



Still a reminder: The Cairo Declaration on Sustainable Arab Cities, Security of Tenure and Good Governance

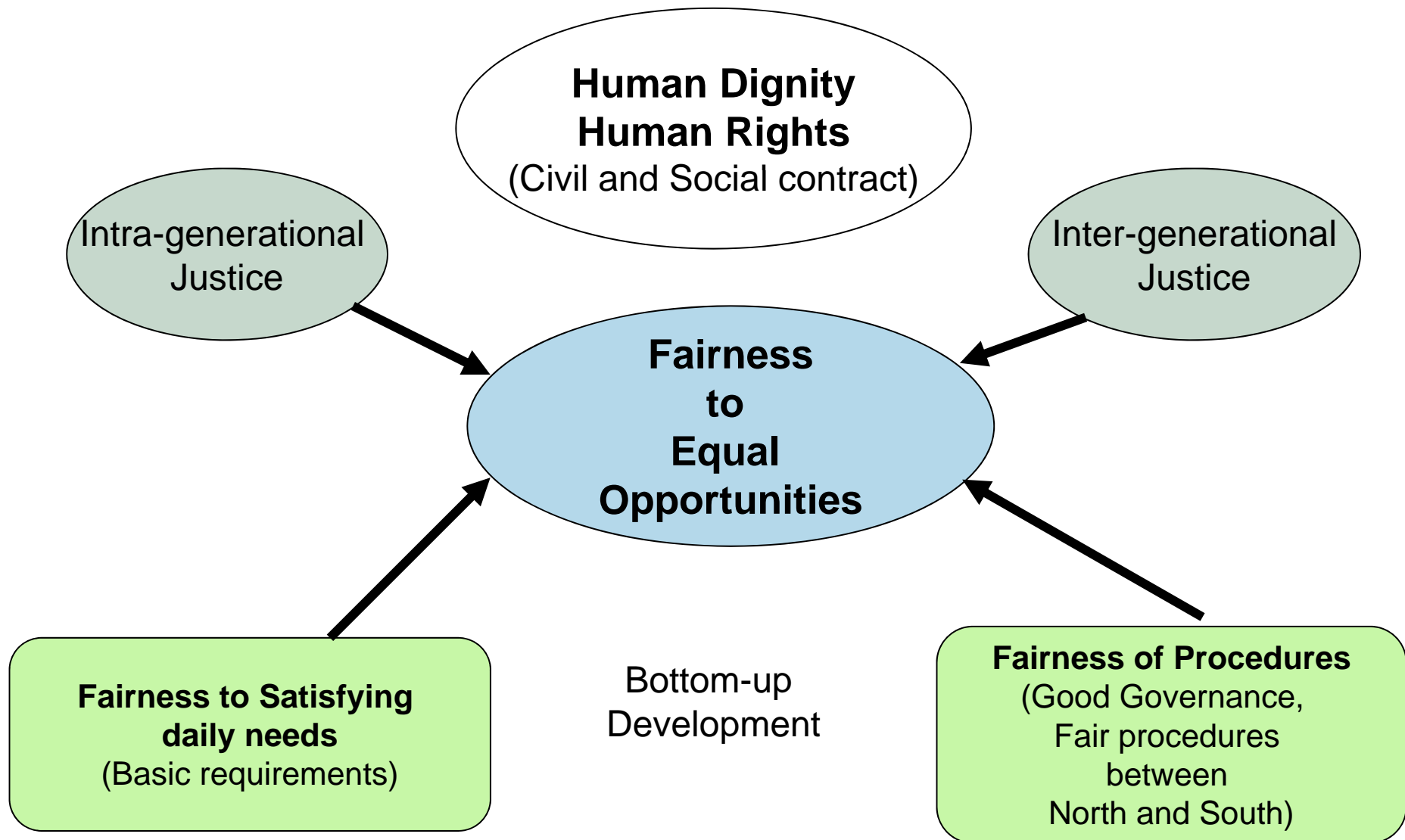
We, the representatives of the governments of the Arab countries and the Arab local authorities and their organizations convening in Cairo, the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt **on the 15th of December 2005** in our high level meeting on Sustained Arab Cities, Security of Tenure and Good urban Governance:

- *considering* that **Cities are essential** for globalization, generators of wealth and engines of growth that contribute to the development of human settlements both in urban and rural settings,
- *acknowledging* that the **continuous growth of Arab cities** is linked to the effective implementation of the strategies set to confront urban poverty and its socio-economic roots in rural and urban areas,
- *expressing* our concern about the challenges faced by Arab cities under the current impact of **immigration** and the **demographic changes** resulting from un-employment and exodus of people because of natural disasters, wars, disputes and the Israeli occupation,
- *believing* that the development of our Arab nations and cities is a **collective responsibility towards our Arab society**, based on supporting the principles of justice, equality, democracy with a view of ensuring a continuous urban development.

President Hosni Mubaraks Appeal:

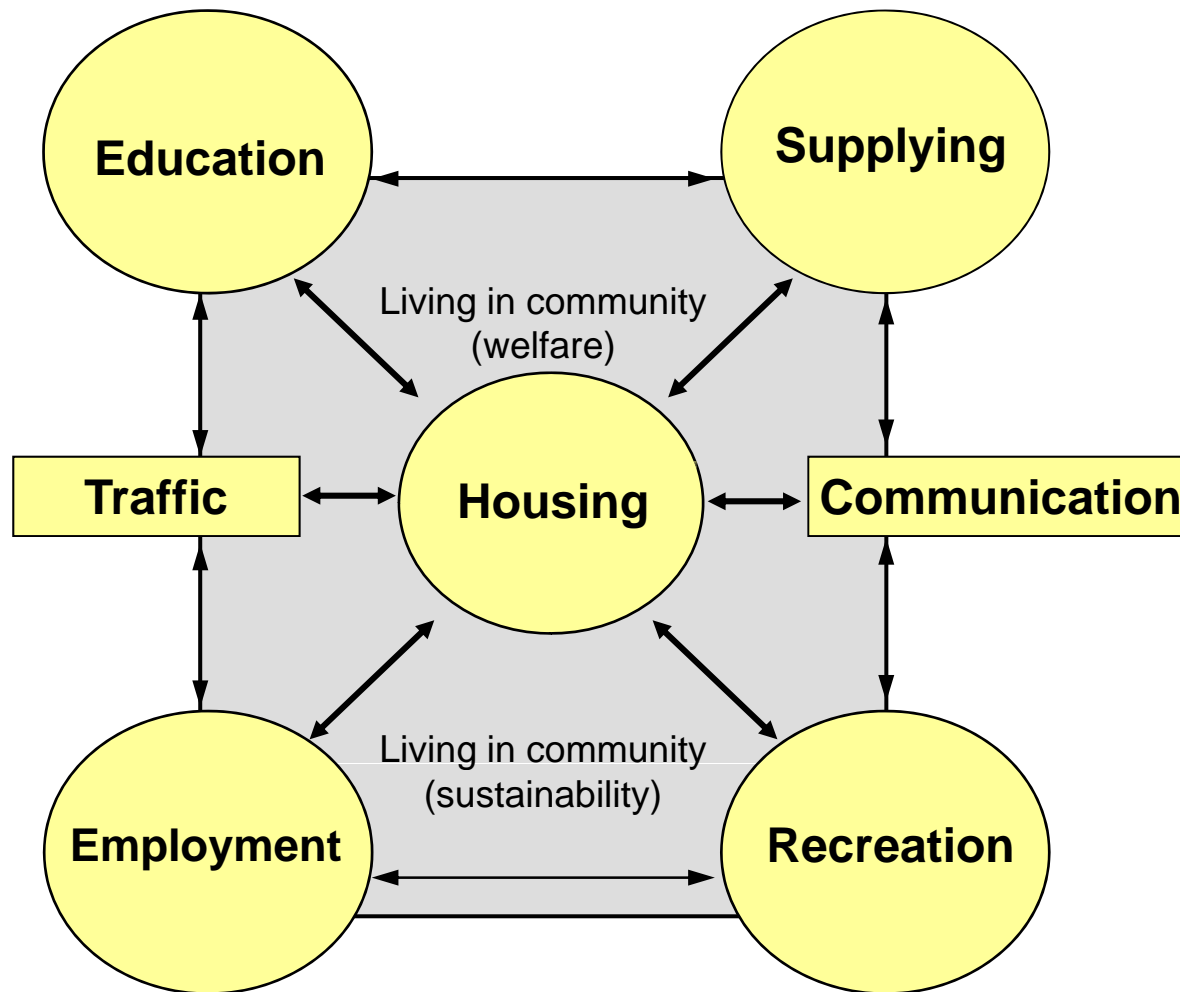
We need a participatory planning practice

Coordinates of Human Oriented Development Policy



Source: GLOBAL ABER GERECHT Klimawandel bekämpfen, Entwicklung ermöglichen - Ein Report. C.H.BECK Verlag

Basic functions of human existence



Economic Development

Economic aspect

Conservation and improvement of supply of goods and services

Environmental Protection

Ecological aspect

Conservation of the functional capability of ecological systems



Equity and Fairness

Social and political aspects

social fairness in and between North and South

UN-Kommission „Brundtland Bericht 1987 Unsere gemeinsame Zukunft“
 Rio-Konferenz 1992; Rio+10 2002: „Ressourcenschutz“
 EG-Vertrag, Artikel 2: „Drei-Säulen-Modell“

7 key factors of growing economy, wealth and of innovation

1. Natural resources (like gas,oil)
2. Human resources
3. Technical process
4. Capital
5. **Knowledge** and its marketing
6. **Institutional and political framework**
(authorities,planning system, programmes etc.)
7. Values, ethics, paradigm of commitment

Source: Prof. Roland Berger

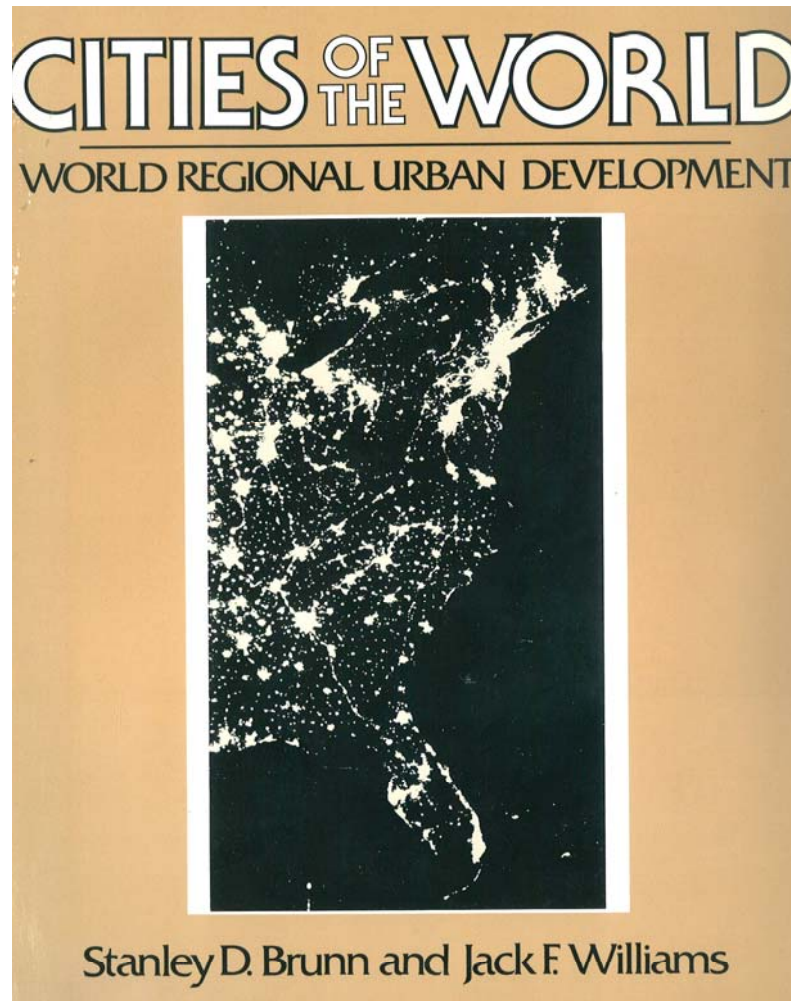
World Bank Report stated:

"Egypt is facing a daunting urban challenge. In the next fifteen years, Egypt's population is expected to increase by 27 million inhabitants to reach over 100 million.

Most of this increase will occur within urban areas and in the "urban villages" within urban agglomerations. Accommodating this huge population increase in such a short period of time is a major challenge for the Government.

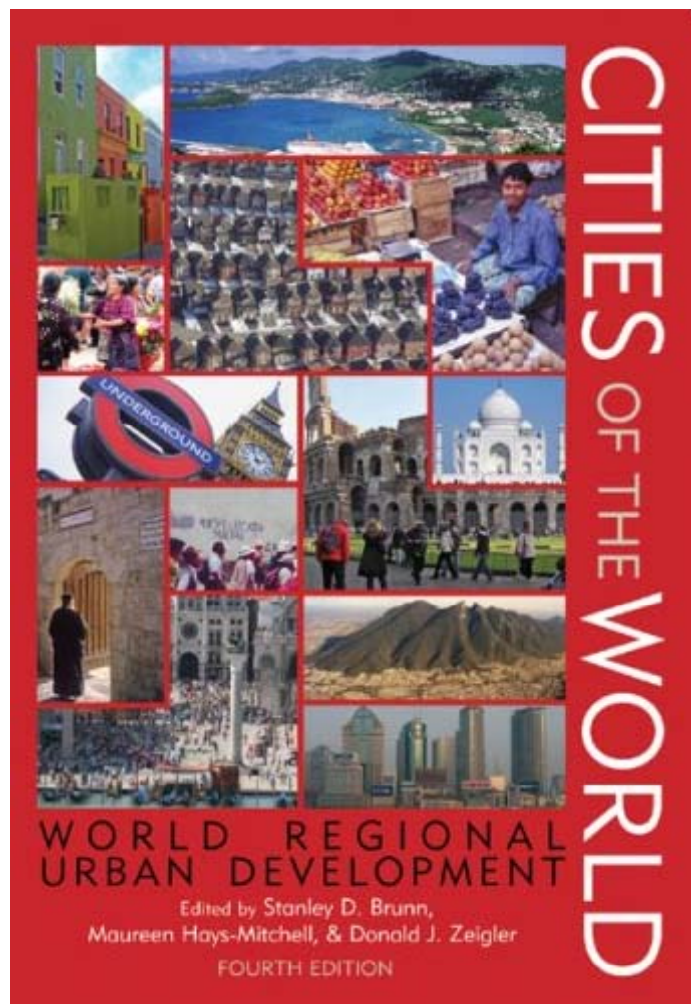
Source: World Bank (2008): Arab Republic of Egypt. Urban Sector Update, Cairo

„Old“ urban problems in developing world (1983)



- Funding and planning for basic needs in the face of rapid population growth
- Problems on how to decentralise urban activities within a country
- Conflicting development priorities
- High unemployment and underemployment due to tide of rural-urban migration
- Transition into the worlds of rapid change going on around them

„New“ key problems in Middle Eastern Cities (2008)



Fresh water: Inefficient use and problem with quality

Cultural homogenization: Toward more culturally homogenous populations, a concomitant of europe-style nation building

Heritage: Modernization threatens heritage resources

A global truth or challenge?

„Innovative approaches to urban planning have to also respond to the following emerging priorities and concerns:

regional disparities; urban inequalities; and metropolitan expansion or the growth of “city regions” .“

Source: UN Habitat and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2008): "State of the African Cities Report 2008. A framework for addressing urban challenges in Africa"

Believe or hope in „Sustainable European City“?

Attempt to keep the traditional italian – european mixture of living, working and recreation functions according to the Idea :

„urban, compact, green“

Attempt to keep a good relationship to surrounding settlements and countryside



Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Allegory of Good Government: Effects of Good Government in the City.
1338-40. Fresco. Palazzo Publico, Siena, Italy.

Source: Web Gallery of Art:
<http://www.wga.hu/index.html>



Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Allegory of Good Government: Effects of Good Government in the Country.
1337-40. Fresco. Palazzo Publico, Siena, Italy.

Source: Web Gallery of Art:
<http://www.wga.hu/index.html>

Hot urban Challenges in Europe

- Shortage of decent affordable housing
- Concentrated poverty and social problems in inner-city neighborhoods , deteriorated housing and urban infrastructure
- Movement toward sustainable urban transportation systems and „greener“ traffic and vehicles
- Need of participative local Agenda 21 procedures

Source:Cities of the world , 2008

What is a ,Region‘?

The European Commission defines a region in its Reference Guide to European Regional Statistics (2004, p. 1) as

‘A tract of land with more or less definitely marked boundaries, which often serves as an administrative unit below the level of the nation state’.

Regions within (or even across) nations may be defined based on a number of characteristics, ranging from administrative areas to shared geographic, cultural or socio-economic features, such as their landscape, climate, language, ethnic origin or shared history.

Magel: Region is like a car; in one case the car may be a Fiat Uno, in the other case a BMW 5 or Mercedes 600. Size and Structure depend on the concrete case and challenge!

What is regional development?

Regional Development is a broad term but can be seen as a general effort to reduce regional disparities by supporting (employment- and wealth-generating) economic activities in regions.

Source: OECD

What is regional development?

- Regional development is a holistic and inclusive approach /process addressing the needs of a region
- Good planning and governance is it`s anchor and citizen participation is vehicle of it. Therefore, it fosters the partnership in a multi-level governance framework
- City or urban centre has a role in the different regional developments (i.e.Munich is capital of Bavaria and main economic and cultural centre and has a lot of socio economic impacts to and benefits from surrounding areas)

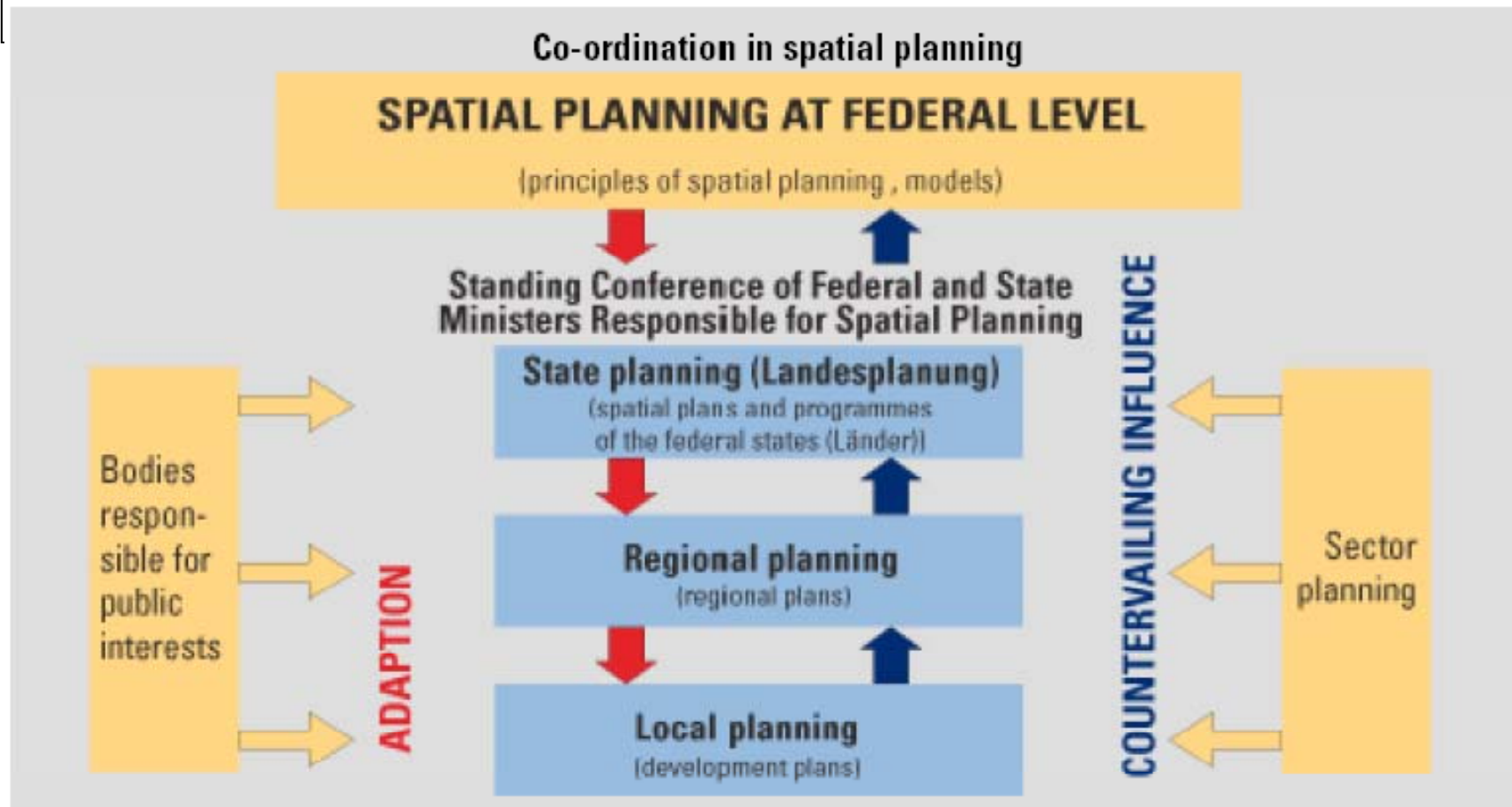
What is regional development?

Regional Development is also referred as **Territorial Development** (World Bank and OECD).

Territorial development is a concept based on a multi-sectoral approach, including the sustainable management of the rural space and its economic and social links with urban centres, as well as the decentralization process and issues of local governance’.

EC (2006): Programming Guide for Strategy Papers p.1.

Shared Responsibilities



Source: Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR):
Spatial Development and spatial Planning in Germany.

Why regional development?

Regional development

- Strengthens the capabilities , network and identity of and within rural and urban areas, and enhances the partnership of small villages and towns with and up to the (metropolitan) cities
- Promotes agriculture and rural economy and development that is supported by proper infrastructure and urban centres
- Promotes sustainable urban and rural development
- Establishes Win Win situations between urban and rural entrepreneurs and municipalities

Table 1.1. Paradigm shift of regional development policy

	Old paradigm	New paradigm
Problem recognition	Regional disparities in income, infrastructure stock, and employment	Lack of regional competitiveness, underused regional potential
Objectives	Equity through balanced regional development	Competitiveness and equity
General policy framework	Compensating temporarily for location disadvantages of lagging regions, responding to shocks (e.g. industrial decline) <i>(Reactive to problems)</i>	Tapping underutilised regional potential through regional programming <i>(Proactive for potential)</i>
– theme coverage	Sectoral approach with a limited set of sectors	Integrated and comprehensive development projects with wider policy area coverage
– spatial orientation	Targeted at lagging regions	All-region focus
– unit for policy intervention	Administrative areas	Functional areas
– time dimension	Short term	Long term
– approach	One-size-fits-all approach	Context-specific approach (place-based approach)
– focus	Exogenous investments and transfers	Endogenous local assets and knowledge
Instruments	Subsidies and state aid (often to individual firms)	Mixed investment for soft and hard capital (business environment, labour market, infrastructure)
Actors	Central government	Different levels of government, various stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)

Source: FAO

Regional Development: A New Approach

Shift away from redistribution and subsidies for lagging regions in favour of measures to increase the competitiveness of all regions.

Some key features of this new approach to regional development include:

- A strategic concept or development strategy that covers a wide range of direct and indirect factors that affect the performance of local firms;
- A focus on endogenous assets, and less on exogenous investments and transfers;
- An emphasis on opportunity rather than on disadvantage;
- A collective/negotiated governance approach involving national, regional and local government plus other stakeholders, with the central government taking a less dominant role.

Source: OECD

Place-Based Policy and Regional Development in Europe



John Bachtler

European Policies Research Centre
University of Strathclyde

The past two decades have seen a shift in the paradigm of regional policy in Europe. This article reviews the trends in regional policy design and delivery at national and European Union scales, and considers the degree to which the principles of place-based policy operate in practice, highlighting the issues and challenges that have arisen.

A Place-Based Policy Approach

The concept of place-based policy is not new. As far back as the 1960s, Louis Winnick (1966) posed the dichotomy of "place prosperity" vs. "people prosperity" in considering the redistribution of economic activity. The question of whether government intervention in areas, such as poverty and social inclusion, should focus on people or places has been a perennial source of debate in regional, urban, and other policies (Armstrong and Taylor, 2000). Over the past two decades, the concept acquired a new resonance in several policy fields, particularly in North America and Australia. Facilitated by the OECD, it has also become more familiar to European policy makers, where the preferred spatial term has tended to be "region" rather than "place." The concept has been used to describe not just a spatial focus within policy making but a strategic and integrated approach to governance with different institutional relationships. In a recent formulation for the European Union, a place-based policy approach was defined as a long-term strategy aimed at tackling persistent under-utilization of potential and reducing persistent social exclusion in specific places through external interventions and multi-level governance; promoting the supply of integrated goods and services tailored to contexts; and triggering institutional changes (Barca, 2009).

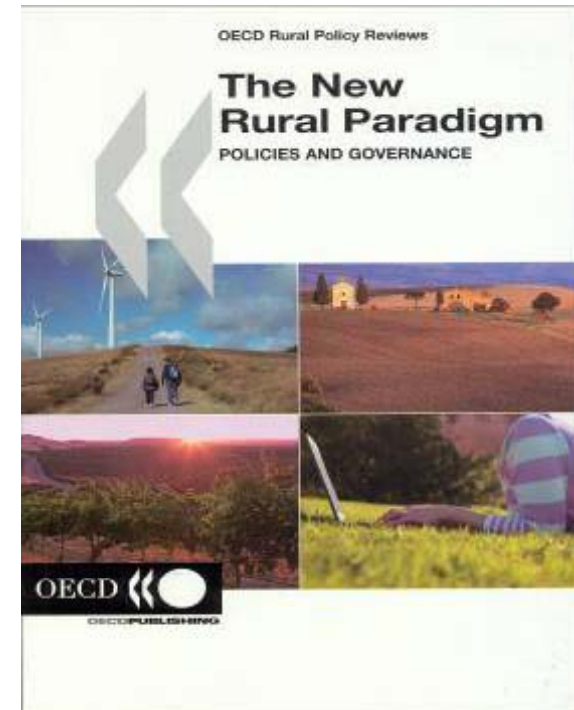
The impetus for this policy approach has come from a greater recognition of the importance of place in modern growth theories and, especially, the spatially contingent economic and institutional factors that contribute to economic agglomeration. Policy thinking about economic and social development has been reshaped by three advances in theory and empirical research (Farole et al., 2009): the "new economic geography," notably the relationship between transport/trade costs and spatial agglomeration; endogenous growth theories, especially on the sources and territorial distribution of innovation; and institutional theories seeking to explain the capacities of economies to adapt and innovate. Michael Storper (1997: 3) encapsulated the shift.

Something funny happened in the early 1980s. The region, long considered an interesting topic to historians and geographers, but not considered to have any interest for mainstream sector social science, was rediscovered by a group of political economists, sociologists, political scientists, and geographers... it was asserted that the region might be a fundamental basis of economic and social life "after mass production."

The new rural paradigm

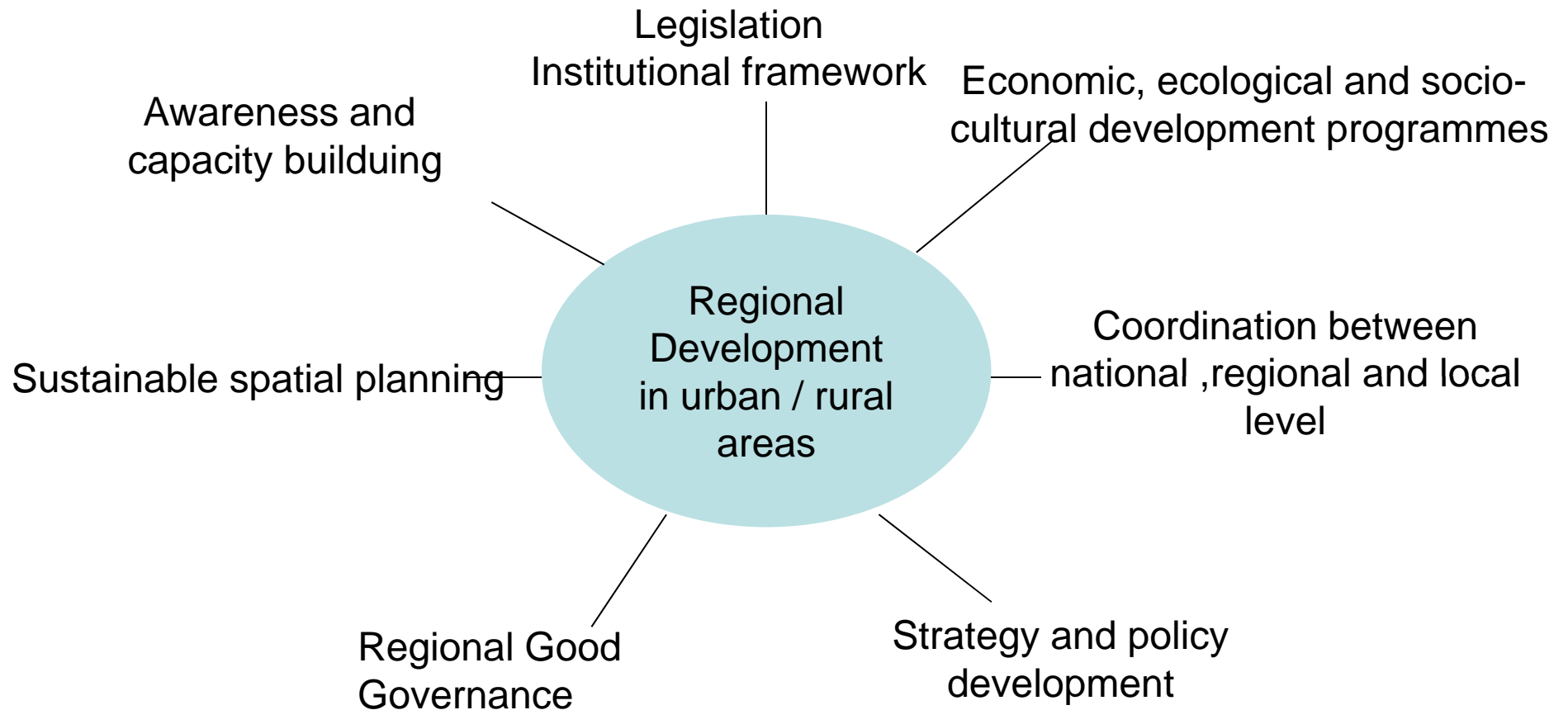
	Old approach	New approach (space based ,cross cutting, multi-level governance)
Objectives	Equalisation, farm income, farm competitiveness	Competitiveness of rural areas , valorisation of local assets, exploitation of unused resources
Key target sector	Agriculture	Various sectors of rural economies (Rural tourism, manufacturing, ICT industry, etc.)
Main tools	Subsidies	Investments
Key actors	National governments, farmers	All levels of government (supra-national, national, regional and local –vertical and horizontal), various local stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)
Source: OECD, 2006: The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance. p.15		

„Traditional hierarchical administrative structures are likely to be inadequate to administer these policies effectively and adjustments are thus needed along **three key governance dimensions: horizontally at both the central and the local levels and vertically across levels of government.**



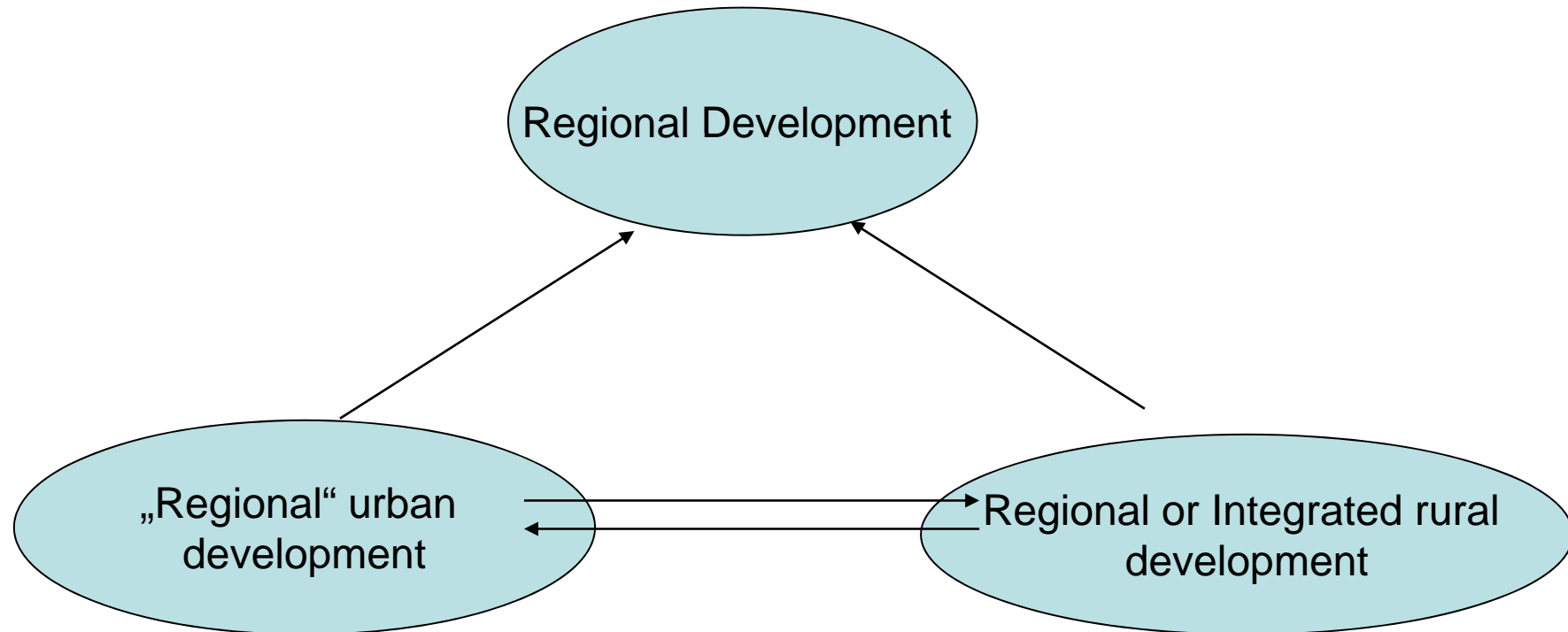
OECD, 2006: The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance. p.17

Regional development is a comprehensive task






Source: European Union and Interreg IVC (adapted by Prof. Magel)

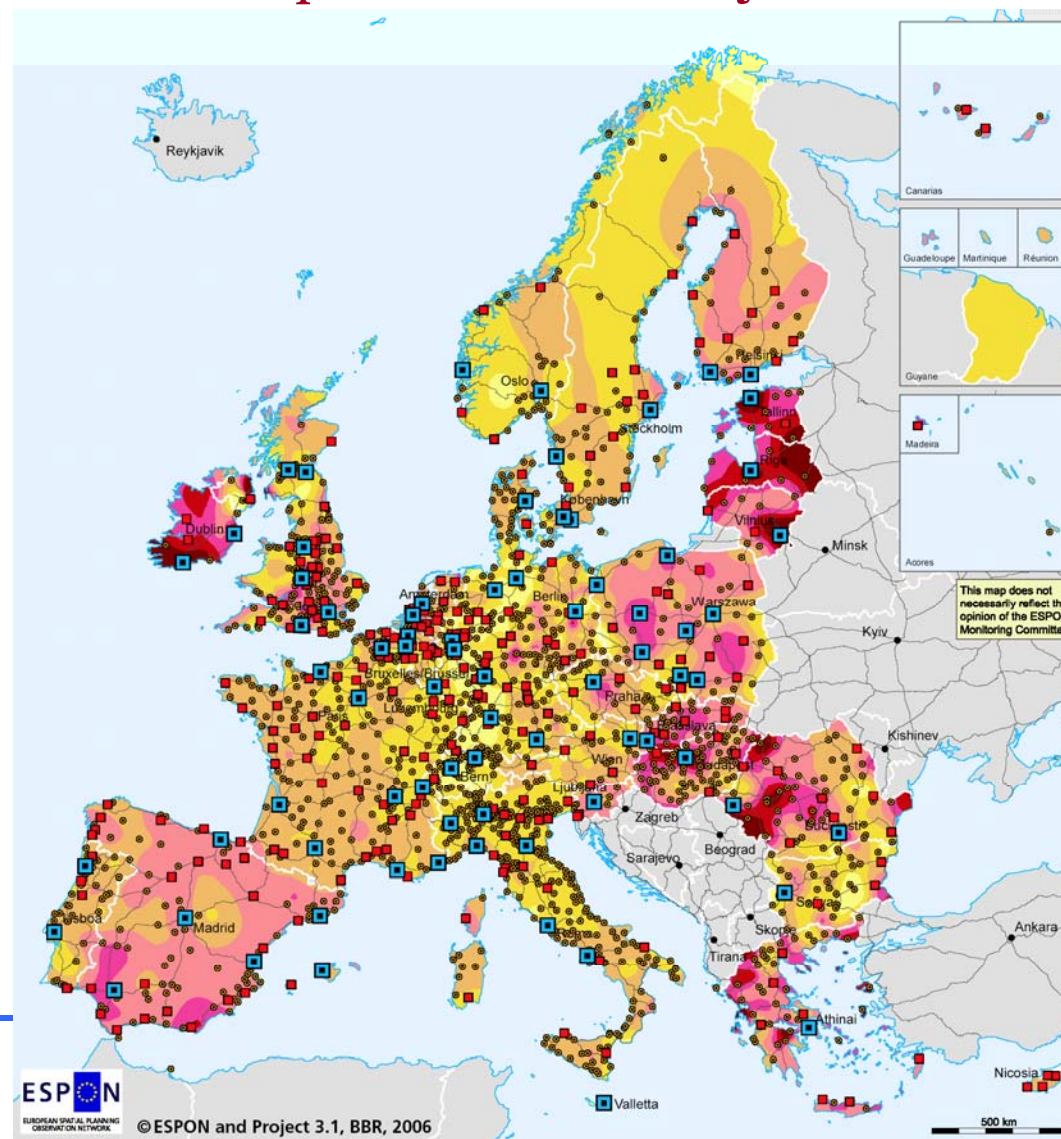
About the relationship between urban, rural and regional development



Cities as motor for regional development: Main places driving the European territory

Functional Urban Areas (FUAs)

-  Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAs)
-  Transnational / national FUAs
-  Regional / local FUAs
-  Highways of European level



German EU Presidency

Essentials for European Territorial and Urban Development Policies

Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities

Territorial Agenda of the European Union

Towards a More Competitive and Sustainable
Europe of Diverse Regions



Agreed on the occasion of the Informal Ministerial Meeting
on Urban Development and Territorial Cohesion
in Leipzig on 24/25 May 2007



**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES
COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Public Hearing on
The place of Europe's towns and cities in Cohesion Policy
1 December 2010
10:00 - 11:45
Room: PHS 3 C50
*Draft Programme***

- 10:00 - 10:10** **Evaluation of the Urban community initiative 2000-2006**
Mr Daniel Mouqué - European Commission DG REGIO
Evaluation offices of the Urban community initiative
- 10:10 - 10:20** **Władysław Piskorz European Commission DG REGIO**
Head of Unit C2 Urban Development, Territorial Cohesion-
- 10:20 - 10:30** **Mr. Paul Bevan - Eurocities actions - present and future strategy**
Secretary General of Eurocities - Present and future actions of a regional policy driven by the vigour and resources of its towns and cities.
- 10:30 - 10:40** **Professor Ludek Sýkora from Charles University Prague**
The role of cities in responding to major challenges faced by European society and conditions that cities need for successful response to these challenges
- 10:40 - 10:50** **Professor Ivan Tosics of the Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest**
- 10:50 - 11:00** **Mr. Michel Delebarre President COTER and Mayor of Dunkerque (tbc)**
- 11:00 - 11:45** **Debate with Members of the committee**

 **The URBACT**
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Two axes of Integrated Urban Development

Integrated urban development approach includes

- **Vertical integration** among the various levels of government and bodies involved in territorial governance (local, regional, national, private sector, civil society, etc.)
- **Horizontal integration**, among the various sectors of public action.

What is urban development?

- Urban development is not only a process to create and formulate a vision for a city or town that involves the analysis of the actual situation and the prospects for economic and social development and its consequences for urban planning.
- More and more urban development is both a process and a product to identify ways of creating the conditions for sustainability of the city and its relationship with the region in economic, ecological and social dimensions.

Source: Rainer Müller –Jökel (2003) Sustainable Urban Development in Cases of Complicated Land Ownership Situations, FIG Working Week, Paris, France, April 13–17, 2003



The starting point for the **German National Urban Development Policy** is the notion of the **European City as a spatial, social and value model.**

The National Urban Development Policy provides an opportunity for all stakeholders from government, the public authorities, the planning professions, industry and the scientific community to have their say on topics such as cities, living together in cities, urban qualities and good governance.

The **objectives of promoting urban development** are:

- Strengthening inner cities and town centres in their urban function, also under consideration of protection of historic buildings
- Creating sustainable urban structures in areas affected by significant urban function losses; the principle indication of such function losses is permanent oversupply of structural works, such as, vacant dwellings or derelict sites in inner cities, particularly industrial sites, former military sites converted for appropriate re-use and railway sites
- Urban development measures for eradicating social deprivation.

Six areas of action

From the projects submitted, six areas of action were derived which are currently of special significance in urban development practice and which therefore serve as focal points of the National Urban Development Policy:

1. Getting citizens involved in their city – civil society (**inclusive city**)
2. Creating opportunities and preserving cohesion – the social city
3. The innovative city – a driver of economic development
4. Building the city of tomorrow – combating climate change and assuming global responsibility
5. Improving urban design – Baukultur
6. The future of the city is the region – **regionalization**

Promotion of urban development (Städtebauförderung)

The urban development funding programme of Federal and individual State Governments was introduced in 1971 to support underdeveloped communities in tackling problematic situations in urban development policy.

To enable cities to cope better with their current tasks and challenges, the Federal Government supports the creation of sustainable urban structures with urban development promotion programmes.

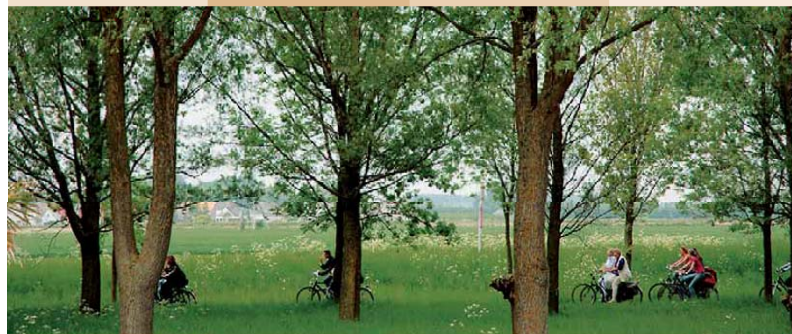
To do this, the Federal Government guarantees the federal states financial assistance in accordance with Article 104 a Paragraph 4 of the constitution; this assistance is supplemented by federal state and local authority funds.

This federal financial aid is made available to the federal states on the basis of an administrative agreement (promotion of urban development administrative agreement).

What is rural development (so called Integrated Rural Development)?

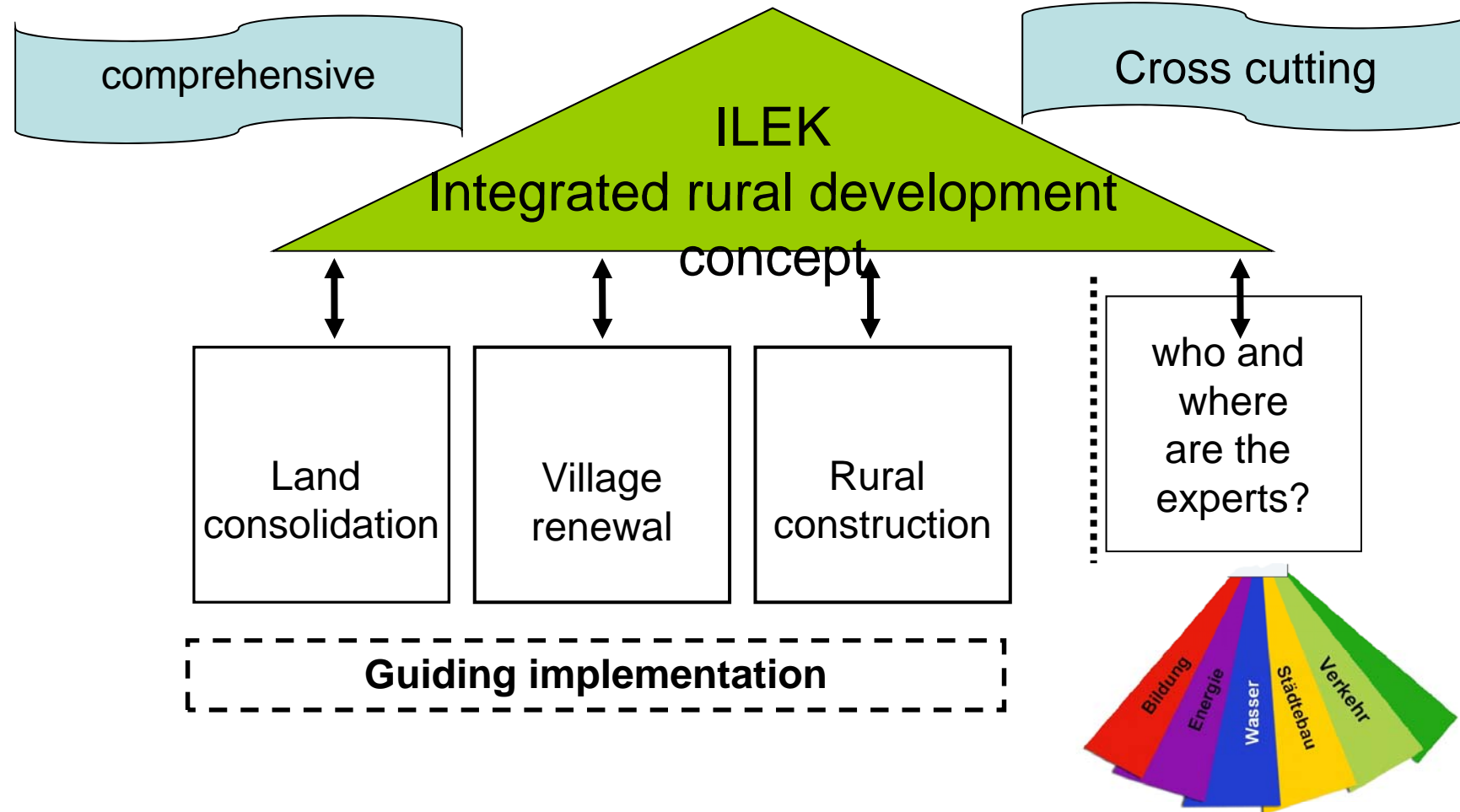
- It is a political, strategic and practical objective, approach and process to strengthen rural areas by developing joint visions, overall concepts, networks, plans and measures in order to reach equivalent living conditions
- It is based on the ESDP, Territorial Agenda, national and Länder Theories and political and technical goals of a decentralized , polycentric territorial development and partnership of urban and rural areas

Fact Sheet



THE EU RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2007-2013

Integrated Rural Development (ILE)



How far can european and german experiences be an inspiration outside Europe? Lessons to learn.....

- Long-term strategic vision
- It is not only the city which provides life quality and jobs
- Political will is needed for strengthening both urban and rural areas
- “Non-traditional” method for raising and allocating resources
- A system combining co-financing and partnership enhances ownership of ideas ,self help and identification
- Support for integrated programmes (supporting complementary actions in fields such as infrastructure, human resources and business development) or support for individual projects

- Sound spatial planning system is the indispensable base of urban and rural development
- Polycentric or decentralized System of central places
- Strengthening the principle of subsidiarity
- Adequate formal and informal institutional frameworks and capacities
- Civil society and NGO are valuable partners in urban and rural development
- Transparency in policy and programme implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation of actions