

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/14

Best development conditions in European metropolises: Paris, Berlin and Warsaw (BEST METROPOLISES) (2010-2012)

(o) Targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. Tying in with the achievements of the previous programme period, the ESPON 2013 Programme continues conducting applied research on European territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. At the same time, a new type of projects is carried out in the form of targeted analyses based on specific demands expressed by stakeholders and making use of existing ESPON results.

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

- 1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**
The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross-thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.
- 2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories**
This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.
- 3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**
The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.
- 4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking**

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

Targeted analyses under Priority 2 enable stakeholders to obtain customised and up-to-date information on their particular territorial context and opportunities for development which can be used for policy development. Given the targeted focus of these projects on specific territorial entities, targeted analyses will contribute to the use of ESPON results in practise and to the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and scientists in a joint synergetic process.

(i) General objectives of targeted analyses under Priority 2

The general objectives of targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Provision of evidence and knowledge based on ESPON results on the strengths and weaknesses of individual regions and/or larger territories seen from a European perspective, or a global context, giving European regions the option to compare themselves to other regions and hereby finding competitive advantages for development and cooperation.
- Improvement of the usefulness of ESPON results by testing new, experimental and innovative options such as (1) analysis of themes of interest for groups of regions, partly based on case studies, (2) methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into concrete actions and (3) technical, methodological and analytical support to territorial planning processes and spatial programming and visions.
- Provision of analytical support and evidence based on ESPON results on thematic priorities in cooperation with other Structural Funds Programmes.

The aim is to carry through targeted analyses in partnership with policy makers and/or practitioners showing an interest in gaining awareness of European evidence, information, experience and/or knowledge on common challenges related to their territorial and/or urban development.

The individual targeted analysis shall support better informed policy decisions by:

- Integrating ESPON findings with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority.
- Contributing to a sound knowledge of territorial development perspectives/trends through new understanding of future development potentials and challenges for the respective territorial and/or urban development.

This project shall contribute to these objectives during its implementation by ensuring a close cooperation and partnership with the stakeholders who expressed their need for this targeted analysis.

(ii) Types of Action under Priority 2

Projects under Priority 2 can have different foci and accordingly vary in their content. In order to have a clear distinction between the various possible project orientations, each project needs to be clearly allocated to one of the following types of action:

1) Integrated studies and thematic analysis

This type of action is foreseen to follow a “traditional” analytical approach using existing results of ESPON applied research and other studies. The analysis can integrate several themes relevant for certain types of territories, regions and/or cities or they can be less comprehensive in the approach by focusing on one or a few themes.

The main objectives are:

- a) To provide added value for territorial development of specific types of territories¹ by offering new comparative insight and understanding on territorial potentials and challenges from a European perspective;
- b) To ensure that other (similar) types of territories/regions can benefit from the output of the analysis.

2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions

This type of action clearly allows for the implementation of projects that differ from the mainstream of the ESPON 2013 Programme by being more experimental and/or innovative in character. It is in a way a laboratory for developing ways of meeting main territorial challenges that Europe is confronted with.

The objectives are:

- a) To support experimental and innovative actions carried through in partnership with stakeholders with European knowledge on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impact;
- b) To provide methodological support to experiments and innovative efforts.

3) Joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes

The joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes take a geographical starting point in the area covered by these programmes, be it transnational, cross-border, interregional, regional or urban territories. The content of these actions can be integrated and thematic analyses or they can be experimental and innovative of nature (as described above). A main prerequisite is that they are justified by supporting Structural Funds Programme implementation.

The objectives are:

- a) To provide information and analyses on the European position of these areas, their comparability with other similar areas, and their potentials and challenges, useful for Structural Funds Programmes (regional, cross-border, transnational, interregional and urban);

¹ Types of territories codified for the territorial dimension, include urban, rural-mountains, rural-islands, rural-area (sparsely and very sparsely populated), rural-other, former external border, area dependant on fisheries, outermost regions, transnational cooperation areas, cross-border cooperation areas and interregional cooperation areas (as listed in the ESPON 2013 Programme, p. 9).

- b) To provide methodological support for strategic processes, including visions and scenarios for spatial development and planning.

Independent of the type of action, each project should have a European perspective (i.e. supporting the understanding of the wider European context), a clear transferable character and a concrete implementation part, focusing on specific territories.

The analytical approach can provide integrated, cross-thematic analyses, study individual themes or sectors, or focus on a specific type of territories. At any rate, ESPON findings shall be integrated and supplemented with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority. Analysis can include/be based on case studies. The geographical coverage will normally have a more limited territorial coverage than the entire European territory.

(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis

The BEST METROPOLISES project has a universal character in the sense that it concerns processes of urban development that many cities and regions in the EU experience these days. Thus the potential group of beneficiaries of the project's results is numerous. The project puts emphasis on comparisons between cities that will enable to identify similarities and common challenges in relation to the three themes of living conditions, mobility, and governance. In-depth analysis and complementarity with accomplished and ongoing ESPON projects create an opportunity to enrich the existing knowledge base concerning dynamics of urban development.

Berlin, Paris and Warsaw, the cities to be covered by this targeted analysis, have a long tradition of cooperation. Well established working relationships among these cities will get a strong incentive for further cooperation and will ensure a smooth implementation of the project. The main value of BEST METROPOLISES consists in the generation of information and knowledge that will be used in the planning, development and management practice of metropolitan cities and areas.

Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed

BEST METROPOLISES is focused on the three metropolitan and at the same time capital cities: Berlin, Paris, and Warsaw. Berlin with a population of 3.4 million inhabitants (4.9 million in Greater Berlin) is a dynamic city with functional relations expanding far beyond the administrative borders. The result is for example the emergence of a growing urban belt as well as a change of inner-city neighbourhoods. The challenges for Berlin are to keep a balance between the opportunities for economic development and the development of good living conditions as well as cultural and ecological qualities; to ensure participation for as many citizens as possible in the economic development; affordable housing for low income groups; and preventing the flight of the middle class from specific neighbourhoods.

Warsaw is a regional metropolis with 1.7 million residents (2.7 million in Greater Warsaw). The main challenges for Warsaw are to develop a system of governance within the metropolitan area which allows efficient spatial planning and management,

infrastructure development and cooperation of municipalities and other stakeholders. At the same time, the attractiveness and the quality of life within the inner city areas are envisaged to be improved (with lots of similarities to the situation in Berlin) in order to diminish the negative effects of urban sprawl.

Paris has a 2.3 million inner-boundary population and a very constricted territory but is located at the core of a 12 million residents' area, gathering nearly 1200 municipalities. The challenges for Paris are to organize local governance more efficiently in a metropolitan territory, and making the inner-city and the metropolitan area more coherent; to improve the living conditions of downtown Paris and the mobility conditions of the metropolitan area to make it accessible to all.

Thematic scope for the targeted analysis

Globalisation brings new challenges for European cities where 80% of people in Europe live. Within developing metropolitan areas administrative borders often don't allow addressing major challenges in a fully satisfactory way. The new scale of development processes also determines the identity of metropolitan cities which must find new modes of administration to realise governance. This metropolisation connected to new forms of regulations is a key issue for Berlin's, Paris' and Warsaw's social, spatial and economic development.

Metropolitan regions are seen as drivers for the territorial development in the national and European context. They are also key drivers in development of the European space and relevant in the social policy and employment field. Most comparative studies on metropolitan cities, metropolitan areas and regions conducted at the European scale do not pay much attention to the impact of the different organisational arrangements and instruments that have been established for steering the development of the cities and their surrounding areas. Since metropolitan cities are primary growth poles for regions and countries it is important to understand the logic of their development in order to know what potentials shall be mobilised and how to give incentives for harmonious development. Many planning documents about metropolitan regions, though, are only nationally oriented.

Furthermore, metropolisation is a multidimensional process that affects different spheres of city life. From the perspective of authorities that are responsible for development planning and management the key issues are:

- The impact of metropolisation on social, economic, and spatial spheres;
- The accumulated impact of metropolisation on the sustainable economic and social performance of the metropolitan city;
- Conflicts related to performed local and metropolitan functions particularly related to housing and transport;
- Conflicts related to specific interests of territorial groups (communities but also local governments).

There is a strong need by planning authorities for information and knowledge explaining paths of metropolitan development and the related consequences in terms of impact on territorial functional integrity, social cohesion, living conditions (access to housing and infrastructures), and economic development.

The main rationale of the BEST METROPOLISES project is therefore to assess current practices of policy development in relation to the three themes further developed below in the three metropolitan areas of Warsaw, Berlin and Paris and to do so from a European perspective in order to optimise and further enhance policy development. Existing knowledge and experience of the stakeholders involved should be made use of together with relevant existing research both, from within the ESPON Programme as well as from other sources.

Based on former ESPON projects' results and supplemented with additional analysis the project BEST METROPOLISES will allow to (1) assess the consequences of metropolisation and its impact on the development potential of metropolitan cities in relation to the three themes further specified below; (2) compare strategies, measures and the tools used for achieving a sustainable development; (3) prepare recommendations and indicators concerning the managerial and institutional framework that will help to manage development processes.

Objectives of the targeted analysis

The BEST METROPOLISES targeted analysis is supposed to provide knowledge on how to incorporate efficiently the concept of sustainable development into economic development strategies and how to approach multidimensional development problems in complex, multi-layer organisational and institutional contexts. For example the development of deprived neighbourhoods can be accompanied by socio-economic and neighbourhood context effects which can be measured.

It is further expected from the project that it identifies trends of metropolitan development both, European wide as well as particularly in the three metropolitan areas concerned by this project, and that it assesses policy measures used to guide development processes. The unique systemic context of development of every chosen metropolitan city will enable to explore the respective specificity of development processes. At the same time it will help to point out universal phenomena and processes characteristic for all metropolitan cities on the one hand and those generated by adopted strategies and organisational solutions on the other hand.

The project creates a unique opportunity to contribute to the existing knowledge on planning and management of metropolitan development on a pan-European scale. Conclusions and recommendations will be instrumental in finding competitive advantages for development based on an innovative approach to planning and management.

The overall guiding questions for the project are:

1. What are the consequences of metropolisation processes for the three cities and their metropolitan areas in the field of the three policy fields listed below?
2. What is the impact of metropolisation on their development potential in relation to the three policy fields mentioned below?
3. How do political, organisational, spatial, and socio-economic contexts influence processes of formulating development policies and their performance?

4. How to evaluate development policies in terms of their efficiency in achieving sustainable development goals?

The project shall address policies concerning the following three themes and shall deliver the elements mentioned under the respective policy fields:

1. Living conditions and factors that influence the choice of habitual residence in metropolitan areas

- Assessment of districts/communes' attractiveness in terms of living conditions and quality of life:
 - Classification (typology) of districts/communes in terms of attractiveness in different spheres of life; determination of functional areas on district/commune level;
 - Set of assessment indicators showing the districts'/communes' attractiveness, influencing the preferences for different places of domicile within different social/income groups (of inhabitants) and different styles of living;
- Understanding of suburbanisation, gentrification, social segregation, demographic change, etc. trends and processes within the metropolitan area and preparation of a methodology that will allow better describing these trends and processes;
- Identification of trends in changing social housing needs, identifying demands of different social/income groups and different styles of living of inhabitants of the metropolitan areas for new buildings, modernisation of building stocks, social housing, housing assistance, etc.

2. Trends and reasons of intra-metropolitan mobility and mobility between the metropolitan region and adjacent municipalities

- Understanding of mobility conditions and public transport offer within the metropolitan area as well as between the latter and adjacent municipalities and the influence on metropolitan development;
- Identification of patterns of daily traffic volumes within the metropolitan area in the context of citizens' mobility (directions, reasons, distance of mobility and means of transport) and assessment of changing transport habits by passengers.
- Identification of a range of transport policy options based on passenger flow data (qualitative study).

3. Governance of the metropolitan area

- Measures of intergovernmental cooperation among metropolises and the surrounding local communities in decision and policy making, based on existing ESPON delimitations of functional urban areas (FUAs):
 - Analysis of relations between local authorities in decision and policy making processes (forms of cooperation, fields of cooperation, partnership institutionalization);
 - Analysis of impact of metropolises partnership management concepts on metropolitan development;

- Local communities' participation in decision and policy making processes (forms of communities' participation, e-government, forms of self-help and public participation at the decentralized levels).
- The organisational analyses and comparisons should serve to find out, which forms of institutional arrangements among cities and surrounding local communities would be most helpful in promoting development partnerships for the metropolitan areas. It can also contribute to managing conflicts deriving from local and metropolitan functions.
- Analysis of administrative decentralization in terms of organizational possibilities of implementing horizontal policies (e.g. city and social revitalization - management of revitalization programmes and projects - in the infrastructure context as well as social context; coordination of different city policies aiming at optimization of revitalization process).

In addition, methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into actions, as well as technical and analytical support to planning processes should be addressed.

There are numerous studies conducted within the framework of the ESPON Programme that are envisaged to be used in order to achieve the set goals for BEST METROPOLISES. Due to the scope of the targeted analysis, the following ESPON 2006 projects are considered as important sources of information and knowledge:

- 1.1.1 The Role, Specific Situation and Potentials of Urban Areas as Nodes in a Polycentric Development;
- 1.1.2 Urban-Rural Relations in Europe;
- 1.1.4 The Spatial Effects of Demographic Trends and Migration;
- 1.2.1 Transport Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion;
- 1.2.2 Telecommunication Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion;
- 2.1.2 Territorial Impact of EU Research and Development Policy;
- 2.2.3 Territorial Effects of Structural Funds in Urban Areas;
- 2.3.2 Governance of Territorial and Urban Policies from EU to Local Level.

Activities to be undertaken under BEST METROPOLISES will be focused on processes, phenomena, and issues that are being addressed from different perspectives by other ongoing ESPON 2013 projects like METROBORDER, FOCI, and CAEE. Thus BEST METROPOLISES will supplement results of these projects and contribute to systemic knowledge on cities' development. Furthermore, the project can benefit from first results coming out of the following two applied research projects that started in spring 2010: ATTREG / Attractiveness of European regions and cities for residents and visitors and TRACC / Transport accessibility at regional/local scale and patterns in Europe.

Relevant available results of the ESPON projects will be supplemented with additional analyses that will make it possible to enlarge sources of knowledge on metropolitan cities and metropolitan areas' development in the EU. Consequently, BEST METROPOLISES has the potential to contribute to a sound knowledge of

territorial development trends through better understanding of current and future development potentials and challenges resulting from metropolisation processes.

(iv) Implementation methodology and project governance

Partnership in the project implementation is vital in order to achieve useful results. This applies to both, the partnership between the ESPON Programme and stakeholders, as well as between the team of researchers and the stakeholder representatives.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project's life-cycle and started off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis. During the implementation phase of the targeted analysis, stakeholders play an active role by providing and giving access to information relevant for the project, as well as by steering and guiding the work of the transnational project group (TPG).

From the stakeholders' side, the project will be led by the European Funds Department of the City of Warsaw. The other partners in the stakeholder consortium are:

- Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development
- International Relations Department, General Secretariat, of the City of Paris.

The project implementation will be supervised by a Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the three cities, the responsible project expert from the ESPON Coordination Unit and at least one representative of the research team. This structure will ensure a consistent involvement of the policy level of the three targeted cities that will facilitate the use of the findings of the project and the transfer of recommendations to the sphere of practice of planning and management.

Throughout the project implementation it is planned to involve organisations that may play a role as information sources and serve as vehicles for dissemination of the project results, e.g. EUROCITIES and the Union of Capitals of the European Union. National associations of local governments (associations of cities and municipalities) are also envisaged to take part in the project as observers and sources of information, especially when it comes to the Theme 3 – Governance.

In every city a working group will be organised to facilitate contacts between researchers and stakeholders. Working groups will serve as contact points for stakeholders and researchers in the three respective cities. Per working group one contact person will be nominated by the stakeholders. The working groups will be made up of representatives and policy makers mainly from local and regional level as well as representatives of central government offices responsible for urban policy and regional development. Policy makers are key players when it comes to the introduction of systemic changes of regulations that determine conditions for metropolitan areas' development. Practitioners are the second group of stakeholders to be involved. Professionals dealing with strategic planning, programming of development, spatial planning on a macro scale and land use planning focused on location of specific functions in localities will be invited to participate at different

stages of the project implementation. It is also envisaged that representatives of NGOs representing local communities and other interest groups will be participating in the working groups to make sure that as many perspectives on development processes as possible are taken into account.

The ESPON Coordination Unit will bear the contractual responsibility for the BEST METROPOLISES targeted analysis on behalf of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

The Steering Committee will be closely monitoring the progress of the project and ensure that the stakeholders' needs and the ESPON Programme's expectations in relation to the project are met. To ensure coordination and communication across the partners from the start, the ESPON Coordination Unit will convey a kick-off meeting with the Lead Partner of the TPG that should coincide with the first Steering Committee meeting. At this occasion, the participants in the Steering Committee will agree upon a schedule and the locations for further meetings throughout the lifetime of the project. Indicatively, 3-4 Steering Committee meetings will take place during the implementation period of the project.

Successful accomplishment of BEST METROPOLISES' main goals will be achieved to a large extent through proactive participation of the three cities at every stage of the project implementation. Authorities of all three cities are determined to support the work on the project, providing necessary documents and data they possess. As some of the crucial documents to be considered for this project are only available in the national languages, Transnational Project Groups (TPGs) applying for this project should dispose of the necessary language skills.

All cities will also contribute directly to the project implementation providing opportunities for researchers to consult (making appropriate departments' employees available) and verify on an ongoing basis approaches as well as temporary and final results of analysis. The cities' authorities will secure a friendly environment for researchers and make sure that proper procedures are in place to facilitate data collection and necessary involvement of departments responsible for issues covered by the project. The three cities' authorities will make the project idea and its main goals well known to the city hall employees to motivate them to cooperate with the researchers.

(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis

BEST METROPOLISES will deliver a comprehensive diagnosis of the current situation of the analysed metropolitan cities, pointing out main determinants of development processes with emphasis on development policies and institutional as well as organisational contexts that influence the ways of planning, management and participation. Main development challenges will be identified and confronted with existing possibilities to cope with them. Social, economic, and spatial development processes will be analysed in the context of strategic documents that set development goals in order to compare how development potentials are being perceived and utilised. The analysis will provide information on how to raise the efficiency of metropolitan and local governance. The project will contribute to the knowledge on

inter-municipal cooperation within specific forms of functional urban areas i.e. metropolitan areas.

The results of BEST METROPOLISES will partially take the form of an experience sharing based on case studies. Exchange of experience and results of analytical work will give a new comparative insight, helping to understand potentials and challenges of metropolisation from a European perspective.

Stakeholders will be equipped with a practical “toolbox” offering a set of solutions (approaches, mechanisms, instruments, indicators) to be used to deal with problems they face and to determine the performance of the public policies they are going to carry out. Recommendations concerning organisational structures of metropolitan areas and policy guidelines will be formulated by the TPG to enable stakeholders to undertake activities that shall lead to the accomplishment of development strategies and plans. Stakeholders will also receive well justified arguments to be used in discussions on necessary changes of legal and organisational frameworks of the functioning of metropolitan areas.

(vi) Stakeholders’ envisaged use of the targeted analyses

The results and conclusions of the project will be crucial for designing methods, mechanisms, and tools to avoid conflicts and to facilitate development processes in the fields of metropolitan living conditions, mobility and governance.

Stakeholders will make use of the expected project results in the following ways:

- To define and test a set of common indicators for the quality of life in particular districts / communes of metropolises that would allow cross-metropolitan as well as intra-metropolitan analyses;
- To contribute to a comparative review of the stakeholders’ metropolitan development strategies especially in the fields of settlement, housing policy and transport but also in corresponding policy fields, as for instance living conditions, mobility, education (metropolises as educational hubs: educational and scientific functions as factors of economic development; cooperation between public administration and higher education institutions) and labour markets (labour market transformation and integration, entrepreneurship, especially among young people, etc.);
- To help understand future priorities for metropolitan development;
- To establish a shared view of the future development of each partner city, including the long-term drivers of change,
- To provide evidence to help partners make more effective decisions (on political and operational level);
- To create a monitoring system based on indicators that will allow improving cities’ governance and conducting evidence based policies;
- To contribute to strategic planning process by revising (updating) and creating strategic documents especially in the fields of settlement, housing policy and transport;

- To feed (support) the process of better organising the cooperation between municipalities within the metropolitan areas.

The stakeholders behind the project intend to disseminate the results to targeted groups having an impact on metropolitan development. Local workshops and seminars to inform about the project and establish supporting structures (Working Groups) will be organised. Updated information on the progress of the project activities and its results will be presented on official websites of each stakeholder. A project summary will be prepared by the TPG and will contain information about the project and results of activities performed in all three cities. A closing conference will be organised to summarise the results of the project. The summary of the results of the analysis conducted (specific cases and international comparisons within the European context), the “toolbox”, policy guidelines and recommendations will be printed in English and the respective national languages. EURO CITIES will be used as an important channel for dissemination in this respect.

(vii) Outputs and timetable

The project is expected to start in October 2010 and shall deliver the following four reports throughout the lifetime of the project:

- **Inception Report: January 2011**
This report focuses on the elaboration of the analytical framework and the research approach of the project. It will reflect a review of the main documents and data sources provided by stakeholders and a first analysis of existing ESPON results that are relevant for this project.
The report will particularly provide a methodological proposal for the assessment of the consequences of metropolisation and its impact on the development opportunities of metropolitan areas in relation to the three policy fields that are to be covered by the project.
- **Interim Report: August 2011**
This report focuses on the presentation of intermediate project results. The report will include a first identification of trends of metropolitan development, both European wide as well as in the three metropolitan areas concerned by this project as well as a first assessment of policy measures used to guide development processes in metropolitan areas. Furthermore, it will present some first results on the influence of political, organisational, spatial and socio-economic contexts in policy development processes, particularly related to the three policy fields relevant for this project.
- **Draft Final Report: February 2012**
This report presents the final results of the project and focuses on relevant conclusions and options for policy development. The final results cover the following requested elements:
 - Comprehensive diagnosis of the three metropolitan areas represented by stakeholders behind the project, pointing out main determinants of development processes, development opportunities as well as challenges.

- Analyses of social, economic, and spatial development processes in the context of strategic documents defining development goals.
 - Presentation of possibilities for raising the efficiency of metropolitan and local governance, including also inter-municipal cooperation within metropolitan areas.
 - Provision of a “toolbox” offering a set of solutions (i.e. approaches, mechanisms, instruments, indicators) to be used by stakeholders to deal with problems and to determine the performance of public policies they are going to carry out.
- Final Report: April 2012
This report should be a revision of the Draft Final Report, taking into account the final comments and recommendations given on the latter by the group of stakeholders, the ESPON Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the ESPON Coordination Unit.

Simultaneously, the datasets, maps and figures used and produced within the framework of the project should be delivered.

In addition the TPG is expected to participate in one dissemination event per city throughout the lifetime of the project.

All documents produced and used to elaborate the project, e.g. questionnaires and interview guidance, should be annexed to the final report.

Data collected and used to draw maps should also be made available together with the draft final report and delivered to the ESPON CU in electronic form.

The main addressees of the reports are policy advisers and policy makers. Local and regional policy advisers will use the analyses of the project to review their metropolitan development strategies and to support partners in creating more effective decision making processes. Therefore, project reports and presentations should be understandable for this target group and results should be applicable.

(viii) Budget for the targeted analysis

The maximum budget foreseen for the implementation of this targeted analysis amounts to €350.000 including VAT if applicable. Proposals exceeding this amount will not be considered. The budget will cover all costs occurred by the TPG for the purpose of completing the project including travel expenses, attendance at Steering Committee meetings (of at least one representative of the TPG), participation in the above mentioned three events as well as in all ESPON seminars taking place during the lifetime of this project (incl. the seminar in June 2012). Travel costs in relation to additional dissemination events organised by stakeholders or for which participation of the TPG was requested from the stakeholders will be covered by the latter.

ESPON projects are generally conducted in a partnership of several bodies from at least three EU Member and Partner States (from three different countries taking part in the ESPON 2013 Programme).

(ix) Existing access points

The access points listed below serve the purpose of providing the TPG with useful information for preparing a proposal. They are by no means meant to be exhaustive but should be considered as information that can be helpful as background information.

ESPON project reports:

ESPON 2006 Programme:

- 1.1.1 The Role, Specific Situation and Potentials of Urban Areas as Nodes in a Polycentric Development;
- 1.1.2 Urban-Rural Relations in Europe;
- 1.1.4 The Spatial Effects of Demographic Trends and Migration;
- 1.2.1 Transport Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion;
- 1.2.2 Telecommunication Services and Networks: Territorial Trends and Basic Supply of Infrastructure for Territorial Cohesion;
- 2.1.2 Territorial Impact of EU Research and Development Policy;
- 2.2.3 Territorial Effects of Structural Funds in Urban Areas;
- 2.3.2 Governance of Territorial and Urban Policies from EU to Local Level

ESPON 2013 Programme:

- FOCI – Future orientations for cities
- CAEE – The case for agglomeration economies in Europe
- METROBORDER – Cross-border polycentric metropolitan regions

All available at www.espon.eu

Documents provided by stakeholders:

City of Paris

1. Paris 21^{ème} siècle – Atelier parisien d’urbanisme, 2008
<http://www.apur.org/etudes.php?visu-livres.php?id=8>
2. Plan local d’urbanisme parisien – Ville de Paris, 2006
http://www.paris.fr/portail/Urbanisme/Portal.lut?page_id=7020
3. Projet de Schéma directeur de la Région Ile-de-France – Conseil Régional d’Ile-de-France, 2008
http://www.sdrif.com/fileadmin/unloud_file/doc_accueil/SDRIF.PDF
4. Plan de déplacements de Paris – Ville de Paris, 2007
http://www.paris.fr/portail/deplacements/Portal.lut?page_id=7619

5. Les conditions de logement en Ile-de-France en 2006 – Institut d’aménagement et d’urbanisme Ile-de-France, 2009
http://www.iauidf.fr/fileadmin/Etudes/etude_620/Conditions_de_logement200avec_signets.pdf
6. Les études de comparaisons internationales de l’Institut d’aménagement et d’urbanisme Ile-de-France
<http://www.iau-idf.fr/nos-etudes/themes/theme/comparaisons-internationales.html>

City of Berlin

I. Urban Development

1. Progress report on land use planning 2009
 Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, *Berlins Zukunft gestalten, Flächennutzungsplanung für Berlin, Bericht 2009*
<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/fnp/de/bericht/fnpbericht09.pdf>
2. Report on demographic change
 Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, *Demografiekonzept*
http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/demografiekonzept/demografiekonzept_berlin.pdf
3. Report on economic development and labour market
 Senatsverwaltung für Wirtschaft, Technologie und Frauen, *Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsmarktbericht 2008/2009*
<http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/sen-wirtschaft/publikationen/berichte/wab2009.pdf?start&ts=1259921548&file=wab2009.pdf>

II. Housing:

1. Monitoring of spatial social development
 Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung / Res Urbana GmbH: *Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung 2008*
http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/basisdaten_stadtentwicklung/monitoring/download/2008/EndberichtMoni2008pdf.pdf
2. Annual report on housing
 Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung / Investitionsbank Berlin: “*Berliner Wohnungsmarktbericht 2009*“, 2010
http://www.ibb.de/portaldata/1/resources/content/download/ibb_service/publikationen/IBB_Wohnungsmarktbericht_2009.pdf

III. Mobility:

1. Prognosis of intra-regional traffic and transport

Land Berlin/ Land Brandenburg: “*Gesamtverkehrsprognose 2025 für die Länder Berlin und Brandenburg*“, 2009
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