

RegGov Fast Track Network

Regional Governance of Sustainable
Integrated Neighbourhood Development



"Regions, Cities, Neighbourhoods - strong Partners"

March 2010



RegGov Network | Extraordinary Partner Meeting

Documentation

City of Duisburg | 22 & 23 February 2010



Connecting cities
Building successes

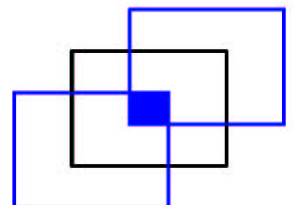


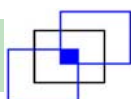
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Day 1 | 13.30h - 17.30h

Meeting Venue: 'Ditib' Mosque in Duisburg-Marxloh. The venue allowed to visit Germany's biggest mosque with an integrated intercultural & interreligious centre, located in the neighbourhood of Marxloh, one of the deprived areas in Duisburg.



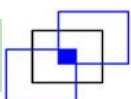
1.1 Official Welcome and Opening

Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg

Brigitte Grandt welcomed all participants, especially Alexander Ferstl, representative of the European Commission - DG Regio, Merja Haapakka, the new contact person of the European Commission, DG Regio, for the RegGov project (in place of Johan Magnusson), Jean-Loup Drubigny, director of the URBACT Secretariat in Paris, the three participating Managing Authorities from Sweden, Gelderland (Netherlands) and North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany), and also all network partner cities. From Halandri (Greece) and Satu Mare (Romania) no one attended the meeting due to a lot of work at local level. She also introduced the new Lead Expert for our network, Petra Potz. (Please see the list of participants at the end of this documentation.)

This extraordinary meeting focussed on three main points:

1. the state of the art at local level (see city presentations) with regard to the development of LAPs, experiences of the last year and expectations for the next year,
2. explanations to the change of the Lead Expert,
3. and discussion and preparation of the next cluster meetings focused on the essence of the contents.



1.2 The Stage and Perspectives of the Urban Dimension

Alexander Ferstl & Merja Haapakka | European Commission, DG Regio, Bruxelles

This Extraordinary Partner Meeting is a very important occasion of learning about the progress of the partners activities with delivering and design of their Local Action Plans, because that is basically the key instrument to realise the two-way-bridge between this network and the regional or national local action programmes. In this regard, it is time to make projects concrete and to make the Local Action Plans operational as soon as possible.



In addition, those cities and their responsible Managing Authorities who are ready to deliver their Local Action Plans are kindly invited to a Signature Ceremony in Brussels on 20 May 2010. During the ceremony, a commissioner will account and sign these Local Action Plans.

Concerning the urban dimension of cohesion policy, the network is entering an interesting phase of discussion. Referring to this, the European Commission will soon come forward with the Fifth Cohesion Report which outlines the state of cohesion in Europe. This will also soon be followed by the proposals for the period until 2013.



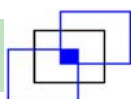
A critical reviewing about what has been attained with the urban dimension in the current programme period and where we want to go in the future is needed. Also the new commissioner, Mr Hahn, has made very clear that urban policy, an urban dimension of cohesion policies, is one of his priorities. So far with the urban dimension, a lot was achieved. Within these months, 20 years of urban development operations with the integration policy are celebrated.

Learning from the experiences from the urban pilot projects, from the Urban Community Initiative, and also learning how the mainstreaming effect is, enables to go a bit further for the future. The debate among the member states in Brussels shows that there are three points about the mainstreaming and about the current set-up of the urban dimension which need to be thought about.

First of all, mainstreaming is a process which requires monitoring and which requires following, and if the discussion deals with the future, there is a need to reflect how mainstream co-operation in the future would look like in that sense.

Secondly, there also exists a clear need for innovation in urban policies and experimentation. This space which was provided with the new Urban Community Initiative was newly lost, not everywhere in Europe, e.g. in North Rhine-Westphalia there is still a lot of space for that, but the overall picture shows that there is even less space than in the past.

Thirdly, the networks are vital to address urban issues and urban development operations. For that, programmes like URBACT are really essential to add a real European value and value to urban development.



In this regard, the urban dimension will be an important point of discussion and will be an important element in the future, also relating to the “Europe 2020” strategy which will be in a way the new Lisbon strategy for Europe’s economy. Due to the three pillars of this strategy which is first growth based on knowledge and innovation, secondly an inclusive employment society and thirdly “greener growth”, the cities will need to play an important role in all that. Not only in delivering many of these operations, but also as the places where things happen. For growth based on knowledge and innovation, it could really help boosting Europe’s economic performance to use metropolitan structures and urban knowledge potentials. Concerning the inclusive growth objective, combating social polarisation and segregation in many of our cities will be vital, and also issues related to aging, related to demographic change and employability. Finally, it will be important for the aspect of greener growth to promote greener, more compact and also more energy-efficient cities than in the past and concepts related to that.

As the RegGov project is working on one of the key topics, the co-operation between the local and the regional level and how it can best address these issues, there are a lot of expectations from the network, and the European Commission is very interested in the output of the network to make up all minds for the future.

1.3 Dissemination on URBACT programme level

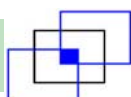
Jean-Loup Drubigny | Head of URBACT Secretariat, Paris

When URBACT started, it accepted the challenge on how to organise the change in our cities with the objective of a much better local impact. A second challenge for URBACT II was to try to associate Managing Authorities as much as possible to the networks.

In this regard, the head of the URBACT programme and also the European Commission are very interested in what kind of lesson the participating cities can grow of that, what they can teach on this relationship, what are the experiences.

Indeed the cities don’t work only for the European Commission or the urban policy, they work for themselves, their cities and their regions, but as the European Commission tries new shapes of policy and to improve the common work, the feedback from the cities is very important for that. They are very interested in the questions where the cities are with their Local Action Plans, what kind of problems do they have, what is about their Local Support Groups and what is about the relationship with their Managing Authorities.

In addition, a capitalisation process is organised by the URBACT Secretariat and has two thoughts, on the one hand so-called Pole Meetings for the participation of Lead Partners and Lead Experts. The first objective is to support and to monitor all the activities of the networks and projects, to share all problems and to try to solve them, and also going further during these meetings to see and to debate on the state of all URBACT projects and what kind of challenges they face. Therefore, the meetings are organised in the way of the aspect of monitoring, and a reflection linked within the URBACT programme so-called “mid-evaluation”



is started to improve the way of monitoring, supporting and producing knowledge. Another aspect of the Pole Meetings is co-producing and mixing the existing different networks and working groups to elaborate common products, because the majority is focussed on the Local Action Plans and its activities.

In the last Pole Meeting was discussed the production of case studies for each project. These case studies are needed to prove the way the Secretariat asks to work in URBACT and if it has a real local impact, and also to improve the quality and the benefit of the work. The main aim is to analyse the use and impact of the URBACT programme and especially of the Local Actions Plans at local level.

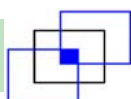
The main objective is to know that there is an added value in the URBACT activities and to know that it is really useful for everyone, so there will be a way to go on commonly for the next period at European level.

Concerning dissemination activities, the mini-website of the RegGov project on the global URBACT website with approximately 1000 visits a day has between 250 and 400 hits per month. For further dissemination, agreements with national websites have been created, agreements with 15 national websites in 15 countries to publish information in their own languages, e.g. Netherlands, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Italy and Sweden, and to use that to disseminate further the cities' products.

1.4 Introduction of the new RegGov Lead Expert, Dr. Petra Potz

Petra Potz | Lead Expert

Petra is an urban planner working with the consultancy "location³ Knowledge Transfer" based in Berlin (www.location3.de). She grew up in Essen in the Ruhr region. Her university degree in "Spatial Planning" is from Dortmund (1986), she lived in Rome from 1986 to 2000 doing scientific research especially on the imbalances in the Roman periphery, with large social housing estates, areas built without permission and deprived areas. She finished her PhD at "La Sapienza" University in Rome in 1997. Returning to Germany she worked at the Social Science Research Center (WZB) in Berlin with a European study on governance structures in metropolitan retail development. Since 2004, she is working on her own on integrated urban development in European projects, especially related to the actors concerned with retail and inner city development and to the activation of civic actors as potential in deprived areas. "Please make remarks and comments openly and get in touch with me for all requests. I am looking forward to good cooperation, open communication and fruitful results."



1.5 Working Session: City Presentations

All cities have been invited to prepare a short presentation on their state of the art of the RegGov activities. What have they achieved in the last year? What are they planning to do? And what are the experiences with the process?



For the state of the single cities, please see the Power Point Presentations sent by e-mail on 1 March 2010 for the following partner cities: **Duisburg** (Brigitte Grandt), **Satu Mare** (there was no representative, but a presentation sent by Satu Mare), **Siracusa** (Mariagiovanna Laudani), **Ruda Śląska** (Tomasz Rzeżucha), **Nijmegen** (Hendrik-Jan ter Scheggert), **Nyíregyháza** (Péter Nagy), **Kőbánya** (Dénes Györi), **Halandri** (no representative and no presentation of the City of Halandri), **Södertälje** (Anders Bäcklander).

Short summary of the working session: City Presentations

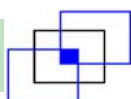
- Rich presentations of the partners which prove how the activities have been carried out in the last year, with different ways and levels of communication.
- LSG are already established or newly built in all presented cities.
- The LAP are in preparation, some of them with concrete deadlines of submission.
- Different ways of establishing communication between neighbourhoods/cities, city networks and managing authorities – this has to be identified more precisely in the network activities.
- Different ways of involvement of local groups and stakeholders.

1.6 Explanations of the change of the Lead Expert - Clarification of open questions

Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg

The Lead Partner respects our former Lead Expert, David R. Froessler, as a very experienced expert in European affairs and as a real expert in integrated neighbourhood renewal of deprived urban areas. He has done, in reference to the partners, a very good job and worked very hard on a lot of themes regarding to our network.

Nevertheless, the city of Duisburg as RegGov Lead Partner has decided to terminate the contract with him for two main reasons, and this resolution occurred by mutual agreement between the Lead Partner and the Lead Expert.



But first of all, the Lead Partner acknowledged a fundamental mistake related to the planning of the network, because the role of the Lead Partner was underestimated.

As the program level recommended, two people are needed to coordinate and manage the project at lead partner level, like communication, financial issues and the thematic work.

In this regard, one main experience of the past is that the Lead Expert shouldn't make the intake visits to the partners alone, and network meetings, especially the cluster meetings, without the participation of the Lead Partner are not acceptable, because the Lead Partner has the duty to report and disseminate not only at the network level, but also at the URBACT programme level. In addition, the Lead Partner must also communicate with the European Commission and the associated Managing Authorities of the regional levels.



- *Missing reports*

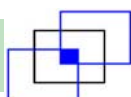
Problems caused by the missing reports are:

At partner/network level: If reports are not available in time, some partners may forget their tasks or may not know how to fulfil their tasks. If so, the required and necessary basis for the project and its ongoing work is lacking.

At programme level: The Lead Partners and Lead Experts of all URBACT projects meet usually 3 or 4 times a year. At this level, the Lead Partner is responsible for ensuring a sustainable successful continuation of the network, its activities and its exchange of experiences for all Partner Cities and has to report on interesting outputs from all networks for the programme level.

EC level: The Lead Partner has to report on the results, outcomes and conclusions of the project's work at an annual meeting with the European Commission.

Regional Level NRW: URBACT is a very important programme for the Ministry of Transport and Building in North Rhine-Westphalia. They have given us extra money for dissemination at regional level. And as you know, some of the North Rhine-Westphalian cities are also working in the clusters of our network.



All of them ask us for information and reports. But it is impossible to report and to do a good job if there are no reports and information e.g. about what has happened in the clusters or in the work with the MAs.

- *Lack of co-operation, communication and exchange*

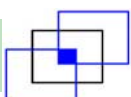
The last talk with the former Lead Expert was before the summer holidays last year. At this meeting, he explained that he had a lot of work but he promised that we will get all the missing reports at the end of the summer holidays 2009. (According to the LE's contract, the reports had to be finalized 4 weeks after each meeting!) As everyone knows, the reports have been received not until the beginning of 2010.

Additionally, there were a lot more themes to agree upon, e.g. the role of the Lead Expert, the self concept of the Lead Expert, moderation methods... They can be problems, but you can't find solutions for them if you don't talk about it in time.

As the Lead Partner is responsible for the project, it is unacceptable that the Lead Expert refuses to speak with the Lead Partner, and that he does something without agreement.

After the explanations of the Lead Partner to the termination of the LE's contract and its reason, the general feedback of the partner cities was:

- 1) The reasons of the decision are comprehensible for all partners.
- 2) They all accept the decision of the Lead Partner. It is finally his decision.



Day 2 | 9.00h - 15.00h

Meeting Venue: City Hall of Duisburg in the city centre of Duisburg

2.1 Field trip to Duisburg's neighbourhood Marxloh: Review and comments relating to the field trip

Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg

(Please see additionally the PPP Duisburg-Marxloh)

At the end of the first day a short field trip to the neighbourhood of Marxloh was organised with several stops. In this regard, the discussion on the second day started with a review and some more information and explanations of the situation in the neighbourhood of Duisburg-Marxloh.

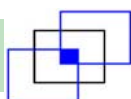
Duisburg-Marxloh had a very big structural change in heavy industry, especially in the coal and steel production. In the neighbourhood, there is an accumulation of problems caused in the closure of industrial establishments, mass dismissals, unemployment, population decline, vacancies and so on. For that, we started with the programme of a "Socially Integrative City".

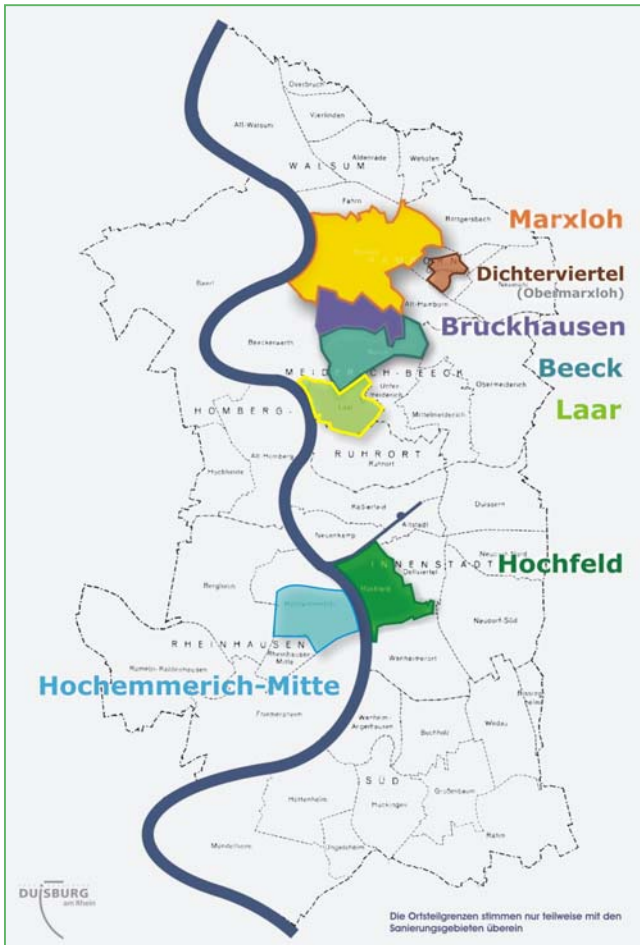


Marxloh has a surface of around 757 ha and a population of over 17.300 inhabitants. The unemployment rate in Marxloh is 22.8%, in the whole city of Duisburg 13.1%. 34% of people are getting social welfare and in Duisburg 18.4% in total. There are a lot of people with a migration background. The statistics shows that around 60% of the people in the neighbourhood have a migration background, but one part of Marxloh is a more German part with only some well-qualified migrants, and in the other part, there are some houses with a nearly 100% migration rate.

Marxloh is a very young neighbourhood. 21.9% are under 18 years old, in Duisburg 16.8%, and also 21.2% are over 60 years old and in the whole city 26.9%. There exists also a very big population decline in Marxloh (25.8%), because more people are leaving the neighbourhood than staying there, so the neighbourhood population is shrinking more and more. It is expected that the neighbourhood will lose more people in the next years. As an effect of that, there are a lot of unoccupied dwellings in Marxloh (12%).

The neighbourhood has a very long history relating to the integrated work in Marxloh. Starting with the first programme in 1985, until the beginning of the 1990s there have been separate programmes only investing in streets, trees etc. which wasn't really successful. In 1993, an integrated approach was started, especially to invest money in people. In 1995, an application for the URBAN programme was made and it is funded until now from the Ministry of Transport and Building from the "Socially Integrative City" programme.



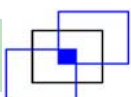


In addition, a holistic approach exists to solve the local problems with the participation of the residents and to try to link all different political levels. One special example for this holistic approach is an old sport building in Marxloh created at the beginning of the 20th century. There is now based the development agency combining different approaches, e.g. stimulating the local economy in the neighbourhood through employment and qualification, social and cultural activities, a youth hostel, meetings and conferences, and so on.

A so-called “Round Table“ was established for each neighbourhood in Duisburg to involve all residents and to link all local activities. We have met some participants of the “Round Table” during the field trip. This table is connecting different working groups, like the union of local associations, the business advertisement association, the association of Turkish businessmen, a society for the promotion of Marxloh and a lot of working groups e.g. for young people or for crime prevention, which are all working for the neighbourhood, as it is a big area with many different interests. The results are shared and discussed with the other groups on the “Round Table”. So there are a lot of people

involved in the Local Support Group on the basis of the neighbourhood of Duisburg-Marxloh. For example, 80 people are invited for the up-coming “Future Workshop”, but these people are only representing different groups, as speakers or multipliers for smaller or bigger groups.

Finally, some impressions of the different action fields were shown, e.g. the local economy, the shopping street, the social infrastructure, some cultural events, housing, urban renewal, and so on.



2.2 Discussion and preparation of the next cluster meetings

Petra Potz | Lead Expert

During a two-day work meeting in Duisburg in January the upcoming activities in the RegGov network based on the working plan delivered to the Secretariat have been discussed among Lead Partner and Lead Expert.

The Third Thematic Seminar in October and the third round of the cluster meetings, planned between next December and February 2011, should be focused very much on the central topic of our network „Regional Co-operation“.

The objective of this session was to discuss and fix the work programme for the next steps, especially of the second round of cluster meetings.



2.2.1 Cluster 1: 10-11 May, Ruda Slaska

New forms of regional co-operation in integrated neighbourhood regeneration

Available input: reports of the 1st Cluster Meeting & MA seminar. The topic is crucial to RegGov, as it is also the topic of the whole network. Vertical cooperation between the managing authorities of the structural funds and the cities using and applying for these funds is important, but in the single countries the experiences are very different from each other.

During the first cluster meeting experiences from Northrhine Westfalia (a. the regional strategy with the Operational Programmes, b. the regional city network „Socially Integrative City“ and c. the Agency “Urban Restructuring West”) have been presented together with a description of the situation of the Polish region of Silesia. Here, an exchange has been started in the Metropolitan Region of Upper Silesia by the Urbact I initiative Support for Cities. In the Netherlands, the 3rd example, the national government is directly in contact with the cities, but also at the regional level (Province of Gelderland), the MA level, monthly meetings with the cities are organised.

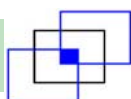
Regional networks of cities, especially of cities within a region, are only partly existing. Experiences with co-operation between cities and managing authorities are very intense and systematic in Northrhine Westfalia and in the Netherlands.

But, support for city networks from the managing authorities can also consist in financing external expertise or research projects helping cities when they elaborate integrated action plans or need support for co-operation.

- *Added value for the cities:*

Know-how exchange, especially when the exchange takes place between cities, not through external expertise

Exchange of opinions and elaboration of common positions



- *Added value for the managing authorities from a deeper city co-operation:*

Improved capacity to solve problems and competitiveness, better and more qualified applications for funding from the cities

Building of a partnership between city networks and MA



These first analyses show that the forms of regional cooperation depend very much on their institutional background. Especially the aspects of co-operation between cities and managing authorities are important. It is necessary to get more - and more systematic - information on the current state of co-operation.

In a short round some information from different national contexts has been given:

- The Gelderland MA is planning to carry out interviews with Dutch cities until summer. Paul Stein and Petra agreed to exchange on the development of the questionnaires for RegGov and the Dutch survey.
- In Sweden, Local Development Agreements as agreements on funding concentrated in deprived areas have been developed for 21 cities. Integration of urban and social policies for the Roma groups. Three cities in Sweden have a Fast Track Label, the other two are dealing with health and SME topics, there are only mailing contacts.
- The Hungarian partners stressed the importance of the national elections in April 2010. There is more or less a moratorium for any proposal until the vote.

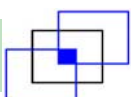
Next steps:

For the next cluster meeting the Lead Expert will

- collect available information (from the final application, the baseline study, the cluster 1 report, the seminar for MA) and display it in form of a table and overview and
- propose a questionnaire on the current status which will be checked and discussed during the cluster meeting.
- During the next cluster meeting the cities furthermore should denominate deficits in co-operation. It should be worked out what general set-up of co-operation is desirable and what are the obstacles. In the end elements and minimum requirements for co-operation should be formulated.

After the cluster meeting the approved questionnaire will be sent to all RegGov partners (cities and MA) for completion and comment.

In the Third Thematic Seminar (October 2010) an analysis of the responses will be presented and will be subject to further discussion.



2.2.2 Cluster 2: 26-27 April, Satu Mare

The involvement of private sector and community representatives in efficient governance models for the regeneration of deprived urban neighbourhoods

Inputs: report from the 1st cluster seminar and Good Practice Reader on PPP. During the first seminar first questions and models of PPP from the partners have been presented. There are some promising approaches, but also different levels of experience with this topic among the partners. Some partners for instance have little experience, and difficulties to involve private stakeholders, e.g. in the housing sector (local owners of apartments in Kőbánya) or to define the role and function of private stakeholders in historic or deprived neighbourhoods, like in Ruda Śląska. In Satu Mare the dramatic financial situation has made it very difficult to attract private investors at the moment.

What is crucial and has already been started in the partner cities is to establish local support groups. They include relevant actors from the public and the private sector sharing responsibilities and developing integrated strategies. What is needed is the common will to discuss and understand the different expectations and the possibilities and constraints of the different actors and groups. Then it will become more easy to activate the private actors in the partner cities and neighbourhoods.

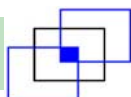
Especially the housing sector seems most relevant to many partners, although the structure of this sector is differing from country to country. The involvement of private stakeholders in integrated neighbourhood development has many aspects. What the Good Practice Reader offers, are classical models of PPP, but the partner cities have to analyse what exactly is needed in the concrete single context.

Private actors as economic stakeholders:

- Important for a balanced neighbourhood development, with multifunctional mix, but often “big players” are not interested in integrated local structural development
- Small individual owners of apartments as well as housing companies and investors
- Small shop-owners and craftsmen in the neighbourhood motivated to keep and improve their economic basis, e.g. retail of food and daily needs, ethnic economy. This can be important for local retail supply in shops and ambulant food markets.
- Retail companies and investors, more related to city centre and urban development in general

Private as community representatives:

- Important for social cohesion, quality of neighbourhood life and local identity; good civil structures and volunteering important for transparency and attention; condition for a public political and intercultural dialogue
- Citizens, inhabitants living there for a long time are motivated to keep their neighbourhoods alive and stable and to invest time for this objective
- Organizations in the neighbourhood or city that do not represent the local authority and not the market: Third sector
- Volunteers and civil organisations working on integration of disadvantaged groups (ethnic minorities or elder generation or children/younger generation); health and care organisations (if not public)



Depending on the character and the activities of private actors there are also different forms of involvement and activation:

- Informal inclusion (private actors in Local Support Groups)
- Coordination of public and private activities (e.g. Business Improvement Districts)
- Public offers to private owners/entrepreneurs (consultancy, support)
- Private legal forms of public services (e.g. social services)
- Contractual rules (for classical PPP infrastructure investments)

Next steps:

- There are big controversies on the concept of private involvement when discussing it concretely: what is the best way of resolving problems? As many partners do not have big experiences, the practical case of Satu Mare shall help to get deeper into the discussion.
- At the next cluster meeting in Satu Mare, the host city should present the example of its Local Action Plan focusing especially on the involvement of the private sector in different aspects. Satu Mare should prepare a detailed description and concrete questions for the other involved partners. Together they will discuss the process and exchange on the example of Satu Mare.
- The agenda of the cluster meeting shall be prepared by the Lead Expert in close cooperation with Satu Mare.



2.2.3 Cluster 3: 17-18 May, Köbánya

Integration of ROMA population and other deprived and excluded groups into the social, cultural and economic life of their cities

Available input: report of first cluster meeting. In that meeting the attention was concentrated on the experiences with the integration of Roma communities in selected neighbourhoods. Examples came from Nyíregyháza, Satu Mare, Köbánya and Dortmund, Northrhine-Westfalia.

Differences between Nyíregyháza and Satu Mare: e.g. Roma people in Satu Mare are speaking Hungarian and vice versa. There are different experiences, the aim is to exchange on the method to caring these problems.

There is little best practice in Nyíregyháza, but positive is the opening of the local cultural centre. In Hungary, for the political situation you can speak about deprived neighbourhoods, but not about Roma communities. The Roma question is covered as a part of the integrated LAP.

The importance of the issue is stressed also by the installation of a new URBACT network **ROMA-Net**. Lead Partner is the Municipality of Budapest, which is in the development phase. A special report „Roma-Net - Returning Dignity to the Roma People“ was distributed at the RegGov meeting and is available on the URBACT website. The Lead Expert contacted in Paris is Ann Morton Hyde: ann@think-international.com. She gave the advice that the European Roma Rights Centre (www.errc.org) based in Budapest will publish in March a European survey on the Roma situation. A call for proposals from the DG Regio Pilot Project “Pan-European coordination of Roma integration methods” – Roma Inclusion (2009/C 171/08) has been distributed at the meeting.

Next steps

The discussion on the contents of this cluster led to the decision to continue to focus on the Roma communities. For the topic of other deprived groups difficult to integrate like the strategies for the younger generation in deprived neighbourhoods only Duisburg expressed interest.

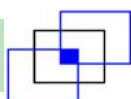
For the next cluster meeting taking place in Budapest the suggestion is to get in touch with ROMA-Net and to analyse where co-operation could be useful.

The aim of the cluster meeting is to exchange on different approaches and to formulate positions.

Köbánya will organise a presentation. 3 more programmes for regeneration, one of them in Köbánya, will be terminated in May.

Dortmund will continue to participate. They are working on a concept for the Roma situation, but have some difficulties at the city level.

The Lead Expert will get in touch with Satu Mare to better identify their needs and inputs for the cluster meeting.



2.2.4 Cluster 4: 29-30 June, Siracusa

The development of city-wide monitoring systems for the development in urban neighbourhoods



Inputs: reports from the first cluster meeting and from the thematic seminar in Nijmegen. Duisburg and Gelsenkirchen from North Rhine-Westphalia have presented their approaches for city-wide and neighbourhood monitoring with elaborated indicator sets. Nijmegen has developed a city-wide 14 indicators model, published every two years.

The Work Programme in Cluster 4 has to be adopted according to the available time and resources. Siracusa as the host city is interested in an intense presentation of possible monitoring systems as examples. Local specialised persons (data, statistics), but also the managing authority will be present and there should be an offer for them.

Next steps

As a basis a questionnaire on the available data in the cities will be sent and should be filled in before the meeting: a picture of the routine of statistical procedures like the kind of data collection, time period, frequency, territorial units etc.

Södertälje presentation of experiences should be prepared.

The information, especially from the cities of Siracusa, Köbánya and Halandri, is needed to be able to reduce to the basic and to make the inputs from Duisburg, Nijmegen and Gelsenkirchen fit to the needs of the partners. They should deliver inputs from their indicator systems showing a smaller or medium set of indicators as the basic solution for monitoring to the other participants.

No repetition of the first seminar, participants from the specialised offices (data/statistics) from Duisburg and Nijmegen should join the meeting. A deeper technical exchange will be possible. Methodology presentations on integration of data. The aspect of substitute indicators (in case of lacking data bases and statistics at the local level) is also important.

The third cluster seminar will then be focused on the “evaluation” issues.

2.3 Information and Dissemination on Programme Level

Petra Potz | Lead Expert

The last Thematic Pole Meeting took place on 02-03 February 2010 in Paris. Lead Partner and Lead Expert have participated.

New proposal from the Secretariat: Case studies at the programme level

A good documentation of the URBACT activities is crucial as a basis for discussion on programme perspectives after 2013. That's why the Secretariat has developed new forms of dissemination of the results. URBACT good practice means "a documented and efficient effective method, process or activity to show to have delivered reliable and measurable results over a reasonable time frame in an urban setting -> contribution to exchange / learning".

Two types of case studies of good practice are expected (see templates distributed). They should be compiled by the Lead Expert, but with the support of the network.

Type 1: URBACT good practice case study, analytical case study – a good practice from a city

Type 2: URBACT process-oriented case studies – a reflective review of the action planning process in the URBACT partner city – from identifying the problem to building a new policy

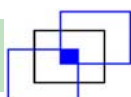
Potential cases for type 1 and type 2 for RegGov have been collected in a first brainstorming in Paris (*to be delivered until 12/2010*):

Type 1: Sustainable cooperation at the regional level

Type 2: From concept development to adaptation of LAP

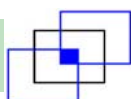
Next meetings at programme level:

05.05.2010, Paris	URBACT Capitalisation Meeting in Thematic Clouds: Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods, Cultural Heritage & Entrepreneurship, and Port Cities (LP/LE)
2nd week Sept. 2010, Paris	Thematic Pole Meeting (LP/LE)
30.11.-01.12.2010, Liège, BE	URBACT Annual Conference (<i>open to all partners</i>)



List of participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>City/Country</i>	<i>eMail</i>
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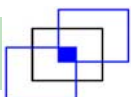


Programme

Monday, 22 February 2010

Meeting Venue: 'Ditib'-Mosque, Warbruckstraße 51, 47169 Duisburg-Marxloh

- 12.00h Meeting at hotel-reception
& Departure to the Meeting Venue
Lunch Break
- 13.15h Visitation of the Germany's biggest mosque and
intercultural & interreligious centre of Duisburg Marxloh
- 13.45h **Official Welcome and Opening**
Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg
- The Stage and Perspectives of the Urban Dimension**
Alexander Ferstl & Merja Haapakka | European Commission, DG Regio
- Dissemination on URBACT programme level**
Jean-Loup Drubigny | Head of URBACT-Secretariat, Paris
- 14.30h **Introduction of the new RegGov Lead Expert**
Dr. Petra Potz | Lead Expert
- Working Session 1**
- City Presentation 1: Duisburg**
Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg
- City Presentation 2: Satu Mare**
'In Absentia' | Anja Neumann
- City Presentation 3: Siracusa**
Mariagiovanna Laudani | City of Siracusa
- City Presentation 4: Ruda Śląska**
Tomasz Rzeżucha | City of Ruda Śląska
- 15.30h Coffee Break
- 15.45h **Working Session 2**
- City Presentation 5: Nijmegen**
Hendrik-Jan ter Scheggert | City of Nijmegen
- City Presentation 6: Nyíregyháza**
Péter Nagy | City of Nyíregyháza



City Presentation 7: **Kőbánya**

Dénes Györi | City of Kőbánya

City Presentation 8: **Halandri**

'no presentation'

City Presentation 9: **Södertälje**

Anders Bäcklander | City of Södertälje

17.00h

Explanations to the Change of the Lead Expert Clarification of Open Questions

Brigitte Grandt | Lead Partner | City of Duisburg

17.30h

Optional Transfer to the hotel or

Field Trip to the Duisburg's neighbourhood "Marxloh"

Transfer to the hotel at 18.30h

19.45h

Transfer to the Joined Dinner

23.00h

Return to the hotel

Tuesday, 23 February 2010

Meeting Venue: City Hall of Duisburg, Burgplatz 19, 47051 Duisburg [nearby the hotel]

9.00h

Meeting at the Meeting Venue

9.15h

Review and Questions relating to the Field Trip

10.00h

Discussion and Preparation of the next cluster meetings

Input: Dr. Petra Potz | Lead Expert

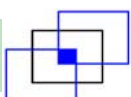
Cluster 1: New forms of regional co-operation in integrated neighbourhood regeneration

Cluster 2: The involvement of private sector and community representatives in efficient governance models for the regeneration of deprived urban neighbourhoods

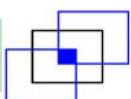
Coffee Break

Cluster 3: Integration of ROMA-population and other deprived and excluded groups into the social, cultural and economic life of their cities

Cluster 4: The development of city-wide monitoring systems for the development in urban neighbourhoods



- 12.45h Review on Results and Conclusions for the next cluster meetings
& Information and Dissemination on Programme Level
- 13.15h Lunch Break
- 14.15h Administrative and Financial Information
concerning the Organisation of our Project
- 15.00h Open Space for discussions and questions
- 16.00h End of Seminar



Imprint

RegGov Fast Track Network

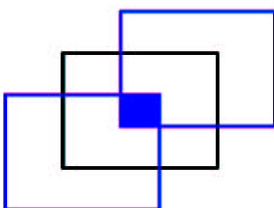
Regional Governance of Sustainable
Integrated Neighbourhood Development

RegGov Network | Extraordinary Partner Meeting

Documentation

City of Duisburg | 22 & 23 February 2010

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Duisburg | March 2010