to the RegGov Network which is an additional incentive for a particularly close co-operation between the Partner Cities and their Managing Authorities when elaborating Local Action Plans.





Imprint

Regional Governance of Sustainable Integrated Neighbourhood Development - RegGov

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Elements for successful regeneration.
What does it need from the different administrative levels?

Seminar Report:

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